

RICHMOND AND ALLEGHANY RAILROAD. SCHEDULE OF TRAINS IN EFFECT FEBRUARY 12th, 1883.

Table with columns for West Bound, East Bound, and Night. Lists train numbers, destinations, and departure/arrival times.

Sleeping car attached to Nos. 7 and 8 between Lynchburg, Lexington and Richmond. Trains marked daily except Saturday.

PURE FINE WHISKEY. H. ROSENHEIM, Wholesale Liquor Dealer.

Springdale Pure Rye Whiskey. No. 375 W. Baltimore St., between Eutaw and Paca Streets, BALTIMORE, MD.

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J. S. EWERS, with WATKINS, COTTRELL & CO., Importers & Wholesale Dealers in HARDWARE, CUTLERY.

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Watches repaired in the best manner. Hair Jewelry made to order.

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Have on hand the largest stock of LAW, SCHOOL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

REST not life is sweeping by, go and dare before you die, something mighty and sublime leave behind to posterity.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE. Seventy-five (75) acres of superior Blue Grass land for sale in Smyth County Va.

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The Patriot and Herald.

THURSDAY, : : OCT. 11, 1883.

Entered at the Postoffice at Marion Va., as Second-class matter.

Present Issues and Duty.

The interests involved in the election in Virginia, in November, may be stated very briefly and boiled down to a small proportion.

Whether the Public Schools are to remain in the interest of their friends, who have rescued them from ruin.

Whether the iniquitous road law shall remain on the statute book, which places the burdens of keeping the public highways in repair on the poor people of the State who own neither vehicles nor horses, or be shared in just proportion by those who own the lands that are improved by good roads, and the wagons, carriages and horses which travel over them.

Whether the chancery practice shall continue as it is now, imposing unnecessary and onerous burdens on litigants, or be so modified as to simplify the settlement of estates, reduce expenses and meet the ends of justice.

Whether the railroad corporations are to be regarded as above the people, the laws and the Commonwealth, or be restricted within proper bounds and made subservient to the power that created them.

Whether the court house rings are to rule and govern the State, or the People, who constitute the government.

Whether the Bourbon faction shall be again placed in power to repeat its destructive methods and legislation, or the Readjusters shall be continued in ascendancy, to guard the interests they have so well preserved, and legislate for the relief of the people in a still larger measure than has yet been realized.

We are engaged in this contest not as Republicans, in a party sense, but as Virginians, looking to the welfare of the State. This is 1883, when no Federal issues are to be passed upon—nothing but State interests to be considered.

When 1884, and its issues are upon us, persons and parties will be arranged to meet the occasion. A vote for the Readjusters in November next has nothing to do with our vote in 1884.

Republicans then can choose their course, as can Readjusters. If the Readjusters do not wish to identify themselves with the Republican party in that contest, there is nothing in the present issues to obligate them to do so.

It will be time enough for them to determine that matter when the occasion is presented to do so. What demanded now by every consideration of public policy and State welfare is that Virginia shall not again be placed under the ruinous rule of the faction that has inflicted so much harm on the people and brought so much trouble upon the Commonwealth.

If a Readjuster is simply satisfied to continue in the Coalition arrangement for State purposes, he will be at liberty to dissolve that connection in national politics, and affiliate where his inclination may lead. That shall be our course in 1884. This contest stands by itself and separate from that of 1884. It is the State now. It will be the Nation then. In State matters, and in this supreme crisis, we can justly afford to ignore the demands of 1884. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. Let each and every one discharge his duty now, and when new conditions arise and new demands are present the same liberty and duty will call to action.

Let each voter examine his tax-tickets for this and last year, and see the relief that has been secured him by the party now in power. Let each voter consider that he can vote as a freeman now, when a year ago there was a price on his ballot. Let him examine the schools interests and learn the number of schools in operation now and the pupils in attendance, and what it was under Bourbon rule. Let him look into the public treasury and see over a million and a half dollars to the credit of the tax-payers, under the present administration, and compare it with the empty treasury, destroyed and increasing floating debt under Bourbon rule. Don't allow 1884 to disturb your equanimity. Let us get the State right in 1883. To do this will require the united efforts of Republicans and Readjusters, and when that consummation devoutly to be wished shall be reached, then the

Jefferson's Protection Views. "The prohibiting duties we lay on all articles of foreign manufacture, which prudence requires us to establish at home, with the patriotic determination of every good citizen to use no foreign article which can be made within ourselves, without regard to difference of price, secures against a relapse into foreign dependency."

So wrote Thomas Jefferson on the second of March, 1815, to Jean Baptiste Say. And again on the twentieth of January, 1816, in a letter to Benjamin Austin, Dr. Jefferson said: "You tell me I am quoted by those who wish to continue our dependence on England for manufactures. There was a time when I might have been so quoted with more candor, but since the thirty years which have since elapsed how are circumstances changed?"

The new lights of Democracy sneer at such language as this. They advocate free trade, qualified only by the necessity for revenue. They would so lower and average the duties on imports as to encourage the largest amount of importations. If their policy prevailed the duty on

GHOSLY JAMESTOWN. Skeletons that Dance Around the House of Pocahontas and John Smith.

Beyond Brandon the river had grown to the width of six miles, and as we steamed along the middle of the stream it was difficult to distinguish objects on the low, wooded banks. The captain handed me his glass. On his face was a beam of satisfaction, and he waved his hand in the manner of a showman, who, after displaying many wonders, is about to introduce to you the crown exhibition of his skill.

"There, to the left, is Jamestown." He pointed to a low-lying stretch of beach that seemed scarce to rise above the level of the water. I raised the glass, and could easily discern the ruins of a square brick tower standing in solemn watch amid a grove of trees. The first successful English colony in America was this same Jamestown, and now all that is left of it is a vine-covered belfry and a few broken monuments, heavily carved with armorial bearings, and mostly erected to the memory of "great sinners awaiting a joyful resurrection." It seemed very strange to look on this low, monotonous island and think of the scenes that have been enacted there. In the church whose ruined tower and broken gravestones are all that remain of the past, Pocahontas, the lithe-limbed Indian princess, stood beside the font and was suddenly transformed into Rebecca, a Christian woman. There, too, she plighted her troth to one John Rolfe, gentleman. If it were not history I would write the story differently. I much prefer to think of Pocahontas stealing through the woods at night to warn the man she loved of a proposed attack of her father's braves than of Rebecca Wolfe, heart-sick at the English Court. There is something very touching and desolate about that grave on the other side of the sea at Gravesend, where she sickened and died and went to dust. I have seen various portraits of Pocahontas in her feathers and blanket and wampum, and I have seen one made after she had become Rebecca, where she is encased in a silk gown of the most fashionable cut. The silk gown was red, a color most attractive to Indian eyes. Many families of Virginia pride themselves on their descent from this romantic heroine in Virginia history. I missed it by a second marriage.

But Capt. John Smith and Pocahontas are not the only ghosts that haunt the island of Jamestown. Here Sir William Berkeley lived for many years as Royal Governor, and thanked God that there were no printing presses in America. When he died his widow married Philip Ludwell, secretary of the Council, but reserved the privilege of retaining the title of Lady Berkeley. She is buried at Jamestown, where I have seen the remaining fragment of her tomb.

During Sir William Berkeley's somewhat tyrannical reign Nathaniel Bacon undertook his famous rebellion, in which the town was burned. Bacon escaped, but many of his followers were not so fortunate. I have the honor of having had an ancestor hung at that time. Bacon eluded the gollows by a very striking and effective method—he died; and where his bones repose man knoweth not. A prerty legend says that his body was lowered into the York river by the hands of a few trusty followers.—Correspondence New York Post.

every article of American manufacture would be at a rate that would make it profitable to import the same and sell it so low that none but the foreign article would be used, for our manufacturers could not find men and women willing to work for wages low enough to enable them to compete with the articles manufactured under the European wages and brought here almost free from duty. The advocates of such a policy are thus denounced by Thomas Jefferson in the letter last quoted from.

"He, therefore, who is now against domestic manufacture must be for reducing us either to dependence on that foreign nation (England) or to be clothed in skins and to live like wild beasts in dens and caverns."

Will the Jeffersonian Democracy, as represented in the tariff for revenue only press, be kind enough to poke fun at these teachings of Jefferson in favor of a protective tariff?—National Republican.

A London surgeon says, that only one fashionable woman in 500 can draw a full breath with all her clothes on, and that all women should give up tight lacing, and take Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup to strengthen their lungs.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT!! We are candidates for public patronage at our house.

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS, DRESS GOODS, PIECE GOODS, WHITE TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, GLOVES, ETC.

BOOTS AND SHOES. HARDWARE & CUTLERY. We have a few simple suits of BOY'S CLOTHING, and will replenish as demand may require.

VALUABLE STEAM SAW MILL FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION. At the front door of the Smyth court house on the 6th of October, 1883.

By virtue of a trust deed executed to me by W. H. Sprinkle, which is of record in Smyth county, to satisfy to C. & G. Cooper & Co., the payment of a note of \$425 with interest from Dec. 15th, 1880, I will proceed to execute said deed by selling:

One 14 horse power Cumson Engine and one 54 and 30 Pony Saw Mill, all complete. This saw mill is now located near Olympia in Smyth county and is in the possession of Messrs. Sprinkle & Richardson.

TERMS—Sufficient cash to pay one-third of said debt and the expenses of this trust and sale and for the residue the terms will be arranged on the day of sale.

JOHN MILTON, Trustee, per G. J. HOLBROOK, Att'y in fact. Sept. 6th.

WISDOM people are always on the look-out for chances to increase their earnings, and in time become wealthy; those who do not improve their opportunities remain in poverty. We offer a great chance to make money. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STANTON & Co., Portland, Maine, Feb. 22-7.

KNABE PIANO-FORTES. UNEQUALLED IN TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP & DURABILITY. WILLIAM KNABE & CO. (Opposite the Court-house) No. 112 Fifth Avenue, New York.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Lowest Rates for advertising in 87 go. A new paper set free. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St., N. Y.

A. PICKEN, JR. WATCHMAKER, JEWELER, DESIGNER AND ENGRAVER, 101 N. MAIN ST., ABINGDON - VIRGINIA.

Has just returned from New York with all the latest styles and designs in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverplate, Tableware, etc., etc. Everything suitable for a pretty and useful Christmas Gift can be found at his store.

J. L. THORNTON. Successor to C. E. Iron & Co. At the old stand on Main Street, opposite Post Office, Marion, Va.

CROCERIES. FANCY GOODS.

I shall always keep on hand a complete assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, FRENCH CANDIES, PLAIN CANDIES, CANNED GOODS, TOILET ARTICLES, JEWELRY, TOYS, CIGARS, CHEWING & SMOKING TOBACCO.

It shall always be my endeavor to keep my stock complete in every department and all who favor me with their custom will receive prompt and polite attention.

Photographs! Photographs! Now is the time to get your picture taken. J. L. Thornton is prepared to put up work in the best style of the art, and will do any work you want in the picture line.

Copying, Enlarging, and Coloring either in Crayon, Oil, Water, or any other style. If you have the picture of a friend or relative which you want enlarged and improved, take it to him. Go and see his work. He can take pictures as well cloudy weather as clear. Gallery over my store.

N. B.—A nice assortment of Picture Frames always on hand at moderate prices. sep 27 y

Mrs. E. N. Sprinkle. Has just received at her MILLINERY STORE. MARION, VIRGINIA, a very large stock of BONNETS AND HATS.

direct from Baltimore. These goods are of the LATEST STYLES for the FALL AND WINTER.

She would also call the particular attention of ladies to her beautiful line of STOCK WEAR, as well as to her entire stock of

NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS, which have been selected with great care. She Will Sell as Cheap as the Cheapest.

A careful inspection of her entire stock is all that is asked and it is then left with you to say if you are pleased both as to goods and prices. sep 20ts

New Foundry and Machine Shop. J. M. JONES & CO. PEACHTICAL. MARION, VIRGINIA.

Manufacture Plows and Plow Castings, Holloware, Grist and Woolen Mill Machinery, Sash and Circular Saw Mills, Cane Mill, Turbine Water Wheels and all kinds of machinery.

None but first-class work turned out and satisfaction guaranteed. Highest cash price paid for old castings. Works north of Seaver's Mill on Staley's Creek. June 22ts

THE SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA IMPROVEMENT CO. COAL and COKE. Present price of Coal \$3.25 per Ton 2000 lbs ON CAR at MARION.

Send orders to, or address E. S. HUTCHINSON, Sale Agent, On 30 days Trial THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., MARSHALL, MICH., will send Dr. Eyc's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for 30 days to men, (young or old) who are afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete recovery of health and manly vigor.

Address as above. N. B.—No risk is incurred as 30 days trial is allowed. Feb 9 12ts

P. J. GREGORY, MANUFACTURER OF FASHIONABLE Boots and Shoes, AND DEALER IN SHOE FINDINGS, Main St., MARION VA.

I have at a heavy cost fitted up my Shop to make all kinds of work in my line to suit all—and you can be accommodated just by calling. But if you don't want to call—just can go to somebody else where they only have a horse rib and a mullin stalk to work with. There is one thing you won't forget, and that is when your boots and shoes begin to hurt your feet, you will call and have them stretched on my machine, so that they will be easy on your feet. Respectfully, P. J. GREGORY, July 10-14

PAYSON'S SINK. Is the BEST. No preparation needed with any other sink for marking any fabric. Popular for decorative work on linens. Respected Original MEDAL & Diplomas. Established 50 years. Sold by all Druggists, Stationers & Sewing Machine Dealers.

H. C. JONES, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, MARION, VIRGINIA. Office on Court House Square, formerly occupied by Judge Richardson. Practices in the courts of Smyth, Grayson and Washington.

D. C. MILLER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, MARION, VIRGINIA. Practices in the Circuit court of Smyth and in the courts of Washington, Wythe, Grayson and Pulaski. Also in the Federal court and the Court of Appeals. Office on Reservoir St. June 26 ts.

A. G. PENDLETON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, MARION, VIRGINIA. Will practice in the courts of Smyth, Wythe, Grayson, Tazewell and Washington counties. sep 18 ts.

FRANK T. BARR, ATTORNEY, AND Counselor at Law, ABINGDON, VA. Will practice in the Courts of Smyth, Co. Prompt attention will be given to all business entrusted to him. sep 18 ts.

DR. JNO. S. PENDLETON, MARION VIRGINIA. Offers his professional services to the citizens of Marion and vicinity. Office at Pendleton's Drug Store. Residence in front of W. C. Seavers' Furniture Warerooms. march 23-23-ly.

R. E. LINDAMOOD, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, WYTHEVILLE VA. Will attend the courts of Smyth County regularly, and give prompt attention to all business entrusted to him. He practices in the courts of Wythe and the adjoining counties. sep 22ts

MACRAMES SEINE THREAD—all numbers from 6 to 32—at Levy, Davis & Drake's, 1017 and 1019 Main Street.

CHEEKS EFFECTS IN DRESS GOODS—the novelty of the season—in various qualities at Levy, Davis & Drake's.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS—for great bargains, go to Levy, Davis & Drake's.

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK of gentlemen's shirts and ties just received at Levy, Davis & Drake's.

ALL THE NEW STYLES and NEW COLORS in DRESS GOODS at Levy, Davis & Drake's.

THE LARGEST STOCK and HANDSOMEST assortment of Hamburg edging and inserting is at Levy, Davis & Drake's.

SPRING WRAPINGS just received! Jersey Jackets, all sizes and colors; Pennsylvania Suspenders; all sizes and colors; Dr. Drake's.

TOWELS at GREATER BARGAINS than ever before offered in this city. Special prices on several large lots, to which we invite attention. Levy, Davis & Drake's.

IN OUR MATTING DEPARTMENT we show a splendid assortment of fine matting goods at lowest prices; white, red-checked and fancy matting in qualities and prices to suit all. LEVY, DAVIS & DRAKE, Successors to Levy Brothers, m-1-14: 1017 and 1019 Main St., Richmond, Va.

Established in 1828. S. O. FISHER, (Succor to Cyrus Fisher) Manufacturer and dealer in BREACH-LOADING and DOUBLE BARRELS GUNS, PISTOLS, CUTLERY, CANES, KEYS, Fishing Tackle, and everything in the Sporting Line. 170 Main St., opp. Novel House, LYNCHBURG, VA. All kinds repairs promptly executed. copy 18 P. O. box 2312 - 138 So. 3rd Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA. JUNE 26-6m

JOSEPH M. BLAIR, Eleven years experience in the City of Richmond.

GROCHER No. 826 Main Street RICHMOND, VA. mh 23ts

PERSONAL! TO MEN ONLY! THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall Mich., will send Dr. Eyc's celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality and Manhood, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed. Feb 9 12ts

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WILLIAM C. PENDLETON, Editor and Proprietor.

THURSDAY, : : Oct. 11, 1883.

Readjuster Nominee for the House of Delegates from Smyth and Bland, S. P. Mustard, of Bland County.

MEETING POSTPONED.

TIM READJUSTER CAMPAIGN CLUB WILL NOT MEET ON SATURDAY NIGHT.

The meeting is postponed until Monday night, when D. F. BAILEY and others will be present to speak.

SHALL WE HOLD TO WHAT IS GOOD?

The present contest between the two parties in Virginia, the Readjuster and Funder, is for control of the next Legislature. The Readjusters want to secure that body for the purpose of not only making more-secure the many reforms and good things that have been effected by Readjuster legislation, but also to introduce other needed and useful reforms. The Funder wish to get control of the Legislature for the purpose of undoing a great many of the good things that have been accomplished by the Readjusters, and to prevent the contemplated legislation of our party, that looks to the protection of the agricultural interests and to protection of all classes of citizens against the tyrannical encroachments of railroad combinations or Brokers syndicates.

That the Readjuster party has done much good for Virginia no honest, truthful man will deny. Before the people, the most extreme and bitter Kander will not have the courage to assail the Readjuster measures that have given such relief to the people. It is admitted that a settlement bill has been passed, and is now a law, that will save the Commonwealth from the payment of over thirteen millions of dollars in principal and more than four times that amount in interest. It is not denied that it was by the work of the Readjuster party that the poll-tax qualification was repealed and a free ballot given to our citizens. It is an undoubted truth that under Readjuster administration the free schools have reached a degree of prosperity that they have never known since the system was organized in the State. It cannot be disputed that the annual expenses of our State government have been reduced about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars since the Readjusters have taken entire control. And still, further, that whereas the Readjuster party went into power with an empty State treasury it now has, deposited there by the party which was called dishonest, nearly two millions of dollars. While Readjustment has been producing these great reforms in our State the people have been advancing in prosperity, and capital has been constantly flowing in. One of the favorite charges of Funderism was that Readjuster government would destroy the public and private credit of the State. The present prosperous condition of the people shows that Readjustment instead of being a blight has proved a blessing.

Readjustment has accomplished all the good things above enumerated at the point of the bayonet, and in the face of bitter opposition by the Funder faction that now calls itself Democratic.

Do the people want to "hold to what is good"? Will they run the risk of losing these things by consigning the State government to a sneaking and perfidious faction that seeks to hide its deformed and hideous body under the stolen garb of Democracy? No the people will hold fast to what is good!

Readjustment, true and tried, will continue to rule! Bourbon-Funderism must and will be crushed!

The Funder are playing their same old game of brag. If you could find some of their old newspapers of 1881, and read what they said about Daniel's grand canvass in the Southwest, and the great majority he would receive in the State, you could then form some correct notion of the ridiculous fabrications that are now publishing about the "great changes" in public sentiment.

The result of the election in Ohio is doubtful as to Governor, the Democrats claiming the election of Hooley by about 1,700 and the Republicans claiming the election of Foraker by about 4,000. It is conceded that the Republicans elect their candidate for Lieut. Governor, and in all probability have the Legislature.

HOW READJUSTMENT RUINS THINGS.

Less than two years ago a Readjuster Board of Visitors took charge of the Va. Agr. and Mech. College, elected a new President, and introduced new life into a fast decaying institution. There were a little over sixty students at the College when the Readjusters took charge. The Funder boldly asserted that the College would be ruined under a Readjuster administration.

There are now there one hundred and sixty-five students, and more coming. This is the way Readjustment ruins things.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

REMEMBER laboring men Mustard is for a repeal of the present unjust road law.

HAVE you spotted the Funder that has been selected to shadow you from now until election day?

REMEMBER that Mustard is the candidate of the Readjuster party, and Newberry of the Funder faction.

THE Funder are running two white men for the Senate who sit down and eat socially with colored people. How is that for the white man's party?

GEN. MAHONE said that Jack Goode was a cheat and disgrace to the legal profession, and Goode says Mahone is a liar. What a bravo man Goode is, to be sure.

REMEMBER that you do not have to pay any poll-tax before you vote on the 6th of next November. The Readjuster party has removed that necessity. Vote with the Readjusters.

THE Funder circulated letters of Fred Douglas in 1879 as campaign documents. Fred then advised the colored people of Virginia to vote with the Funder, and then Fred was a bully boy.

Let Every Readjuster, every true and good citizen of Smyth county read the elaborate, admirable and unanswerable address to the people from Gen. Mahone, Chairman of the State Executive Committee.

OVERCOATS, gun coats, sugar and coffee, hats, money, these are the principles the Funder of Smyth county are expecting to win with. Shame on the party of respectability, that tries to substitute bribery for principle!

PAT McCULL got hold of Jno. Daniel last week at Appomattox C. H., and Funderism realized that the boy who comes from the people, the son of an honest mechanic, can be the match of the blue blooded son of the aristocrat.

In other words Pat got away with Johnnie badly; but the Funder say it was because the audience was so ignorant. The majority of the crowd were Readjusters.

THE two leading organs of the national Democratic party are in favor of mixed marriages. The Washington Post and New York World are the two leading organs, and the Funder are now circulating the Post as a campaign paper.

We defy you to show or mention a single candidate of the Readjuster party, either white or black, that is in favor of mixed schools and marriages, or social equality. The Funder are running two or more candidates who are in favor of those things.

AT Bland C. H., we forced Jno. T. Harris to rise to his feet and say that the Readjusters "were not in favor of mixed schools." Now white men of Smyth what do you think of the little and big Funder that are sneaking around and trying to fool white Readjusters with the "mixed school" scare.

DAWSON who is running for the Senate in the Williamsburg district, and is receiving the aid and encouragement of the Funder, is in favor of mixed schools, and mixed marriages and social equality. Last year we saw him speak from the same stand with Massey, at Louisa C. H., and he was cheered by the large crowd of white Funder present.

JNO. T. HARRIS at Bland C. H., on the 1st inst., turned up his nose when we charged him with being the political friend and supporter of Wickham, and shook his head in disapproval. But on Monday last, the 5th inst, he was at Bowling Greene, Caroline Co., upon the stand with Wickham, urging the so-called Democrats to vote for the man he refused to own at Bland C. H. See how consistent these Bourbon-Funder are.

Be of good heart, Liberals. Everything is working lovely. Just keep the ball rolling and the port will be easily reached. But you must work; for we have a foe that is fighting for its very existence. Its a life and death struggle with Bourbonism.—Blackbury News.

Don't allow the accumulation of Scurf or Dandruff, when it can be so easily prevented by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor.

ADDRESS OF THE READJUSTER STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

PEETERSBURG, VA. Sept. 25, 1883. To the Voters of Virginia:

On the 6th of November next (now near at hand), you are to determine, by your ballots, which of the contending parties in this State shall administer your public affairs.—One is a party of your immediate creation—formed from your own ranks—consisting of the very body of the people, who had been exhausted, fatigued and outraged by the rule of a self-assumed leadership and controlling oligarchy, that had illustrated no higher ambition than to perpetuate their dynasty of extravagance, plunder and oppression even upon the ruins of the Commonwealth and the wreck of popular liberty.

The intolerance; the manifest lack of capacity for affairs; the insolent dictation as to men and measures; the supercilious indifference to the interests of the people; the contempt for the popular will; the cruel selfishness with which burden were superinduced to burden upon the masses; the stated purpose to circumscribe the rights of colored men; the unscrupulously characterized Bourbon-Funder faction;—these awoke you to indignation and aroused you to resistance. The efforts of this faction to shake off the yoke; to suppress general public education; to saddle you with a fraudulent and intolerable debt; to diminish your very substance by taxation; all this, and all that was attendant upon a sectional attitude toward the National Government which at once forbade the growth of the Commonwealth and the welfare of the citizens, by repelling the inflow of capital and immigration,—all these indignities and impositions inflamed your just displeasure to the ultimate point where you revolted and resumed the mastery and direction of your own governmental affairs. For over three years you have held the political fortifications which you stormed in 1870, and on every hand you behold the blessed fruits of your patriotic valor.

You are now confronted by the re-organized enemies of the people, who are so righteously overthrown and hurled from place and power. Their inspiration and purpose is, if possible, to regain their lost dominion and subject you, and your fortunes and your liberties anew to their greed and tyranny. Assuming and professing the mantle of reform, their gross inconsistency only approaches the degree by the insult they thus offer to your intelligence.

You, the sovereigns of the State, are to decide between this audacious faction and the party which is borne of your bone and flesh of your flesh—a party which has administered your affairs with scrupulous fidelity to your rights and which has inaugurated great reforms in public policy, that already aggrandize the Commonwealth and give renewed life, liberty, prosperity and happiness to all her population. Amicable relations have been restored between Virginia and the Federal Government, and the common cause of the American citizen, with no sectional animosities to be cherished and perpetuated, but with a love of country that knows no South, no North, no East, no West—only the Union, one and inseparable.

The party of State reform and National restoration is not the Readjuster party. You behold its works—work to be done, you behold its unflinching designs—yet to be completed. For you to say who shall defend and complete this great political and material redemption so auspiciously and successfully initiated by the party sprung from your own loins? We who speak to you in behalf of the Government and policy, declare to you most solemnly that only in its faithful guardianship are you safe, and only by its strong and willing hands can you be placed beyond the reach of the evils from which you have been so recently delivered. To go back to Bourbon-Funderism is not only the occasion of all that is now so happily established, but is slavery and ruin. Will you—can you—again trust those who have heretofore so shamefully abused your confidence? Are you to be deceived by the shallow arts of pretence that would only lure your misguided feet into the old bog of misfortune and misdeeds? Citizens, you cannot afford to risk the invaluable blessing you have won to the tender mercies of the party whose mock friendship for you but covers implacable malice and revenge. They stoop to cunning, they "acquiesce" only because they hope to mount the throne of power through a fatal popular credulity! You dare not consent to this, nor you can survive these political pretenders, and it requires no political prophet to foretell that, if you could do so, you would bitterly rue the day in which folly gave mad led you into fresh cunning.

The confirmation and attestation of what we have said, we refer to your most serious attention the following statement of facts, figures, and reasonable conclusions. Hear us for our cause—the cause that is yours and Virginia's:

THE STATE DEBT. The Bourbon-Funder faction as early as 1871 had contrived to fully fasten itself upon your shoulders. It had cojoned the Governor and had lapsed upon the judiciary, and mostly from its own body, or bound to it by the strongest interests. Although a minority of your General Assembly, it won to its side the aid of other factions; and, without your consent—without even consulting you—it enacted the measure known as the Funding bill to take effect July 1st, 1871. You remember the years of strife that ensued, but it is our only purpose here to remind you that, being the Funding bill, under a scheme which purporting to relieve you and to set apart a third of the public debt to West Virginia (yet which really exceeded your just obligations) it was sought to bind you and your posterity to the principal of \$93,000,000, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum in tax-receivable coupons.

Eight years after (in 1879), having vainly endeavored to carry on the Government under their reckless financial policy, which exhibited a deficit of nearly a million dollars a year, the Bourbon-Funder were forced to a new adjustment, devised by one Hays, and known as the Brokers' bill. It is enough to say here that you at once voted that bill and its tacheon by a majority of over 20,000 votes, and called to power the party of Readjustment, whose plan of relief had won your approval as not only necessary, but just and equitable. Yet it was not until 1882 (with a Readjuster Governor) that the bill was put into force and the Funder were bound to take effect July 1st, 1882. And it is the contract between Funderism and Readjustment at that date to which we wish particularly to call your attention. We refer to the official reports as our authority for the statements we make.

Upon a stated official account (which pre-ferred the Kiddleberger bill) between the Commonwealth and the creditors—an account which remains wholly unmet and unchallenged—your just indebtedness, after deducting one-third as the fair amount for which West Virginia is liable, was found to be, on the 1st of July, 1882, principal and interest, including the Literary fund, \$21,000,000; and the sum which our settlement (the Kiddleberger bill) assumed and obligates you to pay. To the same date under the old Funding bill and the Brokers' bill (as far as the latter had taken effect) the principal and accrued interest, including the Literary fund, which Readjusters re-

garded as the most sacred portion of the debt, amounted to \$35,874,869.77. If, under the scheme of the Brokers' bill, the whole Funder debt had been funded to July 1st, 1882, that debt would still have been \$33,508,497.85—*one-half the accrued interest which they recognized as due being fully repaid!* And now we behold the difference as to the debt between Funderism and Readjustment. For the Kiddleberger bill took effect; the Funder debt exceeding the Readjuster debt (as fixed by official and uncontroverted figures) by \$12,473,120.70. That is the saving in principal by Readjustment, without repudiation of a dollar of just obligation. And if since July 1st, 1882, there has been an accumulation of interest, that interest itself is greater or less, in the same proportion (as indicated above), according to the account, Funder or Readjuster, upon which it is to be estimated and settled.

Not only have we thus saved \$12,473,120.70 in principal to July 1st, 1882, as between July 1st, 1882, there has been a further saving, but we have secured for the State, under the tax-coupons, and we have fixed the interest at a uniform rate of 3 per cent. a year. Without estimating the worth of the exemption from taxation accorded the bonds and coupons (which has been estimated as worth 2 per cent.) under the Brokers' bill, we have the average rate of interest which it provided for 1 per cent. Upon the Brokers' bill debt of \$33,508,497.85, therefore the average annual interest would be \$1,340,339.91, while the interest upon the Kiddleberger debt of \$21,035,377.15 is only \$631,061.31—the annual saving in interest thus being \$709,278.60. But the interest saved is not all that we have to our fifty years unless sooner redeemed. We may be sure (judging from the past) that at the expiration of that period, under Funder rule, the debt instead of being paid or diminished, would be increased; but assuming that under the Kiddleberger settlement we shall pay off the debt at the end of fifty years, the saving in interest under the Kiddleberger bill for the whole term is \$35,463,950, which, added to the principal of \$12,473,120.70 saved, makes a total saved under Readjustment of \$47,937,070.70. It will be observed that in all these figures and calculations we make as favorable an exhibit for the Funder as possible, making no account of the 1 per cent. exemption of bonds and coupons from taxation, and considering the Funder debt as under the Brokers' bill at a per cent. instead of under the Funding bill at 6 per cent. Yet the saving, as we see, is \$47,937,070.70—*with not a dollar of interest repaid or put in a tax-coupon!* The annual interest saved is \$709,278.60, and the saving annually for fifty years, including the principal saved, is \$958,741.07.

When the State Government was restored in 1870 there was no floating debt at all. After ten years of mismanagement (with \$1,816,000 in the Treasury when payment of interest under the Funding bill began), the Funder surrendered the administration to the Readjusters on the 1st of January, 1870, with \$1,816,000 due upon outstanding warrants, \$20,250 upon unpaid to the Lunatic Asylum, \$40,250 due and unpaid in fines to the Literary fund, \$91,482.80 due to interest on college endowments, making a total floating debt of \$1,909,142.60, with only \$22,341.09 in the Treasury. At that date, the Funder administration had received \$1,000,000 to the sinking fund, \$1,877,712, and in arrears of interest on the State debt \$3,889,670. There is now no floating debt at all—except a remainder of \$715,000 of the \$1,500,000 diverted from the schools by the Funder.

ANNUAL EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT. For the eight years beginning with 1871-'72, and concluding with 1878-'79 the annual average of regular expenses of government under Bourbon-Funder rule was \$1,282,430.50, and the annual average of regular expenses of government was \$892,244.14. The annual average of saving in expenses of government under Readjuster rule, as compared with the expenses under Funder rule, is thus \$389,186.36.

THE STATE REVENUE. The following statement shows the assessments of taxes on the principal subjects of taxation for the years 1870, 1880, 1882, and 1883.

Real Estate, \$1,242,508.53 \$223,724.82
Personalty, 340,117.17 328,871.26
Poll Tax, 291,748.00 305,602.00
Licenses, 671,687.41 729,115.21
Railroads, 40,559.04 138,454.92
Income, 29,431.50 36,927.75

The total assessments on these six principal subjects were, therefore \$2,599,046.10 for 1870, and \$2,462,095.46 for 1882. It is to be noted that there is an increase on every item in 1882, as compared with 1870, and it except on lands and personal property where considerable reductions have been made in the reassessment of lands (in 1880) and the lowering of the rate of taxation from 50 to 40 cents. The decrease in the assessment of lands made in 1880 was over \$1,000,000, and the decrease in the assessment of taxes on polls over 1879, \$47,427.80 on licenses, notwithstanding the repeal of onerous Moditt law; \$97,895.88 on railroads; \$7,496.25 on income; total increase \$143,673.93.

The revenue received from miscellaneous sources, not included in the table of assessments, was \$132,459.48 in 1870, and \$184,336.74 in 1882. The interest on the \$24,867.26, which added to the increase on polls, licenses, railroads, and incomes, (as above) makes \$245,441.10—or only \$82,083.38 less than the sum of the decrease in the assessment of taxes in 1882 (as compared with 1870) on real and personal property. The assessment of land made before the reduced reassessment of land made in 1880 and at the 50 cents rate, while the assessment of 1882 is upon the reduced assessment of lands and at the reduced rate of 40 cents. But, on reference to the Reports of the State Treasury, we see that its receipts in 1880 were \$1,816,000 (tax on coupons) were only \$1,649,899.07, while in 1882 (including all incidental revenue) the receipts were \$2,718,454.55.

The decrease in the taxes on lands was \$318,778.06; on personal property \$11,845.91—making a total of \$330,624.97 in reduction of those general taxes which bear most heavily on the people.

To-day your taxes are lower by 20 cents in the dollar; your lands are at greatly reduced rates of taxation; your property taxes of government are largely reduced; your debt and its interest are equitably adjusted with your easy and certain means of payment; and you have an accumulation in your treasury of \$1,543,712.21. What a difference from the bankrupt and woful condition to which Funderism had brought you by financial mismanagement and oppression! Surely the great changes your ballots have wrought your ballots will maintain!

THE FREE SCHOOLS. The public free schools of the State were established by a mandate of the Constitution in 1859, that at the first session of the General Assembly held under its provisions a plan for the public free schools should be provided for. The system of the State system to be accomplished by the year 1876, or earlier. Accordingly, the Legislature in 1870 passed the Free School Bill, and the system had its first year of practical operation in 1871. That year there were 3,047 pupils, of whom 35.7 per cent. were colored; 121,058 teachers, of whom 504 were colored; and the expenditures amounted to \$387,472.60. In 1879, under the rule of the Funder, with their tax-coupons and other results of

unwise, if not wicked legislation, the schools had decreased to 2,461—a falling off of 550 scholars, of which 29 were colored; the pupils had been reduced to 208,674; falling off of 23,014, of which 3,203 were colored; the teachers had diminished to 2,504, a falling off of 550, of whom 91 were colored; and the expenditures had shrunk to \$544,902.53—a falling off of \$75,569.56. For the first year of the Funder's rule, for free popular education as shown by the results for the year.

In 1879 the Readjusters gained their first great victory, and they came into power on the 1st of January, 1880, as the Funder went out. Under Readjustment the schools last year were 5,287—an increase of 3,006 over 1879, of whom 510 were colored; the pupils, 557,362—an increase of 149,688, of whom 49,569 were colored; the teachers, 4,528—an increase of 3,033, of whom 643 were colored; and the expenditures had grown to \$1,151,142.00—an increase of \$615,239.52.

In the meantime the school term has been lengthened and the average of teachers' salaries increased. Nor is it to be forgotten that the various parts of the State school warrants were made payable at 50 cents in the dollar, they are to-day as current as greenbacks, except where some Funder treasurer holds to the old practice, in defiance of all laws, of shaving the warrants and certificates with school-money in his hands.

Of the arrears to the schools, amounting to over \$1,500,000 on the 1st of January, 1880, not a dollar has ever paid by the Funder; and now the Readjusters have already paid \$784,600 of these arrears—\$400,000 of this sum being derived from the sale of the State's interest in the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio railroad. And here let it be remembered that this interest of the State in that railroad had been utterly neglected by the Funder administration, unless we except an unwise and ill-directed proceeding by the late Attorney-General Field, which resulted in nothing. Even Gov. Holliday wholly ignored the interests of the State, direct and indirect, in the greatest of our lines of transportation at no time did he call legislative attention to the property, or to the interests of the State, or any action of rescue or defence; and when the Atlantic Mississippi and Ohio Railroad Company had made a contract with the purchasers of the road that he should pay the State \$500,000 for her interest in it, as a member of the Board of Public Works refused to ratify the bargain, he refused to do anything to secure the health of the property, which had been secured to her by the foresight and diligence of others. Of the \$500,000 saved to the State (all clear gain), \$100,000 was afterwards voted to the schools by the Readjusters (as we have said), and by the same authority the remaining \$400,000 was appropriated to the State Normal School, with an amounting of \$2,000.

Thus, through Readjustment, the free schools have been freed from the mismanagement and wonderful neglect and improvidence they have been subjected to since the compromise; and every man, woman and child in the State are our public free schools safe in the hands of the Readjusters; but that the Readjuster party will never fail to do anything that will promote and extend them. We need not ask any father, mother, or child of the people which policy toward the schools should be maintained and perpetuated. The entire people are in the right. The entire people are in the right.

Many striking contrasts to the condemnation of Bourbon-Funderism, and to the praise of Readjustment, are afforded by your attention to our public affairs, and to the white flag, in a general way, and to the private debt which always accompanies the deliverance of public affairs from distress and disaster, there are yet other evidences to which we invite your serious consideration.

Since 1870 there has been constructed in Virginia 726 miles of railroad (equal to the amount of construction of \$2,000,000,000) an increase of 43 per cent. for the period, and the greatest number of miles of railroad built in Virginia during any like period since the war, the increase in freight carried has been 2,498,618 tons, or 82 per cent.; the increase of the number of passengers carried has been 1,177,999, or 78 per cent.; and the gross earnings of the roads have increased \$5,000,000, or 85 per cent. No better gauge of progress, development, and betterment can be found than in the railroads of a State; and when we see by their statistics that they are not only wonderfully increasing in mileage, but in gross earnings, and in business, we know that our people are in easy circumstances that enable them to travel, and that it is their surplus productions of mine, field, forest, farm, factory, &c., which make the increased railroad tonnage both ingoing out to market and returning by exchange an increased comfort and luxury for the homes of our citizens.

A signal instance of growth since 1870 is shown in the cotton statistics of our port of Norfolk, which has become the second cotton port of the whole country. In 1870 the total shipment of cotton from Norfolk was 412,694 bales, of which only 203,336 bales, valued at \$9,143,075, were exported directly by Norfolk merchants. In 1882 we see that the total shipment was 757,332 bales, of which 373,929 bales, valued at \$17,869,682, were shipped direct on account of her own merchants. This is an increase of local expansion in a leading trade of the world, in four years, of 83 per cent. upon cotton alone.

A complete proof of popular care and general thrift is established by the willingness and capacity of the people to pay their taxes, and thus we find that whereas in 1878 the collectors of State taxes had to distinguish for otherwise collect \$1,207,682.32, with 5 per cent. added, in 1882 the same sum collected was only \$2,619,355. As the State is not a debtor, and the aggregate value of all productions in the State have increased vastly since 1870, and that, too, in every section of the Commonwealth; while every citizen can attest for himself that he is receiving higher wages for his labor, better prices for his product, of whatever nature, and that the very air is filled with the hum of awakened energy and the light of cheerful content and satisfaction. With her face to the sun in 1879, Virginia has now turned her face to the morning, and all her population is rejoicing in her new and happy direction her eyes and her feet have taken the path of progress, and she has already led us out of the wilderness, and if she remain in it and pursue it, all our waste places will blossom as the rose and all hearts will be made glad. Who is ready to leave this path, so strewn with good fruits, and blooming with assured peace and contentment, and the aggregate value of all productions in the State have increased vastly since 1870, and that, too, in every section of the Commonwealth; while every citizen can attest for himself that he is receiving higher wages for his labor, better prices for his product, of whatever nature, and that the very air is filled with the hum of awakened energy and the light of cheerful content and satisfaction. 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WILHELM E. WILLIAMS, Local Editor.

Local News.

Briefs.

Next Monday will be court day.

Apple butter making is now in order.

There was a heavy rain fall on last Friday and Saturday.

Opossum hunting is now the favorite pastime for the boys at night.

Jno. L. Hambley is having a new water wheel put in his mill, at 2 Mile Ford.

W. P. Francis has his new Store house furnished with counters and shelves.

The fair from this place to the vicinity of the depot, July 30th, round trip.

The N. & W. R. R. is having new trusses put under the tin bridge near Lookout and Lincolns.

The Store of J. B. RHEA is overflowing with a large line of Dry Goods Dress Goods, Jeans, Cassimeres, Notions, Hardware, and is nearly always filled with customers.

Mr. Jno. H. Stallard is building a new house.

Mr. Chas. Pruner will soon have his two new houses under cover.

Mr. J. B. Rhea is building an addition to his house on Depot street.

Map. A. G. Pendleton is building an addition to his house on main street.

Street Overseer Wolf is making some successful improvements on the streets.

Matrimonial.

Mr. Wm. Goodpasture and Mrs. Mag Rofert were married in this county on last Thursday, the 4th inst.

At Glade Spring, Washington, Co., on Wednesday the 10th Mr. Samuel D. Jones was united in matrimony to Miss Bettie Harrison. The bride is a daughter of the Rev. Harrison, the Baptist divine so well known to our community.

On Tuesday evening the 1st inst., Judge Robt. Wylie, of Bland County, was married, at Bland C. H., to Mrs. Rose Hamilton, the ceremony taking place at the residence of the bride, and the Rev. J. T. Taylor officiating.

We wish the Judge and his bride many years of happiness.

Fraud.

Practicing fraud by advertising all sorts of vile nostrums in the papers ought to be stopped. How many persons who read some article that seems very startling and of interest, find to their disgust that it is an old patent medicine advertisement. Not so when Symphix, the Great Cough Remedy, is mentioned. Thousands of persons who have suffered with Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, etc., read the old story about Symphix with renewed pleasure. We can recommend it. Too much can not be said of its virtues.

Council Meeting.

At a meeting of the Town Council of Marion held at the Council room Oct. 6th, 1883.

Present Thos. M. Rider, Mayor presiding, and Councilmen, Jones, Lincoln, Neighbors, Atkins, and Pendleton.

Minutes of the last meetings, held Sept. 10th, and 24th, read and approved.

The returns by the Judges of the election held October 2nd, 1883, upon the question of authorizing the Council to issue the bonds of the Town to build water works, were examined and found to be in accordance with the order of the council. They were ordered to be placed on the records. The result of the election was as follows.

Whole number of votes cast were 104. Number of votes for issuing bonds \$5, number against 45, number of Free-holders voting for issuing bonds 28, number against 29.

On motion A. G. Pendleton was appointed a committee to examine the Supervisors books and see the amount of the levy for county purpose against the citizens of the corporation, and to make a report of his investigations at the next regular meeting; also to examine the deeds of a number of lots adjoining streets and alleys which are now enclosed.

On motion it was ordered that a claim due to Jno. Cooley be paid.

On motion the Council then adjourned.

J. H. FRANCIS Recorder.

J. B. RHEA has great novelties at low prices, in Ladies Cloaks, Nubias Gossamers, Double Ribbing Waterproof cloths, Flannels, all wool cashmeres and other goods too numerous to mention.

Commonion Services.

Commonion services were held in the Presbyterian church last Sunday. Rev. Mr. Frieson was assisted by Rev. Carson, of Bristol, Tenn.

Pocahontas Coal.

Mr. Thos. Maury is the authorized agent at this place for the sale of Pocahontas Coal. Parties wishing to obtain their winter supply can leave their orders with him and have them promptly filled.

Remember Readjusters.

Hon. D. F. Bailey, your State Senator will speak to you court-day. It is hard telling you the Funderers will have hopes as they have changed the men for this place more than once in the last week. Dave Bailey will certainly be here.

White Flags in the Southwest.

We see a telegram in the Northern papers saying white flags are put on the houses of all those opposed to Mahone in the Southwest. Can some of our Readjuster friends find any of these flags? You know how much confidence to place in a Funder report when they send out such canards as this.

Sad Death in Wytheville.

The sad intelligence comes to us from Wytheville of the sudden death of Mrs. Alice V. Richardson, wife of Rev. Wm. L. Richardson, pastor of the M. E. Church at that place, which occurred on last Sunday morning. Mrs. R. was the daughter of Mr. A. Waddell, proprietor of the Lynchburg News. She was alone in the house with her little girl and while engaged in amusing her fell on the porch and expired in a short time. The cause of her death is supposed to have been heart disease.

Robbing the Church.

On last Sunday a week, after the officers of the Methodist Church had taken up the collection, the money was left in one of the baskets on the communion table, and when the services were over the treasurer failed to take the money out of the basket. When the sexton came to close the church the money was gone. Some rascal had entered the church after the services and stolen the contributions. This is the meanest theft we ever heard of, and the guilty party ought to be ashamed to walk about in the light of day.

Readjuster Resolutions.

The following is the Readjuster platform of Smyth and Bland counties adopted on last Thursday by the nominating convention without a dissenting voice:

1st. Whereas the Readjusters of Smyth and Bland counties by their delegates in convention assembled, are again desirous of expressing their devotion to the principles of Readjustment, and approval of the wise and efficient manner in which a Readjuster administration has conducted the affairs of our State, therefore be it,

Resolved, That we endorse (do not acquiesce in) as Funderers pretend to do the settlement of the public debt by what is known as the Klidderberger Bill, and are in favor of such further legislation as may be necessary to carry it into the fullest effect.

2nd. We reaffirm our sympathy for the public free schools of the State, and we congratulate the people of Virginia upon the increased success and prosperity of the schools since honest Readjuster government has prevailed, and we declare ourselves opposed to mixed schools, and we denounce Funderism for its hypocritical disapproval of the appointment of colored school trustees by the Readjuster State Board of Education, which has allowed the president of all Funder Boards of Education, in the appointment of colored trustees.

3rd. We are in favor of abolishing the present inefficient and unjust road laws and the passage of such a road law as will place the burden upon those who will use the roads.

4th. We are opposed to the State being placed under the control of Railroad Kings that shaped the policy of the Funder Convention, and that will control legislation if the Funder party should again be placed in power; and we call for the passage of laws that will put a stop to unjust discrimination in the way of freights, etc., by railroads in the State against colored citizens, and for the passage of such laws as will relieve the people from impositions that are now practiced upon them by the railroads.

5th. We are for the protection of home labor and home manufactures by the levying of duties for revenue purposes by the Federal Government.

6th. We are in favor of abolishing the United States Internal Revenue system.

7th. And we are opposed unconditionally to the restoration to power of the Funder leaders and faction who by incompetent or corrupt management of the State Government, ruined its finances, betrayed the people into the hands of Brokers and swindlers, nearly destroyed the free schools, placed a prey on suffrage and tried to divide the people, and who in every way have shown themselves unworthy of the confidence and respect of the people; and we repel with scorn the boasted claims to superiority made by these Bourbon-Funderers, who are not the "true people" of Virginia in any respect; but who have been the ready slaves in the past of foreign Syndicates and Brokers and are now the abject tools of railroad monopolies.

Notice to the Traveling Public.

A. C. Hill, represents two different lines of Rail-way to the West. He can give you the very best rates, and will send you through to where you want to go, on regular fast Mail trains. Call on or address:

A. C. HILL, Emigration Agt. June-17th, Marion Va.

I have just received and opened a very large and attractive Stock of winter goods, which I propose selling for cash.

J. B. RHEA.

Free School Books always on hand at J. B. RHEA'S.

New Daily Paper.

We have received the 1st number of the Roanoke Daily Review, published at Roanoke Va. It is a neat little daily, and will give all the telegraphic news 12 hours ahead of the Lynchburg and Richmond papers.

Roanoke Fair.

The N. & W. R. R. will issue tickets from Marion to the Roanoke Fair at \$3.70 round trip including admission to the ground. This Fair will be held on the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th. Parties leaving Marion on the 11 P. M., train will arrive at Roanoke at 3:50, A. M., and remain one day and get back to Marion at 10 o'clock at night.

"Begone Dull Care!"

Willoughby Reade, well known to the Marion people, will give one of his popular entertainments at the court-house to-night. Mr. Reade will have a very interesting programme for the evening's entertainment, and we would like to see a good house out to greet him.

Since writing the above Mr. Reade informs us that he is compelled to postpone his entertainment until some day next week. Due notice will be given by bills of the time entertainment will take place.

Arrested on a Bench Warrant.

On last Tuesday, our Sheriff, F. W. Leonard, arrested on a bench warrant and brought to town Chas. Henegar charged with breaking into the dwelling house of Mr. James Chiddix, in Rich Valley, and the warrant also charged him with intent to kill. The accused was tried before Squires Leonard and Iron. There was not a particle of evidence to sustain the charges except a few conditional threats which did not amount to anything. After a careful hearing of the case the Magistrate honorably acquitted the prisoner.

Readjuster County Committee.

Below we give the names of the county working committee of the Readjuster party. Let each and every one of them go to work and do their whole duty from now till the day of election. This canvass will require work and it behooves every true Readjuster to do all in his power to advance the cause for which they have been working so long. Do not wait for your neighbor to take the lead but go to work yourself and do what you can for your State and county.

COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Marion District. Geo R Rider, Jas A Harris, Daniel Lindanood, R. N. Ward, Wilson Parris, Jos C Gollehon.

Rye Valley. G B Blankenbecker, R C Williams, M V Slemg, M F Umbarger, W. M. Haywood, Rufus M. Grose.

Rich Valley. J B Whitehead, Wm Richardson, Robert Allison, William Spratt, David Allison, Wm. H. Poston.

Virginia Fairs.

The Virginia Fairs will be held as follows:

Roanoke Fair, Roanoke, Oct. 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th.

Scottsville Fair, Scottsville, Oct. 17th, 18th and 19th.

Rockbridge Fair, Lexington, Oct. 17th, 18th and 19th.

Shenandoah Valley Fair, Winchester, Oct. 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th.

Lynchburg Fair, Lynchburg, Oct. 24th, 25th and 26th.

Baldwin Fair, Staunton, Oct. 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th.

State Fair, Richmond, Oct. 31 and Nov. 1st and 2d.

Botetourt Fair, Fincastle, Oct. 30th, 31st, and Nov. 1st.

Heart affections, kidney and liver troubles affect nearly one-half of all mankind. Yet how many heedless pass through a shortened life giving no care to these complaints which cause the human family such great distress. Does your heart beat violently from the least excitement? Have you fits of dizziness? Does your back ache? Are your bowels constipated? These symptoms are the first warnings. Delay is dangerous—Be wise in time. Regain perfect health by using Brown's Iron Bitters.

We buy our clothing, Overcoats Hats, Coats and Shoes from J. B. RHEA, who has the largest and cheapest stock in this line we have ever seen.

SEEDS FERTILIZERS

2500 Bushels new crop Randall grass seed.

3000 " " Orchard " "

1000 " " Evergreen " "

1000 " " Herds " "

500 " " Kentucky blue " "

500 " " Timothy seed " "

500 " " Clover " "

500 " " German Millet seed " "

Pure Raw Bone Meal, Peruvian Guano, Plaster, etc., etc.

LEE TAYLOR & CO. Second and Fertilizer Dealers, LYNCHBURG, VA.

From every indication Kilgore will beat Lipps in Dickenson nearly three to one, and in Wise we are informed that Bippis will not get even all the Funder vote.—Buchanan Viddette.

A peculiar virtue is Ayer's Sarsaparilla is that while it cleanses and purges the blood from all corruptious and impurities, and hereby roots out disease, it builds up and invigorates the whole system and makes one young again.

Free School Books always on hand at J. B. RHEA'S.

Speaking Court Day.

The first day of Oct. was a glorious day in "Bonnie Bland" for the cause of Readjustment. We had a joint discussion here between John T. Harris, Funder, and Wm. C. Pendleton, Readjuster.

Harris led off in a speech of one half hour, which consisted principally in abuse of the National Republican party. He appealed to the people to fall in the so-called Democratic ranks and help defeat the Republican party, which he said had always been an enemy to the South. He urged the Funder proposition that the Readjuster party had accomplished its mission by settling the debt question, and that there was no further necessity for the party. He told what the Republicans had done in Congress eight or ten years ago to oppress the Southern people. He discussed none of the issues that are disturbing the political caudron in Virginia now, but artfully avoided them. He tells an anecdote well, and was often applauded, principally by the little school boys, led by one or two drunken Funderers. Mr. Harris did not sustain his reputation as an orator and statesman, and his own party seemed to be disappointed.

W. C. Pendleton followed in a speech of an hour and ten minutes, which was certainly the master effort of his life. He discussed all the issues before the people in this canvass, and did it to the entire satisfaction of his friends, and opened the eye of his opponent, who soon became convinced that he had met a foe worthy of his steel. Pendleton's speech was unanswerable, and Harris' rejoinder of one hour was consumed in telling anecdotes. He failed entirely to answer the solid arguments that Pendleton threw in his teeth. He did not attempt to be cause he knew he could not. He asked Pendleton who he would support for President in '84, Pendleton replied that he would support any man the Readjusters might endorse. Pendleton then asked who he would support for President in 1884, and his reply was, "some good Democrat." Pendleton then asked him if he would support Beast Butler and James Blaine if they were the nominees of the Democratic party, and he said he would. Pendleton's twenty minutes rejoinder, which was devoted principally to the "color line," was the most scorching and scathing exhortation of Mr. Harris and his party we have ever heard. He covered the whole ground, and made Harris himself acknowledge that the Readjuster party was not in favor of mixed schools, thus virtually acknowledging that all this fuss about mixed schools and the negro made by the Funder party, was for political effect and nothing else. Mr. Harris is certainly an awful dogger, and no doubt did the very best he could for his party in the wretched cause he has to advocate. He came a considerable distance to get skinned by a boy raised in the mountains of the Southwest, for "Little Billy" Pendleton certainly carried his scalp away in his belt. The Funderers themselves looked whipped, and when Pendleton closed his speech the leading mossbacks had sneaked out of the courtroom. Pendleton brought down the house on divers occasions, and when he closed his speech, he was taken on the shoulders of the stalwart Readjusters and carried from the court room amid the triumphant shouts of an admiring multitude.

"Little Billy" Pendleton put a feather in his cap on this occasion, and will long be remembered by the people of Bland.

We will say for Mr. Harris, we believe him to be a kind, courteous gentleman, but he is, we think, unfortunate in being the advocate of a bad cause.

Score one for little Bland, and tell it among the people, that Newberry stock is considerable below par here, and no mistake.—Bland South-West.

Letter From the West.

MARSHFIELD MISSOURI, Sept., 24th, 1883.

MR. EDITOR.—Thinking that a few lines might not prove uninteresting to your readers I take this opportunity to write them. We left home on the 17th and had a pleasant and eventful trip to Louisville being on the road 26 hours.

The crops through E. Tenn., looked badly and especially the fall pastures. We did not see Middle Tenn., by daylight but understood that the corn crops were fine in that highly favored section of Tenn. At Louisville we saw some very fine blooded stock at the Kentucky State fair. The cattle Short horns and Jerseys were very fine indeed. The horses were mostly Kentucky bred, and what Kentucky is there, that does not have a good horse? Sheep were absent as far as I could see or learn. I was disappointed in this for I wanted very much to see some Kentucky bred sheep, since Dr. Pollard, our late Commissioner of Agriculture spoke so highly of them.

I will just say here that I saw nothing at this fair that eclipsed our Virginia Fancy Boy as a saddle-horse. The Exposition was grand beyond my powers of description. We walked and walked until I could walk no longer, and did not see the half. I will not undertake to describe it. Let those who wish to visit the Exposition go to stay several days.—The time will be well spent—especially farmers wishing to buy farm machinery. From Louisville to St. Louis it was 10 hours run. Both the above named Cities have improved much since I saw them last. We spent two days in St. Louis in sight seeing, visiting the celebrated Shays Garden which is the most beautiful spot my eyes ever beheld. The trees shrubby and flowers are abundant, and most artistically arranged. This Garden contains 20 acres and is the donation of Mr. Henry Shan of St. Louis who has spent millions of dollars on this Garden and Park. We saw the Parks, Statues &c., not forgetting the Bridge that spans the father of waters at that place. We met several celebrated men among them the "Lost Cause" was fairly represented. Ex. Gov. Brown, my old Commander well known as Maj. Gen. John C. Brown. I was very glad to meet this noble old veteran who has served his State, in peace as well as war, so nobly and faithfully. Long may he live to honor his name and the grand old State that gave him birth.

I had the pleasure of meeting with Gen. Matmaduke of Confederate fame. The General is I am told a candidate for Gov. of Missouri for the next term. From St. Louis to Marshfield is 10 hours run and a very good road with elegant sleeping cars.

This county was laid off 25 years ago having been taken from the counties of Green and Wright, and was named Webster, for the great Whig statesman of Mass. and its County site for his residence. The population is 13,000 square miles, about 500. The total valuation of Real Estate, \$1,237,203, Personal Estate \$700,000, Total \$1,937,203.

The county levies 80 cents on the 100 dollars worth of property for State and county purposes. The school tax varies. The county has two R. R. traversing its territory from East to West, one K. O. P. E. S. & M. R. R. The other St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. The topography of the county is valleys and ridges and broad plateaus of land (which the citizens call Pest oak flats, and Hickory barrens.) The valleys are exceedingly fertile, producing from 40 to 100 bushels of corn according to season and cultivation. The plateaus while not so good for corn bring splendid wheat, bluegrass and clover. This land until late years was considered almost valueless but as the stock killed the native grass and undergrowth the blue grass and white clover, which Va., farmers prize highly, takes hold and in one season forms a sod equal to any of our two year old sod in Smyth. When once set it lasts indefinitely. The county is well watered by numerous bold springs and small streams. Land is worth from \$1.25 to \$20 per acre, owing to location and improvements. Apples do well, so do grapes, peaches, and pears. There are several houses and lots for sale at "reasonable figures" at the county site. Several villages in the county. The people seem to be temperate, industrious and social, and are anxious for emigrants to settle among them.

More Anon. G. W. H.

O'Donnell's Statement—Why he Killed Carey.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The Central News says that the O'Donnell has made a statement denying that he was sent to kill Carey. He says he was sitting in the cabin of the steamer; that Carey began to fasten a quarrel upon him, when O'Donnell remarked about the rumor that Powell (by which name Carey shipped) was Carey, whereupon Carey and he started up, each with pistols drawn. O'Donnell gripped Carey's collar with his left hand, but being paralyzed, lost his grasp. Carey then crushed him down against the end of a table, putting his pistol in O'Donnell's face. O'Donnell grabbed the pistol and fired his own, Carey's weapon falling on the floor six feet away. Carey ran, partly stopping, to pick it up, when O'Donnell fired again, not deliberately, but to save his life. According to O'Donnell's statement, the story of Carey's son that he took his father's pistol from a bag after the shooting is untrue; he took it off the floor.

The statement was transcribed from documents in the possession of O'Donnell's friends.

O'Donnell, the slayer of James Carey, has directed the disbursement of \$1,500 reserved from the committee appointed in New York to raise funds for his defense.

Good Tidings.

LEFT IN A HURRY.—On last Saturday night, at Mt. Crawford, while Dr. Webb was speaking, an individual who could not be elected to a certain county office, but who had to be appointed before securing the same, was heard to make a rash expression like this: "Democrats pay the taxes; Readjusters and niggers don't pay any?" In less time than it takes Hon. John T. Harris' big dog to wag his tail three times, the "spotted" individual who coupled white people with slang, was seen "bobbin'" out of the door, and the wonder is as he "skipped" that he did not leave a coat tail or two behind him! The Readjuster boys were after him—hot!—Harrisonburg Spirit.

With Cameron and Riddleberger to present the Readjuster side of Virginia politics, set Rockingham down for 500 majority against Bourbonism—and, Moffettism!—Harrisonburg Spirit.

Mr. J. L. Lipscomb, Manchester, Va., says: "I used Brown's Iron Bitters for indigestion and it has regulated all irregularities."

FIGHT OF THE FUNDERS.

THEY PRETEND THAT THEY HAVE ACCEPTED

The Debt Settlement Wholly Meaningless. They Have Fought and are Fighting it Indignantly in the Courts.

Attorney-General Blair Explains How They Have Persistently Impeded Progress—The Baltimore and Ohio Railway and its Coupon Suits.

Special Correspondence National Republican.

RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 4.—Notwithstanding the fact that the Bourbons of Virginia assert in their platform that the debt question has been forever blotted out of the book of political issues in Virginia, they are nevertheless making it the leading issue in the present campaign. Ever since the passage of the Riddleberger bill the debt question has been repeatedly brought forward by Bourbon Democrats in high standing in their party, and, like Banquo's ghost, it will not down, but will forever stand prominently forward if left to the Democrats to settle. Attorney-General Blair, who is one of the ablest and most fearless leaders of the Liberal party, has been actively engaged in fighting for the State in coupon suits for two years. Upon his arrival in Richmond from Staunton, where he had been in attendance upon the session of the Supreme Court looking after coupon cases, your correspondent called upon him at his office and had quite an interesting interview in relation to the debt question.

Said your correspondent: "You seem quite engaged in your official affair. What is your trouble?"

"Yes," answered the Attorney-General, "I have been at Staunton in attendance on the Supreme Court of Appeals, how in session, and where I had quite an important Commonwealth docket, but my secretary Mr. Ward, wrote me that my presence was needed here, and so I have run down to attend to matters."

"What particular demands your official time just now?"

"More coupon suits against the State. Here (holding in his hands a large package of papers) are ten new coupon suits brought against the city treasure of Richmond—by different merchants and bankers, in the Circuit Court of Richmond, and here are three writs of error that I have just received. They are taken to the Supreme Court of the United States by Mr. L. Royall, the recognized counsel for the foreign bondholders, from decisions rendered in the Circuit Court of the United States in favor of the State of Virginia—on the three cases of Smith, White, and Carter against the treasurer of Richmond. These are the common law suits brought by Mr. Royall before Judge High L. Bonn, and which I won by demurrers to his declarations sustained by Judges Bond & Hughes. You can not confound these common law suits with those decided by Judge Bond against the Commonwealth and which were injunctions sued out by tax-payers prohibiting our treasurers from levying on their property for taxes. These tax-payers had offered unverified coupons to the treasurers, and they were refused and levies made, and Judge Bond perpetuated the injunctions. I will appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States in all of these injunction cases, and am now at work on the records."

"How many coupon cases have you in all in which the State is concerned and in what courts are they?"

"There will be six or seven in the Supreme Court of the United States by appeals; about 22 in the Supreme Court of Virginia to be heard at Richmond early in November; 10 in the Circuit Court of Richmond, and a great many in the Hastings Court of Richmond, where there were seventy at one time. Others are now pending in the Richmond courts, to say nothing of those in other cities and counties which amount to over fifty. The total will exceed 100 cases."

"What effect have these suits had on funding the debt?"

"The decision of Judge Bond and these numerous suits have almost entirely stopped all funding. Nothing could have more completely blocked our progress in settling the debt unless it was a total repeal of the coupon act itself."

"What result do you expect from the Supreme Court of the United States?"

"I confidently expect the Supreme Court of the United States to reaffirm their decision in Antoni against Greenhow, and this will, in my opinion, reverse Judge Bond in the cases decided by him adversely to the Commonwealth. Judge Bond's decisions in these cases are plainly in direct conflict with the Supreme Court in Antoni against Greenhow, which I won over Mr. Royall at the December term in 1882 at Washington."

"Have you any other coupon cases of special importance pending?"

"Yes; the Baltimore and Ohio railway has the Commonwealth enjoined in the United States Circuit Court at Harrisonburg by Judge Bond, and I must appeal from his decision there. This arises from our effort to make the Valley branches (located in Virginia) of the Baltimore and Ohio railway pay taxes on their rolling stock, property, &c. and our levy for which was enjoined by them through Judge Bond."

"Did the other railways enjoin?"

"No; the Baltimore and Ohio railway is the only one, in or out of the State, that has failed or refused to comply with the law of the State and pay its taxes in money or verified coupons. This company has defied us, and we are now tied up in a Federal Court by them, and prevented from the collection of their taxes, except in the unverified and unidentifiable coupons tendered by them?"

"Do you consider the debt question settled?"

"The Readjuster party passed all just and proper legislation to settle the debt on fair and equitable principles, and the Supreme Court of both this State and of the United States declared our acts valid, and constitutional, and if the Readjuster party were not obstructed, it would soon settle the debt, the creditors funding all their bonds in a new 3 per cent. Riddleberger bonds. Of course the debt itself can never be settled so long as most of the old unjust and illegal bonds and coupons are outstanding, and our creditors refuse to surrender them to the State and accept our new bonds in lieu of them. But the effect of Judge Bond's decision, and of these frequent suits against the State and her officers, in all the courts is to unsettle the debt, or prevent its settlement, so far as agitation and opposition by litigation can do so. The blame will all lie at the door of Funderism, as the Readjuster party has secured legislation that would bring repose to the country, settle effectually the debt and give confidence and security in financial circles."

"I presume those numerous coupon suits against the State are exclusively to the State, and annoying to you as her law officer?"

"Yes, they have been and are now very expensive. The bitterest enemy of the State could not have subjected her to greater and more unnecessary expense and her officers to greater annoyance than have resulted from the almost countless suits in nearly every court—Federal, State, county, corporate and police—where in a suit could be brought, for I have known coupon cases pending at the same time in every court in Richmond. I have been ordered by the Governor to other cities, and counties to defend the Commonwealth in similar suits—notably to Charlottesville, where I defended eighteen coupon cases, and Lynchburg, where I appealed twenty-two cases decided by Judge Wingfield. You may rest assured, however, that we will defend all these cases from the Police court to the Supreme court whenever and wherever they arise."

"Do you fear the result of any of these suits?"

"No, indeed. They show that Funderism and Bourbon Democracy would defeat our debt settlement if they could, and they prove that the Lynchburg platform is a mere mockery. But I rejoice that the Supreme Courts of the State and United States will sustain us in these cases as they did in the case of Antoni vs. Greenhow before the latter court last winter, when so many Funder legal prophets lost their reputations."

"Have you had many coupon cases in the counties?"

"No; they are mainly confined to the large cities and towns."

