



### THE PATRIOT AND HERALD.

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#### A Faded Fragment.

A word unspoken, a hand unpressed,  
A look uncast or a thought unguessed,  
And souls that are kindled may live apart.  
Never to meet or know the truth,  
Never to know how heart beat with heart,  
In the dim past days of a wasted youth,  
She shall not know how his pulses leapt,  
When over his temples her tresses swept,  
As she leaned to give him the jasmine wreath  
She felt his breath, and her face flushed red,  
With passionate love that choked her breath,  
And saddens her life now her youth is dead.

A faded woman who waits for death,  
And murmurs a name beneath her breath,  
A cynical man who scoffs and jeers  
At woman and love in the open day,  
And at night time kisses, with bitter tears,  
A faded fragment of jasmine spray.

#### TAKEN BY STORM.

"Mademoiselle, we are obliged to ask your hospitality. Believe me, we will encroach upon it as little as possible."

The speaker, a young Prussian officer in full uniform, bent low before the beautiful girl whom he thus addressed.

But Marie Moreau saw neither the courtly grace of manner, nor noted the young, handsome face and form. She only knew that the enemy of her country stood before her, that the tricolor of France had been dragged down from its standard where it floated protectingly over the little Prussia put in its stead; that the very privacy of their hearths and homes had been intruded upon—in many instances rudely—and that the man before her was but a representative of all that the disaster entailed.

"she answered, her lip curling in undisguised scorn as she spoke, "we are only women and defenseless. It fits you well that you should make a pretense of asking, through courtesy, that which you have already obtained by force. The only request we can make of our guests"—emphasizing the latter word with supreme irony—"is that we may be permitted to see as little of them as possible. Unless your regretful consideration demands all the house, leave us any portion, however small, that shall be ours, not only in word but in deed."

"Mademoiselle, your wishes are commands," answered the young officer, though a flush had risen to his cheek at her hot words of scorn. "My advice to you would be to take the upper floor, where there would be no excuse of intrusion upon me. I wish most earnestly that I might withdraw my men from the house but it is impossible. The town is small, and the troops are many. They have been quartered everywhere; and even should I withdraw them, you might be subjected to fresh annoyances, from which it will ever be my earnest endeavor to shield you. Permit me, mademoiselle, to hand you my card, and to beg you to command my services, and to report to me any incivility which you may encounter."

So speaking, he placed on the table beside her a slip of pasteboard, and making a low bow, withdrew.

The girl made no motion towards it, not even bending her baughty little head in recognition of his courtesy.

"Really, Maries," said her aunt, stretching out her hand for the card, "the young man was very polite. It would have been better policy, my dear, had your manner not been so repellent."

"Repellent!" exclaimed the young girl, rising from her seat in her excitement and pacing up and down the room. "I wish that I could have crushed him with my scorn. Does he not know that a true Frenchwoman will bear any insult rather than the humiliation of Prussian magnanimity? I hate him! I hate them all! How shall I ever draw a free breath, knowing that they live on the same air that sustains me? Ah, France, be patient; it is but for a little longer."

"Hugh von Trenck," read the elder lady, aloud, from the card. "We must not lose this. The young man may really be of some future use to us."

"Aunt how can you? Give me

the card or tear it up yourself. Do you think I would ask a favor at his hands—aye, or accept one? Never, never!" and the bright eyes flashed defiantly.

But madam quietly slipped the piece of pasteboard within the reticule she wore at her belt, determining, if necessary, to take the young officer at his word.

"Madam will pardon a stranger's interference, but I must beg that neither she nor mademoiselle venture into the street to-day. The soldiers are in a state of revelry and riot, which might subject them to insult. Any commands I should be happy to fulfill. Respectfully,  
"HUGH VON TRENCK."

Madam Moreau, some three days later read aloud the above from a card just slipped beneath her private door.

Her niece stood before the glass trying on her hat, and listening, with curling lips.

"You see, Marie, you must not go out to-day. It would be rash to madness," said her aunt, looking up from the writing.

But Marie only picked up her veil and began adjusting it across her pretty face.

"Marie, do you hear me?"

"Yes, aunt," she answered, "but inasmuch as I am very hungry, and there is nothing in the house to eat, I think it rather a matter of necessity than of choice. Beside I would rather have open insult than Herr Hugh von Trenck's magnanimous interference. Have no fears, auntie. I am quite able to take care of myself."

And in spite of the elder lady's entreaties, and with a good-by kiss and a reassuring smile, she was gone.

But the smile faded as she stood for a moment on the threshold of the outside door, and glanced up and down the street, filled with soldiers. The color in her cheek paled to whiteness, and her heart beat loud and fast.

She almost determined to turn back, when some one standing at her elbow, said, in tones so earnest as to be nearly hushed:

"Did your aunt not receive my warning?"

It was Hugh von Trenck who spoke.

"Are you in authority in this house sir, over all its inmates?" she questioned. "If we are your prisoners, let us know it. You can then enforce your wishes."

"You do me injustice mademoiselle!" he replied in low, thrilling tones. "I beg for your own sake not for mine, not to venture out this morning."

"Your prayers and commands are all one to me, sir," she retorted.

The next minute she had gained the street, fear forgotten in her indignant anger. With quick steps she hastened in the necessary direction. Beyond a rude stare of admiration, she was unmolested, and her few purchases effected.

She started to return, when coming immediately towards her, extending from the curb to the wall, was a line of Prussian soldiers, arm-linked-in-arm, their steps unsteady by liquor and their voices raised in laughter and song. What should she do? She feared to turn and flee lest they should pursue her. Perhaps by hiding her tremor and walking boldly on, they might make room for her to pass. Herr von Trenck's hated advice rang in her ears. She should hate him tribly, if it prove unnecessary. But now all the soldiers' eyes were turned upon her, as they stood, an impassable phalanx, barring her way.

"Pay us toll my pretty little Francaise," said one fastening his coarse gaze upon her.

"Yes, pay us toll," the others echoed. "A kiss apiece."

Concealing the awful sinking at her heart she strove to pass them by stepping down from the curb; but the outside man and first speaker threw out his arm to prevent her escape.

"No, no," she exclaimed in freezing tones.

"You are our prisoner, and we let you off easy. Pay us willingly, and we will prove good as our word. Drive us to force, and we will help ourselves."

To scream would be but to gather around her fresh tormentors, so she struggled to free herself.

"Let me pass," she said in low, indignant tones, when, without deign-

ing further parly, the first speaker threw his arm about her waist.

She felt his tainted breath upon her cheek. Oh, God! must her lips be polluted by his touch!

With sudden strength she wrenched herself from his grasp, the brutal laugh of the others jerring on her ears.

A scream, loud and long, burst from her lips, followed by another and another, as her persecutor again approached, when, as if by magic, some one darted in between them and felled the drunken ruffian to the ground.

The others, bold with drink, murmured angrily, but a gleaming pistol soon silenced them, even as they recognized their young colonel, and respectfully moved on.

Calling a guard, he put the man he held under his heel in arrest, then turned and offered his arm to the trembling girl.

She saw then, for the first time, that it was Hugh von Trenck, who had saved her. Haughtily refusing his arm, hating herself, hating him more, she walked on in silence by his side.

At her door she forced herself to speak:

"Sir, I owe you my thanks."

"Mademoiselle, the day will come when you will pay me your debt in full," he replied and left her.

What did he mean? His words, the man himself, haunted her. How brave and full of courage he had been. How nobly he had come to her relief. How generously he had uttered no word of reproach, or of the truth that she had brought it all on herself. If he had not been a Prussian, she might almost have liked him. As it was—she got no further than this. She broke down in a storm of tears.

A week later the troops, all but a small reserve, were ordered out for a sortie. Paris had long been in siege and must soon capitulate.

With all he heart Marie prayed night and day for the success of the flag already doomed. That her cause could be lost seemed to her impossible.

Now an then the wind bore to her the boom of the cannon. They are fighting not far off, and among them was the man she had treated with such disdainful contempt.

Could it be that she thought of him at such a time?

The third day the fighting ceased—the Prussians were again victorious; but all night long they were bringing back the dead and wounded to the little town.

It was just daylight when a squad of soldiers halted at her door. She had not dreamed of undressing during the long night. A nameless dread had tortured her. She knew in the moment what it was. As herself she went down and threw open the door to receive the pale, senseless form they bore.

"This way!" said she, with quiet dignity, and led the way to her own room and her own bed.

He had told her she should repay her debt. Could he have foreseen this day? Would he ever know what she had done for him?

For weeks his life hung in the balance; but one night he opened his gray eyes to consciousness, and they rested on the solitary figure at his side. Her aunt, weary, had gone to rest. A smile broke over the white thin face.

"You here, mademoiselle?" he said.

"Yes," she answered. "I am here."

He held out his wasted hand, and silently placed hers within it. Then still with that smile about his lips, he fell asleep, but from that moment the tide had turned, and life had gained the victory.

He was almost well again, when one day the tidings of the fall of Paris came, and on the same day, by the fatality of fate, came to him the news of his promotion to the general's rank.

"Ah, mademoiselle," he said. "I cannot rejoice while you weep. I once said you should pay your debt. I little imagined how you would pay it. I meant then that the day should come when you should love and marry me. I had loved you from the first moment my eyes rested on you, spite of your scorn and contempt. But now you have paid your debt in your own way. You have given me back my life. I will no longer torture you by my presence. I will go away and leave you."

And he turned his head, that she

might not see the moisture in his eyes.

But softly she stole to his side, and kneeling down nestled her head on his arm.

"If I say stay, Hugh, then will you go?"

"My love—my darling! do you mock me? Oh, this is cruel!"

"Nay, Hugh, I am like my own poor Paris," she replied. "The siege has been a long one, but she and I, I fear, have alike been taken by storm."

Emerson and his New Lecture.

One evening, when Ralph Waldo Emerson was engaged in preparing his new lecture, Mrs. Emerson, who had that moment flattened her finger while trying to drive a nail with the smoothing-iron, thrust her head into his study, and said:

"See here, sir! I want you to drop that everlasting pen of yours for a minute or two at least, and go down to the grocery and get a mackerel for breakfast."

"My dear," replied Mr. Emerson, looking up from his work, "my dear, can't you go? You see, I'm billed in a dozen places to deliver this lecture on 'Memory,' and it isn't half finished yet."

"And that's what you call your infernal lecture, is it?" said Mrs. Emerson, sharply. "A nice party you are, to deliver a lecture on 'Memory.'"

"And why not, my love?" said Mr. Emerson, meekly.

"You never go out of the house that you don't forget to put on your hat or boots, and you never take a letter of mine to mail that you don't carry in your pocket for six months or a year unless I happen to find it sooner. During the past thirty days you have carried out of this house and forgot to bring back no less than seventy-five or eighty umbrellas; and you know yourself the last time you went to church you took out your false teeth, because, as you said, they hurt your corns, and came away and left them in the seat. I say you are a nice man to talk to a cultured audience on 'Memory,' and if you don't trot right off to the grocery, I'll expose you before you're twenty-four hours older."

Mr. Emerson started on a jump for the grocery, and when he got there he couldn't for the life of him recollect what he had come for.

Wild Horses in Australia.

Horses which escaping now and then from the paddocks of colonists on the edge of the settled districts of Australia, have made themselves at home in the freedom and abundant pastures of the interior, have multiplied to such an extent that notwithstanding the numbers captured or shot every year, it is estimated that there are something like 100,000 of them in the two most populous colonies—Victoria and South Wales—or roaming the plains immediately contiguous of their borders. To Europeans the proposal to have a day's horse-shooting sounds inexpressibly barbarous; but the Australian farmer near the interior regard the troops of wild horses which may often be seen trespassing on their inclosed lands as vermin. They do not possess any of the qualities which often make the wild horses the South American plains valuable, and besides destroying vegetation which might be made to support more valuable life, they not infrequently tempt the settlers' horses to join them and lead a vagabond life. Worse than this, they are suspected of communicating disease to settled districts. To meet the difficulty of dealing with the increasing hordes of wild horses, the Chief Inspector of Stock in New South Wales proposes that they should be classed as noxious animals, under the Pastures and Stock Protection act.

Additional precautions have been taken for the security of the late Prince Consort's mausoleum at Frogmore since the discovery of the sacrilege committed at Balaures Castle. The contents of Frogmore would indeed be under a king's ransom.

F. H. Drake's Sufferings.

F. H. Drake, Esq., Detroit, Mich., suffered beyond description from a skin disease, which appeared on his hands, head and face, and nearly destroyed his eyes. The most careful doctoring failed to help him, and after all had failed he used the Cuticura Resolvent (blood purifier) internally, Cuticura and Cuticura Soap (the great skin cures) externally, and was cured, and has remained perfectly well to this day.

#### THE NEWS OF THE JEANNETTE.

Mr. George Kennan Does Not Believe That It Was Detained in Siberia.

Mr. George Kennan has written a letter to the New York Herald, in which he points out the improbability of the widely circulated report that the Russian authorities in Eastern Siberia refused to telegraph to St. Petersburg an announcement of the arrival of the survivors of the Jeannette because the latter were without funds. Mr. Kennan says that the idea that the Governor-General of Eastern Siberia held the news of the arrival of the survivors of the Jeannette for ten weeks because Lieut. De Long had not sent money to cover the expense of its transmission to St. Petersburg is preposterous for at least half a dozen reasons. In the first place, the telegraph line from Irkutsk to St. Petersburg is a government line, and it would have cost nothing for the authorities to have set the news relating to the Jeannette over these wires. If a toll was demanded it would not have exceeded five roubles, and the question arises whether the Russians would expended at least 300 roubles to send a courier with the news from the mouth of the Lena to Irkutsk and then begrudge 5 roubles more to send the intelligence on to St. Petersburg. Mr. Kennan continues: "But apart from considerations of probability the story carries with it its own refutation. According to the telegrams from Engineer Melville, the first boat from the Jeannette reached the mouth of the Lena on the 17th of September. The second boat did not report itself until October 29th, so that, unless this last date is an error, the messenger can hardly have started before November 1st. The interval between the starting of the messenger from the mouth of the Lena and the receipt of the news in New York was thus 51 days, and yet we are told by the correspondent at Vienna that the news was detained 70 days at the first telegraph station—at Irkutsk—for want of funds. In other words, the dispatches began to be detained at Irkutsk nearly three weeks before Engineer Melville wrote them at the mouth of the Lena." The journey of the courier from the mouth of the Lena to Irkutsk. Mr. Kennan remarks, was a journey of July 2,500 miles, through an almost uninhabited Arctic desert, made in the worst months of the winter, and at a season when the sun in the latitude is above the horizon only two hours of the twenty-four. It is seldom that a speed of 40 miles per day is attained on such a journey. In conclusion, Mr. Kennan says that when the Russo-American telegraph line was abandoned and its officers were left in Siberia almost without money, acting Governor-General Shelashnikoff, of Irkutsk, who still holds the position he then occupied, offered, to lend the Americans 1,000 roubles—and did lend them 500 roubles—to defray their expenses to St. Petersburg.

Fifty dollars won't buy a very large diamond pin, but—wholl' chip in for a testimonial.

**This is a Big Advertise'nt**  
**And Want to Do**  
**A LARGE BUSINESS**  
**ATTENTION**  
**Pause and Reflect**  
**THE PEOPLE**  
**MUST KNOW**  
**WHAT I AM DOING**  
**AND INTEND TO DO.**  
**FOR CASH FOR CASH**  
**Is the way I sell!**  
**VERY CHEAP GOODS**  
**IS THE RESULT.**  
**BARGAINS.**

want to call attention to the following prices representing only a few of the many articles am selling:

- GROCERIES**
- The very best brown sugar, 10c per lb, first-class, white sugar, 12c, best granulated sugar, 14c. These sugars are bought direct from sugar plantations in Louisiana and consequently contain no Glucose or Baryta.
- Best Rio coffees, 15, 18 and 20 cents. All other groceries at correspondingly low prices.
- DRY GOODS.**
- In this department I have a beautiful line of Prints which we can give you from 6c to 9 cents per yard. French Prints 11 to 12c cents. Nice Brocades at 11 cents, in all colors. Excellent Cashmeres, in all colors, 10c cents. Best Pacifics at 22c, etc. These goods are from 5 to 10 cents less per yard than they can be bought elsewhere.
- I have a good line of Flannels, of all colors, varying from 25 to 45 cents per yd. A full line of Cassimeres, Jeans, bleached and unbleached Canton Flannels at great bargains. Waterproof Cloths, all qualities and colors, at prices to suit.
- NOTIONS.**
- Plain Silk, broadened and gros grain Ribbons, Merino, and Lamb's wool under wear a fine assortment, for ladies and gentlemen. Men, women and children's Hosiery at reduced prices. A full line of ladies' Gloves, Cotton, Lisle, Silk and Kid—also of gentlemen's gloves, consisting of split Buck, Sheep and Dog skin, at prices to suit all. Lace Buttons, Spool Cotton, Braids, Dress Trimmings in great variety and at the lowest prices. Gentlemen's Linen Cuffs and Collars at from \$1 to \$3 per doz. Gentlemen's Laundered and Unlaundered Shirts at from 65 cts to \$2.50.
- Towels in great variety. Balmoral and Boulevard skirts, in all qualities from 50c to \$3. Silk, Linen and Muslin Handkerchiefs. Silk, Lace and Muslin Ties and Bows. A large lot of Fancy Articles too numerous to mention.

**CLOTHING.**

A nice line just as cheap as they can possibly be sold.

**HATS and CAPS**—a large assortment for Men and Boys, varying from 18c to \$4.50.

**HARDWARE,**

Clinton's Horseshoe Nails at 20 cents per lb., by the box 18 cts. Nails at the lowest prices. Rim Door Knob Locks—we can beat the world in this line; can give you them from 35 cents up to \$1.50. Butts, Screws, Saws, Curry Combs, Coffee Mills and a full line of Table and Pocket Cutlery.

Friends and Countrymen, look at the following figures and see if my prices are not lower than you ever dreamed of.

2 quart Coffee Pot	16 cents	10 quart Dish Pan	30 cents	4 quart Oil Can	35 cts
3 " " "	20 "	12 " "	" "	" "	" "
4 " " "	25 "	18 " "	" "	" "	50 "

All other Tin Ware correspondingly low.

**QUEENSWT, A Good Line.**

MASON'S BLACKING a 5 cent box for 3 or a 10 cent box for 6.

Don't forget the facts have stated and bring your cash and good Produce to me, and remember that have all my goods marked down, from beginning to end—not a single article to catch on. 'll take your Trade dollars for \$1 and your Mexican dollars for 90 cents.

**A. C. HILL, AGENT,**  
NEAR THE DEPOT  
**MARION, SMYTH CO., VA.**  
December 15, '801 JY81

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**THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY.**

**FOR RHEUMATISM,**

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

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GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE!!

To the General Assembly of Virginia.

A Lucid and Dignified State Paper—Legislation Necessary to Carry Out the Will of the People.

The State Debt and the Riddleberger Bill—Educational, Agricultural and Political Questions—Railroad Monopolies—Federal Relations, &c., &c.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, January 6, 1882.

To the General Assembly of Virginia: Pursuant to notice of my election by the people, received through a committee of your body, I have taken the oath prescribed by law and have entered upon the office of Governor.

The constitutional duty of communicating to each session of the General Assembly the condition of the Commonwealth has already been performed by my predecessor in the transmission to you of full reports from all the heads of departments. But the Governor is also required to recommend to the consideration of the General Assembly such measures as he may deem expedient.

This latter mandate I proceed briefly to discharge in firm faith that the principles and purposes which have received emphatic endorsement from the people of Virginia will not fail to command the support of their representatives.

In use of the authority intrusted to me I have no other aim than to maintain the true honor and foster the substantial interests of the State and in pursuit of these objects I know no better guides than the Constitution and the will which the Sovereign voice of this Commonwealth has declared at the ballot-box.

THE PUBLIC DEBT. I recommend the adoption of measures without unnecessary delay which shall provide for our public obligations upon the basis set forth in the act passed by the last General Assembly and known as the Riddleberger Bill. No greater boon can be given this people than a speedy, equitable and final settlement of all controversy concerning the State Debt. Great misapprehension exists as to the purpose of the people of Virginia in this regard.

THE RICHMOND STATE IN ITS ACCOUNT OF THE AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE AT THE GOVERNOR'S MANSION, TELLS THE FOLLOWING COMING FROM MR. JONAS S. WASHINGTON COUNTY; IT IS AS FOLLOWS: "Mr. Kelly, of the House, a Readjuster, wanted to find the chair in which Holiday sat."

WE ARE INFORMED THAT THE READJUSTERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY HAVE DETERMINED TO PASS A BILL FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF THE STATE DEBT BEFORE THEY GO INTO THE ELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS, EXCEPT THE ELECTION OF JUDGES WHERE VACANCIES EXIST.

THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE ARE DIVIDED UP IN TWO FACTIONS—THE TAMMANY AND ANTI-TAMMANY. TOGETHER THEY COULD EFFECT SOMETHING; BUT THEY HATE EACH OTHER SO CORDIALLY THAT NO UNION CAN BE EFFECTED.

EX-PRESIDENT HAYES IS RECEIVING CRUEL BLOW FROM DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN PAPERS ALIKE. THERE IS NOTHING LIKE GIVING A DOG A BAD NAME. EVERY PERSON WILL TRY TO PEIT HIM.

THE NUMBER OF BILLS IN THE LAST CONGRESS AMOUNTED TO MORE THAN 7,000. THAT WAS THE GREATEST NUMBER EVER INTRODUCED IN ANY CONGRESS. IT IS THOUGHT THAT NUMBER WILL BE EXCEEDED BY THE NUMBER INTRODUCED IN THE PRESENT CONGRESS.

THE SMALLPOX HAS BROKEN OUT IN PETERSBURG. THAT DREAFFUL DISEASE IS SPREADING VERY GENERALLY OVER THE COUNTRY. THE PEOPLE OF ALL COMMUNITIES NOT INFECTED SHOULD SPEEDILY FORTIFY BY VACCINATION.

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY DECLINES TO LET HIS PEOPLE HAVE A CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT. HOW LONG WILL THAT BRAVE AND INTELLIGENT PEOPLE SUBMIT TO TYRANTS?

GEN. JOE JOHNSTON HAS PLACED HIMSELF IN A VERY DISAGREEABLE POSITION BY BEING SO LOQUACIOUS TO A REPORTER OF THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS ABOUT JEFF DAVIS AND THE CONFEDERATE SPECIE.

NO FINDER PAPER, OUTSIDE OF RICHMOND, HAS PUBLISHED THE MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR CAMERON, SO FAR AS WE HAVE SEEN.

AT A MEETING OF THE SPANISH FREE TRADERS AT MADRID YESTERDAY MODIFICATIONS WERE URGED IN THE CUSTOMS TARIFF BILL IN ORDER TO FACILITATE THE CONCLUSION OF FOREIGN TREATIES OF COMMERCE.

semi-annual payments and with safety the other claims enumerated. We are supported in this conclusion, not only by the financial experience of many years, but also by the fact that the proposed interest is as great as the average rate paid by the debtor class of the world in public securities at the present day.

These views are advanced in the firm conviction that a settlement based on the general principles indicated above, to be applied with such details of method as your wisdom will supply, would meet the sanction of the people (which is essential to any settlement), would satisfy all the demands of honesty, and result in eventual benefit to the bondholders.

German to the Debt question is the subject of the

PUBLIC FREE SCHOOLS. This system is the object of special provision by the Constitution. A considerable portion of the fund dedicated to educational objects by the constitution has been by the course of past legislation and administration diverted, to the great detriment of the school system. This course has been pursued upon the theory that statutory enactments of 1871 could abrogate and nullify a mandate of the Constitution of 1869, setting apart to the free schools at least one-fifth of the revenues. I cannot sustain such a construction, because it ignores the fact that this portion of the revenue was solemnly dedicated to this particular object by the constitution, and is the only part of the revenue, the control and disposition of which was taken from the legislature by that instrument. I believe that measures may be devised and recommend that immediate action be taken to preserve the school fund from future invasion, and to restore to it as speedily as practicable the amount which has been diverted.

Thus protected and receiving regularly its rightful quota, the system is capable of great improvement, not only in the increased number of schools and in the length of term, but in provision of the higher education of all classes. I think it would be eminently proper to grant to our colored citizens an institution in which those who have acquired proficiency in common schools may be given the opportunity for broader training. The education of this class of our community is a duty which we owe, not only to them, but to the State. Self-interest, if no higher motive, dictates that we spare no effort to fit for citizenship all upon whom we have conferred its privileges and responsibilities.

MIXED SCHOOLS. The question of mixed schools calls for no discussion. No class of citizens desire them, and I am satisfied that a change in the present arrangement would operate injuriously. In contributing as liberally as is consistent with our revenues to all our educational institutions (for there is no antagonism between them, and all should be fostered), we are encouraged to hope that at no distant day we shall receive substantial assistance from the National Government.

SUFFRAGE. First in prominence upon the subject of suffrage is the question whether the constitutional requirement of the payment of a capitation-tax as a prerequisite to voting shall continue or be repealed. I believe that public sentiment is overwhelming in favor of its repeal.

The only argument advanced to sustain it was it would facilitate and insure the collection of the tax. The experience of five years since its adoption has proved it to be a failure as a revenue measure; but if advantage were gained in that direction I regard the abuses and frauds to which it has given rise as many times counter-balancing any benefits, real or fancied, which it possesses. In principle it is wrong, and in practice debasing. Other and better means of collecting the capitation-tax may be devised without raising the flood-gates of corruption by making its payment a condition precedent to voting.

REGISTRATION LAWS. I recommend a careful revision of the registration and election laws. Many years have elapsed since the system was adopted. The question of a new general registration is one which, in my judgment, calls for the attention of your body, and the present registration laws are in several respects unnecessarily complicated and difficult of construction.

In the interest of a full and free expression of the popular will I recommend a rigid scrutiny and purging of the election laws—many of the provisions of which are subversive of the ends professedly sought. The basis of all republican government is popular content and confidence. Both are secured when the people are satisfied that having freely sought the ballot box their votes have been recorded and returned according to the truth. Any system which is so framed as to admit of doubts, upon these points must, whether it be honestly or fraudulently administered, breed popular discontent. Elections should, as far as possible, take place in sight of the public.

I would recommend the passage of mandatory provisions for the appointment of judges of election from opposing political parties, with penalties attached for failure in the appointing power to observe the requirements, and permitting the presence of representatives of each political party interested in an election while the vote is received, canvassed, counted and certified.

RAILROADS. Our people are alive to the great benefits in the way of material develop-

ment flowing from the presence in our midst, and proper application to public ends, of the capital and enterprise of these powerful corporations. Though the State has parted with almost her entire interest as stockholder in works of internal improvement, and is forbidden by the Constitution to subscribe for any new work, every citizen of the Commonwealth is still interested in the railroads by reason of their great influence for good or for evil. Nor has the State lost either the right or duty, while granting encouragement and reasonable powers to these corporations, of throwing around them such guards and limitations as will insure the people against discrimination and extortion. The dangerous tendencies of combinations and monopolies call for skillful yet vigorous treatment. Care should be taken not to repress or retard and not to encroach upon legitimate franchises; but the Government should demand and enforce practical recognition of the fact that the paramount obligation of railroads is to the people of the Commonwealth. Ample power resides with the legislature to impose such wholesome checks upon the various lines of transportation as shall secure for the producers and manufacturers of Virginia proper rates and full facilities, and guarantee to the cities of the State those advantages to which by reason of their geographical positions they are entitled.

The experience of other communities has demonstrated not alone the necessity, but the practicability of such policy. I urgently commend to the consideration of the General Assembly the laws by which other States of California and Georgia regulate the railway administration within their borders; laws which have stood the examination of the courts and survived the test of experience to the satisfaction of the people without injury to the railroads.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. In such examination as I have been able to make into the condition of the different departments, the fact is apparent that inadequate provision is made for the Department of Agriculture. Ours is pre-eminently an agricultural community. The history of past legislation in the State, strange to say, shows, while our statute books record a magnificent policy towards almost every other interest, little or no attention has been paid to this, our greatest source of wealth. The producers of Virginia have certainly an equal claim with any other class upon the consideration of the Government. While I am not prepared to suggest the form or extent of the improvement, I am satisfied that a wider scope should be given its operations, and more liberal appropriations, should be made to cover them. And in this connection, as directly concerning the interests of the land owners, I would endorse the suggestion of the Commissioner for the attachment of a mineral bureau to this department.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS. Virginia, by reason of the agricultural pursuits of her people and the absence of existing employment, was blessed in the past in the small percentage of unfortunate dependent upon public charity. But since the excitement and distresses of recent years the proportion has largely increased, and of late the public jails have been the only asylums for too many of those cursed with the heaviest afflictions to which mankind is subject. It is not necessary here to refer to the causes, not all unavoidable, for this deplorable state of affairs. It will suffice to express the belief that the General Assembly will extend all possible aid to the institutions for the insane and other unfortunate, and that when control of the revenues shall be restored to the representatives of the people all reasons for regret or complaint in this regard shall be removed.

FEDERAL RELATIONS, &c. I conclude my message by congratulating the General Assembly upon the peace existing within our borders and upon the pregnant signs of more amicable relations between all sections and all the people of our common country. The assumption is not unwarranted that recent events in Virginia have served to give an emphatic impulse to liberal sentiment throughout the land. That a better era dawns upon us is well attested by the fact that, for the first time in nearly a quarter of a century, the President of the United States, in his annual message to Congress, finds no occasion to allude to sectional differences; nor is there any point at issue between this Commonwealth and the Government of the United States to call for discussion in this paper of Federal relations. Alive and responding to the approach of "a more perfect union," Virginia, always in the van of great National events, furnishes a grave upon her soil for the vexed question of a color line in politics. To-day Virginia stands before the world offering all the blessings of free citizenship, of absolute freedom in politics and religion, to those who may seek her borders. Appealing for a harmonious sisterhood of States, in which sectional jealousies shall be unknown, and in each of which shall be illustrated the spirit of Americanism broad as the limits of the continent, she points the way by leading it, and by pledging tolerance to every creed of party or church, save only the creed of intolerance and proscription. The laws of Virginia guarantee equal protection and privilege to every citizen; and the people of the Commonwealth have ordered that all departments of the Government shall execute the spirit and letter of those laws.

WILLIAM C. CAMERON.

Dr. Jubilee Smith, of Richmond, Ga., says: "Camm's Emulsion, in my hands, did well, and I recommend it."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—When the court opened its ninth week of the Guitreau trial this morning, the crowd filled every nook and cranny of the chilly room and the ladies were decidedly in the majority.

The prisoner arrived at the courthouse about half-past 9 o'clock, and was taken to his waiting room. He appeared rather nervous and his countenance indicated anxiety when he had taken his seat in the dock. He glanced around stealthily over the audience, and immediately began a harangue evidently intended for the jury.

"I have received," he said, "some 800 letters, a great majority of them from ladies; when I get time I shall attend to them. I want to send my greetings to the ladies of America, and thank them for their sympathies; they don't want me to be hanged. Public opinion is just changing. I received on Saturday a check for \$1,000 from the Stalwarts of Brooklyn and another for \$5,000 from the Stalwarts of New York. I want this jury to understand how public opinion is on this case."

The bailiff here tried to silence him, when he turned upon him in the most vicious manner, and snarled out:

"You keep quiet and mind your own business; don't interfere with me when I am talking; if you had any sense you would understand your place."

With this opening breeze, the proceedings, in due form, were begun, and Mr. Scoville resumed his argument.

Mr. Scoville proceeded without interruption for an hour, and his remarks were listened to with marked attention. He laid stress upon the proposition that insane men often knew the difference between right and wrong, and for that reason concealed their plans; that the benefit of the doubt should attach to the plea of insanity, when raised with some force, as when urged in connection with the commission of a crime.

Death of Miss Violette, the Fasting.

Miss Chloe Ann Violette, who started out on a starvation fast, under the belief that she was obeying a command of the Lord, on the 5th of November last, died at the residence of her mother, on Queen street, on Saturday night the 7th inst., at 12 o'clock, having lived without taking food of any kind for sixty days. The case is a remarkable one, from the fact that it is the longest fast known. There is a well-authenticated case of a lady in New York State fasting forty-seven days, dying at the expiration of that time. Miss Violette, although emaciated, retained consciousness and talked freely; indeed cheerfully, up to the time of her death. She was thoroughly impressed with the belief that her time had come, and that the Lord desired, yea, commanded her to abstain from all kinds of food; she believed further that to die fasting would be a safe passport to heaven, and that the gates of the golden city would be thrown wide open to her; but to die in any other way would be disobedience to the command of the Lord, for which she would have to suffer in the next world. For sixty days she cheerfully acted out this delusion, her only regret being that she allowed herself to be induced to abandon her first attempt, some years ago, to starve herself to death. Her friends declare that she has not taken a particle of food of any kind since the 5th of November last, except a little milk the other night, which a lady handed her for water, and which, as soon as she discovered the mistake, she spat out; not even medicine would she take, fearing that her life might be prolonged thereby. Of course the lady was insane, and some people think the authorities out to have interfered and had her sent to an asylum for treatment. Her father, Mr. Robert Violette, died from an over dose of laudanum, and her brother, Albert Violette, drowned himself in the river, off Queen street about ten years ago. Miss Violette was highly respected by all who knew her, and her death is a severe blow to her aged mother, who has, her many friends say, had her share of the world's troubles.—Alexandria Gazette.

Monsieur Pasha, Turkish Ambassador to England, is about to publish a rendering of Dantes "Inferno" into modern Greek.

Mrs. Howell Benton, a daughter of Joseph Bonaparte and a niece of the great Napoleon, is a teacher of French in Watertown, N. Y.

The Episcopal bishop of New Hampshire has surprised his people by declaring a belief that the second coming of Christ is near at hand.

Henry Villard is to expend \$1,000,000 in the erection of a residence on Madison avenue, near Fifteenth street, New York. Sidney Dillon is building a mansion which will overshadow President Vanderbilt's Bonanza Mackay is arranging to rival all by a palace at Central Park.

Very few men acquire wealth in such a manner as to receive substantial pleasure from it. Just as long as there is the enthusiasm of the chase, they enjoy it, but when they begin to look around and think of settling down, they find that that part by which joy enters is dead within them.

At a meeting of the Biographical Society, Washington D. C., Professor Riley gave many instances of the retardation of the embryo stage of insects and offered these facts as accounting for the preservation of a species under such circumstances as would be presented by an exceptionally severe winter, for example.

OWENSBURG, Jan. 7.—The Opera House was set on fire last evening by an overheated furnace, and the flames were communicated rapidly to the adjoining buildings. The water-works proved a complete failure, and the town would have been at the mercy of the flames had it not been for the steam-fire engine which had been cast aside when the water-works were built, but which was now called into action, and did effective service before the fire was brought under control. The Opera House, which was owned by A. Hill, was completely destroyed, entailing a loss of \$13,000. Insurance, \$10,000.

When babies are fretful they disturb everybody, and mothers should know how soothing Parker's Ginger Tonic is. It takes away half their anxiety, stops babies' pains, and is always safe and pleasant to use.—Home Journal.

Cuticura

THE CUTICURA Treatment for the cure of Skin, Scalp and Blood Diseases, consists in the internal use of Cuticura Resolvent, the new blood purifier, and the external use of Cuticura and Cuticura Soap the great skin cure.

SALT RHEUM. Will McDonald, 2542 Dearborn st., Chicago, greatly acknowledges a cure of Salt Rheum on head, neck, face, arms and legs for seven years; not able to walk except on hands and knees for one year; not able to help myself for eight years; tried hundreds of remedies; doctors pronounced my case hopeless; permanently cured by Cuticura Resolvent (blood purifier) internally, and Cuticura and Cuticura Soap (the great skin cures) externally.

PSORIASIS. H. E. Carpenter, Esq., Henderson, N. Y., cured of Psoriasis or Leprosy of twenty years standing, by the Cuticura Resolvent internally and Cuticura and Cuticura Soap externally. The most wonderful record. Cure certified to before a justice of the peace and prominent citizens. All afflicted with itching and scaly diseases should send to us for this testimonial in full.

SKIN DISEASES. F. H. Drake, Esq., Detroit, Mich., suffered beyond all description from a skin disease which appeared on his hands, head and face, and nearly destroyed his eyes. The most careful doctoring failed to help him, and after all had failed he used Cuticura Resolvent (blood purifier) internally, Cuticura and Cuticura Soap (the great skin cures) externally, and was cured, and has remained perfectly well to this day.

SKIN HUMORS. Mrs. S. E. Whipple, Deaturie, Mich., writes that her face, head and some parts of her body were almost raw. Head covered with sores and sores, suffered fearfully and tried everything. Permanently cured by Cuticura Resolvent (blood purifier) internally, and Cuticura and Cuticura Soap (the great skin cures).

CUTICURA. Remedies for sale by all druggists. Price of CUTICURA, a Meddinal Jelly, small boxes, 50c, large boxes, \$1. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, \$1 per bottle. CUTICURA MEDICAL TOILET SOAP, 25c. CUTICURA SHAVING SOAP, 15c.; in bars for barbers and large consumers, 50c. Principal depot, WEEKS & POTTER, BOSTON, MASS.

CATARRH



Sanford's Radical Cure.

Head colds, watery discharges from the nose and eyes, ringing noises in the head, nervous headache and chills and fever instantly relieved. Choking, putrid mucus is discharged, membranes cleansed, disinfected and healed, and renewed, such as taste and hearing restored and constitutional ravages checked. Cough, Bronchitis, Droppings into the throat, pains in the chest, Dyspepsia, Wasting of strength and flesh, loss of sleep, &c., cured.

One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and one Dr. Sanford's Inhaler, in one package, of all druggists, for \$1. Ask for Sanford's Radical Cure. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston.

COLLINS' LIGHTNING

Is not quicker than COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS in relieving pains and weakness of the Kidneys, Liver and Lungs, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Hysteria, Female Weakness, Malaria and Fever and Ague. Price 25c. Sold everywhere.

CHINA, GLASS, QUEENSWARE

CLOCKS, TOYS, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c. Warehouses: New York City, Cincinnati, Ohio, Knoxville, Tenn. Address all orders to mh3y KNOXVILLE, TENN.

CHINA, GLASS, QUEENSWARE

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, 1207 Main Street, Richmond, - Virginia. Established in 1828. S. O. FISHER, (Successor to Cyrus Fisher.) Manufacturer and dealer in BREACH-LOADING AND DOUBLE BARREL GUNS, PISTOLS, CUTLERY, CANES, KEYS, Fishing Tackle, And everything in the Sporting Line 176 Main St., opp. Naval House, LYNCHBURG, VA. All kinds repairs promptly executed. oyl 6

LARGE SALE

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

TOWN OF MARION, SMYTH CO., VA.

By virtue of a decree rendered in vacation by the Judge of the Circuit Court of Wythe county on the 1st day of August 1878 in the case of James W. Preston and et al. vs. A. Thomas' representatives, heirs et al. and Henderson Trustees et al., which decree was, upon appeal, affirmed by the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, at Wytheville, at the July Term thereof 1881, the undersigned, a Commissioner appointed by said decree for that purpose, will, on Monday the 16th day of January, 1882, that being court day, proceed to sell at public auction, in front of the Court-House of Smyth County, to the highest bidder:

I. A tract of 980 acres of valuable mountain land, well timbered and believed to contain valuable deposits of iron and other minerals. This tract is entirely in iron ore and but little cleared. It is situated on the South Fork of Holston River in Smyth County, some six miles southwest from Marion, and adjoining the home tract of the late Capt. A. Thomas.

II. A tract of 1802 acres of very valuable grazing and farming land situated on the Middle Fork of Holston River in Smyth County and including about 1000 acres of Marion, and traversed by the McAdams road and the Norfolk and Western Railroad. This farm is in a high state of cultivation, and has on it comfortable but not costly buildings, and is a very desirable property. There are of this tract about 500 acres of very valuable woods, lying south of the railroad, and between the river and the river. There are also about 400 acres of this tract lying north of the railroad and between it and the McAdams road; and then there are in same tract some 135 acres lying north of the McAdams road. Of this part of the tract there are some 75 acres of valuable white pine timber for lumber—such as White Oak, Black Oak, Hickory and Poplar. The two subdivisions first named are cleared, but on each part there is fine water of sufficient quantity. To accommodate purchasers who may desire purchasing smaller quantities than the whole tract, the same will be offered in several parcels as above enumerated, and will then be offered all together, and that bid or bids will be taken which shall produce the greatest amount for the whole.

Before the day of sale there will be ready for inspection an accurate plat showing the boundaries of this tract, and each subdivision and the number of acres respectively. III. A lot of 1/4 of an acre situated on the corner of Main and Church streets in the Town of Marion, on which is situated the large and commodious frame Hotel Building, known as the Liberty Hotel property. There is on this lot an excellent ice house and other buildings, and the same is either as a private residence or for conducting a Hotel business. The Hotel is eligibly situated in the business center of the Town, and fronts on both Main and Church streets. In the lower or basement part of the building is a good store room.

IV. A lot of one acre fronting on Church street south of lot No. 4, and separated from it by a back street. On this lot there is a large stable formerly used for Hotel purposes, but now as a livery stable. This lot occupies a square in the town and has a street on either side. It is especially desirable for a private residence.

V. A lot of one acre fronting on Church street south of lot No. 4, and separated from it by a street. This is a prime building lot, and has on it a variety of fruit trees, young and in splendid bearing condition. This lot has like No. 4, a good fence for protecting the fruit. There are also open streets on three sides. There is a stable on this lot—no other improvements. VI. A lot of one acre and 12 poles fronting on Church street south of lot No. 5. This lot is well fenced and in meadow, but has on it no buildings—it has a running stream passing over a portion of it. This lot fronts on two streets. These lands are to be sold to satisfy debts ascertained to be due to his creditors from the late Capt. A. Thomas, upon the appeal and decree above adjudicated. The title to each and all of these lands are believed to be perfectly good—but as Commissioner I shall sell only such title as is vested in me by the decree aforesaid. These lands or any of them will be pointed out to any persons desiring to examine the same by the undersigned, who may be found at his office in Marion.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash in hand for so much as may be necessary to defray the cost of suit and expenses of sale and for the residue on a credit of one, two and three years in equal installments, the purchaser giving in each case bonds with good persons as security.

ROBT. A. RICHARDSON, Commissioner. Dec'r. 19th, 1881. dec. 23-4w.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S

A.—BEATTY'S PIANOFORTES—A.—MAGNIFICENT holiday presents; square grand pianofortes four very handsome round corners, rosewood cases, three unison. Beatty's matchless iron frames, stool, book cover, boxed \$222.75 to \$297.50 catalogue prices, \$800 to \$1,000; satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded after one year's use, upright pianos \$125 to \$225; catalogue prices \$800 to \$800, standard pianofortes of the universe, as thousands testify write for mammoth list of testimonials. Beatty's cabinet organs, cathedral, church, chapel, parlor, \$30 upwards; visitors welcome; free carriage meets trains, illustrated catalogue, (holday edition) free. Address Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 125 F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

777

A YEAR AND EXPENSES TO AGENTS. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

XANTHINE

THE BEST PREPARATION FOR THE HAIR NOW KNOWN! For everything for which a hair tonic is required it has no equal. The highest testimonials of its merits have been given. For sale by R. W. POWERS & CO., and PURCELL, LAIRD & Co., Wholesale Agents, Richmond, Va. [From Rev. Chas. H. Read, D. D., Pastor Grace Street Presbyterian Church.] RICHMOND, VA., 1881. For several years I have used no other Hair Dressing than the Xanthine, which had been warmly recommended to me by a friend who had tested its value. It has in my experience, accomplished all that is claimed for it as a wholesome preserver and restorer of the natural color of the hair and a thorough preventive of dandruff. CHAS. H. READ

LOCAL DEPARTMENT

No Responses. We called upon those last week who had promised us wood to bring it in, and no one responded.

School Money. The Treasurer of Smyth county has received about one thousand dollars in cash from the authorities at Richmond to be paid to the teachers of public schools in Smyth county.

County Court. Next Monday will be the day for holding the regular term of the county court. On that day R. A. Richardson will sell some valuable real estate. See his advertisement.

Sacramental Meeting. A sacramental meeting will be held in the Presbyterian church on next Sunday. Preparatory services will commence on Friday night. The Rev. Mr. Barnett, of Abingdon will be present and assist at the meeting.

Cam's Emulsion will positively arrest Consumption, if used in time. For sale by druggists everywhere.

Committed. The examination of Jno. W. Smith before Justice Jno. Iron, for stabbing fatally I. M. Petty, was completed on last Thursday, and Smith was sent to jail to await the action of a grand jury.

Came to Colorado. Our friend Mr. T. P. Copenhagen, who came from Colorado to this place some months ago to visit his father and friends, has returned to Leadville. He left on Sunday night, and was accompanied by Mr. Fleming Goolsby, who goes to the far west to seek his fortune.

Death of a Venerable Lady. On the 30th ult., Mrs. Elizabeth Wolfe, relict of Daniel Wolfe dec'd., died at the home of Mr. A. J. Blaumenbecker, her son-in-law. The deceased lady was 82 years old, and had been a great sufferer for several years past. She was a sister of Mr. Thomas Copenhagen, whose death we announced last week.

Surg. J. A. Tappan, U. S. Navy, Boston, Mass., says: Cam's Emulsion is the best combination with which I am acquainted.

Va., Ky. & Ohio Railroad. We have received from Mr. B. F. Buchanan, Secretary, a "Prospectus" of the Va., Ky. & Ohio, and Paris, Georgetown & Frankfort Railroads, showing the route, the vast mineral resources deposited along their lines. The "Prospectus" is got ten up in pamphlet form, is composed of 29 pages, and is very complete.

Southwest Virginia Medical Society. TOWN HOUSE, Va., Jan. 5, 1882.

The next meeting of this Society will be held at Marion, Va., on Friday 13th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m. Subject for discussion: Typhoid Fever. Essayist, Dr. Jas. F. Pendleton.

Fellows are earnestly requested to make written reports on prevalent diseases, and especially on important cases and surgical operations. A written description should accompany each case brought before the Society for examination and treatment. All regular practicing physicians are respectfully invited to attend. JNO. S. APPERSON, Secy. and Treas.

Local Option. [Communicated.] MARION, VA., Jan. 7th, 1882.

MR. EDITOR:—I beg leave to state through the columns of your paper that, at the Temperance Convention held in Charlottesville, Va., on the 20th of December 1881, I was elected Vice-President of the "Virginia Local Option Alliance," which was organized at that time; and that the duty of appointing an executive committee for Smyth County was devolved upon me. The members of that committee are the following: C. F. Lincoln, F. Alexander, A. H. Groseclose, Jno. P. Sheffey, A. H. Campbell, J. H. Francis, W. C. Sexton, A. G. Pendleton, D. F. Carrier, S. A. Meek, A. F. StJohn, E. C. Williams and E. L. Roberts. The grand object of the Temperance Alliance is to secure such legislation, as will give every Magisterial district the right to determine for itself by ballot whether the traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage shall be licensed or not. It is earnestly desired that all the friends of temperance give their active aid to this great undertaking. It is desired that the aforesaid committee assemble in my office on Friday next at 3 o'clock for the organization and prosecution of the work in this county. Respectfully, D. C. MILLER, Vice-Pres't. L. O. A.

Wanted on Order. One hundred thousand bushels of Milling Wheat. Twenty-five thousand bushels of choice Seed wheat. Ten thousand bushels of Seed Rye. Thirty thousand bushels Spring or Winter Oats. Five thousand bushels Orchard Grass Seed. Five thousand bushels Randall Grass Seed. Five thousand bushels Evergreen Grass Seed. Five thousand bushels Ky. Blue Grass Seed.

Farmers and speculators handling any of the above by consigning to us or sending samples by mail, can get outside prices through us and if preferred we will buy straight at highest net cash price. LEE, TAYLOR & CO., April 25, '81 LYNCHBURG, VA.

Local Briefs.

There are now more than a hundred cases of small-pox in Richmond.

There have been a number of traps around town during the past week.

The streets and roads have never been muddier than they are at present.

Hon. A. Fulkerson will accept our thanks for several bundles of public documents.

Dr. I. R. Bratton, Yorkville, S. C. says: Decided and satisfactory results must follow the use of Cam's Emulsion.

Fears are entertained that we will have no ice at Marion sufficient to gather and fill our ice houses.

The clear skies yesterday were a real treat, after the fog, rain and snow we had been so long subjected to.

Dr. J. F. Pendleton is prepared to vaccinate persons, at reasonable charges. You had better be vaccinated.

Mr. I. Frank, the Wytheville Clothier, will be in town on next Monday with a full line of samples. Call on him at the Exchange Hotel.

We have never seen the wheat crop more promising at this season. We hope the farmers will have a fine yield at their next harvest.

In our family of ten, for over two years Parker's Ginger Tonic has cured headache, malaria, and in fact all other complaints so satisfactorily that we are in excellent health and no expense for doctors or other medicines.—Chronicle.

There were 187 deeds and agreements recorded in the clerks office of Smyth county during the year 1881.

During the year 1881 there were 110 marriage licenses issued by the clerk of Smyth County. Of this number 98 were white and 12 colored.

The weather has been unusually bad for two weeks or more. For fifteen days, previous to yesterday, there has not been more than ten hours of sunshine. During that time the weather was cloudy, and it was snowing or raining most of the time.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Sunday Photograph: The editor of the Pikes county News has been cured of rheumatism by St. Jacobs Oil.

Another Startling Failure. We scarcely ever read the papers but what we see heavy business failures, but the greatest failure of all takes place every day in our own homes, by persons who are suffering from coughs, colds and all kinds of pulmonary affections, who fail to procure a bottle of that sovereign Cough Medicine "Symphax." Do not neglect your cough; by a bottle and get relief.

Public School Money. OFF. SUP'T. PUBLIC SCHOOLS, January, 1882.

Apportionment No. 2, State School fund, cash: District, Population, per cap. Amount.

Subject to Treasurer's commission of 2 per centum. A. G. PENDLETON, Supt.

Real Estate Agency. It will be seen from the advertisement in another column that Miller & Phipps have established a Real Estate Agency at Marion. This is a branch of business that has heretofore been neglected at our place, and we are glad that the need has been supplied by gentlemen of thorough business habits and who are trustworthy in every particular.

The New York Clipper lately cited the case of Captain John Smith, of Tomkinsville, Staten Island, N. Y., who had been a great sufferer with rheumatism for many years. He used St. Jacobs Oil with splendid success.

The Governor of Madrid is dead. General Henry Jules Bataille, of France, is dead.

The London Standard says it is understood that the Cabinet has definitely decided in favor of the Cloture.

El Correo, of Madrid, says that Spain has not received Prince Bismark's note regarding the position of the Pope.

A dispatch from Berlin says: "Mrs. Adams is about to visit St. Petersburg at the personal invitation of the Czarina."

Sir George Nares, the Arctic explorer, is a passenger on the steamer Parthia, which sailed from Liverpool on Saturday for New York.

The London Standard's correspondent at Rome denies the truth of the telegram from Rome published on Saturday by La Defense, of Paris, regarding Prince Bismark's note to the Quirinal, a congress of the Powers, and the preparation of the Pope fly to Malta.

MARKETS.

PRICE CURRENT BY J. R. HOCKADAY,

Wholesale. COMMISSION MERCHANT. And dealer in Fruits and Vegetables, Seed Potatoes, Seed Oats, and Field Seeds generally. Orders and Consignments Solicited. Quick Sales and prompt Returns.

Table listing market prices for various commodities like Apples, Butter, Beans, Cabbage, Eggs, Hides, Honey, Lard, Oats, Potatoes, Peas, Peaches, etc.

As to the fruits of the meetings of Messrs. Moody and Sankey in Newcastle, England, an observer speaks of 1,000 being on the "anxious seat" at one time.

It was reported at the recent Evangelical Alliance Conference that King John of Abyssinia had agreed to allow the circulation of the Bible in his Kingdom, but was averse to Protestant missionaries settling.

The Catholics of Naples, under the lead of 30,000 priests and monks, are making lively times for the Protestants. Those who attend Protestant meetings are threatened, and it is difficult to get a house in which to hold these meetings.

A writer in an English church paper says that within two years 11 Congregational, 11 Presbyterian, 17 Methodist, and 12 Baptist ministers have been ordained priests and deacons in the Episcopal church. These, including some from other denominations, makes 65.

Miller & Phipps Real Estate AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS

RESERVOIR STREET, Marion, Va. Sell real estate in Smyth county or in any part of South-west Virginia privately or at auction. Deeds prepared and acknowledged at low rates.

We now offer the following property for sale: 1. A House and quarter-acre lot on Depot st., a Garden and out-buildings and good well, price \$1,500, now owned by W. H. Johnson.

2. A fine body of Mineral land—well timbered, situated in Rye Valley, Smyth co., on the waters of Dickie's creek, said to contain 900 acres, price \$1,350, the property of Capt. John P. Sheffey.

3. A House and quarter-acre lot in town fronting on Iron alley, price \$300, now owned by D. C. Miller.

4. A quarter-acre lot, with Dwelling-house, other buildings and a good well; situated on Broadway, said property belongs to David DeBord; price \$450.

5. A good Dwelling-house, 7 or 8 acres of good land, situated on south of Main street, just east of the Fudge mansion, said land belongs to the estate of N. Fudge dec'd, price \$2,500. Terms easy. J. H. C. CABANISS, CHAS. LUNSFORD.

CABANISS & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 21 OLD STREET, PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA. Solely consignments of Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Flour, Butter, Eggs, Poultry, and all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE, to the sale of which they promise personal and faithful attention. They fully appreciate the importance of prompt returns.

J. H. FRANCIS FASHIONABLE TAILOR MARION, VA.

Returns thanks to his many friends for their patronage, and solicits a continuance of same. All work made in his establishment guaranteed, both in workmanship and style, to give satisfaction. Careful attention given to cutting work for ladies to make. Prices fair. Give him a call. Shop on the corner of Main & 1/2 St.

Return thanks to his many friends for their patronage, and solicits a continuance of same. All work made in his establishment guaranteed, both in workmanship and style, to give satisfaction. Careful attention given to cutting work for ladies to make. Prices fair. Give him a call. Shop on the corner of Main & 1/2 St.

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LYNCHBURG MARKET REPORT CORRECTED WEEKLY BY NOWLIN BROS., & CO.

Wholesale and Retail. GROCERS, LIQUOR DEALERS COMMON MERCHANTS. No. 61 MAIN STREETS.

Market for groceries rules firm with no material changes. Live Hogs, Dressed Turkeys, Chickens, Ducks, and Lard scarce. Irish Potatoes, Peas, Beans, Green apples scarce. Eggs lower—Orders filled at prices ruling day they are received.

GROCERIES. Coffee, O. G. Java, 29 1/2 a 25; African, 28 a 30; Laguyra, 18 a 15 1/2; Choice Rio, 14 a 14 1/2; Prime Rio, 12 1/2 a 12 1/2; Common and Fair Rio, 9 1/2 a 10; Cheese, Cream, 18 a 20; Gum, 14 a 20; Pigeons, per case, 1 00 a 1 05; Cotton Yarns, 1 00 a 1 05; Cement, 1 00 a 1 10; Candles, Patent Paraffin, 22 a 23; Adamantine per set, 10 a 10; Cider, New York per bbl., 4 a 4 00; per half bbl., 2 a 2 00; Cigars, per 100, 1 25 a 5 00; Cigarettes, per 100, 4 00 a 6 00; Fish, Medium No. 3 Mackrel, 5 00 a 5 50; No. 2 per barrel, 4 75 a 5 00; Eastern Herring, p. b., 4 75 a 5 00; N. C. Cut Herring, do, 3 00 a 3 25; Iron, Rolled, 3 a 3 1/2; Hammered, 3 a 3 1/2; Lime, 1 10 a 1 15; Leather, Best G. D., 24 a 25; Poor G. D., 22 a 22 1/2; Harness, 28 a 35; Upper, 30 a 30; Nails, basis 10-penny, 5 50 a 5 75; Rice, 6 1/2 a 7; Salt, 1 80 a 1 85.

WINE AND LIQUORS. Apple Brand, 1 80 a 3 00; Angelica Wine, 1 00 a 1 25; Catawba Wine, 1 10 a 1 25; Ports and Sherries, 1 25 a 1 50; Rye Whiskey, 1 75 a 2 00; Virginia Whiskey, 1 75 a 2 00; Common Whiskey, 1 00 a 1 25; Ging'rb'ly & Cognac Brandy, 1 25 a 1 50.

FEEDS. Apples, Green per bbl., 75 a 1 00; dried per bbl., 4 a 5; Bacon, sides country, 12 1/2 a 12 1/2; shoulders country, 10 a 10 1/2; H. R. per lb country hams, per lb country, 11 a 15; West clear sides, 11 a 11 1/2; Beef, fore quarter, per cwt., 18 a 22; hind quarter, per cwt., 18 a 22; Butter, prime per lb., 18 a 22; common, per lb., 10 a 15; Beeswax, per lb., 19 a 20; Buckwheat Flour, per lb., 4 a 5; Beans, white per bush, 4 a 5; colored, 4 a 5; Blackberries, dried per lb., 10 a 11; Chickens, a piece, 12 a 17; Cabbage, 2 a 3; Corn, white per bush, 90 a 93; mixed, 80 a 80; Corn Meal, per bus., 80 a 90; Cherries, pitted per lb., 16 a 18; Drieds, dressed apiece, 12 1/2 a 18; Eggs, per dozen, 18 a 20; Flour, family per bbl., 8 50 a 9 00; extra, 7 00 a 7 50; superfine, 6 25 a 6 50; fine, 5 00 a 5 50; Feathers, per lb., 52 a 57; Flax Seed, per bus., 1 00 a 1 1/2; Geese, dressed per lb., 1 22 a 1 50; Lard, choice per lb., 13 a 14; common, 10 1/2 a 11; Oats, Spring per bush, 50 a 55; Winter, 40 a 45; Baled, 120 a 125; Sheaf, 1 15 a 1 25; Offal, rib, 4 a 5; backbone, 4 a 5; faces, 4 a 5; Onions, per bus., 2 00 a 2 25; Peaches, peeled, per lb., 12 a 16; unpeeled, 4 a 6; Potatoes, Irish per bar., 8 00 a 5 50; sweet, 2 00 a 2 25; Peas, Blackeye per bus., 1 10 a 1 25; Pork, Gross per 100, 6 00 a 6 50; net slaughtered per 100, 8 25 a 8 75; salt per 100, 90 a 92 1/2; Raspberries, per lb., 1 00 a 1 10; Rye, per bush, 14 a 2; Sassafras Bark per lb., 3 a 4; Seneca Root, 35 a 40; Sumac, per 100, 70 a 75; Tallow, per lb., 5 a 6; Turkeys, live, 40 a 50; Venison Hams, green per lb., 14 a 15; dry, 18 a 17.

SUGAR. Yellow, 7 1/2 a 8 1/2; Ex. "C" and "B" white, 8 1/2 a 10; "A", 10 a 10 1/2; Hard, 10 1/2 a 11 1/2.

WINE AND LIQUORS. Apple Brand, 1 80 a 3 00; Angelica Wine, 1 00 a 1 25; Catawba Wine, 1 10 a 1 25; Ports and Sherries, 1 25 a 1 50; Rye Whiskey, 1 75 a 2 00; Virginia Whiskey, 1 75 a 2 00; Common Whiskey, 1 00 a 1 25; Ging'rb'ly & Cognac Brandy, 1 25 a 1 50.

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MARKETS.

PRICE CURRENT BY J. R. HOCKADAY,

Wholesale. COMMISSION MERCHANT. And dealer in Fruits and Vegetables, Seed Potatoes, Seed Oats, and Field Seeds generally. Orders and Consignments Solicited. Quick Sales and prompt Returns.

Table listing market prices for various commodities like Apples, Butter, Beans, Cabbage, Eggs, Hides, Honey, Lard, Oats, Potatoes, Peas, Peaches, etc.

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THE FARM AND HOUSEHOLD

Our Country Girls.

[Correspondent American Agriculturist.] Some time ago a Western editor, in a farming community, offered this conundrum to his readers: "What shall we do with our daughters?" At the same time a neighboring editor made the inquiry, "what shall we do with our corn?" A rival editor answered both gentlemen with this reply, "let us feed our corn to our daughters."

Now this certainly disposed of one-half the surplus, but just as certainly left the daughters still uncared for. If the damsels could have spoken, they would doubtless have said, what shall we do ourselves? The clinging vine, dependent female has very much gone out of fashion, with the trailing skirts, thin soled slippers, and much bepluffed and beplated hair of our great-grand-mothers; helplessness and inattention, the swoons and tears of an EVELINA or CLARISSA HARLOW, would be as much out of the place now as would be the admission of their six volumed distresses into a modern book club. The girl of the period is now given to fainting dead away like the two impossible heroines I have mentioned, and she is almost as much ashamed of crying as her big brother would be. She appears on the scene in stout shoes, a short walking suit, hair her hair done up in compact and convenient style, as if ready for action and above the need of protection; for she certainly looks quite able to support herself. It may have been true, in the good old time we read of, that man, and presumed woman, wanted but little here below, but in this day and generation their wants and needs are increasing all the time, and we can appreciate the sentiment of the man who said he "would do without the necessaries of life if he could only have the luxuries."

The time has gone by when the farmer's daughter is content with her old calico dress for morning wear, and her new calico for afternoon adornment; she has ceased to appear in the traditional sun-bonnet; she wants raiments, if not so fine as her city sisters, at least near enough in style not to shame her before them.

She needs pretty things, she longs to travel, she craves books, and she ought, if possible, to be gratified, for the farmer's family is so thrown upon its own resources for enjoyment and amusement it is important that into farm house should come every comfort and every attraction, and a pleasant savor of the outside world.

But if this is accomplished the question arises whether a farming life can support the increased demand for luxuries, a few years ago undreamed of in the country; unless the farmer's daughter comes to the rescue, and with woman's wit and perseverance becomes the industrious producer instead of, as is often the case, the passive consumer.

Every year the number of self-supporting women is increasing, and they are no longer confined to a few beaten tracks wherein to earn their living; they have invaded numberless occupations, and have made a successful and honorable livelihood in all they have dared to do. Although I freely admit it is a matter of choice, I do not believe it is necessary for the farmer's daughter to go out from the shelter of her own vine and fig tree to earn her living and add to the income of the farm, if she will look about her and seize the possibilities that lie at her door. There is a saving that is not stinginess, a looking after the little things that will bring in time the large results.

There is so much always going to waste on our farms. The farmer occupied with his larger affairs neglects the many little leaks and outlets that are stealing away his profits, and depriving him of the income due his exertions.

It should be the province of the farmer's daughter to look after these little things; let her not despise the smallest article, if salable, that can be added to the market load; the waste of many things will in time surely make the wants of the many greater things. In all large cities there is now established a Women's Exchange, and when it is generally known that to these sale rooms can be sent and disposed of not only the tasteful fancy work and dainty paintings, but the more useful and more salable articles, such as pickles, preserves, jellies and catsups of all kinds, a new industry will be opened for the farmer's daughter, and a sure result for her labors. Articles too perishable for transportation can be saved in this way, the waste arrested and the income of the farm increased.

Did any of you ever chance to see the tiny farms of the French Canadians, about Montreal and Quebec?

They are models of economy and neatness. I certainly never saw elsewhere so much and such varieties grown on such little scraps of land. Every inch of ground does full duty—a little patch of this a tiny bed of that; if one crop fails another is sure to flourish. Everything is taken care of and saved, and I believe a French family could almost live on the crumbs that fall from an American table, for we are nothing if not lavish, and to a great extent wasteful. No sensible woman wants to be either idle or dependent, and the farmer's daughter once in the way of adding to the resources of the farm, of gaining the penny that is saved by her industry, will not only add to her wealth and health and happiness, but will taste the sweet of a well earned independence.

The Hindoo has an adage which reads thus: "Give woman clothes, gems, all things nice, but tell her not your plans if you be wise." This may have been the proper system to pursue with those heathen ladies so many thousand years ago, but for modern use I would amend the saying, and make it read: "Give woman clothes, gems, all things nice, and tell her all your plans if you be wise?" for with a thorough knowledge of all these plans will come from the farmer's daughter the ready help, the intelligent assistance, the ways and means to make the supply equal the demand. The price of comforts and luxuries in the farm house will not then be as it is too often now—the load of debt, the increased mortgage.

The farmer will do his best, the farmer's wife stretch out her hand, and the land will be made to yield in one way or another the abundant and coveted harvest.

An Oriental Beauty.

Mme. Yoshida, the wife of a Japanese Minister, is the most dainty pretty creature that any picture on a paper fan can give an idea of. No taller than a child of ten, she has all the charms and graces in miniature, and her perfect little Japanese beauties is always offset by the most perfect toilets. French taste and fingers dress her after the most approved manner, and from her own country she brings stuffs, brocades and embroideries unattainable and unnamable in our dry goods trade. The perfect oval of her face with its clear cream perfection and half opened black eyes, is surmounted by masses of blue black hair that gives her a strangely dignified and stately mien. Perched on the edge of one of the superb ebony and brocade chairs of her long drawing room, with her tiny slippers not touching the floor, she is one of the most charming little figures to be seen and Washington will miss one of its prettiest pets when the diminutive lady has gone.

Some crankers talk about John W. Garrett for President.

The world will never progress far enough to believe that a man's black eye was caused by anything else than somebody's fist.

It was a Chicago lady who went to see the "School for Scandal," and then said she never thought Phil Sheridan could have written anything as good as that.

In this moist and variable climate Colds are the rule rather than the exception. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is just the remedy for every one to take when suffering from a Cough, Cold or Throat trouble.

Bishop Clarkson, of Nebraska, has been making efforts to secure proper transportation for cattle from the West to the Atlantic seaboard. He insists that the cattle shall be humanely shipped and sufficiently cared for on the way.

Capt. John Brooks, who lately died at Bridgeport, Conn., left in his will an injunction that his remains be strictly kept from the view of everybody except the undertaker. He desired to be remembered as he was when alive.

Ex-Secretary Blaine is enjoying his release from the cares of official life. He was in New York on Thursday, and in the evening dropped in to see Patience at the Standard Theatre.

Count Moltke will not retire from his position as head of the German military administration, but consideration of his age Gen. Count Walderser will be appointed his "adlatus," and undertake a portion of his duties.

A pure, wholesome distillation of witch hazel, American pine, Canada fir, marigold clover blossoms, etc., fragrant with the healing essences of balsam and pine. Such is Santal's Radical Cure for Catarrh. Complete treatment for \$1.

Death to rats, mice, roaches and ants; Parson's Exterminator. Burns, grinders and household cleared in a single night. No fear of bad smell. Best and cheapest vermin killer in the world. Sold everywhere.

A New York Orphan. One of the little lambs picked up in the streets of New York by White-law Reid and sent West to find a home was adopted by a Detroit family about two months ago, and ere this is published Mr. Reid has received a big postal card announcing that his dear lamb had gone West to fight the Indians, and that he needn't mind about sending on another to take his place.

This New York lamb was 13 years old. He said so at the depot on his arrival, and half an hour later he reiterated the statement at the house, and added:

"And if you don't believe it, then call me a liar! That's the sort of spring-gun I am, and don't you forget it!"

They didn't forget it. He gave them no chance to. He ate with his fingers, wiped his mouth on his sleeves, and gave the family to understand before supper was over that he didn't come West to have his hair combed or his face washed as a regular business. On his first evening he slipped out, had three fights and stole a dog, and when hunted up he was about to take his beer in a saloon.

The family expected to wrestle with the boy for a while, and they didn't sit down on him until it became a painful necessity. During his first week he stole \$3 in money, a gold chain, a revolver and a pair of earrings, and he got drunk twice. When reasoned with, and asked to do better, he took a fresh chew of plug tobacco, and replied:

"Oh, you Michigan folks are too soft. If a feller can't have a good time what's the use of being an orphan?"

On Monday of the second week he sold the family dog to a stranger for a quarter, threw the saw and axe into the alley, and when locked up in a closet he tore a Sunday coat to pieces. It was thought best to have policeman talk to him, and one was called in. As put on his fiercest look, and lectured the lamb for fifteen minutes, but as soon as he stopped for breath the young sinner replied:

"Now, see here, old buttons, you are wasting time. I know my little gait, I do, and if you think I've come to a village like this to be blinded by anybody, you've missed your train."

He was taken to Sunday-school by the hand. He hadn't been there half an hour when he was taken out by the collar. He seemed anxious to punch the head of every good little boy within half a mile of him, and he told the teacher of his class that when she could stuff Moses in the bullrushes down him it would be after she had bleached out her freckles. They gave him a Sunday-school book to fit his case, but he fitted it to a crack in the sidewalk on his way home.

When moral suasion had no effect on the wicked youth his guardian tried the rod. He was bigger than the boy, and he walloped him, but within three hours two of the nuts were taken off his buggy and thrown away. There was a second *seance* in the woodshed, and before dark a window glass worth \$8 was broken.

That orphan was faithfully and duly and persistently wrestled with. He was coaxed and flattered. He was licked and reasoned with. Ambition, gratitude, fear and avarice were alike appealed to in turn, but as he was the first day or so he was the last. One day recently he was told he would be sent to the Reform School at Lansing if there was any further trouble with him. That night he stole \$5 from the cook, a butcherknife from the pantry, and a pie from the sideboard, and departed the house, leaving on his bed a note reading as follows:

"This town ar' no place for a N. York orphan. I'm going out on the planes to fight Injuns. It will be useless to foller me, for I can't be took Alive."—Detroit Free Press.

Valuable testimonial: "Dear Sir—Two months ago my wife could hardly speak. She has taken two bottles of your 'Life Renewer,' and now can't speak at all. Please send me two more bottles."

When in full dress the Zulu wears a ring in the nose, and that's all.—Albany Argus. Isn't that enough to wear in the nose? Perhaps you want an African gentleman to carry around a whole jewelry store in his proboscis.

The story is told of an Iowa man that he has been married four times, and has all four of his mother-in-laws living with him in one house. Well, by George! we believe that story about Daniel now.

A Boston paper says that "Jo-aquin Miller stalks round town accompanied by a couple of stalwart retainers." We take it for granted that the latter are for the purpose of holding the Bostonians while "Wauk" reads his poetry to them. They need to be stalwart.—San Francisco Post.

TOO LATE! WE HAVE JUST OPENED A CHOICE SELECTION OF FANCY GOODS, TOYS, ETC.

Which we should have had earlier and sold. In consequence of this delay we'll make a Sweeping Reduction in prices such as will close out the entire line this week. On

OUR RETAIL FLOOR Are seen choice specialties in Russia Leather Goods, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes in Silk, Satin and Plush, exquisitely painted by hand; Jewelry Boxes, Toilet Sets (one elegant set encased in a Plush Trunk, fine cut-glass bottles) Shell and Plush Bags Swinging Baskets, Jardiniere of Terra Cotta and China, also fine flowers. Our stock o

Real Lace & Lace Goods IS GUARANTEED

Larger in assortment and better value than can be found in this section of the country Fine Duchesse and Point Medallion Handkerchiefs from \$2.25 to \$12.50, that being 25 per cent. less than Eastern Houses.

One sample lot of hand-made Lace Collars, bought at a sacrifice, and will be sold at about one-third of their actual worth. Laces Finchurs, Scarfs, Jabots, etc., in elegant assortment.

GLOVE & HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

Is fresh and attractive for the Christmas trade. Send for the Bernhardt Opera Gloves in 12 button lengths. The Mosquaire in street shades 8 and 10 button lengths. Undressed Kids in Opera, Black and Street Shades. All of our regular line of Kid Gloves have been replenished, including our Belmont Hook Gloves which have been reduced to \$1.25 and \$1.50 for 6 and 8 button lengths. Gents Hooked Gloves in Operas, Drab and Browns.

Exquisite colorings in Silk and Lisle Thread Hose. Bargains in Children's and Misses' Hosiery and Gloves.

SILK CIRCULARS, DOLMANS, CLOAKS, ULSTERS & JACKETS Of which there are some excellent numbers that we cannot duplicate on again and have marked as "odds and ends" at closing prices. Entire line of

Fancy Dress Goods, REDUCED.

Among which are this season's importation going at just one-half the true value. This is a big loss to us, but we have determined to close out this class of goods at the end of each season, and our customers get the benefit.

GUGGENHEIMER & CO., 154 and 156 Main Street, LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. A Pure Family Medicine that Invigorates without Intoxicating. If you are a mechanic or farmer, worn out with overwork, or a mother run down by family or household duties try PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. If you are a lawyer, minister or business man exhausted by mental strain or anxious care do not take intoxicating stimulants, but use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. If you have Dyspepsia, Kidney or Urinary Complaints, or if you are troubled with any disorder of the lungs, stomach, bowels, blood or nerves you can be cured by PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. There are hundreds of miserable sufferers daily dying from lung, kidney and nervous diseases who might be saved by using PARKER'S GINGER TONIC in time. If you are wasting away from age, distipation or any disease take GINGER TONIC at once; it will invigorate and build you up from the first dose. It has saved hundreds of lives; it may save yours. Ask your neighbor or druggist about it, or send for a circular to HISCOX & CO., New York, N. Y., and \$1 size. Great saving in buying dollar size.

THANKS Dickerson & Thompson, "THE FURNITURE MEN" Lynchburg, Virginia.

At the close of another year of successful business, we desire to extend our heartfelt thanks to our friends and patrons for their generous support.

Our friends have done their part WELL—we have TRIED to do ours.

We can come before you with the New Year with new pledges and new hopes, with NEW FURNITURE and NEW STYLES at OLD CHEAP PRICES

And ask a continuation of your friendship and patronage.

May yours be a happy and successful year. Yours truly, DICKERSON & THOMPSON.

GREGORY'S SEED CATALOGUE. Thirty-Six Varieties of Cabbage; 25 of Corn; 25 of Cucumbers; 25 of Melons; 25 of Peas; 25 of Beans; 25 of Squash; 25 of Potatoes; 25 of Tomatoes; with other varieties in proportion. A large portion of which were grown on my five seed farms, will be found in my Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue for 1888. Sent FREE to all who apply. Customers of last season need not write for it. All sold from my establishments warranted to be both fresh and true to name, so far, that should it prove otherwise, I will send the correct goods. The original introducer of Early Ohio and Hubbard Potatoes, Marbled Early Corn, the Hubbard Squash, Marbled Cabbage, Phoenix's Melon, and a score of other new Vegetables. I invite the patronage of the public. New Vegetables a Specialty. James J. H. Gregory, Marlhead, Mass.

NEW RICH BLOOD! Persons' Paralytic Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take a pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing is possible. Sent by mail for \$1 letter stamps. J. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE to sell Sewing Machine over invoiced. Will sell a pair of Sewing Machine with 25 DOLLARS and 50 DOLLARS in 20 minutes. It will also sell a great variety of Sewing Machine, and will also sell a great variety of Sewing Machine, and will also sell a great variety of Sewing Machine. Address: HENRY SILVERTHORN, Lynchburg, Va.

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EMPORIUM OF SOUTH WEST VA. FRANK & CO., WYTHEVILLE, VA.

OVERCOATS OVERCOATS DRESS SUITS, DRESS SUITS, BUSINESS SUITS, BUSINESS SUITS.

BOYS' AND CHILDRENS' CLOTHING WE CAN FIT ANY WEIGHT SIZE OR SHAPE PERFECTLY.

A full line of the latest Furnishing Goods always on hand. Clothing made to order a Specialty. FRANK & CO., Wytheville, Va. nov3 ts

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WHITE SEWING MACHINE

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We have added to our stock a full and comple line of German, English and American BREACH LOADING DOUBLE GUNS

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FALL 1881.

New Goods, Nobby Styles and low prices, in MEN'S, YOUTH'S, and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING. Specialties in fine Dress Shirts; only the best fabrics and best fitting Shirts on sale. The PEARL unadorned Shirt has no EQUAL on sale anywhere; every Shirt guaranteed lined, and only \$1.00—Try one and you will buy no other. Try the Elite and "All-land-All" linen Collars, entirely new. A complete and fine line of SPRING WOOLENS now on sale, and will be made to order in artistic style and at popular prices. An inspection respectfully solicited and prices fully guaranteed by

JOSEPH COHN, Lynchburg's LEADING CLOTHIER and TAILOR.

Lynchburg's only Wholesale Clothing House: JOSEPH COHN,

MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE CLOTHIER AND JOBBER OF GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS. CONTRACTORS' AND MINERS' SUPPLIES A SPECIALITY.

Buying on Cash basis and from first hands only. I am prepared to duplicate bills as low as any Northern House will place them, on the same terms. A trial order respectfully solicited by

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Owing to our increased trade we have been forced to move our stock to our

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where, with More Room and all the Modern Improvements, having Four Floors, we want to increase our sales of CHINA, GLASS and EARTHENWARE, and would invite the merchants of Virginia to give us a call and examine our prices, or send for Catalogue. We import and buy direct from manufacturers all our goods, which enables us to sell as cheap as any house, North or South. Send for price list to satisfy yourself.

WM. KINNIER & CO. LYNCHBURG, VA.