

THE GAZETTE.

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The County Democratic Executive Committee met here last Saturday and selected May 7th as the date for holding primaries in this county to elect delegates to the Congressional convention to be held at Covington, Va., June 22nd, who will nominate a candidate to represent the 10th District in the U. S. Congress.

Rockbridge will be entitled to sixteen whole votes in the convention, but the Executive Committee decided that this county shall have thirty-two delegates each with half a vote, as follows: Lexington, 8 delegates; South River, 4; Walkers Creek, 6; Kerr's Creek, 4; Buffalo, 2; Natural Bridge, 2.

Among the candidates for the nomination by this convention is Mr. E. H. Barclay, senior editor of THE GAZETTE, who has given freely of his time and talent and labor for the success of Democracy. For a quarter of a century and more his pen has been devoted to the cause of the people, and whether in defeat or in victory he has stood by the principles of his party. He has always championed the cause of the people against the power of monopoly. Believing that all men are equal before the law and are entitled to the same privileges, he is an ardent Democrat, since that party is more favorable to those who make their living by the sweat of the brow.

He was one of the first editors in Virginia to espouse the cause of free silver, long before the Democratic party committed itself to the Chicago platform. Since that time he has labored in season and out, through the columns of THE GAZETTE, as well as on the stump for this cause, and in no instance has his party called in vain for his services.

Content at all times to work in the ranks side by side with the hewers of wood and the drawers of water, yet his services have never been rewarded by any official recognition. Now that he asks the support of his fellow Democrats to secure for him the nomination for Congress at the Covington convention, they should rally to his cause and do for him as he has done for them, by giving their influence and labor, by working early and late, and by seeing that their friends turn out in force to attend the primaries. This last is exceedingly important, as at the primaries the battle will be fought and gained or lost.

By the time another issue of THE GAZETTE reaches the remotest parts of the county the primaries will have met, so this will possibly be our last appeal. Therefore, to sum up: In considering the names of the candidates asking your support, recall past services to the party and to the welfare of the rank and file of Democracy, recall that the people's interests have ever been championed in the columns of THE GAZETTE, that the unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1 will be the battle cry, then go to the primaries and speak your sentiments in no uncertain sound, and the voice of the people shall be obeyed.

CALL FOR DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES.

LEXINGTON, VA., April 25, 1898.

To the Democrats of Rockbridge: Pursuant to a resolution of the Democratic Executive Committee, passed on the 23rd day of April, 1898, you are hereby notified to assemble in the several Congressional Districts of the county on Sunday, May 7, 1898, at the places named and elect delegates to the Tenth District Congressional Convention, to meet at Covington, June 22, 1898, as follows:

Lexington District—At Court House, at 5 p. m., and elect eight delegates. Walker's Creek District—At Crawford's School House, at 3 p. m., and elect six delegates.

South River District—At Fairfield, at 3 p. m., and elect four delegates.

Natural Bridge District—At Lincoln's School House, at 3 p. m., and elect eight delegates.

Buffalo District—At H. L. Morrison's Store, at 3 p. m., and elect two delegates.

Kerr's Creek District—At Highland Bell School House, at 3 p. m., and elect four delegates.

There will be no alternates, and each delegate will be entitled to a half vote. The chairman and secretary will give the delegates elected their credentials.

G. D. LETCHER, Chairman.

B. N. BELL, Secretary.

MISS LONG AS NURSE.

Miss Long, eldest daughter of the Secretary of the Navy, who several months ago decided to give up the allurements of Washington society and begin a course of study in medicine at the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, has announced to her friends her intention of volunteering her services as an army nurse in the event of war.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Fitz Lee is again the "biggest" man in Washington, just as he was when he participated in Cleveland's first inaugural parade.

Spanish diplomacy can manufacture a Madrid war mob just as easily as make promises, to bamboozle Mr. McKinley.

Peace with honor has never been possible since a Spaniard turned on the electric current that exploded the mine that blew up the Maine.

It cannot be denied that Spain can easily beat us at the game of diplomacy; they are better liars than we are.

Hon. William Jennings Bryan was the guest of honor at the Washington celebration of the birthday of Thomas Jefferson, the great Democrat—in fact, the father of real Democracy.

The popularity of Fitz Lee in Washington makes it reasonably certain that Mr. McKinley will speedily find a way to get some where else. Fitz wants to go back to Cuba, with a sword in his hand.

The House is in line with public opinion in opposition to any legislation that will result in increasing the regular army in time of peace.

THE SIXTH U. S. CAVALRY.

This magnificent body of soldiery passed through Clifton Forge Tuesday night, April 19, 1898. They were accompanied by a battery of "flying artillery," with light field guns, such ordnance as will prove especially effective for field work on the island of Cuba. They came on four special sections, each section being drawn by a "double-header." The first section arrived at Clifton Forge at a quarter to 8 o'clock, and was greeted by a throng of nearly a thousand people, half of whom being ladies, who came to attest their approval of the measures which are calling the "soldier boys" a God speed in their holy mission to drive the treacherous Spaniard from the "Gem of the Antilles."

The regiment was not full. It consisted of troops "A," "E," "G," and "H," and embraced 270 men and 20 officers. It was in command of the gallant Col. S. S. Sumner, who had seen much service in the late war and who has since been fighting Indians on the western frontier. The regiment had been for the past year quartered at Fort Meyer, in Virginia, opposite Washington, is one of the best drilled cavalry organizations in the United States and is composed of a fine body of young men. They were ordered to rendezvous at Chickamauga Park, Georgia, near Chattanooga, from whence they will be ordered to the extreme front at the proper time.

The second section followed half an hour later, and contained army wagons, tents, baggage, equipments of the men, with their food, forage for the horses, etc.

The third section came in about 25 minutes after the departure of the second, and carried the horses of the regiment and their attendants.

The fourth or last section accommodated the "light battery" or artillery, which embraced 75 officers and men, and five pieces of modern rapid-fire guns.

All the trains changed engines at Clifton Forge, this being the end of the division, and as each section pulled out the soldiers were cheered by assembled crowds of patriotic sight-seers.

Many of our citizens took occasion to ply the cavalymen with questions pertaining to the life and duties incident to that of the soldier, and to ask as to the probabilities of the coming contest in Cuba and of its result. All expected war, and were ready to engage in the conflict. They were eager to invade Cuban soil and to avenge the horrible crimes committed by the Spanish soldiery upon helpless women and children,—they held that the Maine had been blown up through Spanish treachery and that the 266 American seamen had found watery graves through their murderous machinations and barbarous practices; and as to the result of the struggle, they thought Spain would after a sharp, quick conflict haul down her dishonored flag and vacate not only Cuba but all her belongings on the western hemisphere.

The regiment had with it a mounted band, and were clad in their rough-service or fighting uniforms, while their blankets, sables, canteens and tin cups and other business-like accoutrements were strewn about the cars and hung up on the racks about the windows.

Quite a number of carbine bullets, such as the regiment uses, were secured as trophies from the soldiers, and are much prized by their owners. Mr. J. W. C. Bryant, our courteous and obliging yard-master, had quite a lengthy and pleasant chat with Col. Sumner during the halt of the regiment here.

Col. Sumner has a brother who is a soldier. He is also a cavalry leader and is the colonel of the 7th United States regiment.

As an illustration of the efficiency of the sixth cavalry, it is said that when it is in line and dashing to the front at full speed, a man may lie down on his back and the horse will pass over him and leave him unharmed and unburnt. So much for the training of the soldiers. And it is also stated that if a cavalryman is galloping over a field of battle, he can steady himself in the saddle, bend down and grasp a wounded man on the ground and land him on the pommel in his front without breaking pace.

The C. & O. officials were exceedingly prompt and attentive in their handling of the "soldier boys," and this road can be impudently relied upon when an emergency arises for rushing

armed men to the front to do battle for their country.

Division Superintendent J. W. Knapp of Hinton met the Sixth regiment here and accompanied the first section as far west as Hinton.

C. S. Faulconer, road foreman, of engines, accompanied the second section, and G. C. Nutting, trainmaster, went over the road with the third section.

Along with the regiment was a lieutenant of one of the troops, in the person of John A. Harman, son of the late Asher W. Harman, of Augusta county and cousin of our townsman C. P. Harman; Lieutenant Paxton of Rockbridge county; Private McGowan of the same county, and another private soldier from Page county.—Clifton Forge Review.

We had the pleasure of seeing the "soldier boys" at Gosden on April 19, and it made us feel as we did 30 odd years ago: it looked like war. The boys were well equipped and appeared full of fight. Lieutenant Paxton is a son of Col. J. H. Paxton, of this county.

WEAK DEFENSE OF HAVANA.

(New York Sun.)

Of all the Cuban cities Havana is the only one which has fortifications sufficiently strong to enable the Spaniards to make a semblance of resistance to the attacks of an enemy so powerful as the United States.

Impregnable though they may have been at the time when they were built, the Havana fortifications are believed to be almost worthless at present. There was a time when the Spanish could say, as Pizarro remarked in his well-known book on Cuba, that the United States had not an organized force powerful enough to undertake the investment of "America's most important stronghold."

Whatever the ignorant masses may believe, those who really know about these things in Spain and Cuba believe that in case of an attack by the United States the long line of fortifications in the capital of Cuba would merely enable the Spanish to exchange a few shots with the attacking ships before the massive-looking but actually valueless structures which they call castles and fortresses could be destroyed by the American gunners.

The oldest among the works of defence of Havana is the Castillo de la Fuerza, the building of which was completed in 1583, during the governorship of Gabriel de Lujan. The fort had some importance before the Moro and Bunta castles were built. It faces the bay on the city side, immediately after the Castillo de la Punta. Although its demolition was ordered long ago, the authorities in Cuba have managed to preserve this old building, which is now used as a barracks and military storehouse.

The Castillo de la Punta, situated to the west of the harbor entrance, began to be built as far back as 1590, and under the direction of Engineer J. B. Antonelli. It was destroyed by the English in 1762, and subsequently built on a much larger scale. It is 120 yards by 70, and is separated by a distance of 500 yards from the Moro and 900 from the Cuana. The fort is of scarcely more value than the Castillo de la Fuerza. It has twenty-five smooth-bore bronze pieces, and its ordinary garrison comprises a detachment of infantry, in addition to the force in charge of the guns.

To the east of the bay is the famous Moro castle, built upon a rock sixty feet above the level of the sea, which was originally called La Vigia, the watch-house, as from this rock the movements could be watched of all approaching vessels. In 1589 this rock was selected by Don Juan Texada as a most appropriate site on which to erect a castle for the defence of the city and harbor.

The works of the original Moro castle were completed toward the year 1630, and, for nearly a century, the Moro and La Punta proved enough to deter Spain's enemies from attacking Havana. On June 6, 1762, however, a formidable English fleet, under Admiral Albemarle, attacked the city, which surrendered on August 13. The Moro, defended by Captain Luis de Velasco, was then the principal point of attack and defence.

For forty-five days, from June 15, to July 30, it was the target of the attacking vessels and of the batteries laid by the English on the heights where the Cuban fortress was later built. On July 30 Sir George Keppel succeeded in storming the castle and destroying it.

It is not exaggeration to say that the strength of the original Moro, as compared to that of the English force which destroyed it, was much greater than that of the present Moro in relation to the land and naval forces with which the United States could invest Havana.

The Moro, such as it stands to-day, was built immediately after Havana was returned to Spain in 1763. The

Cramps, Colic, Colds, Croup, Coughs, Tooth-ache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, and all Bowel Complaints. A Sure, Safe, Quick Cure for these troubles is Pain-Killer. It is the trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes. Used internally or externally. Beware of imitations. Take none but the genuine "PERRY DAVIS." Sold everywhere. 25c. and 50c. bottles.

fortifications are of the same outward shape as the rock on which their foundations are laid. They comprise advance works, a bastion, a semi-bastion with retired flanks, a ditch of considerable depth dug in the very rock, and a roadway with a battery—bateria de la Pena—overlooking the sea. Facing this, from the angle of the semi-bastion, an irregularly shaped rampart goes to the edge of the rock, known as the Forro del Morillo, where the where the Havana lighthouse is situated.

On the southern side of the castle is the battery of the Twelve Apostles, Los Doce Apostoles, so named because it is composed of an equal number of guns of large caliber commanding the harbor's entrance. This battery is in the shape of a convex arc whose cord is ninety yards long.

Besides those of the Twelve Apostles battery there are some seventy guns of all calibers in the Moro. On the outside the Moro measures 180 yards. The distance from it to Cabana is 180 yards, and 780 to the seat of Havana. There is no room for more than 2,000 soldiers inside of the castle.

The Spanish consider the Havana fortifications, as far as regards strength, size and position, to be the most important in the West Indies. The Cabana lies upon an extensive embay, past Moro castle. A covered roadway built of small cobblestones laid in cement, leads from the landing place at the water front up an incline to the main entrance of the fortress.

Although many in numbers, 200 more or less, the guns at La Cabana, with the exception of the two Krupp rifles, can hardly be classed as modern instruments of war. There are two 50-pounders mounted in embrasures about five feet above the level of the harbor whose arc of effectiveness is therefore circumscribed, and a man-of-war could lie between the Moro and the Cabana with safety or with little danger of injury.

The ditch surrounding the Cabana is not very deep. Apart from the inefficiency of its artillery this fort presents a very weak point to an army attacking it from the heights within the range of Fort San Diego No. 4, 1,200 yards to the southwest of the city. This Fort San Diego is supposed to supplement the radius of action of La Cabana, but the pooriness of its defense works and of its artillery hardly justifies the supposition.

SPOTTSWOOD NOTES. (Gazette Correspondence.) Spottswood, Va., April 26.—Messrs. E. M. Williams, of Monroe county, W. Va., and W. H. Bratton, of Bath county, Va., who have been students of the Valley High School during the past winter left for their homes last Wednesday.

Mr. John and Miss Minnie Rowan, also Mr. J. D. Rowan and wife, attended the Associate Reformed Presbytery, which met at Ebenezer Rockbridge county last Saturday and Sunday.

The pulpit of Old Providence church was vacant on the 17th inst. The pastor Mr. Haddon was absent attending presbytery.

The 2nd team of the Valley High School crossed back with Greenville for the first time, on the 23rd inst. the score being 18 to 10 in favor of the V. H. S.

We hear quite a number of our young men have offered their service in case they are needed to help whip Spain.

Mr. E. H. Barclay, who is a candidate for Congress, was in our neighborhood a short time ago looking after his interests.

BATHS BUDGET.

(Gazette Correspondence.) Rockbridge Baths, Va., April 25, 1898.—There is little to talk about now but war, and the same may be said of writing, judging from the present state of affairs.

Recent rains have interfered with our corn planting. But few of our farmers have completed it this writing.

Miss Bettie Morrison is at home again from Richmond and expects a very pleasant visit to her relatives in that city.

Rev. Jas. H. McCown, of Kerr's Creek, being on a visit to friends here, attended public worship at Bethesda on Sunday last.

The Methodist congregation enjoyed two sermons—on at 11 a. m. and the other at 7:30 p. m. from the new pastor.

Mrs. Bartholomew, who spent two months or more with her mother, Mrs. McElwee, who is still quite ill, has returned to her home in Texas.

The passing of the resolution in April for immediate intervention, brings to mind many important occurrences during that month in other years. Battle of Lexington 1775, first battle in Mexican war 1846, Sumpter fired on and surrendered 1861, Lincoln's first call for troops 1861, Lee surrendered 1865. Would that this April might see the end of our present trouble.

SHERMAN RESIGNS.

Secretary of State John Sherman has resigned, and First Assistant Secretary of State William R. Day, will succeed Mr. Sherman.

Without A Rival.

As a positive cure for sprains, bruises, and pains of all kinds, Salvation Oil has no equal. Mrs. Frank Juff, 518 Gratiot Ave., Detroit, Mich., writes: "I used Salvation Oil in my family and can say it has no rival as a liniment; it certainly cures pains. I sprained my ankle and it cured me and since then I have always used it for any pains and bruises." Salvation Oil is sold for only 25 cents. No other remedy will do the work so promptly.

PNYNY-PECTORAL. A QUICK CURE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS. VERY VALUABLE REMEDY IN ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT OR LUNGS. Large Bottles, 25c. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Lim., Proprietors of PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER. FOR SALE BY

READY TO BOMBARD.

A special cablegram from Havana states that Admiral Sampson has sent notice to Mr. Gellan, the British consul there, that he will begin the bombardment of the city today. The Navy Department's orders contemplate a blockade only, and Admiral Sampson may postpone his reported plan.

The monitor Puritan, the cruiser Cincinnati, the gunboats Machias, Nashville, Castine and Newport and the torpedo boats Foote and Winslow have left Admiral Sampson's squadron to blockade Matanzas, Mariel and Cardenas. The battle ships Iowa and Indiana, the cruiser New York, the monitor Terror and other ships are left near the Cuban capital.

An exciting chase after a warship stirred the ardor of the men of the American fleet Saturday. The strange vessel was large and powerful, and it was believed that she was the Vizcaya or Oquendo, "I should like to bag them both," said Admiral Sampson, as his flagship tore through the water. When overhauled the strange vessel proved to be the Italian cruiser Giovanni Bausan. She saluted the American fleet and the salute was returned.

Havana's guns opened fire on the United States fleet late Friday night. It is reported that about ten shots were fired, but none of them did any damage. The fleet at that time was not more than five miles from the fortifications, which position was within easy range of the larger guns. The American seamen have a contempt for the Spanish gunners.

The Havana cable to Key West has been cut by the United States authorities. This compels the sending of dispatches in a round-about way. Besides, the government has established a rigid censorship of telegrams at Key West, and has issued orders to prevent newspaper boats from following the fleet. This will have a tendency to delay greatly the transmission of news about the blockade of Havana, as well as to make such news more difficult to get.

Dispatches from Key West state that up to date the fleet of Captain Sampson has captured five Spanish vessels. They are the steamships Catalina, Miguel Jover, Pedro and Buena Ventura and the Havana schooner Mathilde. The first was taken by the Detroit, the second by the Helena, the third by the New York, the fourth by the Nashville and the fifth by the Porter. The Spanish steamer Saturning was taken prisoner at Ship Island, Miss., by the revenue cutter Winona.

The swift cruisers Minneapolis and Columbia have been suddenly sent to sea. Their mission is said to be to watch the Spanish fleet now at Cape Verde and to prey upon Spanish commerce.

The Spanish admirals held a meeting in Madrid at which, it is believed a plan of campaign for the fleets of that nation was decided upon. The plan was not divulged.

The Spanish torpedo gun vessel Temerario, which sailed from Montevideo Friday, has returned to that port. It is now believed at Montevideo that she will not attack the United States battle ship Oregon.

A decree has been gazetted in Madrid stating that Spain maintains her right to have recourse to privateering. All treaties between that country and the United States are annulled. American ships in Spanish waters are given 30 days in which to leave.

President McKinley will send a message to Congress today urging a formal declaration of war against Spain. Both houses of Congress are expected to take action today in accordance with the recommendations of the message. The President will state that Spain made formal reply to the ultimatum of the United States, accepting it as virtually a declaration of war by this country.

Secretary Sherman says the insurgents will be relied upon to do nearly all the land fighting in Cuba at present. The militia will be held in this country until they are thoroughly accustomed to the hardships of war.

A proclamation has been issued, calling for 125,000 volunteers to cooperate with the regular army in compelling the evacuation of Cuba. The call will be certified to the Governors of the States and Territories today.

Men and medicine are judged by what they do. The great cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla gives it a good name everywhere.

ALABAMA DEMOCRATS.

Montgomery, Ala., April 20.—The Democratic State convention after an all day session re-nominated by acclamation Governor Johnston; Treasurer Ellis and State Auditor White, Chief Justice, Judge McClellan was nominated, and J. R. Dewell, J. R. Tyson, H. A. Sharp were nominated for associate judges. R. P. McDavid was successful for Secretary of State. The convention will endorse the Chicago platform.

Advice to Consumptives

There are three great remedies that every person with weak lungs, or with consumption itself, should understand. These remedies will cure about every case in its first stages; and many of those more advanced. It is only the most advanced that are hopeless. Even these are wonderfully relieved and life itself greatly prolonged.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. Be afraid of draughts but not of fresh air. Eat nutritious food and drink plenty of milk. Do not forget that Scott's Emulsion is the oldest, the most thoroughly tested, and the highest endorsed of all remedies for weak throats, weak lungs and consumption in all its stages. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

The General assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church will meet at New Orleans on May 19. The commissioners appointed from Lexington Presbytery are Dr. Frazier, of Staunton; Dr. A. F. Kerr, of Millboro, and Prof. A. L. Nelson, of Lexington. Alternates are Dr. Palmer, of Harrisonburg; Rev. R. A. Lapeyre, of Bethel church; Major Jed. Hotchkiss, of Staunton, and E. M. McCue, of Fort Defiance.

THE MOST FAVORABLE SEASON

To cure catarrh is in the spring. During the winter the patient is likely to take fresh cold and have a set-back. But if treatment is begun in the spring and continued into the summer, nothing need be feared for the succeeding winter. Of course, it all depends on the medicine. There are a great many catarrh medicines which relieve the most disagreeable symptoms temporarily. Pe-ru-na cures more slowly but also more permanently than this class of medicines. A course of Pe-ru-na during the spring will cure catarrh more quickly than at any other season.

Mr. Walter H. Tucker, Concord, N.H., writes Dr. Hartman as follows: "When I began taking your medicines four years ago I was suffering with chronic catarrh. I had taken nearly two dozen bottles of a so-called catarrh cure without much relief. Pe-ru-na cured the night sweats and dizziness; it cured the cough I had had from my cradle; I can say it saved my life."

Dr. Hartman has published in book form a series of Lectures on various phases of chronic catarrh, which he calls "Winter Catarrh." This book will be sent free to any address by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio.

Recent negotiations indicate that Spain isn't the only European country in need of being taught that Americans know how to fight.

TRY ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE.

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easy. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE.

LEXINGTON, VA. The Board of Visitors at their annual meeting on the 20th day of next June will appoint STATE CADETS to fill vacancies in the 3rd, 7th, 8th, 15th, 19th, 20th, 22nd, 26th, 33rd and 34th Senatorial Districts, and two vacancies at large. These appointments carry free board and tuition. Applications should be addressed to the undersigned on or before June 10th, proximo, on forms that will be sent upon request. SCOTT SHIPP, apr20-6t Superintendent.

LOST.—Policy No. 6,666 in the Old Dominion Building & Loan Association of Richmond, Va., payable to G. E. Wade, Raphine, Va. A liberal reward will be paid to any one finding and returning same to me. G. E. WADE, Raphine, Va. April 13-4t

WANTED. Old mahogany furniture having claw feet. Tables and sofas preferred. Also gilt frame mirrors with divisions and other antiques. Give complete description and lowest prices. Address, 335 Ramsey St., St. Paul, Minn. apr. 27, 11.

SALE of DESIRABLE

REAL ESTATE IN

Lexington, Virginia.

I will sell privately, the following real estate in the Town of Lexington, Virginia, belonging to the estate of Mrs. Susan G. Gold, deceased, to-wit:

1. A House and Lot fronting 75 feet on Washington street and extending back 165 feet to an alley, adjoining the lots of Mrs. J. Randolph Tucker, the Public Free School Building and others. The buildings on this lot consist of a well constructed frame dwelling house, and kitchen, with 9 rooms, a stable, and other out-buildings, all in good condition.

2. A House and Lot fronting 74 feet on Jackson avenue and extending back 139 feet to an alley and adjoining the lots of Mrs. J. T. Hill and others. The buildings on this lot consist of a valuable frame dwelling house and kitchen, with 7 rooms, and other out-buildings, in good repair. Both of these properties are eligibly located, and would make desirable homes.

Apply to the undersigned, at Lexington, Va., for price and terms.

J. P. MOORE, Executor of Mrs. Susan G. Gold, dec'd.

apr 19

That Tired Feeling

An exceedingly common and dangerously significant condition. A warning which must be heeded, or, as with the express train which fails to regard the danger signal, disaster must follow. A sure indication of thin, weak, impoverished blood. A certain admonition that the blood is not properly feeding the nerves, tissues and organs of the body. An imperative demand for the tonic, vitalizing effect of Hood's Sarsaparilla upon the blood. Weak, nervous, tired men and women are found everywhere. Men strive too hard to "keep their ends up," women too anxiously wait "on their nerves" to meet the demands of home and society, all have too little sleep, and the excessive drain on strength and nervous energy will soon completely ruin health. The strength must be built up by pure blood, and the nerves must also find in pure blood the proper nerve food. For this purpose nothing equals Hood's Sarsaparilla. The thousands of wonderful cures it has accomplished, the like of which no other medicine and no combination of medicines can show, prove its curative merit; prove that it has never been equalled as a blood medicine; prove that Hood's Sarsaparilla is indeed the ideal spring medicine, the best nerve and stomach tonic, the one true blood purifier.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is sold by all druggists. Price \$1, six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. It is the One True Blood Purifier.

Johnson's Belladonna Plaster. Cures Aches and Pains. IT TOUCHES THE SPOT.