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THE MARION JOURNAL.

ROGER SULLIVAN, } Editors and
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[From the New York Review.]

The Great Greenback Spectre.

It is pitiable to witness the abject fright and terror, inspired by the National Greenback party in the minds of its hard money enemies.

At first it was the result of the sudden exposure of their great financial schemes of wholesale robbery and public plunder, that alarmed them, more than any fear of ultimate success of the party.

They keenly felt that the eyes of the people were becoming enlightened on those very financial points which they knew and had cultivated into the science of how to rob the people without detection or punishment, and though wholesale thieves, sustain an honorable reputation.

The persistent efforts of a few Greenback journals, were fast enlightening the people, in respect to the next gigantic scheme of public and private plunder, ever before witnessed, whereby a few through the use of gold, and a truculent government, turned co-conspirators with its holders, were enabled to bankrupt and impoverish the country, destroy its trade and prosperity, absorb the property of millions, and retire with an avalanche of riches.

The people had felt that in some unknown and mysterious way, the silver coin of the country was imperceptibly but surely leaving.—Then, their currency began to disappear, and times grew harder as money grew scarcer, and before they could realize the situation, the fact burst upon them, that the entire masses of the people had been made bondsmen, and alone were compelled to pay to the wealthy conspirators an immense and soul-crushing burden of bond interest, in which the rich bondholders were wholly exempt.

Nothing but the liberal character of our institutions, which still left the power in the hands of the people, saved the nation from such a

popular outbreak, as would have destroyed the conspirators, and scattered their hoarded swindlings as chaff before the wind.

As it was, the Greenback journals were welcomed by the people, as their palladium of liberty. From half a dozen, they soon increased to as many hundred, and the entire country as far as they were sown, for the first time were deeply engaged in studying the science of national finance, and learning to know how their rights had been invaded, the rewards of labor absorbed, and they reduced to beggary.

So badly were both the hard money parties frightened, that they made haste to remonetise silver, and that, against the most blatant attack of the hard money mercenary press, which at the instigation of a few selfish and unwise millionaires, were determined to hold on to every advantage they had gained, while the people had trusted and slept.

And thus the Greenback party were at last noticed. The mercenary press had been defeated in its first passage of arms, and as a further anodyne for an enraged people, Sherman stopped burning our currency, and took measures to lessen the burden of taxes, by reducing the bond interest.

The deep affection of the people for their Greenback legal tender money, suggested the possibility of returning to specie payments. They well knew that in all the transactions of life and business the Greenback was preferred, and that there was no danger of a run for specie being made by the people, and it was the interest of the millionaires not to do it.

It was supposed by the hard-moneyites that with plenty of gold and silver haubles, for the people to jingle in their pockets and play with, their attention would soon be diverted from the enormous National Bank fraud, and the gold and silver swindle which had caused their ruin. And papers accordingly heralded the death and burial of the "rag baby" forever.

Knowing that they could not combat a single Greenback principle successfully, the hard-money press never attempted it, but blatantly cried, "the rag baby is dead!" "It is surely dead this time;" and then relapsed into its former tactics, of ignoring the existence of the party. But when they saw the struggle in Maine, backed by the entire forces of government officials, and the money power of the land, when they saw the dead and burried rag baby striding onward, electing at first, town officers, then Assemblymen, Congressmen and Governors, a change came over the spirit of their dreams, and they awoke with a start at the evident resurrection of the dead rag baby, and its vigorous overmastering growth.

The hard money press notice it now. The New York Times in a recent issue says: "It is foolish to look upon the Greenback idea as dead. It is the most vigorous idea at present existing in the somewhat vacant Congressional mind. It is possessed of direct political force. It will in one way or another determine a great many votes. Its organs maintain a cheerful, and even confident tone, and do not tire of boasting of their power to exert a strong influence on the position of the respective parties in the approaching canvass. And in this regard it is impossible to deny that they have reasonable grounds for their confidence."

The chances are more than even that the Greenback party will carry in the coming election some eight or ten States, thus throwing the election of President in the House, where they will dictate terms as between the hard money factions.

But it is not the fear of the approaching defeat of the hard money parties which is dreaded so much as the education of the people through Greenback Journalism, to know their rights and how to right their wrongs.

The Greenback party has already accomplished more for the education of the country and its extrication from the robber shylocks than the most sanguine could have hoped for in so short a period of time. The old hard money parties read in its rapid progress their own downfall, but what most prolongs the strife, and adds a bitter interest to the struggle, is the hold that monopolies and concentrated capital are losing, that they once had on the industries of the country.

Othello's occupation is nearly gone. With government legal tender notes as our currency; government bonds redeemed, and its crushing interest abolished; the cankerous National Banks destroyed; Taxation equalized; making each dollar in value pay an equal percentage, and dead capital, locked up in the Treasury, and out of business enterprise through the bond system, again driven into healthy channels, the gratitude of the people to the Greenback party will sustain it for centuries, for we shall then have what we have so long wanted, but never had before, "an even and uniform currency," and one that every few years will not fluctuate every dollar from the pockets of the working people into the coffers of wealthy drones, idlers and monopolists.

Were it not for the national banks and the money Shylocks, we would not owe a dollar to-day. As it is, we owe \$2,350,000,000—a large part of it for usury, shave, robbery.

THE JOURNAL—\$1 for 12 months.

No Party Can Live Without Principle.

A strangled cat don't make many yawls. Fusion takes all heart out of the Greenback party, because it dampens the courage of those men who have an abiding faith in the Greenback principles. No party can live without living issues. The old abolition party lived because it planted itself firmly against the encroachment of the slave power. The Greenback party will live, and in good time sweep the country, if we stand by our guns. The labor of the last five years will not be in vain, if we do not falter now. If we lose our identity in a mad race for the spoils of office, the Greenback party will be a strangled cat. The work of organizing this State by school districts has been immense. True, it was a labor of love and seemed not only a duty, but a pleasure to those of us who took a hand in the people's cause. Those men who staid at home, and are now so anxious for fusion, don't know the work that has been done. Shall we lose sight of the encroachments of the owners of funded wealth, and fritter away our strength in fusion for the spoils of office? If there is sense enough in the Greenback party to let both old parties severely alone, the rag baby won't be a strangled cat, but a cat that will scratch.—Chase's (Me.) Inquirer,

Fusion Will Beat Itself.

To beat the Republican party, is the fusion cry. There are good Greenbackers who are ready to vote for Democrats to beat the Republicans; there are other Greenbackers to whom the word Democrat, in its party sense, is odious, and who have no desire to beat the Republicans by putting the Democrats into power. Hence, we see, fusion disheartens and disorganizes the Greenback party. The Greenback party of Maine is made up from both old parties, and cannot live a year if it takes sides with one of the old parties against the other. If those of our friends who are so anxious to fuse to beat the Republicans, would only stop and think, they would see if they did "jine drives" they couldn't string the fish, because the Greenback party, cannot be moved as a body to take sides with one of the old parties. If some men would fuse to beat the Republicans, others would not, and there is the end of it. Fusion won't beat the Republican party, but will beat itself.

With bonds exempt from taxation, we are become worse slaves to capital than even the down-trodden English masses.

A nation that is run and controlled by its creditors, is pretty sure to get cheated. Read the financial history of the United States, and see what the money power is doing.

DEFECTIVE LAWS.

There is an established rule in law, that where there is a wrong there is a remedy. In this connection, we beg leave to call the attention of the Legislators and the community, to our laws for the punishment of misdemeanors—pettit larceny and pettit offences generally—and to show their inadequacy and their failure to accomplish the object intended. We will take up the case of the violators of the liquor laws; the punishment is fine and imprisonment. Now let us see how it works. To the great detriment of the community, morally and financially, the party accused, if found guilty, is fined, say \$30 and costs, which generally amounts to about the same sum. But the party convicted, in nineteen cases out of twenty, is worth nothing, and therefore the fine and costs are never paid by them; the parties are again turned loose upon society to re-commence the illicit traffic, and to laugh in their sleeves at the farce they have just gone through. But the tax-payers, how is it with them? The expenses incidental to these mock trials have to be met. By whom? By those who pay the taxes. The committing magistrate must be paid, the Commonwealth's attorney, the clerk of the court, the sheriff, the witnesses, and the jury—all must be paid. Now, all these expenses comes right down on the tax-payers. So it is in cases of pettit larceny, assault and battery, and pettit offenses generally. In case of pettit larceny, the party convicted can be punished with stripes; but if he fails to pay the cost, he too is turned loose or sent to jail, and if so, fed and kept at the expense of the tax-payers; and so in cases of assault and battery—fine and imprisonment can be awarded, but if they refuse to pay the fine and costs, what good does it do to send them to jail? How does that help the matter? That is only adding more expense, and consequently more taxation. The jail-keeper must be paid, with the ballance of the officers.

THE REMEDY.

Erect in every county in the State a work-house; purchase land enough for the estimated number of delinquents that would likely be sent there, to work out their fines and costs, at so much per day; and make laws to punish them if

they refuse to work. In a little time you will reduce crime in your county, and consequently your taxes. Let the county of Smyth, for instance, purchase four, five or six acres of land, tear down our miserable hulk of a jail, that everybody condemns as a nuisance, except our supervisors; build a new one upon the land purchased, add a work-house to it for the reception of offenders against the laws; let them raise a small crop of corn, say two or three acres—it will always bring money; one acre in potatoes, the ballance in early garden vegetables, which will always find a good market inside the town. During the winter months let them be employed at anything that the overseer might deem profitable. Let the jailer be made the overseer, pay him a reasonable sum for his services, and hold him responsible for efficient work. This will relieve taxation, be a mild and effective punishment, and answer a much better purpose than our present system, and you will do that which is rarely ever done now, execute the laws.

Capt. F. S. Blair skinned Newberry at Giles Court House last court day, in a public discussion. Things became so hot at one time that a big fight was looked for.—Newberry disputed Blair's word, when he hurled a glass tumbler at Newberry's head, and made for him in good fashion. Friends interfered, however, and put a stop to the fight. Newberry is becoming desperate. Two years ago he was a rampant readjuster, and made that question an issue throughout the canvass. Seeing now that Capt. Blair has the inside track of all others as the candidate of the Readjusters this fall, Newberry declares that Readjustment has nothing to do with the Congressional race. Of course he is going to run independent, and is bidding for the Funder vote. This he will not get; and will be left out in the cold by both parties. His candidacy will not amount to much. He will be in nobody's way, as few people will support him. He is in no way qualified for the position, and it is strange his friends don't inform him of the fact, if he has any.—Salem Register.

Well, if Capt. BLAIR cannot give him the desired information, who can? Less than two years ago he gave him a thorough endorsation as a full-fledged National and State Readjuster; pardoned his funding sins and pronounced him a whole hog Greenbacker: eulogized his platform, and swallowed it; took the stump in his behalf for Congress—but, then he didn't throw glass tumblers.

The "Independent party" in Congress, i. e., Senator Davis, has drawn up its platform and planted itself firmly upon it.

Late News.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The thermometer stood at 94 in the city last Wednesday, and there were numerous cases of sunstroke, some fatal.

A fire caused by the explosion of an oil tank at the Denslow & Birch oil works, foot of 25th street, Brooklyn, yesterday, resulted in a total loss of \$100,000. The schooner Charles Commerly, loaded with tar and valued at \$25,000, lying at the wharf at the time, was also destroyed.

A Denver, Colorado, special reports a fight between Gen. Hatch's forces and the Victoria band, in which the Indians lost from 30 to 55 killed.

KALAMAZOO, MICH., May 26.—Emanuel Ettinger was arrested here yesterday for the murder of an old couple named Keasler, of Snyder county, Pa., in December, 1876.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 26.—The ship Borneo of New York, laden with oil, from New Orleans for Trieste, was dismasted in a gale on the 15th inst. The damage was temporarily repaired, and she tried to make Halifax, but in the dense fog which prevailed on the 23d she struck Beaver Island ledge, sixty miles east of Halifax. The vessel will be a total loss, but the cargo could have been saved had any lighterage been at hand. At latest accounts the greater portion of the cargo will be lost. Wm. Garrett and Charles Newall arrived at Conso on the 24th instant, from western banks in a dory, having lost their vessel, the schooner George Clark, in a fog. They picked up an old bed sack, made a sail of it, and succeeded in reaching Conso, subsisting in the meantime on one raw halibut which they caught.

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 26.—Judge Baxter, in the United States Circuit Court here, rendered a decision to-day restraining Kentucky railroads from excluding the Adams Express Company's business in cases where the roads do their own expressing. It is a decision of great importance to railroad and express companies.

NEW YORK, May 26—A serious accident occurred yesterday afternoon on the New York, Lake Erie and Western railway, near Mahwah, N. J., resulting in the death of several hundred head of cattle, besides the loss sustained by broken cars and the delay in travel. A cattle train had stopped at the station near Mahwah, to unload a number of cattle for Ezra N. Miller, when an accident to the locomotive detained the train on the main track, and before danger signals could be sent out to intercept the coming trains, a heavy freight train dashed into the caboose of the other train, completely demolishing both the engine and the caboose, and telescoping a number of cars of the first train. Some of the derailed cars remained on the track; others, with their load of living cattle, rolled down the embankment. Three cattle cars, with their living freight, were almost wholly destroyed. The total number of cattle

killed outright and crippled could not be definitely ascertained.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26.—The scene on the banks of the Potomac this afternoon was one of enthusiasm and excitement, and though there was not as great a crowd as was present last Wednesday when Courtney fizzled out, the attendance was very large, and all the stands, the neighboring hills, and the aqueduct bridge were filled. Steamers and other sailing crafts had a goodly number of passengers, and the boat-houses were thronged. Hanlan won the race easy in about thirty-six minutes, beating Riley fully a quarter of a mile.

The Senate Finance Committee yesterday had under consideration House Bill which provides for reducing the special tax of \$25 on dealers of leaf tobacco to \$5 per annum, for dealers who purchase only from tobacco growers, and whose total sales do not exceed 25,000 pounds per year. The committee did not reach the point of final action on this bill, but expressions of opinion all indicated early and favorable action upon it.

DENVER, May 27.—Twenty-seven hundred miners have struck for an advance and stopped others. The arms of the Leadville military are in the hands of the strikers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29.—The House Committee on the Judiciary it is said, will exonerate Representative Acklen in connection with the bogus report on the Nicaraguan claims. Mr. Acklan threatens to run as an independent candidate. It is reported that he has said that by the expenditure of \$5,000 he can carry the district over the regular Democratic nominee.

The House Committee on appropriations voted yesterday to report to the House recommending non-concurrence in most of the Senate amendments to the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill and the appointment of a conference.

"THE LITTLE HORNET."—The Farmville correspondent of the Dispatch calls General Mahone "the little hornet." A very appropriate name; and it reminds us of what Josh Billings once said—that one hornet, with his business end in good working order, could break up a camp meeting. General Mahone has certainly got the Funder meeting into some little excitement just by buzzing about their heads; and they are all fighting him. But hornets can fly as well as sting, and sometimes a whole camp-meeting can't hit one. We suppose John Paul and Riddleberger are yellow jackets; and Parson Massey is the bumble-bee, who guards the honey.—Whig.

GEN. J. D. IMBODEN, with his family, will locate at Estelville, Scott County. The General will have the management of the iron works and collieries in Wise and Scott Counties.

Gov. HOLLIDAY has refused to pardon Col. John R. Popham of Richmond.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

Local Items.

PROF. BROWN'S Commencement exercises took place at Sulphur Springs on last Saturday.

MR. ALF. HILL, of the firm of Hill & Venable, has gone to Richmond. When he returns, you may look out for a nice stock of goods.

THE Tazewell Cornet Band, under the leadership of Capt. James H. Mill, will play at Prof. Cassel's High School Commencement on the 10th and 11th of June. We learn that the Tazewell boys play very well.

Not more than half the registered vote of the Corporation was polled, owing to the stringency of the times, the payment of the State capitation tax being a prerequisite.

MR. E. N. SPRINKLE presents his compliments to the thief that stole his bucket, filled with slop, from his premises on Friday night last, and requests that it be replaced; and that the party also bring one of their own, and he will fill it as a reward for their honesty.

THE question of "license or no license," was determined at the corporation election on last Thursday, by a vote of 46 "for" to 30 "against"—16 majority. We suppose the County Judge will now grant licenses to open bars in Marion.

PLOWING TOO NEAR THE EDGE.—On Thursday last, as a couple of gentlemen were riding along the road in the upper part of Rich Valley, they discovered a thrifty farmer plowing upon a high bank, when suddenly, plowman, horse, and plow all tumbled over into the highroad. No serious damage was done, however. The farmer upon getting up and beholding the state of affairs said, "Well, that will do for this day."

THE following is the vote cast for corporation officers at the election held in Marion on Thursday, May 27th, 1880:

For Mayor—Roger Sullivan, 49; Thos. M. Rider, 26.
For Recorder—J. H. Francis, 65.
For Councilmen—D. C. Miller, 70; N. L. Look, 65; R. J. Haller, 61; F. Alexander, 50; G. C. Goodell, 46; A. G. Pendleton, 45; J. B. Greiner, 42.
For License, 46; Against, 30.

THE Corporation election, on last Thursday, passed off very quietly. A very small vote was polled.

THE Republican National Convention will meet in Chicago tomorrow. Look out for squalls.

DURING the last week we have had some refreshing rains, consequently "garden sass" are looming up.

GEORGE SEALS, colored, was seriously injured on Monday morning, by the caving in of a brick arch at Capt. D. D. Hull's spring house.

MR. G. G. GOODELL is having a fine jersey and set of harness made. When they are completed, ye local expects to take a ride behind Mr. G.'s fine young bays.

THE lawn at the Greenbriar White Sulphur Springs, is to be illuminated with one of Edison's new electric lights, and the entire grounds will be furnished with gas. The improvements that are now being made will cost \$150,000.

THERE has been discovered very recently, a very rich zinc mine, about six miles from Marion, in Rye Valley, on what is called the Old Forge place, former works of Col. Nichols, deceased. This valuable mine is in close contiguity to Mr. J. H. Jones' saw-mill. There is also a very extensive deposit of manganese in the same vicinity. There is no limit to the mineral wealth of our county. Men of wealth and energy, take hold! Why stand ye here idle? Mr. Jones will take great pleasure in showing these rich deposits and giving any other information desired, to all who may be pleased to call and examine them.

THE Commencement Exercises of Marion Female College were begun on Sunday morning, May 30th, in the Baptist Church, by an able sermon, preached by Rev. Dr. Yonce, of Salem, before the young ladies of the Graduating Class. He took his text from Gal. vi., 14. On Sunday night Dr. Yonce preached in the Methodist Church, to a large and attentive audience. On Monday, May 31st, the annual meeting of the Trustees was held. The exercises, consisting of an address by Rev. Wm. Hulbert, of Blacksburg, reading essays by the graduates, and award of honors, will take place to-day, June 1st, at 10½ o'clock a. m., in the Baptist Church.

The Hon. John N. Hudson, State Senator from Americus, Ga., has been sent to a lunatic asylum.

ANNUAL CELEBRATION N. L. SOCIETY.—The Seventh Annual Celebration of the Nestorian Literary Society will take place on Thursday, June 10th, at 7½ p. m. The programme will be an oratorical contest for prize medal between the following named speakers: E. J. Sexton, C. H. Maury, W. M. Moore, R. E. Henderlite and Eugene B. Jones. On the following day, at 10½ o'clock a. m. Prof. G. E. Cassel will deliver the Annual Address before the Society. The Marion and Tazewell Cornet Bands will furnish music for the occasion.—Everybody is invited to attend. The exercises will be held in the Baptist Church.

FATAL SHOOTING AFFAIR.—On Thursday afternoon of last week (May 20th,) a difficulty occurred between Mr. S. A. Jackson, a well known merchant of this place, and Capt. G. F. Rife, formerly of Buchanan county, son-in-law of Wm. I. Hayden, Esq., of this county. A misunderstanding had taken place between the parties some time previous in regard to some walnut logs Jackson had purchased of Rife. After the misunderstanding, Rife, intoxicated, met Jackson on the street and attempted to slap him in the face, which Jackson resented, and in an altercation got the best of Rife, which embittered him the more against Jackson. On the afternoon referred to Mr. Jackson had an engagement to meet a Mr. L. B. Stone, who was to pass through on the freight train on his way to his home in Alabama. When in front of Mr. George Keller's store, Jackson was accosted by a gentleman and told that Rife was at the hotel below and would probably seek a difficulty with him. Jackson then turned back, as he remarked, to avoid a difficulty, and went around the square by the store of Hurt, Thomas & Co, to the depot. Rife, it is supposed, saw him go across the open space around the depot and immediately followed. Coming up with Jackson, he demanded a settlement. Jackson replied he wanted no difficulty and to go away. After this was repeated Rife went behind a box car standing on the track and came out with his hand in his pocket and taking his position in front of Jackson, said he wanted the matter settled, and that then was as good a time as any, whereupon Jackson drew his revolver (a Smith & Wesson 32,) and shot Rife four times, from which he died in three or four hours. Jackson was arrested and bailed for \$2,000 to appear for further trial. He was subsequently re-arrested and held under a bond of \$5,000.

On Monday an examination was waived, and he was held under the same amount to answer before the next Grand Jury, which will be in August.

These are the particulars, so far as we can gather from those near the scene of the terrible tragedy. Of course upon trial the full particulars of the case will be developed.—Abingdon Standard.

Greenback-Readjuster's Meeting in Lee County.

Pursuant to a call made by R. M. Hamblen, Chairman of the Readjuster party of Lee county, a large crowd assembled at the Court House on Tuesday, 18th of May, (court day.) The chairman called the meeting to order, and after a brief explanation of the object of the meeting, he nominated Hon. E. S. Bishop as chairman of the meeting, which was seconded and he was elected. W. A. Orr, Esq., was then elected secretary. A committee of one from each magisterial district was appointed to draft resolutions, and having retired, shortly returned with a series of resolutions, which, after being slightly modified, were passed unanimously, as follows:

RESOLVED, That we Readjusters of Lee county, in mass meeting assembled, do declare in favor of a readjustment of the obligations of the commonwealth which will bring the payment of the interest upon our entire indebtedness within the resources of the State, derived from the present rate of taxation, and do equal justice to all classes of creditors.

2. That we will wage an unrelenting war against the funding bill of 1871, and also against the McCulloch or Broker's bill, and that we believe the said acts to be most destructive to the best interests of the people of the commonwealth.

3. That we regard the success of readjustment of paramount importance to every other political consideration, and that it is our determination to adhere to and support the cause until it has finally triumphed over all opposition, and attained the ends for which the party was organized.

4. That we regard the exercise of the veto power by Gov. Holliday in defeating the Readjustment bills, (one known as the Barbour bill and the other as the Riddleberger bill,) as an outrage upon the people by whom he was elected, inasmuch as he had before he was elected explicitly pledged himself to abide by the will of the people touching the settlement of the public debt, as the same should be expressed by their Representatives in the General Assembly.

5. We are in favor of the free schools having every dollar they are entitled to under the Constitution, and that no more school money shall be taken to pay the bondholders, as have heretofore been done by the Funders' disbursing officers; and that all arrearages due the schools should be paid as soon as the ability of the State will admit.

6. That in National politics we are in favor of the total repeal of the odious internal revenue laws of the United States.

7. That we are opposed to a high protective tariff, and in favor of a tariff on the ad valorem system, which will produce revenue sufficient for all the demands of the Government, economically administered; and that we are in favor of an increase of a good sound Greenback currency, equal in quantity to the wants and necessities of the people and the demands of trade, which should be made a legal tender, and receivable for all debts and demands, both private and public, and should be equal to gold and silver in every respect.

8. We are opposed to a third term for President, as having a tendency towards despotism, and contrary to the teachings of the fathers of the republic; and we are unwilling to pledge ourselves to vote for an unpledged electoral ticket.

The committee that reported the above resolutions was composed of David Miller, Esq., Judge C. Bailey, Hon. Lee S. Fulkerson and Abraham Zion, Esq.

After appointing sub-committees, and ordering the proceedings to be published in the newspapers, the meeting adjourned.

WM. A. ORR, Sec'y.

Nearly two thousand workmen are employed upon new buildings now going up in Atlanta.

[From the New York Review.]

Latest Pretext for a Strong Government.

The regular growth of American power is now far beyond the control of any human agency, and we need not fear that any accident may ever interfere with it. Yet, it is so thoroughly in itself the sum and substance of the natural development of civilization throughout the world, that we must feel deeply concerned in the progress and welfare of all nations. No other social aggregation, in existence to-day represents to the same extent the modern idea of political ascendancy by peace and industry. That supremacy and influence which the governments of the most advanced countries of Europe preserve or secure at the cost of sanguinary wars and constant military display, comes to us without effort and without expense. From the seed dropped by the ploughman in a generous soil comes at the same time the comfort of the American people and the grandeur of the American nation. It is not necessary to our prestige that we should divert a part of our crops and labor from their legitimate use; that we should starve the producer to feed the soldier. It is enough that we should every ten years make a census showing our advance in the arts of peace, to secure that respect which elsewhere is granted only to an undue development of the arts of war. But a more admirable feature yet of the particular position we occupy in the modern system of the world is that, while certain nations may find, their advantage in the disasters of others, nothing is so profitable to our interests, political and commercial, as the prosperity of all; and so indispensable have we become to all that nothing is so profitable to them as our own prosperity.

This appears now so well understood, even in those countries most inclined to show a jealous temper, that the feeling everywhere is one of friendship for the United States of America. This feeling our people reciprocate fully; and no statesman reflects the opinion of this nation, who does not take a broad and generous view of all foreign matters, or attempts to create the impression abroad that there is on such matters an American sentiment in the selfish sense of the term.

If the Monroe doctrine ever meant anything else than the absolute right of America to develop herself from sea to sea and from pole to pole under such institutions as her own people, in the free exercise of their sovereignty, may choose to adopt, and with the understanding that her bays, her ports, her rivers, her every channel of trade and industry were opened to the world, it is time that it should be so modified as to meet the requirements of our present civilization. But we are not aware that there is any cause yet for being wiser or more patriotic than the able statesmen who, by their firm and prudent administration of our national and international affairs in the early times of the Republic, laid the foundation of its power. They intend-

ed that the military spirit of Europe should be warned away from our shores, while a free invitation was extended to her commerce, her industry, her labor, in a word, to that part of her genius and enterprise which is in accordance with the new social order now in the course of formation—the only one possible on this new continent. When M. de Lesseps undertook, recently to visit America for the purpose of opening to the world a new waterway across the Isthmus, he was not mistaken concerning the real feeling of our people. He knew well that the petty jealousies that were so long an obstacle to the Suez Canal could not stand a minute in the way of a similar scheme on American soil. The Panama Canal, when it is completed, will be sufficiently guarded from foreign aggression by the heart of the people and the prestige of the United States. We need not erect forts on every side of it, nor block it with iron-clads; for if we should be wanting in the enterprise necessary to give our merchant marine the supremacy which it is otherwise bound to acquire in that particular spot, our cannon would simply protect the vessels of foreign countries; while if we are true to ourselves and conquer it by the force of trade, no power in the world can take it from us by the force of arms.

All the loud talk of a Republican administration concerning the Monroe Doctrine, and the ridiculous demonstration of its two men-of-war on the coast of a friendly republic; for the avowed purpose of preventing the building of a canal on her own territory, can only have one object, and that is, to stir up the patriotism of this country on false pretenses, pave the way for militarism, and show the necessity of an army, of a navy, of a strong government. "Let us have peace."

Elementary Truth.

If there is a third-term candidate, there will be a third candidate.

If the Republican party has nothing better to offer the country than a third term of Grant, it is high time the party was resolved into its original elements.

If the presidency is a perquisite of the ex-president, and the country is a pocket-piece of Conkling, the great war didn't help our political situation much.

It is an undoubted fact that during the war, the activity of the workshops and factories, mines and machinery, ship-yards, railroads and canals of the Northern States, caused by the issue of the legal-tender currency, constituted an inexhaustible fountain of strength to the national cause.—(Justice Bradley, 12 Wallace, 564.)

The Bankers' and Bondholders' address to the people: Produce all you can, reserve just enough to keep soul and body together, and give us the rest!

The Pineville Pilot, hitherto a Democratic paper, has deserted and come into the Greenback craft. This will make forty in the roll of Missouri Greenback papers.

Greenback Lightning.

Instead of passing a law for the retiring of greenbacks Congress should enact a law to retire every Government official who tries to wipe out greenbacks.

If the times are so thundering good, why are so many newspapers headed with delinquent tax notices and reports of bankruptcies? Is resumption so complete a farce that the business boom could last only six months?

Government officials who make a practice of issuing interest-bearing bonds and locking up or destroying the people's money deserve to be lynched. But we will spare their precious necks, and put honest men in their places.

Every Shylock in the land is sitting up nights to hate Gen. Weaver because he introduced a bombshell into Congress called the "Soldier's Bill."

Should Jim Blaine become President he would immediately issue a proclamation calling out 500,000 troops to put down the "rebellion!"

Greenbackers, working men, and "all hands" who are opposed to the old parties must pool their issues for the great campaign.

Down with the bonds! Up with the greenbacks!

Shall the Government create money for the banks or for the people? That is one of the questions to be settled this year.

He who thinks a national debt is a national blessing must be awfully ignorant of what constitutes human happiness.

If any man attempts to pull down the American greenback shoot him on the spot—metaphorically at least.

The greenbacks will not "go," but the sooner the old parties pack their trunks and get checked for Salt River the better.

We must and will have harmony in the people's party. With united forces we can win the fight.—Ralph E. Hoyt, in Nat. View.

What We Have Come To.

Under existing laws and their administration, the government on the one hand and the people on the other, stand opposed to each other in an attitude of hostility. But "hostility" is too mild a word. Let us rather say of bitter enmity. What is this complex thing we call government as it exists amongst us and over us? We had been taught to believe that it was for the benefit of the governed. But it is not that now. We are governed and controlled and pay tribute of our sweat and substance to the most odious oligarchy that ever cursed any people on earth. This oligarchy is composed, for the most part, of ignorant and vulgar creatures, men devoid of the sense of honor or justice, who, taking advantage of the calamities of the country, enriched themselves upon the spoils of the war, and fastened their claws into the heart of this great nation. What constitutes an aristocracy, or an oligarchy or privileged class? It is a class which are entitled to privileges which others do not possess, and which is exempted from burdens which others must

bear. The American oligarchy has both. State banks are taxed out of existence and the privilege of banking confined to those who possess one species of wealth alone—U. S. bonds. Land, farming stock, manufacturing, will not be allowed for a banking basis—only bonds. Then the controlling wealth of the country consists in these bonds, and those who hold them pay no taxes, thus bringing all the burden of taxation on the producing classes.

How long will it be before this smothered resentment in the hearts of the people takes a serious form? The safety and perpetuity of our country depends upon the success of the just and equitable principles of the National party.—Beacon.

Tax-Exemption.

The Chicago Times in its commercial column, says:

"Government bonds were active, many of those who bought to evade taxation throwing their bonds back on the market. The dealings of one house exceeded \$1,000,000."

This paragraph illustrates an important fact which is not usually taken into consideration in examining the evils of the system of tax-exempted securities. It is not alone the value of the government bonds and greenbacks, both being exempt under the law, that escapes taxation; but the fact of their exemption is used as a cover by the great army of tax-dodgers. It is true that, under this shield, many times the value of the greenbacks and bonds escape taxation. The trick is an easy one, as the day of assessment differs in the different States. It has long been a practice for men of means to put their property into bonds or greenbacks on assessment day to escape the tax-gatherer. Latterly, however, as a rule, they do not even take the trouble to make the transfer, but they assume that it has been made, and swear to a return based upon this fraudulent assumption. Thus it will be seen, as in all other false and unjust systems, the chief evils of tax-exemption are not those that are plainly seen upon the surface. They are subtle, broad and far-reaching. First is the injustice of exempting any kind of property, and especially of that kind which could easiest bear the burden; second, the cover by which manifold the lawful amount may escape the burden of taxes; and third, the incentive to dishonesty, fraud and perjury which has almost completely demoralized the capitalistic class.—Chicago Express.

The Democrats are beseeching Greenbackers to join with them in the cry of "anything to beat the Republican party."

But the Greenback cry is, "Anything to beat both Democrats and Republicans."

The Greenback gun, loaded with silver dollars, rammed down with greenback wadding, and "fused" with burning bonds, is a gun that won't burst at the breech, nor kick.—Chase's Inquirer.

General News.

The United States ship *Saratoga* arrived at Lisbon on the 19th inst.

James McDonald, a prominent citizen of Williamsburg, N. Y., is mysteriously missing.

A fire at Findley, Ohio, on May 21st, destroyed C. E. Seymour's rake factory. Loss \$10,000.

Flora Meyer, aged 8 months, died in New York on May 23, of erysipelas following vaccination.

On Friday night May 21st, at Peoria, Ill., a man named Augustus Pfulhauer murdered Charles Hock by kicking him in the stomach and back.

The German brig *Diana*, from Hamburg to New York, which was found abandoned on the 15th inst., has arrived at Queenstown in charge of the prize crew which had been put aboard of her by the British steamer *The Queen*.

S. C. Carroll, a brother of G. E. Carroll, formerly treasurer of Queen county, N. Y., has been arrested on the charge of negotiating \$40,000 worth of United States registered bonds at the bank of the Metropolis. The names of the owners had been skillfully erased and Carroll's inserted.

As the facts become known with regard to the burning to death of Mrs. Mary Treidell, together with the house at Lock Haven, Pa., on May 22, it seems certain that the woman was murdered for her money. George Wagner, a German carpenter, has been arrested on suspicion.

A train containing emigrants on their way to America, which arrived at Mallow, on May 23, was stormed by 500 men of the South Cork militia, who beat the emigrants unmercifully and ousted them from the carriages. Some of the emigrants were seriously injured. The militia had just been disbanded after their annual training.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs voted on May 24th, to recommend an appropriation for the purpose of completing, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, the four iron-clads now on the stocks and partially constructed. Chairman Whitthorne and several other members of the committee vigorously opposed the proposition, but a majority of the committee voted in favor of it, and instructed Representative Harris to prepare a resolution to be presented to the House embodying the views of the majority.

In the court at Newcastle, Del., yesterday, Chief Justice Comegys delivered his decision in the case of Wm. Neal, colored, indicted for a felonious assault on Mrs. Margaret Gossner, white. The defense claimed that the indictment should be quashed or the cause removed to the United States Court on the ground that there are no colored men on the jury, and that the prisoner was thus denied the rights guaranteed him by the fourteenth amendment. The court refused the motion.

Shot By His Wife.

The little village of Captina, York township, Belmont county, W. Va., about twenty miles below Wheeling, on the Ohio side, was the scene of the wildest excitement, occasioned by the murder of a husband by his wife. Robert Warren was a farmer, who, with his wife, lived in Belmont county, a short distance back of Captina or Powhattan. Their life for the past few months has not been as harmonious as it might, from a habit Robert had of coming home in an intoxicated condition and attempting to demolish things. His quarrels with his wife on this account had become known to the neighbors and was a matter of gossip in the vicinity.

These frequent bickerings culminated on Wednesday evening in a dreadful tragedy, the result of which was that Warren lost his life, and his wife is in prison in Captina, charged with being his murderer. It seems that about 5 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon Warren was seen to go toward his home, considerably the worse for liquor. He found the door locked and began a vigorous attack upon it with his heels, in the midst of which he was interrupted by the appearance of his wife, who drew a pistol and fired, the shot taking immediate effect and killing him instantly. The story further says that Mrs. Warren made no attempt to escape when the officers arrived to apprehend her, but quietly gave herself up. The only explanation she vouchsafed was that her husband was trying to break the door down. She was taken to Captina and arraigned before a justice for examination. The case had not been concluded when our informant left.

How Wood Pulp is Made.

So much is said about the wood pulp which is extensively used in the manufacture of paper that a brief description of the process of making it will be entertaining: Any white soft wood may be used. The bark is taken off, the knots and dark and decayed places cut out.—It is then put into a large caldron and boiled, which extracts all the glutinous matter and resin, and renders it soft. It is then put on a large stone grinder, with water pouring on it all the time. The grindstone wears off the fibers until they are finer than saw-dust, which float away into a receptacle. The water is drained off by means of a fine sieve, leaving a pulp, which consists of fine fuzz or splinters of wood. It is white and requires no bleaching, but is ready to be mixed with rag pulp or anything else that has a strong fiber, and receives the proper constituents to make it into paste, after which it is run off into paper sheets; whereas rags have to be washed and bleached with chloride of lime, soda, ash and alum, and such strong chemicals; to take out the color. Then they are picked to pieces and made into pulp. The process by which wood pulp is made is purely mechanical. It can be made cheap, say at one cent a pound.

A Famine in Asiatic Turkey.

Mr. Heap, charge at Constantinople, in a dispatch to the Department of State, dated April 6, 1880, reports that the following letter has been received by telegraph at the legation of the United States from the archbishop of Syria:

MOUSSEL, April 5.—The terrible famine in which we exist kills all the inhabitants of the town and those of the neighboring villages, who are assembling here in masses. Their sufferings are indescribable. Finding no cereals at all some are eating corpses and become ill in consequence. Their lamentations are heartrending. Most of them are dying, as they have nothing to eat. Those of the inhabitants who have lived until now, between life and death, pray you to give them such assistance as will enable them to live. They take the liberty to present their prayer with tears of expectation which are flowing from their eyes covered with blood.

This letter, Mr. Heap states, was addressed to the United States legation at Constantinople, and adds that "the sufferings of these people are indescribably greater than anything of the kind in Ireland."

Use of Salt.

In many cases of disordered stomach, a teaspoonful of salt is a certain cure. In the violent internal aching, termed colic, add a teaspoonful of salt to a pint of cold water, drink it and go to bed; it is one of the speediest and best remedies known. The same will revive a person who seems almost dead from receiving a fall, etc. In an apoplectic fit, no time should be lost in pouring down salt water, if sufficient sensibility remains to allow of swallowing; if not the head must be sponged with cold water until the senses return, when the salt will completely restore the patient from his lethargy. In a fit, the feet should be placed in warm water with mustard added, and the legs briskly rubbed, all bandages removed from the neck, and a cool apartment procured if possible. In many cases of bleeding at the lungs when other remedies fail, Dr. Rush found that two teaspoonfuls of salt completely stayed the blood. In case of a bite from a mad dog, wash the part with strong brine for an hour, then bind on some salt with a rag. In toothache, warm salt and water held to the part and renewed two or three times, will relieve in most cases. If the teeth be covered with tartar, wash twice a day with salt water. In swelled neck, wash the part with brine, and drink twice a day, also, until cured. Salt will expel worms, if used in food in a moderate degree, and aid digestion, but salt meat is injurious if used much.

Killing Kindness.

A family of emigrants named Mills, from Monahan, Ireland, were put off the midnight train at Brampton, Ont., on May 22d, with one of the children suffering from dysentery. A kindly-disposed lady on the train had given the child an overdose of laudanum, from the effects of which it died.

A Sad Occurrence.

The saddest occurrence it has ever been our lot to chronicle is the death of Mr. Daniel Bird, of Pulaski county, which occurred on the night of the 11th inst. Mr. Bird had been partially deranged at times for several years. On the night of his death he went to bed as usual, but some time during the night his wife awoke and found him gone. A search was immediately made and he was soon found hanging dead in the barn.—It appears that he had taken a chain and had adjusted a noose about his neck, and had then fastened it to a joist, and had made the fatal leap from a feed trough. It is supposed he had taken one of his insane spells during the night, which caused this sad event. Mr. Bird was a good man, highly respected and esteemed, strictly honest and truthful in all his dealings, and the entire community was shocked by the sad intelligence of his death. The family, together with his many relatives and friends, have our most sincere sympathies.—South & West.

The Reliable Man.

The reliable man is a man of good judgment. He does not jump at conclusions. He is not a frivolous man. He is thoughtful. He turns over a subject in his mind and looks at it all around. He is not a partial or one-sided man. He sees through a thing. He is apt to be a very reticent man. He does not have to talk a great deal. He is a moderate man not only in habits of body, but also in mind. He is not a passionate man; if so by nature he has overcome it. He is a sincere man, not a plotter and schemer. What he says may be relied on. He is a trustworthy man. You feel safe with your property or the administration of affairs in his hands. He is a brave man for his conclusions are logically deduced from the sure basis of truth, and he doesn't fear to maintain them. He is a good man for no man can be thoroughly honest and truthful without being good.

To Kill a Town.

1. If you should have an empty building to rent, demand three times its value.

2. Look sorrowful; belittle and insult every new comer; give the cold shoulder to and underrate every mechanic and professional man who desires to come among you.

3. Go abroad for your goods and wares. By no means purchase from your own merchants and manufacturers, even at the same price, or less.

4. Finally, give a thorough finish to your work by working against your local paper. Be mean to everybody connected with it; refuse to subscribe to or advertise in it, so that persons living at a distance will not know that any business is being done in your town, or they may be induced to come and settle among you, and that would give trouble.

Killed in a Gymnasium.

Alfred P. Goodell, aged twenty-five, in business with his father as a dentist in New York, was suddenly killed in Wood's gymnasium in that city. He was sitting on a horizontal bar—not a trapeze, but a wooden rod held by upright posts at a height of five feet ten inches. He had been practicing in the gymnasium nearly two hours, and but a few minutes previously had been exercising on the bar with the customary revolutions, which are among the simplest movements, and not at all dangerous. He was in the act of conversation with some friends, young pupils, with whom he was talking about the methods of performing the different feats. Suddenly he fell back, and instead of holding on the bar by his knee joints, as is customary, he fell off and struck on the mattress beneath. It was but a slight fall, and one that is often experienced without injury, but young Goodell unfortunately struck on his head so that the whole weight of his body doubled his chin upon his breast and broke his neck. John Wood, the proprietor of the gymnasium, stood beside him when he fell, and thought he was only stunned by the fall, as frequently happens, and that he would recover in a few moments. But young Goodell was soon found to be speechless, and respiration was suspended. Restoratives and stimulants were at once applied, artificial respiration was attempted and physicians sent for. A doctor arrived in a few minutes, and at once pronounced the injury fatal, and within twenty minutes the unfortunate young man died. Word was sent to his father, who arrived promptly, not knowing the serious nature of the injury. As Dr. Goodell joined the throng of athletes and others who had congregated, he supposed his son was only temporarily unconscious, and asked "How long will it be before he will recover?"

Some bystander, who did not know Dr. Goodell, said, "He won't recover at all; he is dead."

Dr. Goodell, who is himself in delicate health, almost fainted at the dreadful shock of this unexpected bereavement. The coroner gave his permission for the body to be removed to Dr. Goodell's house.

Business of Pennsylvania R. R. Lines.

The following statement of the business of all lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company east of Pittsburgh and Erie, for April, 1880, as compared with the same month, 1876, shows an increase in the gross earnings of \$858,344; an increase in expenses, \$393,790; an increase in net earnings, \$464,554. The four months of 1880, as compared with the same period of 1879, show an increase in gross earnings of \$2,480,126; an increase in expenses of \$1,085,585; an increase in net earnings of \$1,394,541. All lines west of Pittsburgh and Erie, for the four months of 1880, show a surplus over liabilities of \$1,291,451, being a gain over the same period in 1879 of \$1,238,671.

Extensive Strike.

A special from Paris gives the details in regard to the strikes and riots at Barcelona. It seems that some of the operatives incensed against their comrades having accepted the reduction of wages in the woolen factory, mustered up over a thousand strong before the works and ordered their fellow workmen to leave and join the strike. Meeting with a refusal they entered the factory and drove the men out, destroyed the looms and machinery and finally set fire to the building in several places. When preparing to visit other establishments for the purpose of carrying out a similar programme, the civil authorities attempted to interfere but were powerless to suppress disorder. The crowd constantly increased until it finally assumed most formidable proportions. Alarm speedily spread to all the other shops, which were immediately closed, the operatives having left their benches. The military and mounted gendarmes were called out, and as soon as they appeared the operatives separated into angry and hostile groups, but no resistance was offered. Upwards of fifty of the ringleaders in the riots were arrested. Meanwhile the fire engines were hard at work endeavoring to arrest the flames in the burning factory. The striking workmen were so threatening in their demonstrations that it was found necessary to protect the firemen, and station the military in the streets, avenues and roads so as to prevent the operatives of the suburbs from joining those in the city.

The Governor of Barcelona and military authorities report all now quiet. Numerous arrests have been made. The workmen were excited by the revolutionary agents and socialist propogandists.

By order of the government unions and workingmen's association have been dissolved.

Deluging Rains in the South.

From Friday at 9 a. m. to Saturday 5 a. m., (May 21st and 22d,) nine and ninety-two hundredths inches of rain fell, eight and fifty hundredths falling in ten hours.—All the railroads are injured, and many trains are standing still. The through freight and accommodation train from Macon to Montgomery ran into Schatulga creek, on the Southwestern road, nine miles east of Columbus, Ga. Engineer J. T. Wade, fireman Joe Schaefer, wood passers Chas. Taylor and J. T. Brown were killed. All are white and from Macon, Ga. The engine and 11 cars were wrecked. A construction train is repairing the breaks from Columbus to the accident. Girard creek bridge is washed away. The lowlands were submerged and washed. All the crops are likely to be damaged.—Much cotton will have to be replanted. The river rose 15 feet in two hours. The roads may be all right in a day or two.

J. S. Rains, an ex-Confederate Brigadier, of Texas, died at Dallas on the 19th May. He was formerly a member of Congress from Missouri.

Sweaty Horses.

Horses found to be perspiring easily, especially if they seem to be at all disturbed in their breathing, should not be pushed. To hurry a horse in this condition is quite likely to fasten lung difficulty upon him. You will observe this by the quickened breathing, after the horse is put into his stall, especially if the weather is cool he is very likely to chill. This is a congestive stage, the blood leaving the surface and concentrating upon the lungs, bronchial tubes or throat, or upon all three at once. This should be guarded against by rubbing the surface dry as soon as the horse comes off his drive; on no account allowing him to stand one moment in a draught of cold air. Rub him dry and blanket him well, observing carefully whether or not he stands with his back humped up, and whether he eats his rations or not. If he stands in the position named and leaves his feed untouched, then you have reason to anticipate. Reaction will come off, and you are liable to have a case of acute inflammation of the throat, bronchitis or lungs, and to determine which, being able at the same time to institute a safe plan for treatment, a competent veterinary surgeon should be called.

Episcopal Council in Virginia

The Episcopal Council was in session until 12.30 on the morning of May 22d, discussing the appointment of an assistant bishop for the diocese of Virginia. After lengthy debates the council voted in favor of an appointment. At Saturday's session the committee on funds reported the purchase of \$2,600 of United States bonds, as ordered, and on its recommendation the council authorized the same to be converted into registered bonds, in the name of Bishop F. M. Whittle, to avoid difficulty in collecting interest. The various standing committees submitted their reports, which were adopted. Rev. Phillip Slaughter, historiographer of the diocese, delivered the annual address. The present standing committees were re-elected for the ensuing year. After religious exercises the council adjourned to meet at Danville on the third Wednesday in May, 1881.

A Woman Shoots a Tramp.

In East Greenwich, R. I., on 25th May, a tramp entered the farmhouse of Charles T. Hopkins, and when Mrs. Hopkins returned, after a brief absence, she found him gathering up the spoons and other silver. He turned on her, threw her down, pounded her shockingly and stripped off her clothing, when she told him he could have the money which was in the house if he would let her get up. Eager for the money he released his hold, when she seized a loaded gun. The tramp then sprang from a window, when Mrs. Hopkins fired. He gave a scream and fled for the woods.—The lady is dangerously hurt.

Queen Victoria attained her sixty-second year on Monday last.

A Home For Mother.

Business called me to the United States Land Office. While there a lad apparently sixteen or seventeen years of age came in and presented a certificate for forty acres of land.

I was struck with the countenance and general appearance of the boy, and enquired of him for whom he was purchasing the land.

"For myself, sir."

I then enquired where he had got the money. He answered, "I earned it!"

Feeling then an increased desire for knowing something more about the boy I asked about himself and parents. He took a seat and gave me the following narrative:

"I am the oldest of five children. Father is a drinking man, and often would return home drunk. Finding that father would not abstain from liquor, I resolved to make an effort in some way to help my mother and brothers and sisters. I got an axe and went into a new part of the country and to work clearing land, and I have saved money enough to buy forty acres of land there."

"Well, my good boy, what are you going to do with the land?"

"I will work on it, build a log house and when it is all ready, will bring father, mother, brothers and sisters to live with me. The land I want for my mother, which will secure her from want in her old age."

"And what will you do with your father, if he continues to drink?"

"Oh sir, when we get him on the farm he will feel at home and be happy and I hope become a sober man."

"Young man, may God's blessings attend you in your efforts to help and to honor your father and mother."

By this time the receiver handed him his receipt for his forty acres of land. As he was leaving the office he said:

"At last I have a home for my mother."

Heavy Cattle Shipments.

The shipments of cattle from New York to Europe last Wednesday were the largest on record from that port for any one day.—The aggregate was 3,280 head. A large number of horses and sheep were also shipped, there was an unusually heavy consignment of fresh beef, mutton and pork. It is expected that the shipments of the next five weeks will more than double those of any former similar period.—Wythville Dispatch.

A Lady Burned to Death.

Early last Friday morning, 28th May, the house of Abraham Righter, in Harrison county, W. Va., was discovered to be on fire. The inmates, including Mrs. Ross, the mother of Mrs. Righter, who had attained the age of one hundred years in April, succeeded in escaping from the burning building, but Mrs. Righter persisted in returning for some valuables and perished in the flames.—Wytheville Enterprise.

A Boy who Loved his Teacher.

A school boy about ten years old was the other day halted by a benevolent-minded citizen on Second street, Detroit, and asked if he liked to go to school.

"No, sir!" was the prompt reply. "Then you don't love your teacher?"

"N—yes, sir. That is, I didn't until yesterday, but now I do. I think she's just bully."

"Why have you loved her since yesterday?"

"Well, you know Jack Cain? Well, he's the worst fighter in our room.

He can lick me and two other boys with one hand tied behind him."

Well, he was going to lick me last night and he was shaking his fist at me in school and showing his teeth and getting me all excited when the teacher saw him."

"Did, eh?"

"You bet she did; and the way she took him out of that and wolloped him and humbled him down made me feel as if she were a mother to me! When school was out, Jack dosen't touch nobody. He was wilted down, and when I hit him with a hunk of dirt he never even looked around! I guess I'm going to try to lick him in the morning, before he gets over feeling humble!"

How to Obtain Sleep.

The following is recommended as a cure for sleeplessness: Wet half a towel, apply it to the back of the neck, pressing it upward toward the base of the brain, and fasten the dry half of the towel over so as to prevent the too rapid exhalation. The effect is prompt and charming, cooling the brain and inducing calmer, sweeter sleep than any narcotic. Warm water may be used, though most persons prefer cold. To those who suffer from over-excitement of the brain, whether the result of brain work or pressing anxiety, this simple remedy has proved an especial boon.

Perils of Unloaded Firearms.

At Stockbridge, in Calumet county, Wis., on May 20, Wm, Dedrich and Herman Moss, two warm friends, had been out practicing with a revolver of the latter, and upon their return to the house Moss took the weapon to put it away and playfully snapped it at Dedrich, both parties supposing all the chambers to be empty. One chamber was, however, still loaded, and its ball passed through the heart of Dedrich, killing him instantly. Moss is almost frantic with grief.

Rev. Benj. Caudle, of the Baptist Church, was murdered by a mob in Floyd county, Ky., a few days ago. Cause—an old grudge of the late war. He will be remembered by many of our readers. He was a delegate to the Baptist Association which met at this place a few years ago, and during its session preached several powerful sermons. He had a tremendous voice, and many persons asserted that he could be heard more than a mile when preaching.—South and West.

An Incendiary Arrested.

The barns and outbuildings with contents, the property of ex-Sheriff Hopper, in Bergen county, N. Y., and of Richard DeGray, Passaic county, also the Passaic Valley Union chapel near by, were burned by an incendiary fire on May 21.

The total loss is about \$10,000. Cornelius Fine is in custody charged with being the incendiary, he having been positively identified by several persons. He had stolen a horse and carriage from the Passaic Hotel stables, Paterson, and drove from one point to another, and started the fires. He then abandoned the horse on the highway. Fine is accused of the burning of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church in Paterson, on May 2, and other incendiary acts. He has served five years in the State prison for horse-stealing.

Arrested for Killing His Son.

Peter Zimmer, of Fort Washington, Wis., was arrested in New York, on May 22, on a telegram from the sheriff of Fort Washington, on a charge of the murder of his son.

When arrested he said he supposed he was accused of the murder but denied the charge. He was on his way to New York to meet his intended wife, who was coming from Germany. The prisoner is 80 years old.

A Heavy Verdict for Injuries.

In the trial of the suit of Colonel John T. Harroid against the New York Elevated Railroad Company to recover \$50,000 damages for injuries sustained by the plaintiff in a collision on the elevated railroad at Forty second street and Third avenue on the 25th of March, 1879, the verdict was rendered in the case in Kings County Supreme Court, Brooklyn, for the plaintiff in the sum of \$30,000.

Judge Young at Cleveland, gave an eloquent lecture in a few words the other day to a young man who was taking his first downward steps, when he pointed to the gang of horrible looking prisoners awaiting sentence in the police court, and simply said: "Look around you; see the wrecks that whisky has made."

The editor of a newspaper that has adopted fonetic spelling in a measure received a postal card from an old subscriber in the country which reads as follows: "I hav tuk ure paper for leven yeres, but if u kant spel enny better than u hev bin doin for the las to month u may jes stoppit."

People often complain of hard times from a mere natural tendency to growl, but a Georgia darkey the other day said: "Nebber seed sich times since I was born. Work all day and steal all night, and blessed if I kin hardly make a libbin'."

The Boston Traveller's Washington correspondent says that Gen. Gordon's resignation means that he is to be the nominee for Vice Presidency on Mr. Tilden's ticket.

Ex-Senator Sprague heads the Rhode Island delegation to the National Greenback convention.

Ex-Gov. Gracelon, of Maine, has published a defense of his action in counting out members of the Legislature in that State.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat says Grant and Sherman will be the ticket, as sure as shooting.

Ex-Congressman Stenger, of Pennsylvania, says that he is a candidate for another term in the House of Representatives.

A San Francisco policeman picked a drunken man out of a gutter, and, perceiving that his head was bent over to one side, set about straightening it by main strength.

The fellow lazily opened his eyes and remarked: "Born so, mister, born so."

The Gazette, BALTIMORE, MD., FOR 1880.

It would hardly be fair to repeat again the alarming information that a Crisis is approaching in Political affairs, but we honestly believe that the next Presidential contest in this country will determine the question of Popular Government. It is to be, pure and simple, a struggle between Centralization on one side and Constitutional Government on the other.

The Republican party has started out with the assumption that this is a Nation of Imperial forces, and that the war determined that States are merely geographical conveniences. On this platform they threaten to nominate a candidate for President whose tendencies are undemocratic and whose instincts are not on the side of simple, Republican rule.

THE GAZETTE believes that the war settled this question, that a majority of the people are opposed to any dissolution of the Union; that the right to local self-government is as distinct and as clearly defined as it was before the war; that the Union created by the Fathers was not changed by the war, and that our system should remain unchanged. The Gazette proposes to take an active part in the next Presidential Campaign. It will battle for Democratic principles and for the candidates who may be nominated on a sound Democratic platform.

The Gazette is a plain-speaking newspaper, always marked by the courage of its convictions. Its views on public questions and public men are always understood by those who have a fair knowledge of the English language.

The Daily Gazette is a daily epitome of passing events. All news of a local and general character is gathered from far and near and given place according to its value and the interest which attaches. Condensation and multum in parvo is the motto in the make-up of The Daily Gazette. In the matter of telegraphic news and correspondence The Gazette is always fresh, alert and comprehensive. During the year improvements and changes will be made which will give us greater facilities for serving our patrons.

The Weekly Gazette is a folio paper, in size and make-up similar to the daily, but containing a large amount of reading matter especially written and prepared for it. As in the case of the daily the weekly will be largely devoted during 1880 to the discussion of the questions so vitally interesting to the people.

It is the duty of every intelligent citizen to keep himself in the line of events through the medium of the press, and it is the duty of every good Democrat to support the newspapers which maintain sound Democratic principles—newspapers which have no uncertain voice and no lack of earnest, honest purpose.

Terms of subscription for The Daily Gazette: 50 cents per month; \$1 for two months; \$3 for six months; \$5 for twelve months, postage prepaid. For The Weekly Gazette: 50 cents for six months; \$1 for twelve months postage prepaid. Address THE GAZETTE,

142 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.

may25-4t

NOTICE.

As substituted Trustee in place of C. Derrick, in Trust Deed from M. P. Venable to said Derrick, to secure F. McMullin, of date July 26, 1872, and as Trustee in Deed of Trust of M. P. Venable to me as Trustee to secure said McMullin of date March 31st, 1875, and at the requirement of said McMullin, I shall, as Trustee and substituted Trustee, proceed to sell, on the 21st day of June, 1880, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of Smyth Court House, for cash, One-half Interest in the Press and Fixtures of what was once known as the "Southern Patriot" Printing Press, and fixtures, mentioned in the first-mentioned Deed of Trust, and a Job Press, Type and fixtures, and Paper Cutter mentioned in last stated Trust Deed. These presses and fixtures and paper cutter are now, as stated by said McMullin, in possession of William C. Pendleton.

JAMES H. GILMORE, Trustee, May 10th, 1880. may11-4t

CONDENSED TIME-TABLE OF THE ATLANTIC MISS. & OHIO R. R., AND CONNECTIONS.

In Effect May 25, 1879.

GOING SOUTH.

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| Leave Norfolk | 6.52 a m |
| Richmond, R. & P. | 7.54 a m |
| Petersburg | 9.30 a m |
| Burkville | 11.41 a m |
| Farmville | 12.25 p m |
| Arrive Lynchburg, dinner | 2.30 p m |
| Leave Lynchburg | 2.50 p m |
| Liberty | 3.45 p m |
| Salem | 5.08 p m |
| Christiansburg | 6.12 p m |
| Dublin, supper | 7.10 p m |
| Wytheville | 8.15 p m |
| Abingdon | 10.23 p m |
| Bristol | 10.50 p m |
| Knoxville | 8.42 a m |
| Cleveland | 7.00 a m |
| Arrive Dalton | 8.04 a m |
| Selma | 8.00 p m |
| Atlanta | 12.05 p m |
| Macon | 7.35 p m |
| Columbus | 5.55 p m |
| Montgomery | 6.40 p m |
| Mobile | 1.30 a m |
| New Orleans | 7.40 a m |
| Leave Cleveland | 7.00 a m |
| Arrive Chattanooga | 8.15 a m |
| Nashville | 5.00 p m |
| Louisville, L. & G. S. | 11.50 p m |
| St. Louis, I. M. & S. | 5.25 p m |
| Memphis, L. & G. S. | 8.00 a m |
| Memphis, M. & C. | 12.00 m |

At Petersburg, connection is made with the Richmond & Petersburg Railroad for Richmond, Washington, Baltimore and the East.

At Burkville, with the Richmond & Danville R. R., for Danville, Greensboro, Charlotte and the Southeast.

At Lynchburg, with Va. Midland R. R. for Charlottesville and the North. At this point (Lynchburg) a Pullman Sleeper is attached for New Orleans via Dalton and Atlanta, without change.

At Dalton, connection with the Selma, Rome & Dalton R. R. for Rome, Talladega, Montgomery, Mobile, Selma, Meridian, Vicksburg and the Southwest.

At Chattanooga, with the Alabama & Great Southern R. R. for Birmingham, Tuscaloosa, Meridian, Vicksburg, Mobile and New Orleans.

GOING NORTH.

| | |
|------------------------|-------------|
| Leave New Orleans | 5.00 p m |
| Mobile | 11.15 p m |
| Montgomery | 11.18 p m |
| Columbus | 7.35 a m |
| Macon | 7.00 a m |
| Atlanta | 2.00 p m |
| Selma | 6.00 a m |
| Dalton | 7.00 a m |
| Arrive Cleveland | 8.04 p m |
| Leave Memphis, M. & C. | 11.35 p m |
| Memphis, L. & G. S. | 11.50 p m |
| St. Louis, I. M. & S. | 9.10 a m |
| Louisville, L. & G. S. | 12.25 night |
| Nashville M. & C. | 10.30 a m |
| Chattanooga | 6.40 p m |
| Cleveland | 8.08 p m |
| Knoxville | 11.15 p m |
| Bristol | 4.53 a m |
| Abingdon | 5.27 a m |
| Wytheville, breakfast | 7.54 a m |
| Christiansburg | 9.48 a m |
| Salem | 10.48 a m |
| Arrive Lynchburg | 1.30 p m |
| Leave Lynchburg | 1.55 p m |
| Farmville | 4.01 p m |
| Burkville | 4.48 p m |
| Arrive Petersburg | 7.00 p m |
| Richmond | 8.30 p m |
| Norfolk | 10.15 p m |

At Lynchburg, connection is made with Virginia Midland Railroad, leaving at 1.50 p. m. for Charlottesville, Staunton, Alexandria, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York; and South to Chatham and Danville, leaving at 3 p. m.

At Burkville, with R. & D. Railroad to and from the South and North.

At Petersburg, with R. & P. Road for Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York; and with Petersburg Road for Weldon, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Wilmington and the Southeast.

Pullman Sleeper, New Orleans via Lynchburg to Washington without change.

Leighton Sleeper, Memphis to Lynchburg. The Virginia & Tennessee Air Line gives cheap freight rates and makes the quickest time from Virginia points to Eastern cities and the South and Southwest.

FRANK HUGER, M. T. V. & T. Div., Lynchburg, Va. L. S. BROWN, Gen. Trav. Agt., Lynchburg. N. M. OSBORNE, M. T. N. & P. and S. S. Divs., Petersburg, Va. W. E. M. WORD, Pass. Agt. Fincastle, Va.

H. M. GRANT, M. D., D. D. S.,

Formerly Professor in Baltimore Dental College, Late Professor of Dental Materiamedica and Pherapeutics in the New Orleans Dental College, former President Southern (now National) Dental Association, and late President Virginia Dental Association, Abingdon, Va..

Will be in Marion on the third Monday and Tuesday of every month. Office at Exchange Hotel. apr27-ly

M. E. MAURY. R. M. PRUNER.
MAURY AND PRUNER,
 Main Street,
MARION, VIRGINIA,
 Manufacturers of and Dealers in all kinds of
FURNITURE
 AND
COFFINS,
PICTURE FRAMES, &c.

Cheap! Cheap!

Call and examine their Furniture and prices. Good marketable produce taken in exchange for Furniture. Satisfaction guaranteed.

LUMBER WANTED.

We wish to obtain a good supply of Walnut, Poplar and Chestnut Lumber in exchange for Furniture.

Give us a call.
MAURY & PRUNER,
 apr27-3m Marion, Va.

Wool Carding
For 1880.

My Cards have been put in good running order, at my old stand, at Mr. W. C. Seaver's Mill. I would be pleased to see my old customers and as many new ones who wish to have their wool carded in a good manner. I will guarantee satisfaction when good wool in good condition is brought me.

For full particulars, see my hand-bills.
E. W. MARCHANT,
 May 10, 1880. may11-1m

Green & Hunter,
Blacksmiths,
 Main Street, Marion, Va.
 (On the old Golliner Lot.)

We are prepared to do all kinds of Blacksmithing, such as Ironing Buggies, Wagons, Shoeing Horses and Mules, making Garden and Cornfield Hoes, sharpening Picks, &c., and everything else in the Blacksmithing line. Our prices are moderate, and we guarantee satisfaction in every instance. Give us a trial. We will always be found at our Shop, ready to strike at a moment's notice.
 may11-tf

Fresh Beef.

Having formed a new partnership for the purpose of

Butchering,

We propose to furnish Fresh Beef, enough to supply the demand, and the best the market affords.

We pay cash for stock, and will sell our Beef, Mutton, &c., only for cash.
G. W. WOLFE & CO.

Thanking my old customers for past patronage, I ask a continuance of the same for the new Company.
G. W. WOLFE.

May 11-4w

The only Southern Rake and Drill Factory in the Country.



These cuts represent our 20 Steel-Tooth Horse Rake, with Iron Hubs (or Locust Hubs boiled in oil)—9,000 in use—and our Positive Force-Feed Grain, Seed, and Fertilizing Drill (which can be changed to sow any quantity while Drill is in motion), with Pin or Spring Hoes—8,277 in use and giving satisfaction. All manufacturers say theirs are the best. All we ask is, send for Descriptive Circular and Price-List, which contains letters from persons using them. All are warranted.
HAGERSTOWN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT MFG. CO.
 Hagerstown, Maryland.

A. P. COLE, AGENT
 For Smyth Co., Va.
 May 25-3m

Livery and Sale
STABLES,



Marion, Virginia.

Hubble & Co.,

Proprietors

Horses, Carriages, Buggies and

Wagons of all descriptions

for hire

The public will take notice, that we have just completed an entire new and commodious Stable, for the accommodation of our patrons, a few yards south of Main street, just above the Bridge crossing Staley's Creek.

Carriages Furnished for Funeral and Wedding Parties.

Special attention will be paid to the Purchase and Sale of Stock.

Thankful for the liberal encouragement we have received in the past, we respectfully ask a continuance in the future.
HUBBLE & CO.
 Marion, Va., May 4, 1880. may4-tf

THE CURTIS ACTIVE

WASHER!

S. D. Sprinkle,

PROPRIETOR,
 MARION, VIRGINIA.

This Washer is superior to any that has ever been offered for sale in this country.

It will wash cleaner and faster than can be done in any other manner. Bed-quilts, blankets, and heavy articles washed clean in a few minutes.

The finest fabric can be washed with this Washer without injuring them in the least.

CERTIFICATES.

MR. S. D. SPRINKLE:
 Dear Sir—I have studied to some extent the principles involved in clothes washing, and I am confident, from my observation and experience, that the Curtis Active Washer meets the conditions in its combination and adjustment better than any machine with which I am acquainted. It washes thoroughly from a thin pocket-handkerchief to a yarn counterpane. The labor required is comparatively light; and last, but not least, there is no wear and tear in the clothes.
R. B. BOATWRIGHT.
 Marion, March, 1880.

We, the undersigned, most cheerfully endorse the above. We have given the Curtis Active Washer a fair trial, and cheerfully recommend it to all who desire to save labor and wear and tear of clothes. It performs its work with dispatch and neatness.
MRS. MARY J. McMULLEN,
MRS. ELIZABETH FRANCIS,
MRS. J. F. SULLIVAN,
MRS. E. M. STALLARD,
F. McMULLEN.

I have received the Curtis Active Washer, and pronounce it a good washer. It is well put up, of good material, and will perform the work as described in the above certificates, without any injury to the finest fabric.
W. C. SEAVER.
 may4-tf

A. H. CAMPBELL,
 Watchmaker and Jeweller,
 Designer and Engraver,
 AND DEALER IN
 Watches and Clocks, Jewelry,
 Silverware, Etc.,
 NEAR DEPOT, MARION, VA.

All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. After an experience of forty-five years, I flatter myself that I am able to render satisfaction in all work entrusted to me.

Please call and give me a trial.
 apr27-1y

J. H. FRANCIS,

Fashionable Tailor.

Returns thanks to all his customers for their encouragement in his line of business, and asks a continuance of the same.

All work will be done after the very latest styles.

Particular pains taken in

Cutting Garments for Ladies to

MAKE UP.

GOOD FITS

Guaranteed to all work made in his Shop. Prices reasonable.

Produce will be taken in exchange for work.

"ENCOURAGE YOUR HOME MECHANICS."
 apr27-1y



MY FRIENDS OF
SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA,

HERE WE COME!

LOOK SHARP

AND

SWALLOW

QUICK!

Having returned to my old stand, east of Bridge, on Main street, for the purpose of doing a

JOBING BUSINESS

In Tin, Sheet Iron,
 Copper, Zinc, &c.,

I would most respectfully ask the patronage of my old customers.

Roofing and Gutting,

AND

REFITTING OLD STOVES
 A SPECIALTY.

Your obedient serv't,
R. C. VAUGHAN.
 apr27-1y

Letter and Bill Heads,
 Business and Visiting Cards
 Neatly printed at the JOURNAL Office.

T. J. WILMORE'S
FURNITURE ROOMS,
MAIN STREET,
 (Opposite Sherry's Drug Store.)
MARION, VIRGINIA.

I have on hand or will make to order, at short notice,
 Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Bureaus,
 Tables, Washstands, Lounges,
 Coffins, &c., &c.

I also keep on hand beautiful Burial Caskets, Shrouds, &c., which I will sell at one-third the price that they can be bought at any other establishment.

LUMBER AND PRODUCE

Taken in exchange for Furniture.
 Give me a call and I will guarantee satisfaction, both in quality of work and price.
 may11-tf

D. P. Carrier,

PRACTICAL HOUSE-BUILDER,

MARION, VIRGINIA.

Under-takes work of all grades and quality, both rough and fine, and fashionable.

Guarantees satisfaction on Self-supporting

Roofs and Continued Stairways, and all other work in the Carpenter line entrusted to him, and all orders promptly attended to, either by mail or otherwise.
 May 6, 1880. may11-tf

PRICES DOWN!

QUALITY UP,

AT

C. H. Maury's

CLOTHING and NOTION STORE.

A FULL LINE OF

READY-MADE

CLOTHING.

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOOKS, STATIONERY,

Notions,

Fur, Wool & Straw Hats,

&c., &c., &c.
 All of the latest styles, at extraordinarily low rates.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS,

Of best quality, always in stock.

Any Book Published Furnished

Promptly at publisher's prices.
 Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Address,
C. H. MAURY,
 Marion, Va.
 apr27-3m

JNO. ROSS,

W. R. RICHARDSON,

Ross and Richardson,

LIVERY and FEED STABLES,
 MARION, VIRGINIA.

Having opened a Livery and Feed Stable in the old "Continental Hotel Stables," we are prepared to furnish conveyance to persons desiring to visit the surrounding country.
 A Hack will meet all Trains of the A. M. and O. Railroad.
 Our charges will be moderate.
 Horses will be well taken care of when put under our charge.
 Mercantile Agents can be supplied with conveyances to carry themselves and baggage to any part of the country.
 Give us a trial and we will guarantee satisfaction.
 apr27-1y