

DON'T STOP TOBACCO. HOW TO CURE YOURSELF WHILE USING IT.

The tobacco habit grows on a man until his nervous system is seriously affected impairing health, comfort and happiness. To quit suddenly is to suffer a shock to the system, as tobacco is an inveterate user becomes a stimulant that his system continually craves. "Baco-Curo" is a scientific cure for the tobacco habit, in all its forms, carefully compounded after the formula of an eminent Berlin physician who has used it in his private practice since 1873, without a failure. It is purely vegetable and guaranteed perfectly harmless. You can use all the tobacco you want while taking "Baco-Curo." It will modify you when to stop. We give a written guarantee to cure permanently any case with three boxes, or refund the money with 10 per cent. interest. "Baco-Curo" is not a substitute, but a scientific cure, that cures without the aid of will power and with no inconvenience. It leaves the system as pure and free from nicotine as the day you took your first chew or smoke.

CURED BY BACO-CURO AND GAINED THIRTY POUNDS.

From hundreds of testimonials, the original of which are on file and open to inspection, the following is presented: Clayton Nevada Co., Ark., Jan. 26, 1895. Eureka Chemical & Mfg. Co., La. Crosse, Wis.—Gentlemen: For forty years I used tobacco in all its forms. For twenty-five years of that time I was a great sufferer from general debility and heart disease. For fifteen years I tried to quit, but could not. I took various remedies among others "Nax To Bac," "The Indiana Tobacco Antidote," "Double Chloride of Gold," etc., etc., but none of them did me the least bit of good. Finally, however, I purchased a box of your "Baco-Curo" and it has entirely cured me of the habit in all its forms, and I have increased thirty pounds in weight and am relieved from all the numerous aches and pains of body and mind. I could write a quire of paper upon my changed feelings and condition. Yours respectfully, P. H. MANNING.
Pastor C. P. Church, Clayton, Ark.
Sold by all druggists at \$1.00 per box; three boxes (thirty days' treatment) \$1.50 with iron-clad, written guarantee, or sent direct upon receipt of price. Write for booklet and proofs. Eureka Chemical & Mfg. Co., La. Crosse, Wis., and Boston, Mass.

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IF YOU'RE SHORT OF

Money—and its a complaint that a great many seem to be suffering from—its your bounden duty to yourself and your family to make what money you have go as far as possible may be. You must look around—buy each article where you can get it for the least—make your **Money Stretch Out**

To its fullest extent. We claim to be able to help you do this in every department of the house. In the long pants department for boys between the ages of 14 and 19, you can find good reliable value from \$4 to \$7. The stock is well assorted and every garment is reliable and desirable. We have no flimsy goods. We have none of the stuff that loses its color while you are carrying your bundle home. Its a clean stock from start to finish, and we can fit you just as well

If You're Long and Slim

or Short and Stout as if you were just ordinarily built. Overcoats in great variety—both in pattern and price—and each one just a little better than you will find elsewhere for the same amount of money. The only argument we use

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Is the greatest value for the least money, and satisfaction in every case or your money back.

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TAZEWELL, VIRGINIA.

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This machine is the simplest and most efficient device ever invented for pulling stumps, lifting stones, raising up and moving buildings, and handling all kinds of heavy bodies. We warrant these machines superior to others now in use for durability and efficiency. Send for Catalogue and prices. **ST. ALBANS FOUNDRY CO. Mfrs. ST. ALBANS, VT.**

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THE WHIRL OF COMPETITION AND THE PRESSURE OF LOW PRICES WE STILL STICK TO POSSE TO MAKE THE STORY CLARK PIANO THE BEST THAT CAN BE MADE OF THE BEST OF EVERYTHING NEEDED FOR A FIRST CLASS PIANO. BEFORE BUYING WE SEND ENTERTAINING LITTLE BOOK, "THE MUSIC MAKERS' FREE." STORY & CLARK PIANO CO. CANAL AND 16TH STS., CHICAGO, ILL.

Can't tell you all about the new styles, handsome designs, beautiful finishes, medium variety, low prices, superior quality and fine workmanship of our goods in this limited space, but we want you to write for our illustrated catalogue. This is the largest and best catalogue we ever published. Ask for Cat. M. It contains about 20 pages, and cost lots of money and time; but you can have one free. We have added a fine line of BICYCLES at lowest prices. **ALLYANCE GARAGE CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.**

ONE OF PALMER'S ORDERS.

Sought to Disfranchise All Former Confederate Soldiers.

Frankfort, Ky., September 5.—General Palmer, the National Democratic nominee for President, was military governor of Kentucky in 1865. Just before the August election of that year he issued an order, which, if it could have been enforced, would have practically disfranchised nearly every Democrat or Southern sympathizer in the State. Divested of preamble it reads:

"First—All rebel soldiers, whether paroled or not, and without regard to the fact that they have or have not taken any of the oaths prescribed by law, or executive, or military orders, or have registered under orders from the headquarters of the Department of Kentucky.

"Second—All guerillas and others who, without belonging to the regular rebel military organization, have taken up arms against the government or people of Kentucky, or any other State or Territory.

"Third—All persons who, by act or word, directly or indirectly, gave aid, comfort or encouragement to persons in rebellion. This applies to all persons who have voluntarily acted as scouts or spies for rebel or guerilla forces, who have voluntarily furnished rebel with food or clothing, horse or arms or money, or have harbored, concealed or otherwise aided or encouraged them.

"Fourth—All persons who were or have been directly or indirectly engaged in the civil service of the late so-called provisional government of Kentucky, or who have in any way submitted to either of said pretended governments are disqualified from voting.

"All persons of the classes aforesaid are required to abstain from all interference with elections, and will if they shall in any manner interfere therein by voting or by appearing at the polls, will be at once arrested and held for military trial.

"Aid will be given to all authorities to enforce the laws and to preserve the peace.

"By command of Major-General. **JOHN M. PALMER,**
"E. B. Harlan, captain and A. A. G.
"Official, Ben W. Sullivan, lieutenant and acting A. A. G."

HOOD'S PILLS cure Liver Ills, Biliousness, Indigestion, Headache. A pleasant laxative. All Druggists.

SENTENCED.

In a temple of finance on Avenue Four A silver and gold dollar met;

The gold one exclaimed, with a glance at the door,
"Why, haven't you gone away yet? I thought you were sentenced in '78 To serve with the poor and distressed, And here you appear in the household with me,

Whose blood is the purest and best. I mingled with Princes at home and abroad

And serve the elite of the land; No Workman who carries a pick or a hod

Soils me with a toil-begrimed hand, While you are not welcome where fashion holds sway,

And don't go to Europe at all. So with the poor working class you'll have to stay—

The Rich folks don't want you to call." The poor silver dollar retorted with scorn:

"'Tis true I'm the working man's friend; I've faithfully served him e'er since I was born

And faithfully will to the end. I've fed and clothed millions and built happy homes,

I'm welcome in workshop or mill, And when the great era of free coinage comes

The workmen's pockets I'll fill, I don't run to Europe at every small breeze,

Deserting the land of my birth, But circulate freely wherever I please

And stay in the best land on earth. You bring to your classes silks, laces and wines,

And trample the poor on the street, While I serve the masses on different lines

And bring them their clothes, bread and meat."

If your children are subject to croup watch for the first symptom of the disease—hoarseness. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse it will prevent the attack. Even after the croupy cough has appeared the attack can always be prevented by giving this remedy. It is also invaluable for colds and whooping cough.

For sale by A. F. Hargrave Druggist.

SILVER COINAGE A REMEDY.

An interesting indictment brought against the Gold standard.

The Daily Financial News and Financial Record are two well-known Wall street papers devoted to financial matters. Recently they were asked to state what position they would take in regard to national politics. In their reply they bring a most severe indictment against the single gold standard, point out the real dangers it has occasioned and strongly emphasize the necessity of squarely facing the situation. Following are a few brief extracts from their very instructive letter:

"Both the Daily Financial News and the Financial Record are Wall street papers. They have no politics and take no side, except in so far as politics directly affect finances, and particularly the value and safety of securities based upon debts of the country, public and private, incurred in developing our energies of production and exchange of commodities."

"For seven years past both of our papers have steadily advocated the full re-coinage of silver by restoring it to free and unlimited coinage at the existing ratio with gold. Such a policy has seemed to us so clearly and absolutely essential to a restoration of general prosperity, to return to surplus earnings for production upon which the safety of all securities depends, that we have held our course, though standing alone in this city and encountering opposition often unpleasant and always injurious to our bank account."

"Wall street deals in debts. The philosophy of the debt is very simple. When the debtor is making money and can pay interest and redeem principal at maturity, investment in the labor of other men is easy and unremunerative. But when a man or an institution in debt ceases to earn a surplus over actual and necessary living or running expenses, there is nothing left for the creditor, and the value of the debt vanishes. The man lives, somehow."

"We believe that the adoption of a 'gold unit of value' and the suspension of free coinage of silver (the dollar of which was previously our 'unit of value') by the act of February, 1873, have been the main causes of the decline in the prices of all other com-

THURSTON VS THURSTON.

He Preaches a New Doctrine—More Far Than That of Lincoln.

Hon. John M. Thurston, now senator from Nebraska has been some years an accredited evangelist of the republican party. Just now he is preaching a new doctrine—new not only to him but to the party he represents. To show that it is new to his party, attention need only be called to the party platform; and to show that it is new to him we need only reproduce his own speeches delivered and letters written a few years ago.

"The Advocate, through the courtesy of W. B. Crombie, Lincoln, Neb., is in possession of a little pamphlet of 31 pages, containing several letters and speeches of Mr. Thurston. Here are a few sentences:

"From a letter to George Grunton, editor Social Economist, 34 Union square New York, July 7, 1893:
"Every man who believes in the use of both gold and silver as money should oppose the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act. If that act is at once repealed, the gold man will be strong enough in every congress to prevent the enactment of any legislation reinstating silver money."

"It is better that we should, if necessary, buy gold at a premium to set in our foreign balances with than that the American people should be compelled to pay higher prices in human labor and human endeavor for a dollar because of the adoption of the single gold standard. I am an advocate of the American theory."

"From a letter to Hon. J. Burrows, secretary Nebraska Bimetallist League, Lincoln, Neb., July, 1893:
"I am a profound believer in the use of both gold and silver as money. I advocated the restoration of free coinage before any of those who are now the self-elected champions of silver in Nebraska had ever opened their lips on the subject. As an inadequate circulating medium adds to the relative value of the dollar and cheapens

SILVER SENTIMENT GROWS.



Father Knickerbocker—Bless me, how that child is growing!—Denver Republican.

modities as since measured by gold—a decline which has brought production to its lowest ebb in most things and now threatens the foundation upon which all securities rest. The decline has covered European gold-standard countries as well as our own.

"To show how destructively expensive to our country that decline has been we will cite a single instance:

"Had we received for our exports alone for the year 1895 the prices of 1873 they would have brought to our people \$60,000,000 more than they did bring, and this would have been distributed through every interest producing and handling them from raw material until delivery for consumption. Our exports are perhaps five per cent. of our total product. The difference which a fair policy would give would be available for debt-paying, or for surplus."

"We believe the single gold standard will continue to diminish their power. Hence we oppose it. We believe that the full re-coinage of silver by free coinage will increase their power. Hence we favor that course. Our people are honest and will pay if they can.

"Fear of logical and impotent alarm by security holders will not excuse the plain duty of fortifying the earning power of the people to meet a great and imminent peril. A policy adapted to borrowing more money must give way to a policy adapted to earning more money."

"A policy to increase the value of our products, not the volume of our debts. This involves more money. As we are writing to bankers we must cite bankers' opinions to sustain our position. We therefore, refer you to the conclusions reached by the Baltimore bankers' convention as to the needs of more money to meet the needs of an energetic people."

"The convention thought the banks ought to issue the additional money. Other people think the government ought to issue it. But all agree to the need of more money. Who shall furnish it is a question of degree to be determined by the people, through their congress."

Gold's Inconsistency.
If under free coinage the silver dollar will be worth but 53 cents, and if the bullion it contains is worth that much in the markets, how would it benefit the foreign holders of silver to flood this country with it?—N. Y. Journal.

Wall Street Fears a Panic.
Wall street fears a panic. Panics are generally caused by a scarcity of cash. Wall street has been telling us that we have lots of money. What's the matter with Wall street, anyhow?—Denver News.

The Trade Dollar.
The trade dollar was as good as any other United States dollar until congress said it wasn't worth a dollar and then it ceased to be worth a dollar as was the case with the Mexican dollar.—Buffalo Times.

the relative value of everything else. Every debtor must work harder or sell more property to meet his obligations than he otherwise would. * * * Money ought to be so plenty in the United States that it could be borrowed for any legitimate purpose for three or four per cent. * * * When the greenbacker declared that the government should provide money enough to supply every demand for its use, he was right. * * * I assert that the American people, and especially those in the west, demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver."

In his speech to the legislature, accepting his election to the senate January 16, 1895, Mr. Thurston said:

"I would put a stop to the outflow of gold from the treasury, first by requiring that all import duties should be paid in gold at the option of the treasurer of the United States, and second, by insisting on the right of redemption, in either gold or silver, of outstanding notes, whenever they become apparent that the redemption is being demanded for speculative purposes. It is said that such a policy would drive gold to a premium. In my judgment we can better afford to have gold at a premium than prosperity at a discount."

Thurston then was about right, but how is he now? He was with his party then; he is with his party now. But they preach a new doctrine, strange to say.—Advocate.

Falling Prices.
Falling prices lead to lower wages and enforced idleness, and for such loss in income the wage-earner is not by any means compensated, for retail prices, for reasons that are obvious, fall but slowly, and not so far or fast as the income of the wage-earner. So the wage-earner is impoverished by falling prices, even though nominal rates of wages may be kept from falling commensurately with the fall in wholesale prices. And the result of this is, of course, that neither farmer nor manufacturer can reduce the cost of production proportionately with a fall of prices of their products, such as is inseparable from an approaching measure of value. In ability to reduce interest charges, taxes and rents at all, and inability to cut wages as fast as wholesale prices fall, make this out of the question. Consequently, falling prices cut into the profits of the farmer and manufacturer, and thus lead to curtailed production, the result of which must be enforced idleness to many wage-earners, and enforced idleness for many soon leads through the struggle for work to lower wages for all.—American.

Great Britain's Idea.
Great Britain's idea of sixteen to one is that when you are 16 times stronger than one small nation, it is a good policy to whale the life out of it.—Philadelphia Item.

BANKS AND BAD BUSINESS.

Security of Money Makes Slow Collections and Brings Uttermost Desperation.

After the first surprise, following the failure of the great New York house of Hilton, Hughes & Co., comes the cool and deliberate investigation into the causes which toppled over this famous firm.

Mr. Gillam, whose long years of experience as a newspaper editor, and also as the chief of the advertising department of John Wanamaker renders him apt to be more than ordinarily careful in his statements, says:

"As to the cause of the suspension, they were unable to raise ready cash, and were consequently forced to raise funds on the most desperate terms. Cash could not be had on the very best gilt-edged collateral."

"By the very best gilt-edged collateral I mean good real estate. Col. Hilton had seriously endeavored to raise funds on the very best of real estate, but has failed, and was tired of carrying the burden of the business on his shoulders. Judge Russell has tried for several days to raise \$250,000 on \$1,000,000 of United States bonds, but the banks would not let the money go. Several times he thought he would be able to negotiate for the amount desired, but each time it resulted in failure at just about the time it looked as if success would be attained."

A careful reading of the above seems to make it plain that had the banks been a little more sensible, and liberal, the failure would have been averted. The banks seem to have shut their vaults to all loans. When money cannot be secured upon United States bonds, it is evident that the banking interests are pursuing a most extraordinary and short-sighted policy, and that their own folly is mainly responsible for much of the financial stringency and the growing demand for the free coinage of silver.

Another assertion made by Mr. Gillam reveals the cause of many failures and the chief impediment to prosperity. He says:

"One of the causes which was also instrumental in leading to the failure was slow collections. If we could have collected one-half of the amount outstanding there would have been no trouble whatever in tiding the business over without help from the outside."

There is a trouble which must continue until the volume of circulation is increased. With money scarce and the banks hoarding it, and denying loans even upon gilt-edged securities, it is time to break down their financial domination and by the free coinage of silver to make it impossible for them to stifle trade and balk prosperity in this great nation of ours.—Philadelphia Item.

CARLISLE IN 1878.

Favored Silver and Deplored "The Crime of 1873."

I shall not enter into an examination of the causes which have combined to depreciate the value of silver and to appreciate the value of gold since 1873, but I am one of those who believe that they are transient and temporary in their nature, and that when they have passed away or have been removed by the separate or united actions of the nations most deeply interested in the subject the old ratio of actual and relative value will be reestablished on a firmer foundation than ever. I know that the world's stock of precious metals is none too large, and I see no reason to apprehend that it will ever become so. Mankind will be fortunate indeed, if the annual production of gold and silver coin shall keep pace with the annual increase of population, commerce and industry. According to my view of the subject, the conspiracy which seems to have been formed here and in Europe to destroy by legislation and otherwise from three-sevenths to one-half the metallic money of the world is the most gigantic crime of this or any other age.

The consummation of such a scheme would ultimately entail more misery upon the human race than all the wars, pestilence and famine that ever occurred in the history of the world. The absolute and instantaneous destruction of half the movable property of the world, including houses, ships, railroads and all other appliances for carrying on commerce, while it would be felt more acutely at the moment, would not produce anything like the prolonged distress and disorganization of society that must inevitably result from the permanent annihilation of one-half of the metallic money of the world.—John G. Carlisle, February 21, 1878.

Would Be Beneficial.
I cannot but agree with McCulloch that, putting aside individual cases of hardship, if such exist, a fall in the value of gold must have, and as I should say, has already, a most beneficial effect. It lessens the country, as nothing else could, from its old bonds of debts and habits. It throws increased rewards before all who are making and acquiring wealth somewhat at the expense of those who are enjoying acquired wealth. It excites the active and skillful classes, to new exertions.—Prof. W. S. Jevons, in "Investigations in Currency and Finance."

The British Side.
There is some consolation to us in the fact to which he (Mr. Goschen) directs special attention; that any increase in the purchasing power of gold is a benefit to creditors. Nearly every nation on the face of the earth is indebted to us, and the result of an appreciation of gold is that we obtain a larger quantity of their commodities in settlement of our claims.—London Economist, in 1883.

Better Than None at All.
Col. Merrick, of the Washington Post, confidently remarks that "there are some unemployed men who would rather have a 53-cent dollar than none at all."

Offer No Remedy.
The gold men persistently refuse to offer the people any remedy for the serious condition of affairs.—Atlanta Constitution.

Beauty of the Gold Standard.
The beauty about the gold standard in this country is that it drives the gold out of circulation.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.