ANDAOH HERALD

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WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA.

Wednesday Jan. 22, 1879

Peculiarities of Honesty.

Vanderbilt is just discovered and convicted of defrauding the revenues of New York.

Some thirty or more of the immensely wealthy gentlemen of Baltimore have just been caught doing the same thing in that city.

The *Irish American Citizen* this week reinforces against the proprietor of the Baltimore *Sun* who reports his office fixtures &c., at only $50.000 for taxation, and all of his taxable values at about one million, when he is notoriously worth 8 to 10 millions.

It is astonishing how contagious epidemics of this sort are among the intensely honest.

Last week, in Staunton, General Echols and several other funders went into Judge Smith's court to be relieved against the payment of taxes on trust funds, bonds, &c., on the ground that the beneficiaries do, or should, pay tax on them as solvent debts, &c. The Judge very naturally and *precedently* threw himself into a legislative attitude and enacted a repeal of a law of 27 years standing, so far as Augusta county is concerned.

Bradley Johnson has discovered that the Moffett whisky tax is not of uniform proportions and moves its repeal, aided in the Senate by two other funders, Gayle and Hurt. The rub is that more whisky is drank in Richmond, Norfolk and Danville than in some little villages and therefore the tax is so much more burdensome on their constituents than it should be. In view of this, and the further consideration that Senators are to be elected next fall, it is proposed to abolish the punch, and put on a specific tax that will be *uniform*, i. e. make every dealer pay the same and yet raise the same aggregate amount of revenue.

How Johnsonian to keep on trying to pay the whole debt out of other people's money!—to treat his voters next Summer and Fall at 20 per cent. off for legislative ingenuity.

Next we shall see Royall expatiating in the Virginia Law Journal on Judge Smith's bond decision in Staunton, and then Bradley will follow for a refunding of the tax he ought to have paid on the $169.000 of the State's money which, he may assert for the purposes of a case, is only held *in trust* for the State till the final adjudication of the question by the courts.

We would simply call the attention of our country delegates to these things doing in the cities. It might be well to remind them that the holder of a farm pays taxes on its assessed value without regard to the vendor's liens upon it, which are also (or should be) taxed as indebtedness in the hands of the holder. They should also recollect that country merchants are taxed on their capital and their credit, a system of unjust imposition unknown to civilized governments; and when admonished of all these things, let them just mildly suggest that all the tax laws be repealed at once and then we can have uniformity.

Let us have the epidemic of how not to pay taxes all over the State. It is one of the *easiest* of all diseases to catch, and not a man of our acquaintance will run from it or be vaccinated.

In truth it seems to be the style and poor people as well as others have a hankering after style.

It would be so nice to be a Vanderbilt or Garrett or Abell or Echols or Elder or Johnson, if only for a short time and in one very small particular.

Governor Mathews of West Virginia recommends a settlement of West Virginia's portion of the public debt of old Virginia. This sounds well. But when he discusses the basis of settlement, it looks like he finds honesty to be the best policy. He presents two plans of settlement. By the first, which is based upon the amount of money expended within the bounds of West Virginia, he ascertains the endebtedness to be less than one million dollars. By the second plan of adjustment, he brings the present State of Virginia in debt to West Virginia in the sum of $525.000. A State with an endebtedness of about thirty millions was divided. About one-third the territory is embraced within the new State. This new State has a desire to keep up her credit and is determined to do the fair thing and build up a reputation for honesty among her sister States. In pursuance of this policy, she now agrees to assume her share of the old mother's endebtedness, and coolly request the old State to hand over to her a little over a-half million and she will call it square.—Had she really been anxious to pay any part of the debt, she could have bought up the 10 million West Virginia certificates for five hundred thousand dollars and could have paid off the last cent of her liability. An adjustment with West Virginia, if it can ever be made, must be conducted on the principal that she owes nothing and is entitled to a large legacy. In other words, the "bastard offspring of a political rape" is not responsible for the debts of the mother, but may claim a large legacy at her hands. To save costs, it would be well to assume that West Virginia will pay nothing, and to adjust the debt upon that basis. She may not owe one-third the original debt, but she certainly owes a considerable part of it, and unfortunately that part must be determined alone by herself, and by her own willingness to pay or repudiate.

Dr. T. I. Adam, an old and highly-respected physician of Alexandria, Va., was taken suddenly ill in his office yesterday, and was found insensible upon the floor. His death is momentarily expected.

A Convention!

In this paper is published a call by the re-adjusters of the General Assembly for a convention of delegates to assemble in Richmond on the 25th day of February.

The action having been taken it is not the time now to discuss its propriety. We may be permitted, however, to express the regret we feel that this matter was not postponed until the result of the conference with the creditors is known. It is folly, or worse, to hope for any good from the conference since the proceedings of the meetings which the creditors have held among themselves indicate nothing possible but failure; but we should have preferred to see the clearest field for compromise operations.

But this apart. Certain it now is that the question of re-adjustment is to come before the people in the elections of next fall. The issue will be compromise on one side and increase of taxes on the other. The funders started their organization some weeks ago in Richmond and are shelling the woods all around with circulars. The re-adjusters propose to begin organization for the campaign by the usual mode of a convention. The wager of battle was offered by the fanders and nothing can be done but accept, or give up the issue.

It is an issue that must be made, it seems, before a settlement can be had on any equitable basis, and the sooner the people determine it, the better for them and the State.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the West Virginia Legislature.

The select committee of the West Virginia Legislature have made both majority and minority reports on the matters submitted at the last session of that Legislature touching the relations of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad to the people of the State. Both reports, while claiming that the company has not strictly abided by the laws of 1837 and 1847 regulating charges for freight and passengers, &c., are couched in a temperate and conciliatory spirit, admitting that such great and radical changes have taken place in the railroad system of the country since the dates of those laws that literal obedience to them would have been practically impossible, and conceding that a liberal compromise upon the controverted points will be the most equitable settlement of the difficulty. Both reports note the benefits that will accrue to the State's commerce from the concessions embodied in the railroad's proposed new schedule, and Senator Johnson, the author of the minority report, claims that it will save the people of the State half a million dollars annually. The Wheeling Intelligencer, in commenting upon these reports, says:

"As to the view likely to be taken by the Legislature of the points raised by these reports we presume not to predict. We incline to hope that the Legislature will meet the company in the new spirit of conciliation and compromise that it evinces. It is the part of statesmanship to recognize such an overture. Nothing need be conceded as a matter of principle affecting the construction of the laws referred to. The principle can be held in reserve as a protection when needed. It is well to have a reserve of that sort. The people can be better trusted with a reserve than can any railroad. We seem to have the Baltimore and Ohio at an advantage just now, but let us be careful how we avail ourselves of it. The Baltimore and Ohio road gives more evidence now than at any previous time in its history of a desire to be on friendly terms with the people of West Virginia. Let us meet the company in the same spirit."

The message of Gov. Marks of Tenn., to the Legislature says the payment of no part of the State debt can be renewed until there shall be an adjustment of of it on such basis as will bring the debt within the ability of the taxpayers to meet it. The Governor maintains that each branch of the debt should stand upon its own merits and be adjusted accordingly. He says the confusion of the just debt of the State with the questionable and fraudulent debt has resulted disastrously to her interest and reputation. There has never been a time when the State was not able and willing to pay the interest upon her just indebtedness, but by uniting all payment has been made impossible. He asks that a legislative committee make an investigation into the facts connected with the debt, and any arrangement should be submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection.

Some of the members of the Legislature are getting thirsty. They want the Moffett Liquor bill repealed. It is hard for men who receive but $360, per year, to pay two and a-half cents revenue every time they take a drink. The issue is upon us, the salary must be increased or the whisky tax must be decreased.

The Court of Appeals of Virginia has rendered an opinion in the case of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad vs. Washington county, that counties have no right to tax the property of railroads lying within their bounds, thus setting at rest the action of the supervisors and county courts, who have annoyed the railroad companies a good deal.

It is claimed by the friends of Major Reno that Tuesday's evidence before the court of inquiry, at Chicago, showed that Reno could not have heard the noise of skirmishing in Custer's fight from the position which he occupied, when, as it will be attempted to prove, he should have taken a hand in the fight. Lieut. Geo. D. Wallace testified yesterday that Major Reno's forces came upon the scene exhausted through swift marching, and when they met the Indians were overmatched and compelled to retreat.

The capacity of the Chicago elevators is 14,373,000 bushels, and on the 11th of January they contained 10,462,994 bushels of grain, leaving an unoccupied capacity for 3,912,000 bushels.

News Items.

The trial of Samuel A. [illegible] Sherrar, at Eastville, on the Eastern Shore, for the murder of William B. Walker, at Pongoteague, 1862, resulted yesterday in his acquittal, after being two days before the jury. He was ably defended by Messrs. Thomas M. Scott, Benj. T. Gunter, John Neely and Hamilton S. Neale, and acquitted on the plea of self-defense. The trial excited great interest in Northampton county.

The Forcible Readjusters held a meeting in Richmond on Monday evening last, and agreed to call a readjuster's State convention, February 18th. An address will be issued at once giving reasons therefore, which will be based on opposition to any increase in the present rate of taxation.

Forty dead rabbits were found at the bottom of an old well, covered at the top with rails, in Berks county, one morning lately.

William Watson is on trial at York, Pa., for the murder of Erastus King. Both are youths, and the killing grew out of a difficulty about a balloon.

It has been discovered that Thomas Camm, a tramp, who was admitted into the Bedford county almshouse with frozen feet the other day, has $5,000 on deposit in a Hollidaysburg bank.

Four tramps entered the house of Daniel Miller and wife, in East Buffalo township, Union county, last Tuesday night, bound and gagged the couple and ransacked every room, without however, securing anything of value.

In Carlisle, last week, some cruel person induced a lad named Masonheiner to apply his tongue to a fire plug, where it froze in an instant, and held him until a gentleman came and applied warm water. The little fellow's tongue was painfully injured, chunks of it having adhered to the plug.

A convention of Northern settlers in the South was held at Charlotte, N. C., yesterday, and adopted resolutions setting forth the advantages of the South to persons seeking homes, and declaring that in that section the laws are enforced and Northern men are welcomed.

The Cheyenne Indian prisoners who got away from Camp Robinson, Neb., a few days ago, and were brought to a stand by the troops on Sunday night, held their positon, though shelled with a 12-pound Napoleon, until Monday night, and in the morning the troops found to their dismay that they had escaped. The troops returned to camp for supplies in order to resume the chase.

Machinery Hall, on the centennial exhibition grounds, Philadelphia, is to be sold at auction February 8. There is a large number of exhibits in the building, and unless removed they will also be sold. The original cost of the building, exclusive of boiler house, etc., was $634,867.

John Edward, sentenced to be hanged at Smithfield, N. C., for the murder of Kader Ballard, was reprieved at the last moment. The prisoner is an old man about sixty years of age. He and Ballard had some words about the sale of some land; in the controversy Edwards picked up a double-barreled shotgun and killed Ballard. The only witness to the murder was a six-year old daughter of the victim, on whose evidence the accused was convicted.

The blasting fuse factory of Toy, Bickford & Co., at Simsbury, Conn., was blown up Thursday, and Lizzie Wall, aged 20; Ann Wall, aged 17, and Nellie McNulty, aged 17, were killed. Mrs. Alexander Kerr and Peter Dolan were slightly injured. The accident was caused by the friction of the machinery. Loss about $10,000.

An Indianapolis, Ind., dispatch says State Geologist Cox has sent to Fountain county to procure for the State museum the meteoric stone which is reported as having fallen near Newton Tuesday night, killing a farmer named Leonidas Glover while asleep in his bed, coming through the rool, penetrating the bedding and floor. The stone is said to be of twenty pounds weight and pyramidal in shape.

Twenty-four students from Princeton College were arrested, in Trenton, N. J. about midnight Saturday night for disorderly conduct in the streets. They arrived in two large sleighs Saturday evening, and by their noise and hilarious conduct greatly disturbed the peace in driving from street to street. The police finally mustered in force, and surrounding the sleighs captured the occupants. They were each fined $3 80 and discharged. The scence at the police office was amusing and exciting.

Mrs. Pennypacker was thrown from a sleigh at Trappe, Pa., kicked in the temple by the runaway horse and instantly killed.

Dr. E. C. Robinson, member of the House of Delegates from Norfolk, died in Richmond suddenly on Saturday night about 11 oclock, of apoplexy. He was found laying on the side walk in a senseless condition a few steps from where he boarded. He was carried to his room, but died shortly afterwards.

Nicholas Jacoby, who was shot in Pittsburg, Pa., early Thursday morning his wife's home, died Sunday. He stated before death that Frank Small, a former lover of his wife, was the murderer. Small is under arrest.

John S. Lacy, of New Kent county, Va., was murdered Friday night, near Tunstall's Station, on the Richmond and York River railroad. A boy was arrested, who confessed that the deed was done by two negroes, who threatened him with death if he betrayed them.—The negroes were arrested, and confessed that they murdered Mr. Lacy for his money. They mashed the skull of their victim asd nearly severed the head from the trunk. An unsuccessful attempt was made to lynch them. A more successful effort is anticipated.

The Rappahannock presents a very unusual spectacle. The ice is gorged about sixteen miles below Fredericksburg and extends to the head of tidewater. It rests on the bed of the river in many places, and the prediction by many is, unless a freshet comes, that the blockade will not be raised for several months.

Convention of Re-adjusters

THE OFFICIAL CALL.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF VA.

The following is the official call ordered by the Conference of Re-Adjusters, held in the Hall of the House of Delegates, January 16th, 1879, which the officers were directed to sign and all the journals in the State requested to copy:

TO THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA.

The Convention which assembled in Richmond on the 8th day of August, 1877, adopted a platform that declared in favor of a readjustment of obligations of the Commonwealth "which should bring the annual interest upon our entire indebtedness within the revenues of the State derived from the present rate of taxation, and do equal justice to all classes of the public creditors," and which urged that, "in the selection of members of the Legislature, the people should elect their representatives with a view to their ability to deal with the difficulties presented by the financial condition of the Commonwealth," it being the manifest spirit and intent of that convention, to remit the whole question of the debt to the people, to be dealt with by them in the selection of representatives to the General Assembly, and by that branch of the State government to be treated and disposed of definitely. In conformity wherewith the Re-Adjusters of the General Assembly, at the last session diligently devoted their time and earnest thought to the framing and perfection of such measures as would execute their understanding of the popular will in that respect, defining, and for the first time, the amount and condition of public debt, and appropriating to its discharge the maximum amount possible to be appropriated from the income of the State under the existing rate of taxation, when every possible reform and reduction in the expenses of administration compatible with necessary efficiency, should have been instituted. The result was, the passage of a bill known as the Barbour bill, wherein it is declared, as we now reiterate, that the condition of the people of Commonwealth is such as to render an increase of the rate of taxation upon property impracticable; and the General Assembly conceding that its power to tax the property or person of the citizen must at all times be confined within the reasonable limits prescribed by what, in the judgment of the General Assembly is the ability of the citizen to pay, without ruinous damage to his property and business; and that the present rate of taxation, to-wit: fifty cents on every hundred dollars of assessed value of property, is the utmost limit to which the General Assembly should proceed in levying taxes; that the revenues of the Commonwealth, with the present rate of taxation (which is the highest that should be imposed) will not enable the Government to maintain its governmental organization by paying the necessary expenses incident thereto, under the most rigid system of economy and to discharge its obligations to the system of free schools ordained by the fundamental law of the Commonwealth and to pay the present rate of interest on the amount claimed as the principal of the public debt; and that the preservation of the State Government is absolutely necessary, not only for the protection of the person and property of the citizen, but for the preservation of the rights of the creditor of the Commonwealth.

In conformity with such declaration, and in the belief that the authority to levy taxes and control the collection and disbursement of revenues is an inalienable attribute of the sovereignty of the Commonwealth, which the General Assembly must and can exercise, but is powerless to alienate, provision was made—first, for the maintenance of the State Government; second, for the support of the public free schools, leaving the balance of the net income, from all sources, as the utmost the State is able to pay upon the public debt. The will of the people as thus expressed, was defeated by the exercise of the veto power by the Governor. Adhering, nevertheless to these principles, to the views expressed as to the ability of the people to endure a higher rate of taxation than fifty cents on the one hundred dollars of property and with an earnest desire for the earliest adjustment of the public debt, in conformity with your views, and satisfied as we are that the people, in their sovereign capacity, must take measures to enforce them, will, in this respect, and in view of the fact that they are now confronted by an organized party openly proclaimed, whose purpose, so far as declared, is to effect the election of members to the next General Assembly whose qualifications shall be "courage, talent and character" to vote whatever increase, however excessive, of your taxes may be necessary to pay the public debt in full; to cut down the appropriations to your free schools by the arbitrary destruction of the funds dedicated to them by the Constitution, and to raise among themselves whatever money may be necessary to conduct their crusade against the people.

It is believed to be our duty to advise, as we do earnestly advise, those of you who favor a restoration to the State Government of its inalienable control of the revenue of the State; who favor the appropriation (with firm and unvarying fidelity) for public free school purposes of the fund so dedicated by the Constitution; and who favor re-adjustment of the public debut, upon the principles and within the limits prescribed by the Barbour bill, which has been herein set fourth, to appoint delegate, by county, districts and ward meetings, as you may see fit, to attend a convention of Re-Adjusters, to be held in the city of Richmond, on Tuesday, the 25th day of February, 1879, that you may for yourselves give direct expression to your views in this respect, and take such measures as may seem to you proper to protect your impelled rights and interests, as citizens and tax-payers of the Commonwealth.

A. FULKERSON, *Chairman.*
J. H. ROBINSON, *Secretary.*

THE NEXT SENATE.—In the Forty-sixth Congress the republican side of the Senate will be mentally and morally, as well as numerically, weaker than it has been for a score of years, while the democratic side will be stronger in the same proportion than it has been since the day when the democracy fell into the arms of secession. Thurman, Bayard, Wallace, Kerman, Pendleton, Voorhees, McDonald, Hampton, Hill, Gordon, Vance, will find only an Edmunds as the peer of any of them in the heavy artillery of debate, and Blaine about the only foeman fit to cope with them in the use of the lighter and keener weapons of porliamentary warfare.—*Philadelphia Times.*

HORRIBLE DOUBLE MURDER IN TENNESSEE.—NASHVILLE, TENN., Jan. 15.—A horrible double murder was committed at Bell's Bend, on the Cumberland river twelve miles from Nashville, last night. The crime was not discovered until 8 o'clock this morning, when the corpses of John Whittenmeyer and his wife were found side by side in bed. They had been terribly beaten and disfigured by a billet of wood. Between the dead bodies were found an infant and a child, about two years old, who were crooning and playing, witless of their tragical surroundings. A negro named Knox Martin is suspected of having committed the crime. He had had a misunderstanding with Whittenmeyer about pay for a day's work. He is still at large.

The Cheyenne Fugitives—A Conference with Red Cloud.

FORT ROBINSON, NEB., Jan. 18.—A conference was held here between Red Cloud and Lieut. Schuyler, of Gen. Crook's staff, on the propriety of Lieut. Dodd going to Red Cloud's new location to enlist fifteent Sioux warriors to assist in recapturing the little band of Cheyennes now corraled at Crow Ridge, 30 miles distant. The chief, in a very grave tone of voice and without raising his eyes from the ground, said: 'My people are sad at heart since their brethren were killed here moons ago. They are very angry with the whites, and I am nearly certain will not assist them.' Lieut. Schuyler, in as few words as possible, gave him an account of the Cheyenne outbreak, how the Cheyennes fired upon the soldiers, in fleeing from their prison room, killing them, and said in trying to punish the Cheyenne bucks the squaws were accidentally killed. Lieut. Schuyler finally got the old chief to say: "Young chief (Lieut. Dodd) can go to my camp and tell my son-in-law, Young-man-afraid-of his-horse, that it is my wish that he would try to get some of my warriors to help the government in capturing the Cheyennes." Lieut. Dodd, who is well known to Red Cloud's braves, started immediately for Pine Ridge agency on his mission, with what success we will soon learn. Red Cloud requested that all the women and children, now widows and orphans, held as prisoners, being related to the Ogallalas, be turned over to them as their protectors. The request was telegraphed to Washington, and the Secretaries of the Interior and War have agreed to grant the request. It is believed this action will have a beneficial effect.

The Cheyenne fugitives caught a party of five soldiers scouting too near them during their recent movements and discharged a volley at the squad, killing private Barber, of company H, third cavalry, and capturing his arms and ammunition.

A sensation has been created in Evansville, Ind., by the failure of Hon. Willard Carpenter, for forty years one of the wealthiest and most influential men in that region, his wealth being estimated at from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000. He owned an enormous amount of town and country real estate. Two years ago he endowed a free college, to be callep Willard College, with property worth $350,000 to $500,000. He was in business with Jonathan J. Merritt, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Merritt's heirs brought suit for $50,000, and Mr. Carpenter testified that he was not worth $300. He is nearly eighty years old.

The Richmond *Whig* says a philosopher attached to one of the Lynchburg journals (the *News*, we believe) has been accumulating statistics tending to show what percentage of the population is composed of persons who were born in saw-mills and in other like airy structures. He makes this percentage very high indeed—basing his deductions upon the number of visitors to his office who leave the door open either in coming or going, or in both instances. The inference in every case of leaving the door open in cold weather is that the visitor was ushered into existence to the lulaby of the saw, and in a house whose sides are wholly unclosed against the weather.

Chas. S. Douglas, formerly cashier of the Troy (N. Y.) Bank, but who has resided at New Haven, Conn., for two years, was found dead in a bath-tub Monday night. His eyes were cut out by surgeons some time ago and the loss of sight depressed him, and it is supposed he committed suicide.

At Brecon Mills, Ont., Tuesday a Miss Walker, dropped dead. Edward Cousins, her betrothed, hearing of it, cut his throat, and Miss Walker's mother, on seeing her daughter's corpse, also fell dead.

Of 460 liquor dealers indicted at Troy, N. Y., for violation of law, 138 pleaded guilty, and their fines aggregated $1,897.

TORONTO, Jan. 20.—Reports from all sections of Ontario indicate that this has been the coldest day of the season. The thermometer has ranged from zero to 32 degrees below.

New Advertisements.

ATTENTION

Anderson Guards you are here by notified to appear in full dress uniform at Court House square for the regular law parade on Saturday the 1st day of February at 3 o'clock P. M.

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Jan. 22—tf.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT.

In the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Shenandoah, January 20th 1879; IN VACATION.

Isaac Burner - - - - - - Compltt,

AGAINST

Thomas Burwell Executor of Abraham Spitler dec'd and in his own right - - - Defts.

IN CHANCERY.

The object of this suit is to enforce the specific performance of a contract for the sale of real estate from Isaac Burner to Thomas Burwell, lying in Powell's Fort, Shenandoah county, in discharge of a release of certain judgments of Abraham Spitler dec'd against said Burner, said Burwell being an Executor of said Spitler and entitled to said judgements in his own right in the settlement and division of the estate of said Spitler.

It appearing by affidavit filed that the defendant Thomas Burwell is not an inhabitant of this State—It is ordered, That the said defendant do appear here within one month after due publication hereof and do what is necessary to protect his interest; that a copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed in Woodstock, once a week for four successive weeks, and a copy posted at the front door of the Court House of said county, on the first day of the next County Court.

Geo. W. Miley, c. c. c. s. c.
A Copy Teste
Geo. W. Miley, c. c. c. s. c.
Jan. 22—4w. W. & W. p. q.

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COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Woodstock, Va. Jan. 16th 1879.

To F. E. Rice and all other lien creditors of J. A. Hottel compltn. and Jacob A. Hottel, Geo. W. Miley, trustee, Geo. A. Happ, and same Ex'r of G. B. Samuels, dec'd, Obed Funk, Luther Horn, Jacob Spigle, Hy. B. Burner and same Ex'r of Daniel Burner, dec'd, Geo. W. Windle, Jno. W. Reser and Isaac Marshall Defts.

You are hereby notified that I have fixed upon the 19th day of Feb. next, between the hours of 6 o'clock, A. M, and 6 o'clock, P. M. if fair, if not, on the next fair day thereafter (Sunday excepted) to take and settle, at my office, 1 the accounts of all liens according to the priorities against the real estate of Jacob A. Hottel, prior to the D. T. executed by said Hottel to Geo. W. Miley trustee. 2d. All liens upon the same subsequent to said deed of trust, 3d an account of the debts secured in said deed of trust, 4th The liabilities of the sureties of said J. A. Hottel in his sheriffalty bond, taking into consideration Sundry bills of sale given by said Hottel for the benefit of his sureties and 5th any other matter deemed pertinent by the comr. or that any other party may desire as required to be taken by the decree of Shenandoah Circuit Court rendered on the 23d day of Dec. 1878 in a suit in chancery depending in said court between F. E. Rice &c compltn. and Jacob A. Hottel &c. Defts. and if from any cause the taking of said accounts shall not be commenced, or having been commenced should not be completed on that day, the taking of the same will be adjourned from day to day, or from place to place, until the same are taken and completed.

Given under my hand as Commissioner in chancery of the said court, at my office in said county the day and year first aforesaid.

P. W. MAGRUDER.
E E S & Wm. & Bro p q Jan. 15—4w.

COMMISSIONERS OFFICE,
Woodstock, Va., January 16th 1879.

To Wm. H. Rice shff. admr. of Lewis Nesselrodt dec'd compltn. and same, shff. admr. of Samuel F. Dellinger dec'd Susannah Dellinger, Mary E. Dellinger, Aquilla Dellinger, Job Dellinger, Lewis Dellinger, Sarah C. Dellinger, and Julia A. M. Dellinger Defts. the creditors of Samuel Dellinger dec'd and all others concerned.

You are hereby notified that I have fixed upon the 18th day of Feby. next between the hours of 6 o'clock, A. M. and 6 o'clock, P. M. if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter (Sunday excepted) to take and settle, at my office, 1st the accounts of all debts against the estate of S. F. Dellinger dec'd together with the legacy charged by will of Lewis Nesselrodt dec'd on the land of Susannah Dellinger, 2d An account of Wm. H. Rice, shff. admr. of S. F. Dellinger dec'd. 3d An account of actual and annual value of the real estate of which S. F. Dellinger died seized and possessed, and of Susannah Dellinger, 4th Any other matter deemed pertinent by the comr. or that any party may require as required to be taken by the decree of Shenandoah Circuit Court rendered on the 5th day of Dec. 1878 in a suit in chancery depending in said court between Lewis Nesselrodt's admr. compltn. and S. F. Dellinger admr. &c. Defts. and if from any cause the taking of said accounts shall not be commenced, or having been commenced should not be completed on that day, the taking of the same will be adjourned from day to day, or from place to place, until the same are taken and completed.

Given under my hand as Commissioner in chancery of the said court, at my office in said county the day and year first aforesaid.

Jan. 15—4w E. E. S. p. q. P. W. MAGRUDER.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Woodstock, Va. Jan. 16, 1879.

To Wm. G. Stickley &c. C. mplts. and Chas. E. Rice, Jacob W. Rice F. E. Rice and David E Fisher sureties for M. H. Kaughman one of admrs, of David Fisher, dec'd.

You are hereby notified that I have fixed upon the 20th day of Feb. next, between the hours of 6 o'clock, A. M, and 6 o'clock, P. M. if fair, if not, on the next fair day thereafter, (Sunday excepted) to take and settle, at my office, 1 the accounts of all liens including the complts. against the defendants and classify them according to their priorities, 2 an account of the actual and annual value of the real estate of the Defts. and 3d any other matter deemed pertinent by the comr. or that either party may require, as required to be taken by the decree of Shenandoah Circuit Court rendered on the 11th day of Dec 1878 in a suit in chancery depending in said court between Wm. D. Stickley &c. compltn. and Chas. E. Rice, &c. Defts. and if from any cause the taking of said accounts shall not be commenced, or having been commenced should not be completed on that day, the taking of the same will be adjourned from day to day, or from place to place, until the same are taken and completed.

Given under my hand as Commissioner in chancery of the said court, at my office in said county the day and year first aforesaid.

P. W. MAGRUDER,
E. E. S. & W. & W. p. q Jan 13—4w.

SMOKE
BLACKWELL'S
DURHAM
TOBACCO

BIG GIANT CORN MILL.

"EVERY FARMER HIS OWN MILLER."

The only Mill that will grind Corn with the shuck on without extra expense. The only Mill grinding corn and cob successfully that will grind shelled corn fine enough for family use.

GRINDS TWICE AS FAST

as any other mill of same size and price.

Send for descriptive circular, full information, to the undersigned. Dealers in all kinds of Farming Implements.

Soliciting a share of the public patronage. We remain, very respectfully

GARBER & BARR.
Jan. 15—1yr. Timberville, Va.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Woodstock, Va. Jan. 16th 1879.

To Nicholas Sauer and Elizabeth his wife, compltn, and Wm. H. Rice sheriff comr. admr. of J. Ernst Benner dec'd. Rebecca Benner widow of the late Henry Benner dec'd, Henry Benner and Catharine his wife, Charles Wolfinger and Ellen his wife, David Benner, Daniel Fahrenauer and Martha his wife Defts and all others concerned.

You are hereby notified that I have fixed on Friday the 14th day of February next, between the hours of 6 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. to take and settle at my office, the accounts of admr. of J. Ernst Benner dec'd including the rents and profits derived from real estate of which said intestate died, seized and possessed. 2d the gross and annual value of the real estate of which said J. Ernst Benner dec'd died, seized and possessed, 3d whether or not Martha Fahrenauer wife of Charles Fahrenauer is still living and the woman to which the widow by law of said Benner dec'd will take the property, 4th an account of all outstanding debts and other matter deemed pertinent by the comr. or that any party to interest may require as required to be taken by the decree of Shenandoah Circuit Court rendered on the 7th day of December 1878 in a suit in chancery depending in said court between Nicholas Sauer and wife compltn. and Ernst Benner's admr. Defts, and if from any cause the taking of said accounts shall not be completed on that day, the taking of the same will be adjourned from day to day, or from place to place, until the same are taken and completed.

Given under my hand as Commissioner in chancery of the said court, at my office in said county the day and year first aforesaid.

E. B. NEWMAN
Jan. 15th.—4w. W. & W. p. q.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Woodstock, Va. January 14, 1879.

To James Rudy and wife Susannah and Fr. Hottle and Joseph Hottle admr's &c. Defts and all others concerned.

You are hereby notified that I have fixed upon Tuesday 18th, day of February next, between the hours of 6 o'clock, a. m. and 6 o'clock p. m. to take and settle at my office, the account of Henry and Elias Hottle admr's of Joseph Hottle dec'd, the manner of their disbursement and the debts generally of decedent's personal estate, 2d the amount and value actual and annual of the land of which Joseph Hottle died seized and possessed. 3d The loss on the shares of the children and heirs at law of Joseph Hottle dec'd on the real estate of which said decedent died seized and possessed, and whether or not the securities of any of the judgment debtors are entitled to relation to the right of the said infants, also to take an account of the outstanding debts and liabilities of Joseph Hottle dec'd and to report any other matter deemed pertinent or which any parties in interest may require as required to be taken by the decree of Shenandoah Circuit Court rendered on the 7th day of December 1878 in a suit in chancery depending in said court between S. C. Campbell ass'n of A. J. Fadley compltn and Henry Huddle's exr's &c. Defts and if from any cause the taking of said accounts shall not be commenced, or having been commenced should not be completed on that day, the taking of the same will be adjourned from day to day, or from place to place, until the same are taken and completed.

Given under my hand as Commissioner in chancery of the said court, at my office in said county the day and year first aforesaid.

Jan. 15—4w. E. D. NEWMAN

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Woodstock, Va. January 16th 1879.

To Joseph Hottel and Charles L. Crim and all the lien creditors of Joseph Hottel.

You are hereby notified that I have fixed upon the 14th day of February next, to take and settle at my office, the accounts, 1st of the real estate of Joseph Hottel and its actual and annual value, 2d of the liens binding the same and classify them in the order of their priorities, and 3d any other matter deemed pertinent by me or that either party may require, as required to be taken by the decree of Shenandoah Circuit Court rendered on the 7th day of December 1878 in a suit in chancery depending in said court between Charles L. Crim and others compltn. and Joseph Hottel Deft and if from any cause the taking of said accounts shall not be commenced, or having been commenced should not be completed on that day, the taking of the same will be adjourned from day to day, or from place to place, until the same are taken and completed.

Given under my hand as Commissioner in chancery of the said court, at my office in said county the day and year first aforesaid.

E. B. NEWMAN
Wms & Bro p q Jan 15—4w

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Woodstock, Va. January 13, 1879.

To S. C. Campbell assig. A. J. Fadely compltn and Nathan Markle ex'r of Henry Huddle dec'd, William Huddle, John Huddle, Joseph Huddle of John and his wife Jane, Elias Hottle and Leonard Lindamood and wife defts, and all others concerned.

You