



WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA.
FRIDAY, JAN. 17, 1890.
CURRENT NEWS AND COMMENT.

An old and dying woman was refused admittance to her own son's house in New York, and died on the stairway where this being and his wife finally consented to let the shivering, delirious, old creature remain all night.

A horse weighing 1,100 pounds, owned by a man in Doyer, N. H., got hungry in the night, left his stall and climbed a long, steep and narrow stairs, into the hay loft, where he was found the next morning.

At Petersburg, on Friday last, Randall Watson, on his second trial for the murder of Joe Robinson at Belfield two years ago, was found guilty of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hanged on the 21st of next March.

Some scientifically inclined Port Haron (Mich.) boys fastened one end of a copper wire to an electric wire, and the other end to the tin cup at a public drinking fountain. The result was that some shocking drinks were hoisted in that day, and the police are now looking for the boys.

Dr. Theodor Pryor, the venerable father of Gen. Roger A. Pryor, and for more than fifty years pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Nottoway county, Va., celebrated his eighty-fifth birthday last Thursday. He is the oldest member of the General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church.

We publish in this issue the message of Gov. McKinney, which treats of the debt question, and gives a candid and fair statement of the condition of affairs in Virginia, from which it will be seen that it would be wise on the part of the creditors of the State to accept a settlement on the basis of the Riddleberger Bill.

A novelty is announced in the shape of a "recording and alarm" compass, which, it is declared, will greatly increase the safety of vessels. The apparatus is said to be composed of a binnacle and recording and alarm instruments connected by electric wires. The principal, in brief, is to sound an alarm whenever the course is not kept.

The Baltimore Sun of Tuesday, says that the grain elevator No. 3, at Canton, was destroyed by fire Monday night, with 500,000 bushels of wheat and corn and four empty Pennsylvania Railroad cars. The British steamship Sacrobosco was also destroyed. Three men were supposed to have been burned to death in the steamship. The whole loss will amount to about seven hundred thousand dollars.

By an act of the Georgia Legislature at its last session, January 19, the birthday of Gen. Robert E. Lee, was made a public holiday in that State. As the anniversary falls on Sunday this year, Monday will be observed. There will be public meetings in various cities of Georgia, with addresses and exercises appropriate to the occasion. The Confederate Veterans' Association of the State has invited all veterans of the Confederacy to participate in a general memorial meeting to be held in the State Capitol on Monday, January 20th.

A touching incident is reported by a New York paper. A lady in deep distress was trying, with four cents, to buy a five cent ticket on one of the elevated railways. With tears in her eyes she pleaded with the stony hearted agent. The four cents was all the money she had, and she promised faithfully to repay him if he would trust her for the one cent lacking. He coldly refused, and she was about to turn away when a noble, generous reporter, deeply moved by her misery, rushed forward impulsively, and gave her a cent. Heroic soul! Deathless benefactor! He gave her a whole cent!

The farmers of the neighborhood of Hiawatha, Kan., are burning corn for fuel, finding it cheaper than coal. Corn is sold on the farm for 20 cents per bushel, while the average price of coal delivered at the farm ranges from 21 and 23 cents per bushel. The Farmer's Alliance brought the attention of the farmers to the relative prices of the two commodities, and advised that half the corn crop be used as fuel, thus advancing the price of the other half and saving money in their fuel bills. The farmers have begun to act on this advice.

Written and Compiled for the HERALD.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13.—The House of Representatives mourns for its father. Judge Kelly for thirty years a Representative from Pennsylvania, has gone to his last rest. Funeral services were held in the hall of the House on Saturday, after which the body was forwarded to his late home for interment. Judge Kelly will be sadly missed, and his place extremely difficult to fill. The title of "father of the House" now belongs to ex-Speaker Randall, who is still confined to his residence by illness.

The Senate Committee on the World's Fair has heard everything that the champions of the several cities had to say for their favorites, but what effect, if any, the learned arguments had on the Senators is not apparent to the naked eye. It is generally believed that the matter will be at once pushed to a final issue in both House and Senate. One thing can truly be said of the struggle for the location. It has made no bad blood, and wherever Congress may decide upon holding the Fair everybody is to pitch right in and make it a grand success—something worthy of America.

Secretaries Windom and Tracy, both favor the transfer of the Revenue marine service from the Treasury to the Navy department. This makes it almost certain that the bill providing for the transfer, now before Congress, will become a law. It has been defeated in previous Congresses by the opposition of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Senator Quay and Adjutant-General Hastings of Pennsylvania were visiting several of the departments here together on Saturday. That does not look much like the General was to be an anti-Quay candidate for the gubernatorial nomination in his State.

The Vice President put a quietus on the silly story of his not being on good terms with the President by giving an elaborate dinner to the President and Mrs. Harrison a few days ago.

No stock is taken here in the rumor of Democratic defections in the Ohio legislature. Brice has paid for the goods and it is generally believed they will be delivered according to contract.

Speaker Reed said this morning that he thought the new Rules would be reported to the House sometime this week, unless there should be some unexpected cause for further delay.

Ex-Senator Kellogg, like most Southerners, regards Senator Morgan's scheme of sending the negroes to Africa at Government expense as a very foolish one, and says the solution of the problem will have to be looked for in other directions.

The tariff hearings before the House committee on Ways and Means are expected to end this week. They have already included about every industry intended, but chairman McKinley says nobody shall be excluded, and hearings may be had on application until the bill is reported to the House.

Mr. Wanamaker seems to have the proper idea of the relations that should exist between a member of the cabinet and the people, as represented in the House of Representatives. He told the members of the House-committee on Postoffices and Post roads, who paid him a social visit, that he hoped they would call on him as often as they needed information on postal matters, and that there was nothing private in the business of his department.

The Senate committee on Territories will not report an omnibus bill. The majority is opposed to the admission of New Mexico, but will report separate bills admitting Idaho and Wyoming.

Mr. Gen. U. S. Grant is spending a few days with friends here. She is looking remarkably well, and says her health is excellent.

Representative Doolivar, of Iowa, says there is not the slightest doubt of Senator Allison's re-election.

In a few days a furnace will be put in operation at Chattanooga, Tenn., to manufacture steel by the open-hearth basic process. The Southern Iron Company, which will make the experiment, has bought every charcoal iron furnace in Tennessee—eight in number—besides one in Alabama, and the Roane Iron Works of Chattanooga. It will manufacture steel exclusively from Southern iron exclusively. They claim to have a perfect demonstration that this can be done and are supplied with abundant capital. Should they be successful, and of this, there is now no reasonable doubt, the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company will follow suit, and the South will become a great steel producing centre in the near future.

The President on Monday sent to the Senate the nomination of W. W. Johnson to be Postmaster at Baltimore.

GOV. MCKINNEY'S MESSAGE.
RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 11.—The message of Governor McKinney and the letter from the foreign bondholders touching the state debt were presented to the General Assembly, and after being read were referred to the finance committee of the two houses.

They read as follows:
To the General Assembly:

I have the honor to transmit to you a letter from Mr. John Lubbock, chairman of the council and committee of foreign bondholders in London, bearing date December 23rd, 1889, and addressed to the Governor of Virginia. The letter expresses the hope that the governor will take an early opportunity to bring to the notice of the legislature the earnest desire of the bondholders to put an end to the protracted contest between them and the state, and alleges that the points in divergence upon which the negotiations in 1887 failed are not so great as to preclude a hope that the question at issue may be adjusted, &c.

The communication expressed the desire that in order to preclude the possibility of a similar miscarriage to that of 1887, before formal negotiations are reopened, a preliminary understanding shall be arrived at as to the general principles that should govern such deliberations. It suggests that accredited representatives of the state to carry out and conclude matters at issue be sent to London, but it should not be deemed practicable to meet this suggestion then the council and committee of the foreign bondholders would be prepared to send a commission to Richmond, Va., with full power to conclude an equitable compromise.

Mr. Lubbock assures us, in the meantime, of a sincere desire on the part of the council and committee to co-operate in bringing about an early and equitable adjustment, which may afford a permanent settlement acceptable to all parties. He says that we may with perfect confidence rely that any agreement made by the state with the council and committee would be a permanent settlement so far as the bondholders are concerned.

I deem it proper to say to the general assembly that I would be greatly gratified if the question of the public debt of Virginia could be settled in such a manner as to satisfy all parties and retire from the courts, from the legislative halls and from the politics of the state. From my knowledge of the financial condition of the people of Virginia and the action they have heretofore taken upon this subject it is clear to me that we are not able to offer to our bondholders a more liberal settlement than that embodied in the settlement known as the Riddleberger bill, and that any considerable departure from the provisions of that bill would be contrary to the expressed will of the people and to the pledges made to them by the party in power.

I see no good reason why we should send a commission to the city of London to confer with the bondholders. We have offered them under the Riddleberger bill terms as liberal as the financial condition of the state will allow; that bill has been approved repeatedly by each political party in this state, in its conventions, and ratified by the people at the polls.

The annual expenses of the state government are now larger than at the time of the passage of that bill, having been made so by the increased annual appropriations to the insane asylums, rendered necessary by the distressing increase of insanity, by the increased criminal expenses, caused by the adoption of a pension law to afford some little relief to the disabled soldiers and to the widows of those who lost their lives in the late war; by the appropriations to the Female Normal school at Farmville, the Colored Normal school at Petersburg, the free school in connection with William and Mary college, and the Soldiers' Home, since then; and whilst our annual expenses have increased materially. The decision of the Supreme court in regard to licenses required of sample merchants cut off some \$75,000 annually, and the sum derived from merchants' licenses has largely diminished, the turning interest having been depressed for several years, consequently diminishing the volume of business done by the merchants by which their licenses are regulated. We are not, therefore, in as favorable condition now as then to offer more liberal terms to our creditors, and if all the bondholders were to accept its provisions it would necessitate an increase in the rate of taxation, unless assessments this year show a considerable increase in the value of taxable property, or unless we find new subjects of taxation.

I would advise that we stand by the Riddleberger bill and amendments. But if the bondholders propose different terms not materially increasing the principal or interest ascertained by that bill, then it would be well to require an insensible condition of considering any such proposition, that it should embrace a bona fide tender of so large a proportion of the consols and ten forty bonds as to guarantee the settlement of the whole debt if it should be accepted. I beg to leave to the general assembly for such action as its wisdom and discretion may dictate.

P. W. MCKINNEY, Governor.

THE BONDHOLDERS' LETTER.
The following is the full text of the letter referred to, which was also read:

COUNCIL OF FOREIGN BONDHOLDERS,
17 MONAGUE STREET,
LONDON, E. C., Dec. 23, 1889.

Sir.—On behalf of the council for foreign bondholders, and of the English committee of Virginia bondholders acting with them, I beg to offer the congratulations of the council and committee to your

excellency on your accession to the highest office in the state of Virginia, and in doing so I venture to bring to your excellency's attention the long-pending question of the Virginia state debt, which, no doubt, has already been a matter of your careful and anxious consideration, and which, I trust, under your excellency's auspices, may be brought to a conclusion satisfactory alike to the state and the bondholders.

I venture to think that the question is one of the most important matters which can affect the prosperity of the state of Virginia, and that a permanent and satisfactory settlement of it would render your excellency's term of office notable in the annals of the Commonwealth.

The council and committee trust that your excellency will take an early opportunity of bringing under the notice of the state legislature their earnest desire to put an end to the protracted contest which has proved so detrimental to the interests of the people of Virginia, as well as to those of the bondholders.

The points in divergence on which the negotiations in 1887 failed are not so great as to preclude, as the council ventures to hope, the adjustment of the question at issue, especially bearing in view the increase of available revenue.

Bearing in mind however, that failure, your excellency will agree it is highly desirable in order to preclude the possibility of a similar miscarriage, that before a formal negotiation is reopened, either here or in Virginia, a preliminary understanding should be arrived at as to the general principles which should govern the negotiation.

Such an accord would simply and facilitate the task and tend largely to a successful issue.

The council and committee are most desirous of giving to any suggestions of your excellency the best possible consideration, with every wish to meet your views on all points in which it is possible to do so, due regard being had to the necessities of the case, and the knowledge which they possess as to the kind of arrangement which the bondholders would alone accept.

If we could arrive in some way at a preliminary accord on the general basis of an arrangement I would then suggest that your excellency should accredit representatives of the state to carry out and conclude negotiations in London.

This, I venture to think, would be the preferable course and one most likely to lead to a definite settlement, but if you could not see your way to meet this suggestion the council and committee would be prepared to send a commission to Richmond with full power to conclude an equitable compromise.

In the meantime I can assure your excellency of the sincere desire of the council and committee to co-operate in bringing about an early and equitable arrangement which may afford a permanent settlement acceptable to both parties.

For the past seventeen years the council have been instrumental in the settlement of debts of numerous states in various parts of the world, and in no single instance have they failed to carry out, with complete success, any arrangement which they have negotiated, and have placed before the bondholders with weight of recommendation for its adoption.

The council are in direct communication with the bondholders and their representatives, and they are in a position to speak with authority as to the kind of arrangement which the bondholders would accept and what they would refuse.

Your excellency may, therefore, with perfect confidence rely that any arrangement made by the state with the council and committee will be a permanent settlement as far as bondholders are concerned, and that there would be no chance of its failure for want of ratification by the bondholders of the action taken by the council and committee on their behalf.

I have the honor to be, sir, your excellency's most obedient servant,
JOHN LUBBOCK, Chairman.

His Excellency the Hon. P. W. McKinney, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Two Hundred Killed.
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—The following particulars of the theater collapse in Haunting, China, reported by telegraph from Shanghai December 3, were received by the steamer which arrived today. The accident occurred on October 13. The temple where the performance was being held stands on a high terrace in the middle of the town. A hill was once there, but it had all been cut away except a portion on which the temple stands.

During the performance the entire wall gave, either from being defective, or from the great pressure above, and whole gathering of men, women and children were hurled to street below. Groans and shrieks rent the air. The people who had first fallen, some of whom had escaped with only bruises, were killed outright a moment later by their comrades, falling upon them. Many died of suffocation.

At the time, the immense blocks of stone and concrete from the broken wall fell with deadly force, broken were broken open, bodies crushed, arms and legs broken, and in a number of cases severed from the body. A total of 200 dead bodies had been taken from the ruins, and it is thought that the list of the dead might number 250.

A TERRORIFIC STORM SWEEPS THROUGH THE CITY AND SUBURBS.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 12.—About 4:30 o'clock this afternoon a cyclone struck the southwestern section of the city and swept on through to the northern limit, making a path-way nearly a quarter of a mile wide, and leaving death and desolation in its tracks. There was scarcely any warning of the fact that the sky had been overcast for several hours before the full force of the wind was felt, and it was all over in an incredibly brief period of time, those residing in and near the path of the cyclone scarcely realizing what had happened until it was all over.

In addition to dozens of dwellings and stores in the southern, central, and northern sections of the city, more or less wreck, the following big buildings were damaged: The Anchor mills, Goodwin candle factory, Pullman shops, Van Brock's furniture factory, Kingsland & Ferguson farm implement works, Missouri Pacific hospital, Hodge School, German Evangelical Church, Second Presbyterian Church, and others to be heard from.

Three fatalities are reported, but the names of the victims have not yet been ascertained. They comprise an entire family, mother, and child, residing on Mount Street, near Ninth, and they came to their deaths by the falling of a building on their dwelling. The losses on property are roughly estimated at \$100,000, but will likely prove more. The Harmony Club, a Jewish organization, suffered a loss of 3,000 on their club house, on the corner of Olive and 18th streets.

The cyclone entered the city in its full force at Twenty-third street and Chouteau avenue, passing northeast until it reached Seventeenth and Olive streets, where it swerved, taking a direct easterly course to Fourteenth and then again turned to the northeast, leaving the city and striking the river just north of Tyler street.

The only announcement of the approach and progress of the storm was a dull, sullen roar, quickly followed by a torrent of rain which in turn was succeeded by sleet, and before the victims could realize what had happened, the storm had swept by and on. Trees were torn up by the roots and broken off, telegraph poles swept down as though mere sticks, while the roof of buildings were lifted from their moorings like feathers. Mrs. Chas. Miller, who resides with her husband at Twentieth and Eugenia streets, was sitting in the rocking chair with her babe in her arms, when the roof was lifted from her house. She rushed to the window and just then the wall gave way and Mrs. Miller and her babe were buried beneath the debris. The babe miraculously escaped without a scratch, but the mother was badly hurt and may not recover. Mr. Miller was in another part of the house and escaped unhurt.

This is but one of dozens of incidents of the terrible storm. All sorts of reports are now coming in. A telephone message from Venice, Ill., says the storm was very disastrous there, and that several lives were lost. It is just reported that a number of passenger cars were blown from the track in the upper part of Mill Creek Valley, the western outlet of the Union depot yards.

A messenger just arrived from the east side of the river, says that the storm in St. Clair county, Ill., was unusually severe, and that the cry of "Good Lord, save us!" was heard frequently outside of the church walls. Brooklyn, a village of about 500 people, seems to have suffered most, as the damage at East St. Louis and at Venice was largely confined to railroad property and small dwellings and telegraph and telephone poles. Brooklyn is about three miles north of East St. Louis. Its population is largely composed of colored people. At 8 p. m. it was reported in East St. Louis that the little village had been swept off the face of the earth. It proves not quite so bad as that, though bad enough, and though several were injured, no lives were lost. A number of dwellings are in ruins. The Baptist Church is entirely demolished and the M. E. Church, a frame building, unroofed and turned clear around on its foundations.

St. Louis, J. N. 13.—Dispatches from different portions of Kansas report a blizzard in that State. At Wichita ten inches of snow fell, and for a hundred miles west the storm raged with fury, and the whole country is covered with snow to the depth of a foot or more. Railroad trains are stuck at several places, and traffic is practically suspended. Intense suffering is reported in the destitute districts in several of the western counties. There are forty or more cars of provisions at the town of Liberal, en route to the sufferers, but that is 50 to 60 miles away from the starving people, and nobody is willing to take the chances of freezing. The temperature is not very low yet, but the mercury is falling and severe cold is apprehended.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 13.—Dispatches this morning from points in Kansas and Missouri state that the storm has ceased. No human lives were lost in the blizzard so far as reported, nor was any live stock frozen to death. This morning the weather has moderated.

BUZZARD STRICKEN NORTHWEST.
ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 14.—Severe weather is reported generally throughout the Northwest. A blizzard is raging at Beardley, Minn., the drifts being piled 20 feet high. A piercing north wind, accompanies the storm. Trains and wagon traffic is at a standstill. The first great storm of the season has struck Grand Rapids, extending all over the Upper Mississippi region. At New Salem, the very air was darkened by falling snow, and pedestrians could not see their hands before them. At Wahasha thirteen inches of snow has fallen. The highways are seriously blocked, and trains are behind time. From Neche, N. D., comes an account of a veritable blizzard, rendering all travel impossible through the heavy drifts.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County.
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, Ohio, and State aforesaid firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.
Saw to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1889.

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75 cents.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 10.—Mr. Taylor, of Norfolk, introduced a bill in the House of Delegates today to incorporate the Industrial Institution for the Reformation of Delinquent and Wayward Boys at Hampton.

The Senate passed a bill incorporating the Guard Camp of Confederate Veterans, department of Virginia. This organization is composed of representatives from the camps of the State.

Mr. Turner in the Senate and Mr. Lawler in the House introduced bills to incorporate the Norfolk Belt Railroad Company, which proposes to build a road from a point on the Norfolk & Carolina Road, near Suffolk, to Norfolk.

House bill removing the political disabilities of T. Spicer Gurlett, of Lancaster, and Overton Howard and P. B. Shield, of Richmond, and E. W. Early, of Albemarle was passed by the Senate.

Mr. Arnold, of Bedford, introduced a bill in the House today to amend the code in relation to obstructing roads and streets by railroad trains as to provide that it shall not be lawful to stand a locomotive longer than two minutes within 200 feet of a street or road crossing, except the locomotive of passenger trains while receiving and discharging passengers.

The bill to prevent the sale of unwholesome meats in this State was passed by the House. This is a step in the direction of keeping Chicago and other foreign butchered beef out of the Virginia markets.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 13.—Mr. Joyner, of Richmond, today introduced a bill in the House allowing the Richmond & Manchester Street Railway to acquire control and operate the properties of the Richmond & Electric Street Railway and the electric plant. The scheme is understood to be to consolidate and unify the horse car, electric company and the electric light company. The bill names as incorporators of the company as proposed to be organized, Joseph Bryant, W. R. Trigg, of Richmond, D. H. Houghtaling, John P. Mann and G. E. Fisher, of New York.

Mr. Hume, of Alexandria, introduced a bill in the House today to incorporate the Georgetown & Falls Church Railroad Company. The capital stock of the company is fixed at not less than \$300,000 or more than \$1,000,000. The company is empowered to construct and operate by steam, electric, horse or other power, a railway from a point on the aqueduct or bridge in the District of Columbia, thence through Alexandria and Fairfax counties to Falls Church.

The House today passed a joint resolution approving the sentiments expressed in Gov. McKinney's recent communication transmitting the letter of the chairman of the council of foreign bondholders. The resolution declares that while the Legislature would be glad to hear from the bondholders, the session is now half over, it says that any hope of settlement upon a basis materially different from the Riddleberger bill will be delusive.

A bill was presented in the Legislature today looking to the establishment of a State weather service, to co-operate with the United States Civil Service.

Public Roads in Virginia.
A committee of the State board of agriculture will report to the Virginia Legislature a bill for construction and maintenance of the public roads. It will provide for labor by convicts on the road, under survey and direction of State cadets of the Military Institute who may prefer to perform this service to the State for two years instead of teaching. The control of the improvement in each county will be vested in the board of supervisors. After the road has been constructed by the State a tax on every county on real and personal property will be levied to keep the roads in order. The bill also contains a provision that every citizen shall work five days on the road or pay \$1.50, which is at the rate of thirty cents a day. The Richmond State opposes this provision on the ground that "it would be a discrimination against the laboring man, thirty cents a day being altogether too low a rate." With this and several other provisions amended, the State says "the bill ought to become a law, and it ought to serve efficiently to provide good roads for our people—an improvement that will do more than any other force to diffuse production, to increase the value of land, and generally to promote the welfare of the people."

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A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

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Sold by Druggists, 75 cents.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Jan. 12.—The parishioners, and friends of Rev. E. C. Cowles, of Leeper, Cortland County, made him, the other night, a "donation party." Chief among the gifts was a purse well filled with greenbacks. On the night following the donation, at about midnight, the inmates of the parsonage were aroused from sleep by a banging at the front door. The parson, unsuspecting, opened the door. A big man, dressed in gray clothes, and with his face concealed by a mask, thrust the muzzle of a revolver close to the pastor's head and gruffly said: "Give me all the money you've got in the house, and be quick about it."

Amazed at this greeting, the pastor began to back away from the door and to parry with the robber. At this juncture Miss Cowles appeared upon the scene, clad in her night clothes armed with a poker which she had picked up as she came through the kitchen. She exclaimed to the robber: "I know you, and I'll see you hanged," at the same time rushing in between her father and the intruder and striking at the latter with the poker.

The burglar ran for all he was worth, and the proceeds of the donation party were saved.

PERISHING IN THE SNOW.
CHEYENNE, WY., Jan. 14.—Twelve to eighteen inches of snow have fallen in the western end of the Territory. The snow has crusted, and, with the freezing of the water, cattle, sheep and horses are perishing all over the range. An over yesterday received word from his ranch in that section that scarcely an animal that could not be fed would survive.

Horses have worn their hoofs to the quick trying to beat through the crusted snow. Cattle and sheep are helpless; game has been driven from the mountains, and antelope have been killed within the city limits of Evanston, while the stock has drifted to the railway. Saturday and Sunday were intensely cold, and two men were frozen to death.

Save Your Hair
By a timely use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. This preparation has no equal as a dressing. It keeps the scalp clean, cool, and healthy, and preserves the color, fullness, and beauty of the hair. It cures itching, itching, itching, and itching, and restores the hair to its natural color and growth. It is the only hair dressing that will cure itching, itching, itching, and itching, and restore the hair to its natural color and growth. It is the only hair dressing that will cure itching, itching, itching, and itching, and restore the hair to its natural color and growth.

SMITH'S BILE BEANS
Act on the Bile, Kidneys and Bowels, Cleansing the Blood of all Impurities; Clear the Complexion.
THE BEST REMEDY KNOWN
For Liver Complaint, Sour Stomach, Headaches, Fullness after Eating, Wind on the Bowels, Pains in the Back, Maluria, Chills and Fevers, Constipation, Foul Breath, Drowsiness, Blisters, Dropsical, Coated Tongue, &c. Will positively
Cure Bilious Attacks.
Use the SMALL SIZE (40 Little Beans to the bottle); THEY ARE THE MOST CONVENIENT.
Sold in Bottles only, by all Druggists. Price of either size, 25 cts.
J. F. SMITH & CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.
Proprietors of "BILE BEANS" and "BILE BEANS SMALL."
KISSING "7-17-70" PHOTOGRAPH, MADE BY LINDSAY & CO., 117 N. 3rd St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

FOUTZ'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS
No Horse will die of Cuts, Burns or Lacerations, if Foutz's Powders are used in time. Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent Hoof Cracks, Fungus, Thrush, and all other diseases of the Hoof. Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream from every cow, and will cure the best for all ailments.

ELLY'S CATARRH
Cream Balm
Cleanses the Nasal Passages, allays pain and inflammation, heals the Sore, Restores the sense of taste and smell.
TRY THE CURE, HAY-FEVER.
A particle is applied to each nostril and is absorbed. Price 50 cents in Drug Gists; by mail, registered, 60 cents.
ELY BROTHERS,
13-17 W. 46th Street, N. Y.

WATHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES
and the world of other goods we are carrying. There is no joke in this, as you will find, but just the biggest kind of an

REPAIRING
will come under the same head, and all work

WARRANTED.
If you are not in need of anything

CALL
through curiosity as we want to show you that the big split in prices is a stanning fact.

REMEMBER THE "OLD RELIABLE."
W. H. BARGELT,
CORNER MAIN AND COURT STS.
WOODSOCK, VA.

TURNED AROUND!
—AND OUR—
Customers
—SHALL HAVE—

The Benefit of the MOVE!
After trying the credit system for many years and finding that it is unsatisfactory, a fraud, delusion and snare, we have determined to stop it right off. From this time on we will do an exclusively

CASH BUSINESS, WHICH WILL ENABLE US TO SELL —AT— SMALLER PROFITS

Then Ever Before as no one will have to pay for the bad debts and losses incurred through others. Everything will be marked down to a reasonable profit.

Let the people call and see the wonderful drop in the PRICES —OF—

WATHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES
and the world of other goods we are carrying. There is no joke in this, as you will find, but just the biggest kind of an

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