



THE PATRIOT AND HERALD.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY, 9, 1882.

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ONE BY ONE.

One by one thy duties wait thee,
Let thy whole strength go to each,
Let no future dreams elate thee,
Learn thou first what these can teach.

One by one (bright gifts from Heaven)
Joys are sent thee here below,
Take them readily when given,
Ready, too, to let them go.

One by one thy griefs shall meet thee;
Do not fear an armed band,
One will fade as others greet thee,
Shadows passing through the land.

Do not look at life's long sorrow,
See how small each moment's pain,
God will help thee for to-morrow,
So each day begin again.

Every hour that fleets so slowly
Has its task to do or bear,
Luminous the crown and holy
If thou set each gem with care.

Do not linger with regretting,
Or for passing hours despond,
Nor the daily toil forgetting,
Look too eagerly beyond.

Hours are golden links, God's tokens,
Reaching Heaven; one by one,
Take them lest the chain be broken
Ere thy pilgrimage be done.

GOOD FOR NOTHING.

Crash went the beautiful glass vase
on the stone steps, and down at the
feet of the culprit lay the crushed
roses amid the glittering ruin.

'Oh, Maud!' cried a low, grieved
voice.

A white robe, dainty and perfumed,
flashed through the open door in
angry haste, and paused beside the
gingham dress of the culprit.

'I knew it!' retorted a high pitched
voice in calm despair. 'Each day
sees my opinion verified, Kathleen.
You are not to be trusted!'

'Surely, Maud, you do not think I
purposely broke your vase?' asked
the girl in gingham, looking half-proudly
at the angry face of her elegantly
clad companion.

Maud Severn shrugged her shoulders—
she had learned how from her
French master; and with her head
on one side, the action gave her quite
a foreign air, she thought.

'What matters it whether you did
it purposely or not?' she retorted
contemptuously. 'Those great awkward
hands of yours are forever doing
mischiefs—they are truly good for
nothing!'

Kathleen looked down at her
brown hands, and smiled sadly.

'True,' she said, as she bent down
and gathered up the lovely roses, that
seemed to cling tenderly to the little
brown fingers—'true, good for nothing
as things count in your world,
Maud, but we are not at the end of
time yet, and my record may read
differently, then?'

'What nonsense! You will never
be ladylike or graceful, so do your
best with your own virtues!' cried
Maud, angrily, as the proud, quiet
manner of the other betrayed a
natural dignity she could not imitate.

'Put these roses in another vase, and
clear away that rubbish!'

Kathleen was looking at the broken
glass with a glad relief in her
face.

'I can mend this, Cousin Maud,'
she quietly said; 'and it can be used
with safety.'

'It will take gentler hands than
yours,' laughed Maud, coolly. 'But
do as you please. Only, Kathleen—
she paused at the door, looking back
over her shoulder—'you needn't think
it worth while to appear to-night.
Mamma thinks three unmarried
daughters sufficient to entertain the
guests without—'

'A portionless niece of her dead
husband's,' quietly interrupted the
young girl, with a far away smile. 'I
understand, Maud. Don't think I
shall regret it. I do not like good-
for-nothings any more than you do.'

Maud stamped her foot angrily.

At least the new doctor is good for
something! she cried, eagerly be-
traying her own tactics for the evening.

'So he should be, to fill the position
he assumes. I trust he has more
ambition than vanity, or the poor of
Gifford will suffer.'

Kathleen carried the vase within
doors, and though she was quick at

repartee, there were tears none the
less in her gray eyes, and a wistful
pain in her heart.

But she quickly completed her
task of arranging the table and
flowers, besides numerous little touches
of fruits and ices, without which the
effect would have been marred, if
left to the one clumsy servant, or the
indolent daughters of the house.

When all was done, she felt free
to seek her own pleasure on that
lovely evening. And a strange
pleasure it was for one so young!

She took down a broad-brimmed
hat from its familiar hanging-place
behind the kitchen-door—it was
needed too often in her daily duties
to rest idly beside her cousins' on
the hall rack—and in her simple
gingham dress, with its neat white
collar, hastened quickly through the
back garden out on the highway,
and took the road to the village.

'The new doctor?' she pondered.
'And how he has disappointed me!
I did hope that a clever, earnest
physician would come to Gifford and
help the poor folks, and instead we
have a fashionable, gay young man
who frequents lawn parties and flirts
with silly girls. Oh, if I were only a
man.'

Kathleen was crossing a muddy
patch in the road as she arrived at
this wish, and making a quick spring
to the dry side of the road, turned
her ankle with a sickening pain and
fell prostrate upon the grassy bank.

'Oh, dear! Maud is right, after
all,' she moaned, in despair, half
comical and yet painful wail. 'Two
miles from the village or home, on a
by-lane very few frequented, and
unable to move with a sprained
ankle.'

And after summing up her position,
Kathleen first laughed, then cried.

'Poor old granny!' she sobbed.
'She will think I have deserted her,
and she is so poor and ill, with no
one to care for her but me, and now
I cannot go to her.'

'Perhaps I can help you,' said a
pleasant voice from the bank above
her.

'I don't know—' she began dubi-
ously.

'Well there's nothing like trying,'
laughed the man on the bank, and
down he came with a flying leap to
her side.

'What is it? Broke anything, eh?'

Kathleen had to laugh, he was so
pleasant and breezy.

'Oh, no; only twisted my ankle,'
she said shyly.

'Only! Humph! You are used to
making light of great matters, I see.'

And to Kathleen's horror down he
dropped on his knees, and coolly
took possession of her foot.

'So much for wearing a low shoe,'
he said, half angrily, as he looked at
the active little foot, clad in an Ox-
ford tie, and then deftly untied it
and drew it off.

Kathleen grew indignant and red.
'You need not trouble yourself—'
she began.

'Be still! I am a doctor, young lady,
and know what sprains mean,' he
coolly retorted, moving the foot so
gently, though her lips quivered with
the pain.

'A doctor?' Kathleen looked full
at him in astonishment. 'Not the
new doctor's assistant?'

'You are going to spoil two engage-
ments for me this evening with this
foot, young lady, so you must repay
me with obedience. At one place
music, laughter and bright smiles
await me, to welcome me to my new
home; and the other a poor old woman
is waiting to thank me after I
took possession of my new practice.'

His frank eyes met the conscious
gray ones looking so eagerly at him.

'You speak of my home and my
poor old woman?' she cried out glad-
ly. 'Oh, I am so rejoiced you are
good for something!'

He laughed heartily.

'Which you doubted. And so you
were going to see the old woman
when this happened? Then you are—'

'Kathleen Severn,' said the girl
quietly.

'Doctor Oscar Ware, at your ser-
vice,' retorted the cheery voice and
his owner doffed his hat. 'Now Miss
Kathleen, I know all about you, for
Granny Duff is garrulous, and as
you to mind me now. My horse is
at the blacksmith's across the field
where I left him to be shod, while I
came over here to gather wild roses
for a sick lad in the village, and
while I go after him you must sit
still and wait for me.'

Kathleen started. Would he drive
her home?
'Oh, but you must not!' she pro-
tested in terror.

'Very well. Then I'll leave you
sitting in the mud, waiting for a
deliverer more to your taste,' said the
doctor, coolly, rising from his knees.

Kathleen felt her eyes drop with
sudden pain.

'Thank you,' she said, gently, with
a sadness in her voice that made
him look at her. 'I will accept your
help since I must. I am used to
helping myself, but at last I am
useless.'

'I am glad to be the first to offer
you help in your weakness,' said the
frank voice gently; and then away
he sped across the field, leaving
Kathleen dazed with sudden ideas
and emotions, yet laughing low and
shyly.

In a short while the doctor ap-
peared on the road, driving a light
wagon behind a strong brown horse,
which he drew up before the mud
puddle, and sprang down lightly
beside the young girl.

He raised her by her hand on to
one foot; she put the other down
carefully, winced, turned pale, and
before she knew what next would
happen, she was caught up in a
strong pair of arms and lifted high
above the mud into the wagon.

'There, said the cheery voice, as
the self-reliant young man took up
their reins.

'Your foot is all right, Miss Kath-
leen. It is only a strained a little;
and by day after to-morrow you may
try another jump.'

Kathleen listened shyly; she was
feeling emotions so new and strange
that silence seemed to protect her
from herself, and throughout the
drive home she could only listen and
rejoice at the brave nature of the
new doctor.

Once only she spoke, to ask him to
drive in the back gate and through,
so that her entrance might not be
seen from the house. Then, as he
left her at the kitchen-porch, and
gave her a little glass bottle, with
the direction to apply it to her foot
until the pain ceased, she raised her
eyes, and said:

'I am glad you have come here,
Doctor Ware. So many sad hearts
need you.'

'But not brave ones like yours?'
he asked sharply.

'Even I,' she softly said, as she
turned away.

Kathleen grew more cheerful as
the months went on, for her earnest,
helpful nature cared for and as-
sisted the poor and sad-hearted in
the village.

A great pride grew in her as she
heard her cousins condemn the new
doctor as too democratic and
hard-working to suit their idle tastes
and her eyes and lips grew brighter
each day as some new tale of his
cheery kindness came to her through
village gossip.

They met seldom, and then only
a few words were uttered; but Kath-
leen felt the need of even those few
words and knew they helped her.

One day a letter came. She was
not surprised; it seemed to her as if
the time must come when his nature
would claim hers, and she was tremu-
lous with proud joy.

He spoke of their first meeting.

'Of that task were enamored my fin-
gers, I ween,
For they lingered full long o'er those
fingers of shewn.'

'She smiled me her thanks, and turned
from the spot.'

With a look in her eyes I never for-
got.

For it seemed to say, in language too
true,
'Thou'st fettered thy heart in the
string of my shoe!'

'Good for something at last!' said
Kathleen, softly, as she told her tale
to her aunt and cousins, and in the
great light there beamed from the
gray, earnest eyes, they felt their
selfish natures shrink and grew pitifully
small.

Idea are the great warriors of the
world and a war that has no ideas
behind it is simply brutish.

Not to be sneezed at.

That pure, sweet, safe and effective
American distillation of which
hazel, American pine, Canada fir,
marigold and clover blossom, called
Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh.
A few doses instantly relieve the
most violent sneezing or head cold,
stop all watery discharges from the
nose and eyes, cure headache and
nervousness, and banish all danger
of fever. Complete treatment for
one dollar.

A Friendly Game.

'Say mister?' said a tall, sunburn-
ed man with a wide brimmed hat,
as he edged his way into the mana-
ging editor's room yesterday after-
noon. 'Say, mister, do you know
anything about cards?'

'Why, yes,' responded the editor,
'I know how to play 'everlasting'
and 'old maid' and things of that
kind; why?'

'That's just what I want to ask
about. Now in playing 'old maid,'
suppose the man who holds the ace
antes, and passes on the draw, whose
bet is it?'

'That isn't the way I play it,' said
the editor. 'In my game the player
who has a queen after the other
cards are played is the 'old maid.'

'Perhaps it's 'everlasting' that I'm
thinking of,' mused the stranger.
'Suppose in 'everlasting' you should
catch an old maid on the draw and
when the rest of the kerls was play-
ed you found you hadn't filled, what
then?'

'I don't see how that question
could arise in that game,' said the
editor. 'Maybe you are talking of a
game called poker.'

'Poker? what's that?' asked the
stranger, looking up in innocent
surprise.

'That's where they have aces and
fives and that sort of thing.'

'Do you know how to play it,
stranger?' asked the tall man, draw-
ing out a pack of cards. 'Will you
show me how?'

The editor ran over the cards and
dealt two hands rapidly.

'How,' he explained, 'two pairs
beats one pair, three of a kind beat
two pairs, a flush beats three, and
four of a kind beat a flush. What
have you got?'

The stranger laid down a mixture
hand and the editor explained that
it was worthless, as his own hand
held a pair.

'Lem me deal 'em once,' said the
stranger, running them off clumsily.
'Five each?'

'Yes,' replied the editor, seeing
that he had gotten hold of a sharper
and making up his mind to teach
him a lesson. 'Five each.'

'Now what do we do?' asked the
sharper.

'If we were betting, I'd have to
ante a dollar and you'd cover it with
two. Then if I wanted to come in
I'd plank another dollar, and then—'

'Hold on! hold on! don't go so
fast. You put up your two dollars
at different times and I put up two
all at once.—That it?'

'Yes, and then we draw.'

'Let's try it once for fun, if you
don't mind,' said the sharper, with
unnatural eagerness.

'All right,' smiled the editor, and
he drew two dollars on the table,
which were promptly covered.

'Now you say we draw. How
many do I take?'

'You may take what you like, I
don't want any,' replied the editor.
'I stand pat.'

'Then I'll take one keard. Do we
bet now?'

'Yes.'

The stranger bet cautiously, and
the editor raised him, and was seen
until there were fifteen dollars wa-
gered, tho' there was no money up,
beyond the ante.

'I reckon I won't bet any more,'
said the stranger timidly—who
heats?' and he laid down four aces.

'I beat you,' said the managing
editor, and he laid down a straight
flush. 'You owe me fifteen dollars.'

The stranger looked at the cards
sometime, and then dashed his fist
on the table.

'You played fair, did ye?'

Words of Wisdom.

Adversity borrows its sharpest
sting from our impatience.

No grander thing can a man do
than to give a helping hand to a
young man who has been discour-
aged.

In the undertakings of thy work
assume a confidence of success and
ability to cope with and complete it.

Spare your own soul the anguish of
feeling that you have dragged others
with you down to the gates of death.

It is easy to make sacrifices for
those whom we love, but it is a noble
victory to overcome self for the sake
of our enemies.

Our hearts must be more contract-
ed than our eyes, or we should not
murmur at every little cloud which
we can plainly see is but a speck in
the universe of light.

Looking ahead for happiness in
this world has been compared to
'bottling sunshine for next year's
use.' Taking comfort as we go on
is the only way to make sure of it.

To use the present hour by meet-
ing every duty that conscience ap-
proves with fitting welcome and
and fearless performance, is to de-
serve the garlands of fortune and the
smiles of happiness, and better
insures entrance to that heavenly
mansions whose post is omniscient
and whose lease is eternal.

To effect what is not ours is to ad-
mit the virtue of that which we have
not the courage to make our own,
and set the seal of falsehood upon
our character; but the true man, on
the discovery of a virtue in his neigh-
bor, or a fault in himself, seeks to
cultivate the one and eradicate the
other.

A Straight Answer Wanted.

One of the east-bound trains com-
ing into Detroit the other day was
heavily loaded, and a passenger who
got on at Ypsilanti walked through
two cars and finally halted at a seat
occupied by a small man and a grab-
bag, and then inquired:

'Is this seat occupied?'

'Of course this seat is occupied,'
was the reply.

'Are both halves of this seat oc-
cupied?'

'Of course both halves of this seat
are occupied.'

'Well, my friend,' said the new
arrival, as he let go of his satchel, 'I
want to bother you with one more
query. Had you rather I would toss
that grab-bag out of the window and
sit down with you, or chuck you out
and ride into Detroit with the grab-
bag?'

The grab-bag man got mad at that
and wouldn't ride anywhere else ex-
cept on the wood box.—*Detroit Free
Press.*

An exchange says that David Dav-
is stands between the two great
parties. Now we know what keeps
them so far apart.

'Always pay as you go,' an old
man said to his nephew. 'But
nephew, suppose I have nothing to pay
with?' Then don't go.'

A bill was introduced in the Mas-
sachusetts legislature on Monday
to fix horse-car fares at three cents for
two miles or less, and at five cents
for all distances more than two miles,
whether the fare be tendered in cash
or tickets.

At a meeting of the stockholders
of the Charlottesville Woolen Mills
Co. on Tuesday, 17th inst., the
question of rebuilding the mills was
thoroughly discussed and definitely
decided in the affirmative by a vote
very nearly approaching unanimity.
The building to be erected will be
one-third larger than the old one,
destroyed by fire.

John Smith, a bachelor, who lived
alone near Shelburne, Ontario, was
burned in his house on Saturday
night last. His nephew, a lad of
fourteen, has been charged with his
murder. The boy's story was that
his uncle was killed by a shot fired
through the window, but the head of
the deceased showed that he had
been killed with a club, and there
was no trace of a bullet wound.

It is stated that since the publica-
tion of the latest report of President
Elliot a sum of money sufficient to
endow a new professorship in the
Harvard Law School, said to be \$90,
000, has been presented to the Uni-
versity, and it is understood that the
position will be filled by Mr. Oliver
Wendell Holmes, Jr.

Sayings by Garfield.

After the battle of arms comes the
battle of history.

For the noblest man that lives there
still remains a conflict.

I would rather be beaten in right
than succeed in wrong.

Present evils always seem greater
than those that never come.

Growth is better than permanence,
and permanent growth is better than
all.

It is one of the precious mysteries
of sorrow that it finds solace in the
unselfish thought.

Statesmanship consists rather in
removing the causes than in punish-
ing or evading results.

Eternity alone will reveal to the
human race its debt of gratitude to
the peerless and immortal name of
Washington.

I doubt if any man equalled Samuel
Adams in formulating and uttering
the fierce, clear and inexorable logic
of the Revolution.

Occasion may be the bugle call
that summons an army to battle, but
the blast of the bugle can never
make soldiers nor win victories.

It is as much the duty of all good
men to protect and defend the repu-
tation of worthy public servants, as
to detect public rascals.

And act of bad faith on the part
of a State municipal corporation, like
poison in the blood, will transmit its
course to rising generations.

Bad faith on the part of an indi-
vidual, a city or even a State, is a
small evil compared with the calami-
ties which follow an act of bad faith
on the part of a sovereign govern-
ment.

If there be one thing upon this
earth that mankind love and admire
more than another, it is a brave man
who dares to look the devil in the
face and tell him he is a devil.

We should do nothing inconsistent
with the spirit and genius of our
institutions. We should do nothing
for revenge, but everything for se-
curity; nothing for the past, but
everything for the present and
future.

An Ohio newspaper speaks of a
man being bruised by the 'emphatic
gesture of a mule.'

Do not defer to another time what
should be done to-day. You will
find greater difficulties in your way
to-morrow than you do now.

It isn't because a woman is ex-
actly afraid of a cow that she runs
away and screams. It is because
gored dresses are not fashionable.

The popular prejudice against
proprietary remedies has long since
been conquered by the marvellous
success of such a remedy as Dr. Bull's
Cough Syrup. Used everywhere by
everybody. Price 25 cents.



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THE SUN.

NEW YORK, 1882.

The Sun for 1882 will make its fifteenth annual revolution under the present management, shewing, as always, for all, big and little, mean and gracious, contented and unhappy. Republican and Democratic, depraved and virtuous, intelligent and obtuse. The Sun's light is for mankind and womanhood of every sort; but its genial warmth is for the good, while it pours hot discomfort on the blistering backs of the persistently wicked.

The Sun of 1882 was a newspaper of a new kind. It discarded many of the forms and a multitude of the superfluous words and phrases of ancient journalism. It undertook to report in a fresh, succinct, unconventional way all the news of the world omitting no event of human interest, and commenting upon affairs with the fearlessness of absolute independence. The success of this experiment was the success of The Sun. It created a permanent change in the style of American newspapers. Every important journal established in this country in the dozen years past has been modeled after the Sun. Every important journal existing has been modified and bettered by the force of the Sun's example. The Sun of 1882 will be the same outspoken, truth-telling, and interesting newspaper.

By a liberal use of the means which an abundant prosperity affords,

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

RICHMOND, VA., February 8th, 1882.

Yesterday the Bill for the settlement of the public debt passed in the House of Delegates by a vote of 53 to 30. There was, comparatively, little discussion of the Bill. It will now go to the Governor for his approval. The Bill recognizes about twenty-one millions of dollars as the debt, and it is generally believed that the creditors will accept its provisions. The Funders are now as anxious to get the debt settled as the House of Delegates was to pass it.

A Bill also on yesterday was passed in the Senate, with amendments offered by Senator BAILEY, providing for the reorganization of the Lunatic Asylums of the State. It will go to the House without delay and be passed by that body. Mr. HONAKER, our representative, presented yesterday in the House a petition signed by many citizens of Smyth county favoring local option. Petitions of a similar character are coming in from nearly every county in the State, numerously signed.

A caucus of the Readjuster party was held last night, and it was determined, among other things, to proceed on next Tuesday night with the nomination of Judges of the Court of Appeals. There are a number of able and worthy gentlemen who are spoken of, but there is no personal struggle being engaged in by the aspirants or by their friends. The Readjuster party will be competent to, and will furnish the State a noble Court of Appeals as the present one, year after year.

Governor CAMERON has not yet brought his family to Richmond to reside. The condition of the Executive Mansion was such that it was almost uninhabitable. It is now undergoing thorough repair under the management of the Superintendent of Public Buildings. I took a stroll over the grounds and through the buildings this morning in company with Governor CAMERON, and was astonished to find that the house of the Chief Executive of the State had been permitted to get in an almost dilapidated condition. When thoroughly repaired, and the grounds placed in condition, it will not only be a comfortable place to live at, but very beautiful.

In the caucus last night, the Hon. AMOS DICKERSON, of Floyd county, who has been a strong supporter of Mr. MASSEY, arose from his seat and announced that he had found that his constituents did not endorse the course of Mr. MASSEY, and that he would now support caucus action with regard to the Auditorship. The remarks of Mr. DICKERSON were greeted with enthusiastic applause by the true Readjusters. In the Dispatch of to-day Mr. MASSEY publishes another letter, in which he states that four-fifths of the Readjuster party, in respect to numbers and moral and intellectual power, endorse him. This statement shows to what a wretched condition unwholly ambition can lead a man. Mr. MASSEY has degenerated fearfully in moral and intellectual power, as is shown by a statement made which is totally without foundation. The fact is that only about ten of the General Assembly give any aid or comfort to Mr. MASSEY, and the masses of the party are as much opposed to him in his effort to coalesce with the enemy and break up our organization as they were opposed to Funders on the 8th day of November last. This is not the first time that ambition and treachery have sought to place Readjustment at the mercy of the enemy. In this instance, as in the past, the would be betrayers will meet with discomfiture, and receive the reward of the unjust and untrustworthy. The dead-lock in the Senate will be broken to-morrow or at an early day. Some of the recalcitrants are already awakened to the fact that they have taken a false course and are now devising a way for retracing their steps.

Our party, and the State, has been very fortunate in the selections made of Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Attorney General. Governor CAMERON is discharging the duties of his exalted position with dignity, grace and a degree of ability that has not been reached by any Executive since the war. Even his political enemies admit that he is a rarely gifted man, and can hope for nothing else than a most successful administration from him. Lieutenant Governor LEVINS is here devoting his time and earnest attention to the interests of the State, and of the Readjuster party which he honestly believes will best protect those interests. He is a man of high, conscientious and patriotic convictions, and never moves in any direction that he does not consider the line of duty. As for Attorney-General BLAIR, he is as painstaking and laborious in the discharge of his duties as chief law officer of the State as it is possible for a man to be. His time is constantly filled in giving opinions to the heads of departments and in the discharge of other official duties. He does his work with remarkable rapidity and great ability. The State School Board has appointed a number of new County School Superintendents, but owing to the obstructionists in the Senate no confirmations have been made, as no executive session can be held. Last week the Board of visitors of the Va. Ag'l. & Mechanical College met in this city and elected a new Faculty. The Faculty was reduced in number and but one new Professor was chosen; Prof. Grim, of Shenandoah county, was selected to fill the Chair of English in the place of Prof. Hart. The Professorships were distributed over the several grand divisions of the State. The new Board and Faculty will use every effort to make the Institution as successful as it should be. President CONRAD has the energy and ability to carry into effect the various reforms long needed there, and the public can confidently look forward to a progressive administration on his part.

The dreadful disaster that occurred at Midlothian Coal Mines on last Friday not only produced a startling effect upon Richmond and the surrounding country, but has awakened the active sympathy of all the kind-hearted. Twenty-seven women, the wives of miners, were suddenly made widows, and one hundred and eight children, by a mysterious visitation of Providence, in an instant made orphans. Large subscriptions are being raised for the relief of the unfortunate. Our Representative, Mr. HONAKER, and Senator, Mr. BAILEY, are both discharging most efficiently the trusts confided to them by the Readjusters of Smyth. They are always in their seats during the sessions of their respective Houses, and vote and work in the interest of their State, and the obey the will of their constituents. Senator HALE left the city on Friday for his home in Grayson county. He went there for the purpose of ascertaining the wishes of his constituents, with regard to Mr. MASSEY. Monday was court day in Grayson and he had an opportunity to meet his people and learn their views. He is expected to return this evening, and it is confidently hoped he will come with such instructions as will induce him to withdraw from the further support of Mr. MASSEY. There is no general news of importance. W. C. P.

HATCHETT VS. COMMONWEALTH. In another column will be found a Brief of Attorney-General F. S. BLAIR in the case of HATCHETT vs. Commonwealth, in the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia. The case is one that has excited deep interest all over the land and the manner in which Mr. BLAIR deals with the matter, will be understood not only by the legal profession, but by the people at large. Our criminal prosecution has never been rigid enough. The voluntary confession of a criminal should be taken as evidence against him, or his accomplices in crime. In this case the confession was not made direct to an officer; but to an accomplice, after being warned by the coroner, that what he should say would be a voluntary confession, and as such, it is held to be evidence by the Attorney-General.

The whole argument is a masterly paper, and will be read with interest by all who take an interest in the criminal jurisprudence of our State.

MIDLOTHIAN CALAMITY.

Cannot our Legislature enact some laws for the protection of those who are compelled to work in our coal mines. It has been but a few years back when at these same places a like calamity occurred; and, this time some 30 or 40 human beings are buried hundreds of feet under the ground. Would it not be well for our General Assembly to appoint a committee of investigation, that the fault, if fault there be, should fall on those who are responsible for this dreadful catastrophe.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS OF VIRGINIA.

Brief of the Attorney-General in the Case of Hatchett vs. Commonwealth.

The rule of the common law in so far as it relates to the trial and punishment of an accessory, is abrogated by our Virginia statute, under which, as well as under the statutes of several other states of this Union, it is competent to indict, convict and punish an accessory, whether the principal felon be convicted or not, or be amenable to justice or not.

Under section 9, chapter 195, Code of Virginia, 1873, which fully disposes of the objection raised by prisoner's counsel, that the prisoner was tried and convicted before the guilt of the principal, Oliver Hatchett, was established.

The other ground relied on by the appellant's counsel to reverse the judgment of circuit court, is that the confession of the appellant, as set forth in the certificate of facts, was made under such circumstances as to render it inadmissible as evidence against him on his trial. This position is not tenable, when the confession itself, and the circumstances under which it was made, are viewed and considered in the light of the long array of luminous decisions rendered by this court, wherein the admissibility of confessions as evidence against the accused has been exhaustively discussed. It is respectfully submitted, that whether we consider the subject in the light of the cases collated by the text-writers, and embodied in 2d Russell on Crimes, ch. 4, p. 824; Roscoe's Criminal Law, pp. 37 and 50; Wharton's Am. Crim. Law, vol. 1, sections 689, 690; or, in the light of the rule laid down by this court, there can be but little doubt that the objection is illy taken: See Smith's Case, 10 Grat., 734. And I find that this case was reaffirmed in Shifflett's Case, 14, Grat., 652 and 653; Thompson Case, 20 Grat., 824; Page's Case, 27 Grat., 980; Wolf's Case, 30 Grat., 833; and Albert Mitchell's Case, 33 Grat., 844, will show the position of the learned counsel for the appellant in the matter of his error assigned, is not sustained.

Be it observed that it is not contended by the learned counsel for the appellant that the confession was made to one in authority—the facts certified show conclusively that it was not—but that it was made in a conversation between the prisoner and his principal in the crime, for which both were at the time under arrest, in the presence and hearing of the coroner and a number of other persons, and after he had been distinctly warned that any statement he might make was voluntary. No inducement was held out to the appellant to induce an essayable of inculpatory statement from his lips that in the slightest degree can trench upon the rule as laid down in Smith's Case, ante; certainly by no person in authority, nor with the apparent sanction of such person. The record fails to disclose one particle of evidence that the confession was made "under inducement of a threat or promise of benefit" held out to the accused, the appellant, by a person recognized by law as one in authority, but as before stated it was made to an accomplice of the accused in the crime for which both were at the time under arrest.

It may be said that it is an attribute of Diety alone to fathom and discern the secret motives that govern and direct human action and conduct, and to know the inner workings of the human heart; I do not in this case undertake to assume that prerogative, and will not attempt to say what the moving cause was that induced the appellant to unbosom himself and lay bare the facts connected with a most diabolical crime, in which he was the most conspicuous actor, nor is it necessary that I should. It may be seen that his bloody secret was too horrible to find permanent abode even

in his wicked heart, though his conscience was seared and deadened as it was by crime; yet my inference from the facts is this, that revolting at the bare idea of being the depository of such a hideous secret, he sought relief to the extent of making others the sharers of his guilty knowledge. For another theory may be suggested. It may have been that seeing that a long and stubborn array of indisputable facts pointed with a finger of unerring certainty to him as the perpetrator of the crime of which he was accused, he deemed it useless to oppose positive inculpatory evidence merely with stubborn denial, and yielding to the dictates of sound, if not prudent reason, frankly admitted his guilt. It does not, however, concern the court to know, or attempt to ascertain, what motives constrained the appellant to confess, except in so far as it may be necessary to do so, to test its admissibility as evidence against him by the rule laid down in Smith's Case, and uniformly reaffirmed as by citation is shown, ever since by this court, whenever question of admissibility of confessions has been before it.

It is submitted, that under the rule in that case, as a test of admissibility of confession, our duty is narrowed down so as to exclude all enquiry as to the motives that did operate upon the mind of the appellant to induce him to confess, and it only requires as a condition precedent, that it be clearly shown that neither of the influences inhibited by that rule, operated on the mind of the appellant at the time of his confession, to wit: "inducement of a threat or promise of benefit." I insist that if neither of these influences appear to have moved the mind of the appellant to his confession, then this court has invariably held by an unbroken line of decisions, that such confessions are admissible evidence on trial. In Wolf's case, 30 Grat., page 833, this language is used by the court, which in its import, is so plain and unequivocal, and has so direct a bearing on the question now in hand, that I cannot forbear quoting liberally therefrom: "Here the confession was made to one in authority, indeed to the magistrate before whom the prisoner, together with one jointly charged with the same offence, was being examined, but in order to exclude a confession, it is not sufficient, according to the rule laid down in Smith's case, supra, that the confession should be simply one made to a person in authority; it must also appear that the confession was made under inducement of a threat or promise of benefit. If made voluntarily to a person in authority, or even to one having the prisoner in custody, it is still admissible." In applying this language of the court to the facts and circumstances attending the confession in this case, I earnestly, but respectfully insist that there cannot be a reasonable doubt as to its admissibility. In the case of Wolf just referred to, even in the case of a confession made to one in authority, indeed to an officer who has the prisoner in custody, this court makes the fact whether the confession was voluntarily made the crucial test of its admissibility. In this case it will be observed that the confession was not made to one in authority, but a confederate in the crime of the appellant, in the presence and hearing of the coroner, who admonished the appellant that any statement he might make was voluntary, and that after being thus admonished as to his privilege, to speak or keep his mouth hermetically sealed, to-wit: "let it be voluntary," said the coroner, the appellant saw fit to continue the narrative of his partition in the crime with which he was charged, and when admonished that to confess was a voluntary act on his part, the prisoner, after exercising his own volition and choice, elected to confess and did confess; and it must be held both upon the facts proved and the precedent of decisions, that the confession was voluntary, and therefore admissible.

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Coal Mine Explosion. COALFIELD, VA., Feb. 4.—An explosion occurred at Grove shaft, of the Midlothian coal mines, about one and half miles from here, about 1 o'clock yesterday. Thirty-two men were caught in the shaft, and there is little or no hope that any of them will be gotten out alive. Gas testers went down nearly to the bottom of the pit three times, but were forced to return on account of the smoke and gas, which was suffocating. They report the pit on fire, but will try again to-day to reach the unfortunate.

News of the disaster rapidly spread and soon a crowd had gathered at the shaft, and the scene was most distressing, as nearly every one had some relative or friend among the buried miners.

The cause of the disaster is not positively known. Some attribute it to gas, others say the boiler in the pit exploded.

Geo. M. Dodds, superintendent, states that gas testers made an examination yesterday morning, and reported that there was no gas to burn. There is no doubt, however, that those not killed by the explosion will be suffocated by the black damp and smoke, with which the pit is choked, and it is thought that no fresh air can penetrate it.

The shaft in which the explosion occurred is nearly six hundred feet deep, running about three quarters of a mile in a lateral direction.

The Midlothian coal mines belong to the estate of the late H. H. Burrow, of New York, and cost, twelve years ago, between \$400,000 and \$500,000.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Information received this morning from the mine disaster is of the most discouraging nature. There is no early hope that any of the entombed are now alive. Every effort is being made to enter the pit, but it will be impossible to reach the point where the men were for days, and perhaps weeks. The explosion destroyed all the apparatus, including that used for ventilation, and this will have to be replaced before successful operations can be resumed.

As may be supposed, this calamity has cast the deepest gloom over the village of Midlothian where most of the victims resided.

LATEST.

RICHMOND, Feb. 7.—This afternoon a rumor reached here that the Midlothian mines, where the accident of Friday occurred, were on fire. Telegrams from Coalfield confirm the report. Mr. Kandler, one of the relief party had gone down the shaft and from the bottom of it had proceeded about nine hundred feet down the incline when he discovered signs of fire and he, and those with him, returned to the surface and the shaft was closed up to smother the flames. It may be months before the shaft can be repaired. A few years ago, on account of fire, this same shaft was closed for three months.

Five bodies out of the thirty-two have been brought to the surface. The remainder will not be recovered for a long time, if ever. The great distress at Coalfield is beyond expression, and the condition of the thirty-seven widows and one hundred and eight children made fatherless appeals to the sympathy of all generous people the world over.

\$72 A WEEK, 812 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address: HRET & Co. Augusta, Me. 4105

STATEMENT Under Oath

"I HAVE been afflicted for twenty years with an obstinate skin disease called by some M. D.'s Psoriasis, and others Leprosy, commencing on my scalp, and in spite of all I could do, with the help of the most skillful doctors, it slowly but surely extended until a year ago this winter it covered my entire person in form of dry scales. For the last three years I have been unable to do any work, and suffered intensely all the time. Every morning there could be nearly a dustpanful of scales taken from the sheet on my bed, some of them half as large as the exvelone containing this letter. In the latter part of the winter my skin commenced cracking open, and I tried everything, almost that could be thought of, without any relief. The 19th of June I started West, in hopes I could reach the Hot Springs. I reached Detroit and was so low I thought I should have to go to the hospital, but finally got as far as Lansing, Mich., where I had a sister living. One Dr. — treated me about two weeks but did me no good. I thought I had but a short time to live, and earnestly prayed to die. Cancers through the skin all over my back, across my ribs, arms, hands, limbs, feet badly swollen, toe nails came off, finger nails dead and hard as bone, hair dried and lifeless as straw. Oh, my God! how I did suffer.

My sister, Mrs. E. H. Davis, had a small part of a box of Cuticura in the house. She wouldn't give up, and said 'we will try Cuticura.' Some was applied on one hand and arm. Eureka! there was relief; stopped the terrible burning sensation from the world. They immediately got Cuticura Resolvent (blood purifier), Cuticura and Cuticura Soap (the great skin cures). I commenced by taking one tablespoonful of Cuticura three times a day, after meals, had a bath once a day, water, soap and heat; used Cuticura Soap freely; applied Cuticura morning and evening. Result, returned to my home in just six weeks from the time I left and my skin as smooth as this sheet of paper.

HIRAM E. CARPENTER, Henderson, Jefferson Co., N. Y. Started before me this 15th day of January, 1881. A. M. LEFFINGWELL, Justice of the Peace

OUTCURE.

Remedies for sale by all druggists. Price of CUTICURA, a Medicinal Jelly, small box, 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

A single dose instantly relieves the most violent Sneezing or Head Colds clears the head as by magic, stops watery discharges from the nose and eyes, prevents ringing noises in the head, cures Nervous Headache and other Catarrhs of the Throat. In Chronic Catarrh it cleanses the nasal passages of foul mucus, restores the senses of smell, taste and hearing when affected. Frees the head, throat and bronchial tubes of offensive matter, sweetens and purifies the breath, stops the cough and arrests the progress of catarrh towards consumption.

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.

100 time more effectual than any other plaster or electric battery for pains and weakness of the lungs, liver, kidneys, and Urinary organs. Partial Paralysis, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Hysteria, Female Weakness, Nervous Pains and Weakness, Malaria, and Fever and Ague. Price 25c. Sold everywhere.

Use Lawrence & Martin's TOLU ROCK & RYE.

For COUGHS, COLDS, SORE THROAT, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, PLEUROMONIA, CONSUMPTION, Diseases of THROAT, CHEST AND LUNGS. It has always been one of the most important weapons wielded by the MEDICAL FACULTY against the most dangerous of all diseases, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, SORE THROAT, CONSUMPTION in its incipient and advanced stages, and all diseases of the THROAT, CHEST AND LUNGS, but it has never been so advantageously compounded as in this TOLU ROCK & RYE. Its soothing Balmic properties afford a diffuse stimulant and tonic to build up the system after the cough has been relieved. Quart size bottles, Price \$1.00.

CAUTION! Do not be deceived by dealers who try to palm off Rock and Rye Balm. It is the only genuine article—the genuine has a Private Dip Proprietary Stamp on each bottle, which permits it to be sold by Druggists, Grocers and Dealers Everywhere.

THE TOLU, ROCK AND RYE CO., Proprietors, 41 River St., Chicago, Ill.

Floreston Cologne.

A New and Famous Perfume, Fragrant, Revigorating, and Refreshing. It is the most valuable and most useful of all the perfumes. It is the most valuable and most useful of all the perfumes. It is the most valuable and most useful of all the perfumes.

Parker's Hair Balm.

An elegant, refreshing, Dressing that never fails to Restore Gray or Falling Hair to its Youthful Color, and to Grow and Shine.

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

At the close of another year so 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.

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. Lands advertised and advertised at low rates. Commissions for selling reasonable. No charge for showing property.

We now offer the following property for sale:

- 1. A House and quarter-acre lot on Depot st., Garden and out-buildings and good well, price \$1,500, now owned by W. K. Johnson.
2. A fine body of Mineral land—well timbered, situated in Rye Valley, Smyth co., on the waters of Cress's creek, said to contain 900 acres, price \$1,350, the property of Capt. John P. Sheffield.
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 cash.
6. A valuable tract of land now owned by M. W. Thomas, known as the A. Thomas farm, 400 acres well improved, large brick mansion with 17 rooms, 2 large barns and all necessary out buildings. Lies 6 miles south-west of Marion, near Holstein Wood Mill. Value \$15,000. Time given on three-fourths of the purchase money when sold.
7. An lot on Staley's creek, near corporation limits of Marion, good dwelling and other buildings on same, now owned by T. H. Thurmon & Co., terms fair.
8. 162 acres of land on Cripple creek, head of Rye Valley, well watered, half in good timber, other half in good state of cultivation; two story dwelling and other buildings, fine specimen of iron ore on said land; present owner G. B. Ashlin, price \$1,650.
9. 3/4 acre lot, a portion of the land of A. B. Sprinkle's estate. It lies next alley leading to D. C. Miller's land, good building lot; terms \$1 cash, balance on time. Call and look at it. July 2.

NORFOLK & WESTERN R. R.

LINE TABLE IN EFFECT JANUARY 15, 1882.

Table with columns: Washington Time, Eastward Daily, Westward Daily. Lists arrival and departure times for various stations including Norfolk, Abingdon, and Bristol.

Connects at PETERSBURG with Richmond and Petersburg R. R. for Richmond and points on C. & O. Ry., Fredericksburg, Washington, Baltimore and the North and East. Through Pullman Car from Petersburg to New York. Solid trains Petersburg to Washington.

At BRISTOL connect with Richmond & Danville R. R. for the South.

At LYNCHBURG via Virginia, Midland Railway to and from the South and North and with Richmond & Alleghany R. R. for Lexington, Natural Bridge, Buchanan, Williamsburg and C. & O. Ry. points.

At BRISTOL, with E. T. Va. & Ga. R. R. for Knoxville, Dalton, Chattanooga and all points South, West and South-west.

Nos. 1 and 7 have through Sleepers to Chattanooga and Memphis. No. 7 has Pullman Sleeper from Lynchburg via Dalton and Atlanta to New Orleans, connecting thence with Sleeper to Houston and San Antonio, without change. Only one change from Lynchburg to San Antonio in Pullman cars.

Table with columns: Washington Time, No. 8, No. 4. Lists arrival and departure times for various stations including Bristol, Abingdon, and Norfolk.

Connects at LYNCHBURG, with Virginia, Midland Railway for Danville and North Carolina points, and for Washington and Eastern cities.

At BRISTOL connect with the Richmond and Danville Railroad for Richmond.

At PETERSBURG with Richmond and Petersburg Railway for Weldon, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Wilmington and the Southeast. At NORFOLK connect with Bay Line steamer, daily except Sunday for Baltimore, thence rail to Philadelphia and New York; with Old Dominion Steamers on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, for New York and on Tuesdays and Fridays with M. & M. T. Co. for Boston and Providence.

First and second class tickets as low as low as the lowest—150 pounds of baggage checked free to each ticket and \$5 pounds to each half ticket. 1500 mile ticket at \$37.50; 1000 mile ticket \$30.

For further information as to tickets rates, baggage checks, etc., call on or address L. S. BROWN, General Traveling Agent, Lynchburg, Va.

FRANK HUGER, Superintendent Transportation, CHAS. P. HATCH, General Ft. and Pass. Agent, W. A. CARPENTER, Assistant G. F. & Pass. Agent, Lynchburg, Virginia.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT

Local Briefs.

Valentines at Iron & Co.

Plenty of mud and snow.

Butter cannot be had for love nor money.

Wood has been selling for \$125 per load.

Coal Oil Twenty-five cents per gallon at Iron & Co.

Miss Kate Pendleton, daughter of Major A. G. Pendleton, is sick with fever at Tazewell C. H., where she has been attending school.

By actual merit the famous substances, St. Jacobs Oil, has steadily won its way until it is to-day the national remedy for rheumatism. Lawyers, physicians, clergymen—all use it.—Cincinnati (Ohio) Daily Enquirer.

Mr. P. Keenan, Book and Job Printer, Richmond, Va., has issued a serviceable little pamphlet of fifty pages, giving facts and figures concerning the Virginia Legislature and principal State officers, together with biographical sketches of the members, which will be mailed to any address, postage paid, for 25 cents. Address the publisher, 126 Main street. The Richmond press speaks favorably of the book.

Philip Phillips

Sang here on last Thursday night to the largest crowd we have ever seen on such an occasion. His singing, and that of his son was good, but a majority of those present did not like his selections.

A Man Who Did Not Read the Newspapers.

We are informed a man from N. C., one day last week, was in the Machine Shop of Luther & Goodell when some one remarked that Guiteau was convicted. To the surprise of all, the N. C. man wanted to know the nature of his crime, and all the particulars concerning the shooting of President Garfield.

Second Quarterly Meeting.

The Second Quarterly Meeting of the M. E. Church South, began on last Saturday morning. On Sunday Rev. Dr. Sullins of Emory and Henry College preached one of the most powerful sermons we have ever heard, from Romans 3rd chap. 1-2 vs. At night Rev. Bishop P. E. preached. After the sermon an invitation was extended to those who felt an interest in their future welfare. Four young men presented themselves at the anxious seat. The services will be continued during the week, and perhaps longer, we understand.

Prayer and Hickory.

On last Sunday a distinguished Minister while delivering an able sermon in one of our Marion churches, as he warned related the fact that a certain good mother, who had raised twelve noble sons, upon being asked how she had succeeded so well, responded—"By prayer and the hickory."—whereupon a gentleman in the congregation gave vent to the humor of his soul in the following lines pencilled at the moment:

If you wish to raise a good boy You may help by humble prayer; But to make the job one of joy The "hickory" do not spare.

My wife said I was a fool when I brought home a bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic. But when it broke up my cough, drove away neuralgia and cured baby's dysentery, she thought I had made an excellent investment.

Honor to Whom Honor is Due.

Our people are much pleased at the valuable aid that Hon. James D. Honaker is giving as their representative to the Richmond and Louisville Railroad. Our Rich Valley and Bland people well know if they do not secure the branch road into this county to Saltville and the main line and branches through that county, that they will be left out in the cold perhaps forever.

A representative who is true to his constituents in such a vital matter as this, and who will continue boldly and manfully to stand up for them against all opposing influences will be long and gratefully remembered and applauded.

The American Farmer

For February 1st is a number of great merit, the articles which are from numerous and most practical writers being peculiarly appropriate to the approaching season of spring work. Questions connected with fertilizers and home-made manures and their application are always prominently discussed in the columns of this time honored farm journal, while especial attention is paid to improved live stock, fruit-growing, gardening, etc.

The publishers announce that they have made an arrangement by which Dr. Thomas Pollard, late Commissioner of Agriculture of Virginia, becomes associated with The Farmer. This gentleman is widely known for his ability and practical views, and his accession to the editorial corps of the paper cannot but be welcomed by its readers.

A Cold-A Cough-Consumption-Death.

This is the road, and how many have followed it. Coughs are filled with those who have passed that way, many innocently, but some with the full knowledge that by using Symphyx they could avoid the terrible end. Let their fate be a warning, and before it is too late try this universal remedy, Symphyx.

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

THE ASSASSIN SENTENCED.

Guiteau Sentenced to be Hanged on the 30th of June.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—After the motion for a new trial had been overruled, Guiteau, who had been permitted to resume his seat at the council table, called out. "If your honor please, I desire to ask if there is any motion that I ought to make to rescue my rights?"

Mr. Scoville tried to prevent his speaking, but he retorted, "Well, I don't want every advantage taken of me. I want to know how much time I shall have to prepare my appeal to the court in banc."

Scoville—Please keep quiet, we haven't reached that yet. Guiteau, with much excitement—"I won't keep quiet. I'm here, and I propose to do my own talking."

Judge Cox then informed Scoville of the rules of practice applicable to the filling of his exceptions, and after this matter had been arranged, Col. Corkhill renewed his motion, saying, "It is now my duty to ask for the sentence of the court."

Judge Cox, (to prisoner).—Stand up. Have you anything to say why sentence should not now be passed upon you?

Guiteau, (still sitting).—"I ask your honor to postpone the sentence as long as possible."

Judge Cox.—"Stand up; have you anything to say why sentence should not now be pronounced upon you?"

The prisoner then arose, pale, but with lips compressed and desperate determination stamped upon his features. In a low and deliberate tone he began, but soon his manner became wild and violent, and pounding upon the table he delivered himself of the following harangue:

I am not guilty of the charge set forth in the indictment. It was God's act, not mine; and don't let the American people forget it. He will take care of it, and every officer of this government from the executive down to that of the marshal, talking in every member of this bench, will pay for it; and the American nation will roll in blood if my body goes in the ground, and I am hung. The Jews put the despised Galilean into the grave; for a time they triumphed, but at the destruction of Jerusalem the Almighty got even with them. I am not afraid of death; I am here as God's man; kill me tomorrow if you want; I am God's man, and I have been from the start."

Judge Cox then proceeded to pass the sentence, addressing the prisoner as follows: "You have been convicted of a crime so terrible in its circumstances, and so far-reaching that it has drawn upon you the horror of the whole world, and execrations of your countrymen. The excitement produced by such an offence made it no easy task to secure for you a fair and impartial trial, but you have had the power of the United States Treasury and Government in your service to protect your person from violence and to procure evidence from all parts of the country. You have had as fair and impartial a jury as ever assembled in a court of justice. You have been defended by counsel with a zeal and devotion that merits the highest encomiums, and I certainly have done my best to secure a fair presentation of your defence; notwithstanding all this you have been found guilty. It would have been a comfort to many people if the verdict of the jury had established the fact that your act was that of an irresponsible man. It would have left the people the satisfying belief that the crime of a political assassination was something entirely foreign to the institution and civilization of our country, but the result has denied them that comfort. The country will accept it as a fact that that crime can be committed, and the court will have to deal with it with the highest penalty known to the criminal code, and to serve as an example to others. Your career has been so extraordinary that the people might well at times have doubted your sanity, but one cannot but believe that when the crime was committed you thoroughly understood the nature of the crime and its consequences.

Guiteau: I was acting as God's man. Judge Cox: "And that you had moral sense and conscience enough to recognize the moral iniquity of such an act."

The prisoner: That's a matter of opinion. Judge Cox: "Your own testimony shows that you recoiled with horror from the idea. You say that you prayed against it; you say that you thought it might be prevented. This shows that your conscience warned you against it, but by the wretched sophistry of your own mind you worked out your own conscience. What motive could have induced you to do this act must a matter of conjecture. Probably men will think that some political fanaticism or morbid desire for self-exaltation was the real inspiration for the act. Your own testimony seems to controvert the theories of your counsel. They have maintained and thought honestly, I believe, that you were driven against your will by an insane impulse to commit the act, but your testimony showed that you deliberately resolved to do it, and that a deliberate and misguided will was the sole impulse This may seem insanity to some persons, but the law looks upon it as a willful crime. You will have due opportunity of having any errors I may have committed during the course of this trial passed upon by the court in banc, but meanwhile it is necessary for me to pronounce the sentence of the law, that you be taken hence to the common jail of this district, from whence you came, and there be kept in confinement, and on Friday, the 30th day of June, 1882, you be taken to the place of execution within the walls of said jail,

and there, between the hours of 12 m. and 2 p. m., you be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may the Lord have mercy on your soul."

During the reading Guiteau stood apparently unmoved and with his gaze riveted upon the Judge. But when the final words were spoken he struck the table violently and shouted, "And may the Lord have mercy on your soul; I'd rather stand where I do than where that jury does, and where your honor does. I'm not afraid to die, I stand here as God's man and God Almighty will curse the man who has had a part in procuring this unrighteous verdict. Nothing but good has come from Garfield's removal and that will be the verdict of prosperity on my inspiration. I don't care a snap for the verdict of this corrupt generation. I would rather a thousand times be in my position than that of those who have hounded me to death. I shall have a glorious fight to glory, but that miserable scoundrel Corkhill will have a permanent job down below, where the devil is preparing for him."

After apparently talking himself out, the prisoner turned to his brother, and without the slightest trace of excitement, conversed for some minutes before being taken from the court room.

The Pittsburg Sunday Leader quotes: Mr. Martin Karg, Silver Creek, Minn., cured a badly wounded horse with St. Jacobs Oil.

Wood for Paper.

A correspondent of the Lynchburg Virginian, writing from Rockbridge county, on the line of the Richmond and Alleghany railroad, says: "My attention was attracted to-day by seeing a freight car loading at Gilmore's mills with poplar wood, and on inquiry I found that it was to be shipped to Philadelphia for the purpose of making paper. My informant told me that this was his first shipment, but he expected to build up a large and profitable trade of this kind, and if so, it will open up a branch of business that must bring a good deal of money into the country. His present engagement is to furnish the wood at \$10 per cord in Philadelphia, where, by a chemical process now in extensive use, it will be converted into pulp, and then into paper. White or yellow poplar and lynn is the wood used for the purpose, which must be cut when the sap is up, so that the bark can all be taken off."

30 DAYS TRIAL FREE!

We send free on 30 days' trial

DR. DYER'S ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELTS

And other Electric Appliances to MEN suffering from Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality and Kindred Troubles. Also for Rheumatism, Liver and Kidney Troubles, and many other diseases. Speedy cures guaranteed. Illustrated Pamphlet free. Address: VOLTAIC BELT CO., Feb. 9 12m. Marshall, Mich.

MARKETS.

LYNCHBURG MARKET REPORT

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY

NOWLIN BROS. & CO.

Wholesale and Retail

GROCERS, LIQUOR DEALERS COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 61 MAIN STREETS

LYNCHBURG, Feb. 8, 1882.

Market for groceries rises 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..... 22 1/2 28

African..... 25 30

Laguayra..... 13 a 15 1/2

Choice Rio..... 14 a 14 1/2

Prime Rio..... 12 1/2 a 13 1/2

Common and Fair Rio..... 9 a 10

Coal Oil..... 14 a 16

Cheese, Cream..... 18 a 20

Gen..... 18 a 20

Pineapple, 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

Admantum per set..... 10 a 10

and new York, per bbl..... 8 a 10

per half bbl..... 4 a 4 00

Cigars, per 100..... 1 25 a 5 00

Cigarettes, per 1000..... 4 00 a 6 00

Fish, Medium No. 3 Mackrel..... 5 00 a 5 50

No. 2 per barrel.....

No. 1 per barrel..... 4 75 a 5 00

Eastern Herring, p. b..... 6 00 a 6 25

N. C. Cut Herring, do..... 3 a 3 1/2

Iron, Rolled..... 3 a 3 1/2

Hammered..... 3 a 3 1/2

Lime..... 1 10 a 1 15

Leather, Best G. D..... 22 a 23

Poor G. D..... 22 a 22 1/2

Hupper..... 28 a 30

Upper..... 30 a 35

Nails, basis 10-penny..... 3 50 a 3 75

Rice..... 6 1/2 a 7

Salt..... 1 65 a 1 70

SUGAR.

Yellow..... 7 1/2 a 8 1/2

Ex. "C" and "B" white..... 8 1/2 a 9

"A"..... 10 a 10 1/2

Hard..... 10 1/2 a 11 1/2

WINES AND LIQUORS.

Apple Brandy..... 1 80 a 2 00

Anguilla 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 3 00

Virginia Whiskey..... 1 75 a 2 00

Common Whiskey..... 90 a 1 25

Ging'rberry & Cognac Brandy..... 1 25 a 1 50

PRODUCE.

Apples, Green per bbl..... 450 a 4 00

dried per lb..... 1 1/2 a 1 1/2

Bacon, sides country..... 14 a 12 1/2

shoulders country..... 10 a 10 1/2

H. R. per lb country..... 11 a 15

West, clear sides..... 11 a 11 1/2

shoulders..... 8 1/2 a 9

Beef, fore quarter per lb..... 25 a 22

hind quarter..... 10 a 15

Butter, prime per lb..... 19 a 20

common, per lb..... 19 a 20

Beeswax, per lb..... a

Backsheat Flour, per lb..... a

Beans, white per bush..... 12 a 18

colored..... 12 a 18

Blackberries, dried per lb..... 10 a 11

Chickens, a piece..... 12 a 17

Cabbage..... a

Corn, white per bus..... 88 a 89

mixed..... a

Corn Meal, per bus..... 80 a 90

Cherries, pitted per lb..... 12 a 18

Ducks, dressed a piece..... 12 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..... a

Ginseng, per lb..... 1 22 a 1 50

Lard, choice per lb..... 13 a 14

common..... 10 1/2 a 11

Oats, Spring per bus..... 50 a 55

Winter..... 20 a 25

Baled..... 15 a 1 25

Sheaf..... 15 a 1 25

Offal, rib..... a

backbone..... a

faces..... a

Onions, per bus..... 2 00 a 2 25

Peaches, peeled, per lb..... 12 a 16

unpeeled..... 12 a 16

Potatoes, Irish per bar..... 3 00 a 3 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..... a

Raspberries, per lb..... 20 a 25

Rice, per lb..... 1 00 a 1 10

Rags, per lb..... 1 1/2 a 2

Sassafras Bark per lb..... 3 a 4

Seneca Root..... 35 a 40

Sumac, per 100..... 70 a 75

Tallow, per lb..... 7 1/2 a 8

Turkeys, live..... 40 a 50

Venison Hams, green per lb..... 14 a 15

16 a 17

Vinegar, per gal..... 16 a 17

Wheat, red per bush..... 1 15 a 1 45

white..... 1 20 a 1 50

Whortleberries, per lb..... 6 a 7

Wool, washed per lb..... 32 a 38

unwashed..... 22 a 27

SEEDS.

Red Top..... 70 a 85

Clay Seed, 60 per bus..... 7 25 a 7 50

Timothy, 45 lbs to bus..... 3 50 a 3 75

Orchard Grass 14 lbs to bus..... 1 72 a 2 10

Herds Grass, 10 lbs to bus..... 75 a 90

Blue Grass, 14 lbs to bus..... 1 50 a 1 75

Bluegrass Grass 11 lbs to bus..... 65 a 80

Randall Grass..... 1 75 a 2 00

PRICE CURRENT BY

J. R. HOOKADAY,

1308 Cary Street, RICHMOND, VA.

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

m24y

RICHMOND, Feb. 8, '82.

Apples, green, per bbl..... 3 50 a 4 00

dried, per lb..... 12 a 15

Butter, choice..... 25 a 28

medium..... 20 a 22

Beans, white..... 2 50 a 3 00

mixed..... 1 50 a 2 00

Cabbage, choice per 100..... 12 00 a 15 00

Eggs, fresh..... 20 a 25

laid, dry per lb..... 12 a 12

Honey, strained per lb..... 12 a 15

Lard, country, per lb..... 12 a 13

Oranges, per bx..... 3 00 a 3 50

Onions, per bbl..... 3 50 a 3 00

Potatoes, New per bbl..... 3 00 a 4 00

Peas, black eye..... 1 50 a 2 00

Peaches, dried peeled..... 15 a 16

unpeeled..... 8 a 10

Hogs, dressed..... 8 a 9

Poultry, prime per lb..... 1 a 1 75

Tallow, per lb..... 7 1/2 a 8

Turkeys, dressed per lb..... 10 a 12

Chickens, dressed per lb..... 8 a 10

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Horticultural Notes!

Give more attention to the orchard.

Any none but the very best variety of fruit trees.

Write for the *Planter*, and send us a club of new subscribers.

The health of every family would be promoted by enlarging the fruit crops.

Give children plenty green apples to eat in the winter. There is no food more wholesome.

Trees received late, in a frozen condition, should be buried entirely in the earth and left till spring.

The pruning of fruit trees should not be neglected at this season. Where large limbs are cut away, cover with varnish, paint or melted g rafting wax.

A beneficent Providence ever watches over the affairs of this world; but Providence was never known to look after people too careless to look after themselves.

"Ever since your paper with my advertisement was out, I have been busy answering enquiries," is what a gentleman writes who recently advertised in this journal.

Never leave the labels on the trees that are placed there in the nursery. For orchards it is best to have a chart, with each tree and its kind recorded, and not trust at all to labels.

Root-grafting is done during the winter, and therefore the stocks should be in a convenient place. They are taken from the ground before they freeze, assorted, tied in bundles, and then placed in boxes with the roots covered with soil and put in a cellar.

Nurserymen everywhere that have weathered the hard times, that the demand for fruit trees is becoming brisk. We look for rapid improvement in the nursery trade, there certainly is need enough of it, for few nurserymen have been in luck of late years.

Rabbits can do much harm to a young orchard. When the trees are few they can be protected by bands of cloth, or even tarred paper. These pests have a distate for meat, and may be kept away from the trees by rubbing them with flesh or smearing the trunks with blood. Boys can catch many of them trapping, and afford what is to many an acceptable variety for the table.

Poultry Yard.

Is your hen-houses cosy, home-like and comfortable?

Hens that lay early will set earlier than those that begin to lay later.

Give the hens a sheaf of wheat or oats to pick at their houses or runs.

Never breed your chickens in and-in. It makes them weak and more difficult to raise.

Don't send poultry that is poor or poorly dressed to market, expecting to get anything for it.

Don't hurry things with sweet friends; the best time to set a hen is when the hen is red-dy.—Josh Billings.

Charred corn is one of the best things which can be fed to hens to make them lay, not as a regular diet but in limited quantities each day.

A tailor while skating fell through the ice; he was afterward heard to declare that he would never again leave his 'hot goose' for a 'cold duck.'

The French kill poultry by opening the beak of the fowl, and with a sharp pointed, narrow blade knife, make an incision at the back of the roof of the mouth, which divides the vertebrae, and causes instant death, after which the fowls are hung up by the legs; they will bleed freely without disfigurement; pick while warm, and by this method the skin presents a more natural appearance than when scalded.

Give us a little more mutton and a good deal less hog.

Good feed is in the secret of success in sheep husbandry.

There are no portion of our country where sheep-husbandry can be more profitably carried on than in the Virginias, the Carolinas and Eastern Tennessee.

It is said that if food is kept from the sheep for twenty-four hours before killing, the mutton will have a better flavor.

Terrible itching and scaly humors, rickets, sores and scrofulous swellings cured by the Cuticura and Cuticura Soap (the great skin cures) externally, and Cuticura Resolvent (blood purifier) internally. Ask about them at your druggists.

Death to rats, mice, roaches and ants; Parson Exterminator. Burns granaries and households cleared in a single night. No fear of bad smells. Best and cheapest vermin killer in the world. Sold everywhere.

STILL GREATER BARGAINS

As stock-taking time approaches we are calling out Goods from each Department which we intend to close, and the reduced prices we make shall be the inducement to our purchasers.

GUGGENHEIMER & CO.

ODDS AND ENDS IN DRESS GOODS

Among which are entire

Dress Patterns!

At One-half the former prices, GUGGENHEIMER & CO.

REMNANTS OF FLANNEL,

Table Linen,

GINGHAMS, &c. &c.

Arranged on our Bargain Counter daily, GUGGENHEIMER & CO.

IN OUR FRONT CIRCLE

Ribbon Remnants

New and choice colors up to 3 yards length Remnants of Lace Veiling Embroidery, Mill Ties, Lace Collars and Plush Collars at prices to insure quick sales, GUGGENHEIMER & CO.

ON OUR HOSIERY COUNTER

are Baskets filled with Ladies' and Childrens' Hosiery and Gloves bought at samples and offered at 33 cts on the dollar. Also remnants in

Dress Trimmings

At Heavy reduction, GUGGENHEIMER & CO.

SHORT ENDS IN CARPETS AND CURTAIN LACES.

Also some extra fine Lace Curtains for single window, that can be bought at a sacrifice. GUGGENHEIMER & CO.

Spring Importations

Our entire line of White Goods for the Spring is coming in, and we show in Turkey Red, Bleached and Unbleached Table Linens, Hunting Scenes, Japanese, Game, Floral, and Fruit designs which are entirely New, and we guarantee 25 per cent. under former prices, GUGGENHEIMER & CO.

OUR LINE OF

Hamburg Edging and Insertions

has never been equalled in Variety or in Price. We show patterns to be found nowhere outside of our House. We still have a few cases of "Pride of the West"

Bleached Cotton

In pieces from 10 to 20 yards at 12 1/2-2 cts. This Goods can never be had again for less than 10-2-3 cts.

GUGGENHEIMER & CO.

154-6 Main Street,

LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA.

Feb 21 '81

J. F. & E. P. PENDLETON,

DRUGGISTS,

LARGE STOCK OF

MARION, SMYTH CO., VA.

Drugs, Chemicals, Oils,

PATENT MEDICINES,

VARNISH,

PURE PAINTS,

GLASS, PUTTY

Pocket Cutlery,

FINE STATIONERY.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

TOILET ARTICLES

FANCY GOODS, TOYS, ETC.

LAMPS AND LAMP FIXTURES,

Tobacco and Cigars,

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY FILLED.

Pause and Reflect

SAVE MONEY BY SO DOING!

The Patriot and Herald

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING ROOMS!

ARE SUPPLIED WITH

Fast Presses,

New Style Type,

Fancy Borders.

BUSINESS MEN

LOOK TO YOUR INTERETS!!

AND HAVE YOUR

PRINTING

DONE AT THIS OFFICE.

Letter and Bill Heads

VERY CHEAP.

WORK EXECUTED BY

First-class Workmen

Work Done in City Style at City Prices!

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED!

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED!

School and College Printing a Specialty.

Address PATRIOT AND HERALD, Marion, Va.

THE GREAT CLOTHING

EMPORIUM OF SOUTH WEST VA.

FRANK & CO.,

WYTHEVILLE, VA.

OVERCOATS

DRESS SUITS, DRESS SUITS.

OVERCOATS

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. nov 3 ts

ANGEL & JENKINS,

[Successors to S. P. ANGEL.]

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE,

Sole Agents for East Tennessee, for the celebrated LIGHT RUNNING

WHITE SEWING MACHINE

And dealers in all first-class Machines, Needles, Oil, Parts and Findings. Machines Repaired and WARRANTED, by the finest machinist in East Tenn.

We have added to our stock a full and complete line of German, English and American

BREECH LOADING DOUBLE GUNS

BOYS' SINGLE GUNS

RIFLES, POWDER, SHOT, CAPS, SPORTING GOODS, FISHING TACKLE, AND POCKET CUTLERY.

Also agents for Bazar Glove Fitting

Paper Patterns

Please call and see us when in Knoxville. Send for catalogue, and our prices,

ANGEL & JENKINS, KNOXVILLE, TENN.

JOSEPH COHN, THE CLOTHIER ALWAYS AHEAD!

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 unshirred 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 'Alf-and-'Alf' Lined 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. Retail Floors, 118 Corner Store, Lynch Building.

Lynchburg's only Wholesale Clothing House:

JOSEPH COHN,

MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE CLOTHIER AND JOBBER OF GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

CONTRACTORS' AND MINERS' SUPPLIES A SPECIALTY.

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

JOSEPH COHN,

WHOLESALE FLOORS

116 LYNCH BUILDING.

Oct 18, 79.

LYNCHBURG, VA.

A CHANGE!

THE OLD FIRM OF T. H. THURMON & CO., HAVING CHANGED HANDS EVERYBODY WISHING TO BUY

CHEAP GOODS

EMBRACING ALL KINDS OF

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, HARDWARE,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

FAMILY GROCERIES, & LEATHER,

GREAT BARGAINS

Just arrived and will be sold at prices that DEFY COMPETITION. Only call and examine these goods and you will be sure to buy.

G. G. GOODELL,

sp 0-10 tf

MARION, VIRGINIA.

FALL 1881

COWAN, McCLUNG & Co.

OFFER

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS

TO MERCHANTS ONLY, AT EASTERN PRICES

mch 3y

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

China, Glass, Earthenware

To the TRADE OF VIRGINIA:

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

NEW HOUSE

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