



We invite inspection of our Subscription List, by Advertisers, and assure them that they will find it the largest of any paper published in this City.

Our readers will find correct Schedules of the three great railroads of the State regularly published in this paper—the C. & O., the N. & W., Southern and the C. W.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY

TO GET THE
**Best Made,
Best Fitting,
And Most Stylish**

Suits, Overcoats & Pants,

At about Manufacturers Cost.

Boys and Children's Suits and Overcoats

are also included in this, our semi-annual clearing sale.

These goods must be sold as we are determined not to carry any winter goods over. Do not miss this great opportunity.

Weinberg Clothing Co.,

Staunton's Most Reliable and Up-to-Date
Clothing, Tailors and Furnishers.

5 S. Augusta St. Next Aug. Nat. Bank.

PUTNAM'S MUSIC STORE.

STARR PIANOS!

If you can afford to have the best don't fail to see and hear these superb instruments before buying.

The Starr establishment is one of the oldest in the United States and is the LARGEST FACTORY IN THE WORLD manufacturing pianos exclusively.

These instruments received the highest award at the World's Fair and have received numerous medals and diplomas from other famous expositions and are used and endorsed by leading musicians and educational institutions generally.

SOLD IN THIS SECTION BY

W. W. PUTNAM & CO.,

103 W. Main St., Staunton, Va.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The "Hotel Weston"

Opened DECEMBER 1st. Is newly decorated and equipped with all modern improvements. 60 beds. Kitchen and dining rooms supervised with 11 white help.

Restaurant and Ladies Cafe.

Rates \$1.00 per Day

107-109 S. Augusta St., Staunton, Va.
Near Court House and C. & O. Depot.

The Valley Tie and Lumber Company,

Of Staunton, Va.,

Want to buy everything you have to sell in the TIMBER AND LUMBER LINE. We pay the highest cash prices for

OAK BILLS, CROSS TIES SWITCH TIES, OAK PILING, CHESTNUT TELEPHONE POLES AND BARK!

Write us today, stating what you have to sell

Phone 643. Office over Farmers and Merchants Bank

THE NEGRO QUESTION.

An Able Presentation of this Living Issue.

(Concluded from Last Week)

Another vast advantage will be the unification of our whole white population for a purpose of incomparable importance, and the restoration of the spirit of manliness and independence which has suffered under the endurance of hopeless repression from many distressing years. This is the worst effect of subjugation. Men grow listless under evils which they cannot resist, they become more and more indifferent, and in the later stages of the demoralization insensible, they are tempted to indemnify themselves by illicit indulgences. They fling into violence on certain gross provocations, and when a particular crime has been avenged, sink into the old listless temper—a policy which makes the repetition of the crime, not merely possible, but certain. A grand fixed and organized purpose, will tone up the moral of the whole people and keep the watch fires continually burning. It will educate the whole race into a temper and habits which will safeguard the rights and liberties of the land of our love.

Another advantage will be the preparation of the people to meet a possible emergency in the future which the ante bellum statesmanship of the whole country, north and south, predicted as the inevitable ultimate result of the unconditional abrogation of slavery. A specimen of this state of opinion can be seen in the celebrated debate between John Quincy Adams and John C. Calhoun, when the subject of abolition petitions was first introduced into the federal arena. Three of the consequences predicted by the southern statesman have already been fulfilled. The fourth only remains to be accomplished. That was that the ultimate result of abolition would be a war between the races, and either the extermination of the negroes, or the expulsion of the whole white race from the entire tier of the gulf states.

A servile war in all likelihood will be the outcome. The signs are already beginning to glow on the distant horizon. This result must be staved off, if possible. The league of the entire white race will either prevent it, or enable the people to be prepared for it when it comes. There is but one thing which will finally and fully remove this awful peril, enable justice to be done to the blacks, unite the whole country as if never has been, and never can be, as long as the menace which now overshadows the country continues, and restore the affections of the American people to real good will, and the interests of the country to a stable prosperity. That policy is the removal of the black race to a land exclusively their own. To this great and salutary end there will be an ultimate agreement on the part of the entire population north and south, white and black. The project has already been ventilated not only by some of the leaders of the negro race, but discussed in the press of the country. The chief objection has been its supposed impossibility. It is a great wiser, greater than the exodus of ancient Israel from Egypt. That was done in spite of the opposition of the Egyptian government. The removal of the negroes may be done by the government of the United States. That was done in spite of the wishes of the Egyptian people. This may be done with the hearty consent of the people. The government and people of the United States can do what they please to do. Many years may and ought—in order to do justice to both races—to be consumed in the enterprise. But it can be done. The importance of the Isthmian canal sinks in the comparison. More than one plan might accomplish it. To give the negroes a territory with a view to statehood in the Union would postpone the ultimate effects, and show the ultimate settlement upon a distant posterity of the American people. The natural increase of the negro race would ultimately overflow the bounds of the assigned territory, and renew the problem. This would neither be just or generous to either race. The Philippines have been suggested as a possible absorbing the entire black race. If this be true, it presents a solution at once. The United States are in possession of the islands; its soldiers are already there to police the black emigration; the proposals of the United States civil administration are already in supreme control. A great fleet of large emigrant steamers would soon show how the dark and menacing tides of the black peril were sinking lower and lower. The repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act so far as the southern states are concerned would supply the labor drawn off to the east. To a nation so rich, so powerful, so energetic, and so resolute when they have made up their minds—the enterprise, vast as it is, entirely practicable. It would be in some respects—in the shortened distance, and the increased number of annual voyages—more practicable for the government to secure a territory in the heart of the African continent to build a railroad to its eastern border, put the whole under the control of an American administration until the negroes were fairly adrift on the experiment of self government, and then leave them to work out their own course.

In the profoundest convictions of a judgment exercised for forty years with this problem of the negro race, this scheme of separation of the two races finally and forever, is not only practicable, but the indispensable condition of preventing ultimate results, from which the heart shrinks in un-

utterable horror and dismay. The future of our beautiful southern land is overshadowed by a menace, and perplexed by a problem, such as afflicts no other civilized people.

The Southern Protective League, organized by our wisest men, and administered with justice and firmness will be the most effective auxiliary to such an enterprise. The plan is altogether practicable. Under far more difficult and dangerous circumstances—with the country filled with clouds of victorious and exasperated soldiers—with four millions of slaves turned loose from all responsible ties and liberally fed with the most extravagant hopes, and irritated by the most malignant misrepresentations of the abuses to which they had been subjected—with civil government in ruins—the people of the south were confronted with the most desperate problem a brave people has ever faced. The question was, how to secure life, property, and the sanctities of home under such conditions? They did it, and the expedient adopted was the most brilliant exhibit of genius for government probably ever exhibited in the history of the world. Its real idea was simply the organization of the people. What has been done once, can be done again. There is no necessity now for the cloud of mystery and silence which existed then. But the principle is as effective now with totally different methods, as it was then. Now the question is, shall we protect our homes effectively or not? It is a suggestion, looking not to the punishment, but to the prevention of crime to the greatest possible extent. Have the people the moral force to accomplish that end? To flame into fury when one of these awful crimes is committed, take vengeance on the particular criminal, and then leave the way open for a similar crime to be committed, is a reproach to the manhood of the southern people. They ought not to rest until every home and every country residence, public road and woodland path are as safe for our wives and daughters, as they were when this population were the happiest peasant population on the globe. If there enough of the old virtue of the land left, after so many years of repression, to accomplish a work so noble and so necessary?

The last advantage I shall notice springing out of the conception under discussion is that it will enable a pressure to be brought to bear on the whole negro population. They are and should be held responsible in certain effectual degrees for the crime committed by one of their race. The next perpetrator of one of these horrid acts of barbarous cruelty, is now hidden in the mass. The fact makes every one of us, male and female, look with suspicion on every negro we meet. It is the righteous principle recognized in the Second Commandment of the Decalogue growing out of the principle of association, and is found applied to every species of association in which men are found. It is established in the family by natural procreation and the children of a drunkard share in the calamities produced by the fathers vice. A church is discredited by the faults of its members; a Masonic order, the reproach of an unworthy associate; the individual members of a nation are driven out of a country with which their own nation is at war. The crime which has horrified our community did not only afflict our unfortunate neighbors but every member of the white race, not only in Roanoke city, but far and wide through the state and the country. Why then should the body of the negroes claim to be exempt from all liability for the brutal violence of their race? Are the white race to groan all over this land because of their race connection with each other, they did not personally take part in and the negroes be exempt because the villainy? Do they not prepare the way for such acts of savage retaliation, by their perpetual complaints of injury—as for instance because they are not admitted into the social precincts of our families, or because a political franchise which they knew not how to use with safety to the common law has been taken away? The association of men which carries a mutual responsibility is designed to promote the welfare of all its members. This will inevitably do, if the moral law which prescribes the duty of each member be obeyed. But if that law is broken each member will suffer by the fault of his associate. Whose fault is that? Is it the fault of the principle which has so joined these associates, that the fault of one will tell upon all who are connected with him? Or is it the fault of the faithless associate who has broken the law which regulated the association and would have made it a blessing? The negro race are subject to the operation of this universal principle, recognized in the very letter of the moral law and imbedded in every association in which men are found. The negro has shown a most unhappy inclination to condone and belittle the crimes of their race, and especially those in which the females of the white race suffer from the violence of black men. If they are made to understand that they will suffer from these crimes, as the whole white race do, they may be led to a wiser as well as a more creditable point of view. Every consideration of honor, prudence, and absolute necessity to the welfare of their race, and for the welfare of the blacks themselves calls with an imperative voice, for a combined effort to the part of the people not merely to punish the cruel brute who commits a particular crime, but to bring a pressure to bear upon the whole negro race, sufficient to make them active associates in the suppression of the audacious crimes of the more criminal members of their own race. Something must be done.

God save our homes! God save our wives and mothers and daughters! God save our country—our beautiful south!

SUGGESTION.

Southern Protective League, analogous to Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals:

1. Authorization by the state to form associations for the protection of the lives, chastity, and property of the people against lawless and wandering classes.
2. This association shall be auxiliary to the civil magistrate and the regular police.
3. Its object shall be the prevention of crime, and the method by the effective surveillance of the negro population and all idle persons.
4. It shall be under a close organization, oath bound to obedience to the officers of the association, and the laws of the land.
5. It shall organize regular and responsible patrols which shall duty guard every family in their districts, arrest tramps, constrain idleness, expel suspicious characters, receive complaints from those who are annoyed by a sufficiently frequent patrol of their appointed beats, overtake the unruly classes, and give a sense of security to every home in the land.
6. Every member of the league shall wear a metal badge which will advertise all of their official character and functions.
7. This league shall be permanent as long as existing conditions shall continue.

REV. C. R. VAUGHAN.

Cures Blood Poison, Cancer,

ULCERS, ECZEMA, CARBUNCLES, ETC. MEDICINE FREE.

Robert Ward, Maxey's, Ga., says: "I suffered from blood poison, my head, face and shoulders were one mass of corruption, sores in bones and joints, burning, itching, scabby skin, was all run down and discouraged, but Botanic Blood Balm cured me perfectly, healed all the sores and gave my skin the rich glow of health. Blood Balm put new life into my blood and new ambition into my brain." George A. Williams, Roxbury, face covered with pimples, chronic sore on back of head, suppurating swelling on neck, eating ulcer on leg, bone pain, itching skin, cured perfectly by Botanic Blood Balm—sores all healed. Botanic Blood Balm cures all malignant blood troubles, such as eczema, scabs and scales, pimples, running sores, carbuncles, scrofula, etc. Especially advised for all obstinate cases that have reached the second or third stage. Druggist, \$1. To prove it cures, sample of Blood Balm sent free and prepaid by writing Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. Describe trouble and free medical advice sent in sealed letter.

A Dressing Gown.

"I gave my husband a dressing gown," was what she told the gossip. "It's a pity those people can't agree," was what the gossip said to a neighbor. "What's the matter?" asked the neighbor. "Oh, they've been quarreling," explained the gossip. "Surely you must be mistaken," said the neighbor. "She told me herself," asserted the gossip. "She said she gave her husband a dressing gown."—Chicago Post

Putting food into a diseased stomach is like putting money into a pocket with holes. The money is lost. All its value goes for nothing. When the stomach is diseased, with the allied organs of digestion and nutrition, the food which is put into it is largely lost. The nutriment is not extracted from it. The body is weak and the blood impoverished.

The pocket can be mended. The stomach can be cured. That sterling medicine for the stomach and blood, Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery acts with peculiar completeness and power on the organs of digestion and nutrition. It is a positive cure for almost all disorders of these organs, and cures also such diseases of the heart, blood, liver and other organs, as have their cause in a weak or diseased condition of the stomach.

Too Realistic.

Soubrette—So you went out with a sea drama? I suppose there was a skip per in the play?
Comedian—Yes, the manager skipped with our salaries.—Chicago News.

A Great Sensation.

There was a big sensation in Leesville, Ind., when W. H. Brown of that place, who was expected to die, had his life saved by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. He writes: "I endured insufferable agonies from Asthma, but your New Discovery gave me immediate relief and soon thereafter effected a complete cure." Similar cures of Consumption, Pneumonia, Bronchitis and Grip are numerous. It's the peerless remedy for all throat and lung troubles. Price 50c, and \$1.00 Guaranteed by B. F. Hughes, Drug Gist. Trial bottles free.

A Chestnut.

"He said I was tall and willow," remarked the girl who likes flattery. "Do you think I look like a willow tree?"
"No; you look like a chestnut," retorted the savage young man in the loud vest.—Chicago News.

A Thoughtful Man.

M. M. Austin of Winchester, Ind., knew what to do in the hour of need. His wife had such an unusual case of stomach and liver trouble, physicians could not help her. He thought of and tried Dr. King's New Life Pills and she got relief at once and was finally cured. Only 25c, at B. F. Hughes', drug store.

BACTERIA IN MILK.

Bugs Which Make Milk Turn Sour and What Makes them Grow.

The Connecticut Agricultural College and station has just published a bulletin which gives some important facts about milk and cream, from numerous experiments on the college farm. The following extracts from it by all who handle milk and cream: Dairy men at the present time understand that milk is sure to contain bacteria in greater or less numbers, and that these bacteria are the cause of the various changes characterizing the spoiling of milk. It is the type of bacteria known as lactic bacteria that is responsible for the souring of milk and all of the other changes which are liable to prove troublesome to the dairyman, slimy milk, bitter milk, etc., are today well known to be due also to bacteria in the milk. It is not simply the presence of the bacteria in the milk that produces these changes, but rather their growth and multiplication. If they did not multiply at all the milk would not sour; the more rapidly they multiply, the quicker the changes of the milk take place: the longer the growth may be delayed and the slower it is, the longer the milk may be retained in its fresh condition. These facts are fundamental phenomena associated with the keeping of milk, and every milkman should therefore understand as a foundation of dairy practice that the keeping of milk is dependent upon preventing or checking the multiplication of bacteria, rather than upon simply preventing their presence in milk.

A second fact which is not so thoroughly appreciated, but is equally true, is that the rapidity of growth of all species of bacteria is dependent upon temperature. At a temperature of freezing bacteria do not grow at all, and milk, therefore, if frozen, may be kept indefinitely without any changes taking place therein. If the milk is kept at a few degrees above freezing the growth of bacteria begins, but is extremely slow. As the temperature rises, the rapidity of bacterial growth increases. When the temperature reaches 70 degrees bacteria grow very rapidly; at a temperature of 80 and 90 degrees they grow more rapidly still; and at a temperature of about 100 degrees the growth of some species of bacteria is most rapid of all. The temperature of 50 degrees is to be emphatically recommended to the dairymen for the purpose of keeping his milk sweet and in proper condition for market, but he must especially be on his guard against the feeling that milk which is several days old is proper for market, even though it is still sweet and has not curdled. Quite the reverse is the case. Old milk is never wholesome, even though it has been kept at a temperature of 50 degrees and still remains sweet and uncurdled. This very considerably modifies some of our previous ideas concerning milk, for it has been generally believed that so long as the milk remains sweet it is in good condition for use. Quite the contrary is the case, if it has been kept at a temperature of 50 degrees or in its vicinity. It is not unlikely that it is this fact that leads to some of the cases of ice cream poisoning so common in summer. The cream is kept at a low temperature for several days until a considerable quantity has accumulated or a demand has come for its cream, and when made into ice cream it is filled with bacteria in great numbers and of a suspicious character.—Springfield Republican.

Makes a Clean Sweep.

There's nothing like doing a thing thoroughly. Of all the Salves you ever heard of, Bucklen's Arnica Salve is the best. It sweeps away and cures Burns, Sores, Bruises, Cuts, Boils, Ulcers, Skin Eruptions and Piles. It's only 25c, and guaranteed to give satisfaction by B. F. Hughes, Druggist.

Their Stand-by.

Mrs. Stubb—I tell you if there were no women it would be terrible. Mr. Stubb—I should say so. A lot of sapsheads at public banquets would not know what to say, unless they could get up and bawl 'to the ladies'.—Chicago News.

Young Plants

Every farmer knows that some plants grow better than others. Soil may be the same and seed may seem the same but some plants are weak and others strong. And that's the way with children. They are like young plants. Same food, same home, same care but some grow big and strong while others stay small and weak. Scott's Emulsion offers an easy way out of the difficulty. Child weakness often means starvation, not because of lack of food, but because the food does not feed. Scott's Emulsion really feeds and gives the child growing strength. Whatever the cause of weakness and failure to grow—Scott's Emulsion seems to find it and set the matter right.

"I had scrofula and erysipelas for eighteen years, until I heard

Of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery," writes Mr. Hilery Koons, of Queens, W. Va. "When I commenced to take this medicine I weighed one hundred and thirty pounds. I have taken six bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and three vials of his 'Pleasant Pellets,' and am glad to say I feel like a new man. I now weigh one hundred and seventy-five pounds. When I had used one bottle of the medicine I could feel it was helping me. I realize Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the best medicine on earth."

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery purifies the blood and entirely eradicates the poisons that breed and feed disease. It cures scrofula, eczema, erysipelas, boils, pimples and other eruptions that mar and scar the skin. Pure blood is essential to good health. The weak, run-down, debilitated condition which so many people experience is commonly the effect of impure blood. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery not only cleanses the blood of impurities, but it increases the activity of the blood-making glands, and it enriches the body with an abundant supply of pure, rich blood.

FREE. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the book in paper covers, or 31 stamps for the cloth-bound volume. Address Dr. R. W. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

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All the above shoes are made over foot form last, fit the foot and retain their shape. Try a pair, we are desirous of convincing you. We are also headquarters for all kinds of

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Our Great Effort

IS TO LIVE UP TO OUR REPUTATION!!

And we have made a reputation for giving more for every dollar spent at this store than any other concern in this part of the State. We are emphasizing this reputation during this sale, and we want you to be one to take advantage of it.

MEN'S AND BOY'S Suits & Overcoats

Made from every fashionable fabric and in the correct styles for the season. This chance to buy a Suit or Overcoat for less than real value will be gone soon, as we are now receiving our new Spring Suits daily. So come in now.

JOS. L. BARTH & CO.,

9 S. Augusta St., Staunton, Va.

A Golden Rule of Agriculture:

Be good to your land and your crop will be good. Plenty of

Potash

In the fertilizer spells quality and quantity in the harvest. Write us and we will send you, free, by next mail, our money winning books. GERMAN KALI WORKS, New York—83 Nassau St. or Atlanta, Ga.—22 1/2 So. Broad St.



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Read this unless you drink the best.

WELLY'S PURE OLD RYE IS THE BEST.

Partly and age guaranteed. **Virgilia Hotel Bar.**

J. C. STAFFORD, Prop.

After 40 years' experience I pronounce this the Best.

JULIUS C. SCHEFFER, oct 30-3m With Va. Hotel Bar.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, Staunton, Va., March 18, 1901.

W. H. Armstrong, S. S. Wandless, et als.

All persons interested in the above styled chancery cause will take notice, that in pursuance of a decree of the circuit court of Augusta county, entered in said cause at the February term, 1904, of said court, I shall at my office in Staunton, Va., on

Friday, April 15th, 1904, proceed to take, state and settle the following accounts:

1st—An account of the lien asserted in this cause by W. H. Armstrong;

2nd—The real estate owned by the defendant, Wandless, and its fee simple and annual rental value;

3rd—The liens binding the same, including unpaid taxes, if any, in the order of priority;

4th—Whether the rents and profits of said real estate will in five years discharge the liens thereon;

5th—Any other matters deemed pertinent, etc.

And the lien creditors of said Wandless are particularly notified to appear and assert their claims.

Commissioner in Chancery. J. J. L. & R. Bumgardner, p. q. mar 18 at

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All kinds of Old Furniture done up in the Latest Style.

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