

HEROISM OF SAVAGES.

Remarkable Deeds of Native Warriors in Africa.

The French in the Dark Continent Meet an Enemy Worth Fighting - Rather Than Surrender the Chief of a Tribe Blows His Men to Atoms.

Colonel Archinard, the French commander in the Soudan, publishes in the Paris papers an extraordinary story of the heroism of one of the tribes which he was obliged to fight.

Ousebougou is a citadel situated in the Kaarta. It is the place which enabled King Amadon to keep up his communications between Moro and the Kingdom of Segon. In fact it was the key to the latter Kingdom, and, falling into the hands of the French, it secured for them the possession of that territory and won over to them the Bambaras tribes who were oppressed by Amadon.

With twenty-seven Europeans, including officers, 265 Turcos, two mountain guns of eighty, and a number of Bambaras, Colonel Archinard marched upon Ousebougou. This queer-named place is an immense village in the center of a sandy country. Its walls are well fortified with battlements and numerous bastions, and outside the gates there are two redoubts. When the column arrived in front of it the black heads of the defenders appeared upon the walls, while the tabala or war call sounded continuously. Fire was opened by the two guns, and in about four hours a breach was made; but the defenders seemed to care very little about that breach, and many of them came coolly to examine it, after which they shouted defiantly at the invaders.

At last the Bambaras made a dash upon the walls, which were situated at about 200 meters from the village. It was absolutely necessary to get water, for the troops were suffering greatly from thirst. The defenders seemed to reserve their cartridges for this good opportunity, when they opened a fierce and rapid fire. Several of the Bambaras were shot down, but the others continued to drink at the wells while the bullets whistled all around them. At four o'clock the defenders were massed near the breach, and notwithstanding continuous fire of musketry and artillery, which thinned their ranks perceptibly, they seemed fully determined to continue the struggle.

The Colonel gave the order to charge upon the breach. The two guns were worked with increased activity, and ceased firing only when the column was within 100 meters of the trench. Lieutenant Levasseur, with his Turcos, was the first to enter the breach. Then the fusillade became intense. The Turcos rushed into the village, but soon their advance was checked. Levasseur was wounded. Four Turcos took him to the rear, and in doing so two of them were killed. Two others immediately took their places and carried the Lieutenant to the ambulance. Captain Mangin took Levasseur's place, and he, too, fell mortally wounded. The attacking party remained at a standstill. Not another inch could they gain upon the defenders. This condition of affairs became embarrassing; so the Colonel threw all his reserves into the attack. The allies then became discouraged and ran. The Turcos maintained their position, but were unable to advance. Some of the fugitives were induced to return, and the Colonel gave orders to the regulars to hold at all hazards the carried positions. Captain Bardot received an order to take up a position near the breach, and to fire shells into the village and the redoubt all through the night, in order to prepare the road for the movement in the morning. M. Mademba, a political agent of the French and one of the most useful, was shot dead. The fire of the inhabitants continued with violence, while that of the invaders was slackened in order to spare the ammunition. At 2:30 in the morning a terrific war cry was heard, and the fire of the defenders became more furious. They were advancing, and at short range they made a desperate charge upon the captured positions. It was a gallant sortie, but it was repulsed. At three o'clock or a little after another similar charge was made with the same result. At last the day broke. The situation was critical. The troops were exhausted, and many of the officers were wounded. However, the advance was made. The defenders of the redoubt were surrounded, but they fought on desperately, while they shouted insults at the invaders. Their resistance was hopeless, but they still kept it up.

And here comes the most extraordinary portion of the story. The chief of the Ousebougou, Bandiougou Diara, realizing his position, gathered his remaining troops over the magazine, and rather than surrender blew himself and them to atoms. It was then only that the tabala ceased. But the resistance was still kept up in the village by the stragglers. Even the women took part in it, and some of the brave barbarians, when about to be made prisoners, shot themselves rather than be taken alive. They fought to the last man.

If among the African tribes there are many more warriors like the Ousebougou there will be some tough fighting in the Dark Continent before long. Any way, Bandiougou Diara was a hero.

Golden Rod and Influenza. A Maine man says the golden rod is responsible for many cases of influenza. A while ago his little daughter gathered a large bunch and put it in a vase in the parlor. Two sleeping apartments are on the same floor, and the doors are frequently left open at night. Two days after the flowers had been carried into the home several members of the family began to sneeze, complain of sore throat, and feel greatly depressed, but not for several days did they find out the cause of their illness. It is said that the flowers give off an imperceptible powder-like substance, which is taken into the lungs by the sleeper, causing an irritation. It also irritates the throat, produces violent sneezing, makes the limbs feel as though burdened by some heavy weight, and depresses a person's spirits.

FAMILY OF ELOPERS.

Story of Seven Runaway Matches from the Grandfather's Down.

Miss Stella Manning, aged sixteen, eloped the other day with her second cousin, George Burns, aged twenty, writes a Carlton (Pa.) correspondent of the St. Louis Republic. They were married the same day in Warren. The girl is the youngest daughter of Uri Manning, a well-known lumber dealer. The young man is the son of Benjamin Burns, a coal merchant, whose wife is a cousin of the girl's mother. There has been no objection to the marriage of the pair, but they apparently preferred to follow a long-established family precedent and eloped.

George Manning (afterward Colonel Manning) was one of the first settlers in this part of the State. He came from Steuben County, N. Y., in 1800 a young man with a bride, who was the daughter of General Wheeler, of Steuben. The Wheelers were an aristocratic family, and young Manning worked for the General. Miss Wheeler fell in love with her father's employe and eloped with him. Manning grew rich in the lumber business, and became a Colonel in the war of 1812. In 1819 his daughter Ella eloped with Silas Curtin, who was a sawyer in one of her father's mills, and whose suit for his daughter's hand Col. Manning had frowned on most emphatically.

Three years later another daughter eloped and married a young doctor whose practice was barely sufficient to pay for his own living. He died only a year ago, however, worth a quarter of a million dollars. He was Dr. Ambrose Sullivan, the eminent specialist. His money was left to two daughters, both of whom had been compelled to elope or give up the men they had chosen to wed in opposition to their father's command.

Colonel Manning's son Jason at the age of twenty fell in love with the seventeen-year-old daughter of a backwoodsman named Grazyly. The Colonel thought he would break up that attachment by sending his son to Philadelphia to school. The son went, but two days later it was learned that the backwoodsman's pretty daughter had gone with him. Later on it was learned that the runaways had stopped at Harrisburg where they were married.

Colonel Manning had the youthful couple brought back, and when he died Jason succeeded to the management of his father's large business enterprises. There were born to him and his backwoods wife a son and a daughter. In 1868 the son, Uri, was twenty-three years old and wanted to marry Stella McCrea, who was five years his junior. His father and Malcolm McCrea, the girl's father, were at odds over business matters, and both he and McCrea were violently opposed to any union of the families. Young Uri Manning, having parental precedent, as his father had had before him, simply settled all dispute in the matter by running away with Miss McCrea and marrying her.

The next year Uri's sister Jennie, being then twenty, and having also accepted as her lover a youth not in the liking of either her father or her mother eloped with him and married him. His name was George McCormick, and he is now a well-known and prosperous lawyer of Northern Pennsylvania. As yet there have been no elopements in this branch of old Colonel Manning's family, but it was Uri Manning's daughter Stella who eloped recently with her second cousin, George Burns. There are several collateral branches of the Manning family in which elopements have also occurred from time to time during the past few years.

FREAKS OF A TORNADO.

It Plucked an Old Lady's Poultry and Destroyed Her Soft-Soap.

One of the occupants of the Good cottage, near Lake Gervais, on July 13, an elderly lady, was very fond of taking care of fowls, and had raised nearly a hundred chickens and ducks, says the Pioneer Press. These were all killed by the storm. The lady had also made a nice lot of soft soap, of which she was very proud. The soap had been left on a board by the side of the house, and, of course, was carried away by the wind.

The occupants of the house, it will be remembered, took refuge in the cellar when the storm was seen coming. All were more or less injured and their clothing torn from their bodies. It was nearly half an hour before all were released, more dead than alive. The lady spoken of was half unconscious, and the moment she was taken from the cellar she took one glance at the work of the tornado, threw up her hands, and exclaimed:

"Oh, where are my ducks and my chickens, and where is my nice soft-soap?"

Her soft soap has probably dissolved in Lake Gervais, but the remains of her ducks and chickens were found here and there within a radius of a mile or more from the house. The idea that a tornado could pluck the feathers from a fowl as clean as could the most accomplished chef has been laughed at, but some of the chickens and ducks belonging to the Good family were stripped of every feather. But that was not the only remarkable thing about them.

Some of the chickens found nearly a mile from the house had their necks stretched to a remarkable length, the necks of some, it is said by those who saw them, being at east a foot long. Another incident of the storm is that one of the ladies who took refuge in the cellar was almost covered with oats, the sharp needles of which penetrated her clothing and stuck to the skin. The husband of the lady vouches for this occurrence, and says that it took nearly half an hour to remove the oats.

Suicide of Children.

From January 1 to September 15, 1890, 62 children, 46 boys and 16 girls, committed suicide in Berlin. Of this number 24 had attained the age of 15, 14 their 14th year, 9 their 13th, while 7 were only 12 years of age, and 1 had not attained the age of 7. In most of the cases the immediate cause for the act remains a secret, but it is supposed to have been due to exceptional severity in the part of servants or teachers.

THE LATEST HYPNOTIC.

Powerful Properties of Hypnal, the Now French Drug.

A Combination of Chloral, Hydrate and Antipyrin - Physicians Disposed to Give It a Whole Birth Until It Is Thoroughly Tested.

A newly-discovered remedy in the domain of medicine, and one that is exciting considerable comment among physicians and pharmacists, is what is known as hypnal. To the French chemists belong the honor and credit of the discovery, and it will remain for them to prove the excellence of the discovery, also its practical application to the curing of disease, as a safe, sure and speedily acting remedial agent. Hypnal is as yet comparatively unknown in America, except as treated in medical literature, more especially foreign publications. In a recent issue of Les Nouveaux Remedies the following formula by Bonnet, for obtaining hypnal, is given:

Dissolve in two parts of hot distilled water six parts of antipyrin. In another vessel dissolve one part of chloral hydrate in one part of hot water. Mix the still hot solutions and filter rapidly. On cooling, an oily material will separate from the filtrate and fall to the bottom. Decant the supernatant water and set it aside in an open pan to crystallize.

To the oily residue add six parts or a sufficient quantity of hot water to redissolve it and set aside. In the course of three or four days a crop of large crystals will be found in each of the two vessels. Remove these carefully, let drain and return the drainage to the residual mother liquor and reneite the liquors. To the latter, raised to boiling in a water bath, add 0.7 part of chloral hydrate dissolved in one part of boiling water, withdraw from the fire and let crystallize. By following this technique, from 12 pounds of antipyrin and about 24 pounds of chloral hydrate, about 2 pounds of hypnal, or mono-chloral-antipyrin, may be obtained.

The chemicals entering into the composition of hypnal are of such a character and power as drugs to necessitate their use in exact proportion, and they must be of absolute purity to realize correct precipitate, else the result may be an entirely different remedy in action and in properties; hence the medical practitioners are warned that to get the benefits of hypnal they must prescribe the article itself as prepared in the laboratory and not a mere mixture of solutions of chloral and antipyrin. Bichloral-antipyrin is not hypnal, though often resulting from an unequal proportion and is a mistaken precipitation.

The remedy is said to have an agreeable taste, and is not objected to by children and in this respect alone is preferable as well as superior to chloral. Its action is to produce cessation of pain and induce sleep within thirty minutes to an hour after taking, according to the severity and type of case in hand. The principal superiority of the remedy over chloral is in the absence of all disagreeable taste and irritation of the stomach that usually accompanies the use of the latter.

In a tour of investigation among the best-known practitioners a St. Louis Republic reporter was informed by the majority of those seen that as yet the newly-discovered remedy was a comparative stranger to the American public, but from the authorities and accounts in leading foreign medical publications hypnal was destined to become a valuable acquisition to materia medica. The value of the discovery to the nerve specialists and to the profession in the treatment of all nerve affections will be incalculable if the half that is claimed be true. As yet its newness prevents, and for some time will continue to prevent, a very extended use of hypnal, also its expense, its ingredients being of the most expensive of drugs, the antipyrin being a patented article and its use in a measure prohibited by the manufacturers. Then, too, the jealousy of foreignism in invention, experiment or otherwise, on the part of the American practitioners will defer any experimental investigations in this country for a time. Apropos to this last the following, from a leading St. Louis practitioner, will be of interest:

"I have read of the new remedy hypnal, but have had no experience with it as none has been imported to date. I have very little faith in the drug until it has been thoroughly tried and exact clinical reports heard from. The number of new remedies similar in character which have been brought out by foreign drug manufacturers is remarkable; hardly a week passes without physicians receiving circulars from the enterprising manufacturing chemists heralding in extravagant terms the great and wonderfully marvelous benefits to be obtained from the newly-discovered chemicals. The favorite study of many chemists at present is the development of new combinations which have a hypnotic effect; that is to induce sleep and relieve pain. While we have much to be thankful for in having additional remedies to aid us, yet we have also much to regret. The temptation to habitual use of the majority of the new remedies is often very strong, and many wrecks of body, mind and soul can be often laid at the doors of some of them. The drug hypnal is a derivation of chloral and antipyrin, and it is claimed that fifteen grains relieves pain and brings on mental quietude. I hope that it will merit all that is claimed for it. As to the cost of the drug it will probably be very expensive, for the drugs from which it is manufactured are quite expensive."

Foot Race for a Bride.

A novel foot race came off at Chattanooga recently, the prize being nothing less than the hand of a mountain maid, Polly Andrews, the belle of Walden's Ridge. Tom Mitchell and John Vanleet sued for her favor and she was unable to decide between them. They being in earnest, proposed a duel, to which the girl demurred, realizing that if one were killed and the other a fugitive she would lose both. As the crucial test she decided upon a foot race from the Tennessee river to Fairmount, on the summit of Walden's Ridge, a matter of ten miles, much of it a steep climb. The men started at 2 p. m., and at 5:10 Vanleet reached the goal, a country post-office. His rival came in a bad second, fifteen minutes later. The beaten man accepted the situation and Miss Polly accepted the winner.

KING OF RATTLERS.

After Terrorizing Lee County, Ga., for Years He Meets His Doom.

The largest rattlesnake ever seen in Georgia was killed Saturday in Lee County upon the plantation of Secretary of State General Phil Cook, says the Atlanta Constitution.

The news comes through Phil Cook, Jr., a son of the General.

The snake has terrorized the neighborhood for years, and its death was the occasion of a jubilee celebration amongst the darkies in that vicinity. Even the white people joined in the general feeling of relief that so dangerous and dreaded a neighbor was rid of at last.

The snake, by actual measurement, was a little over eleven feet long.

It had nineteen rattles and a button. The snake has been hunted for years, and traps innumerable have been devised for his capture.

His den is in an impenetrable section of the Kinchafoonee swamp.

Near this is a cypress pond, and between the swamps and the pond is the road.

Hundreds of times his track has been seen across this road. People that have not seen it were loath to believe the stories told about it; but the truth finally became established and the Lee County rattlesnake became famous from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Every year the story is reprinted with timely variations, to go the round of the press.

The snake has swallowed young pigs, chickens, rabbits and other small animals, and was dreaded by the negroes like a ghost. It was difficult to induce them to travel the road between the pond and the swamp at night.

Saturday the snake was found across the path near the pond, by Mr. Phil Cook.

Without disturbing it Mr. Cook went off for help, returning with three or four negroes armed with hoes and clubs. Stealing up near the snake the negroes fell upon it with the hoes and clubs and finally killed it.

It was cut open, and in its belly was found a full grown buck rabbit. This probably accounts for the dormant and comparatively helpless condition of the snake and the ease with which he was dispatched.

The snake was then thrown across the shoulders of one of the negroes and carried to the house.

Though the negro was a stalwart, muscular man, he staggered under the load.

It was heavier, he declared, than a sack of guano.

General Phil Cook says it was the largest rattlesnake he ever saw or heard of.

At any rate, this is the end of the famous Lee County monster.

AN AMERICAN VENUS.

A Harvard Man Discovers the Most Beautiful Woman in the Country.

The Washington Post says it has long been known that personal will and persistent effort can do much to promote the grace and charm of female loveliness. But it remained for the scientific evolution of these later days to discover and disclose less recondite methods of securing and retaining the attributes of physical beauty. Unlike some of the secrets of the ancients these methods are in full accord with the laws of health and are founded upon the necessity of proper and natural exercise. To lead to the best results schools of physical culture have been established—notably, the school under the direction of Dr. D. A. Sargent at Harvard.

Some time since Dr. Sargent, with the view of ascertaining the results of his system, offered a prize to be awarded to the most symmetrically beautiful woman in the country. Out of 3,000 competitors it was won by Miss Margaret Blanche Best, of Meadville, Pa., who is thus officially declared, upon expert testimony, to be, so far as is known, the most beautiful woman in the United States. To show that this result is the effect of exercise and physical training, Miss Best, who is twenty-five years old, says that in her twentieth year she was quite slight in form and gave no promise of the symmetrical development which has won for her such distinction; and she insists that whatever beauty she now possesses is due to resolute practice on her part, intelligently directed.

But not only is beauty to be attained through persevering exercise under healthful conditions; it is also to be retained by will and persistent effort. There is no more potent foe to its retention than the tendency to embonpoint with which so many of our beautiful women have to contend, and which threatens in their prime to rob them of all physical grace and charm. But this tendency may be controlled through the adoption of a strict dietary regimen and a course of sustained and healthful exercise.

It would seem that fresh air and well-directed exercise hold the real secret of physical beauty. In their use all that is requisite is a resolute disposition, and thus it is found to be measurably true that almost every one may become beautiful at will.

Iowa's Tramp Law.

Iowa has a stringent tramp law. It declares that any male person sixteen years of age or over who is physically able to work who is wandering about begging or idle and who can not show reasonable efforts to secure employment shall be deemed a tramp, sent to jail and put at hard work. While in jail he shall not be allowed tobacco, liquors, sporting or illustrated newspapers, cards or any other means of amusement.

A Remarkably Cool Bird.

As a Belfast lady was combing her hair in a room in the second-story, a little bird flew in at the open window, and alighting on a washbowl which contained water proceeded to take a bath. When it had completed its ablutions in bird fashion, it shook off the superfluous moisture and flew out of the window, paying no attention to the occupant of the room.

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5:00 p. m. Daily - Memphis Express, from Hagerstown and the North. Through Pullman sleeping cars from New York and Philadelphia to Chattanooga and Memphis via Harrisburg, Hagerstown and Roanoke.

7:40 a. m. Daily - New Orleans Express from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, making connection through to the South. Carries through Pullman palace buffet sleeping car from Philadelphia to New Orleans, without change, via Harrisburg, Hagerstown, Roanoke, Cleveland, Calera and L. & N. R. R.

5:45 a. m. Daily - Baltimore Express from all points south for Washington, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Philadelphia and New York. Carries Pullman palace buffet sleeping car from Roanoke to Philadelphia without change, via Hagerstown and Harrisburg.

7:20 p. m. Daily - New York and Philadelphia Express, from Memphis, Chattanooga and all points south. For Philadelphia and New York. Carries Pullman palace buffet sleeping cars through to Philadelphia and New York via Roanoke, Hagerstown and Harrisburg.

Ticket agents will furnish all information and through schedules upon application to O. HOWARD ROYER, G. P. & T. Agent, Roanoke, Va.

NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILROAD. Schedule in effect Sept. 3rd, 1890.

10:05 a. m. Daily, arrive Bristol 4:09 p. m. Stops at all stations, connecting at Radford with trains on New River Branch; arriving at Pocahontas at 3:35 p. m.

5:45 p. m. Daily, arrives Radford 7:20 p. m., connecting with New River Branch at 7:35 p. m., for Bluefield and Pocahontas; arrives Pocahontas 10:55 p. m. Arrives Bristol 11:20 p. m., connecting with E. T. V. & G. R. R. for all points south and west. Has Pullman Palace Sleeper, Roanoke to Memphis, without change.

7:55 a. m. Daily, arrive Radford 9:15 a. m., connecting with New River Branch, leaving Radford 12:10 p. m. Arrives Bristol 12:40 p. m., connects with E. T. V. & G. R. R. for all points south and west; has Pullman Palace Sleeper from Roanoke to New Orleans without change.

6:25 a. m. Daily, for Lynchburg, Petersburg, Richmond, (via Petersburg and R. & P. R. R.) Norfolk and intermediate points; connects at Lynchburg with V. M. R. R. for Washington and the East, leaving Lynchburg 7:30 a. m. daily. Arrives Norfolk 2:00 p. m., connecting with steamer lines to Baltimore and New York.

10:10 a. m. Daily, arrives Lynchburg 11:50 a. m., connecting with V. M. R. R. for all points north, arriving Washington 7:05 p. m.; arrives Petersburg 4:20 p. m.; arrives Richmond, via R. & P. R. R., 5:05 p. m.; arrives Norfolk 7:00 p. m.

3:45 p. m. Daily, for Lynchburg and intermediate stations; arrives Lynchburg 5:40 p. m.

7:20 p. m. Daily, for Lynchburg and intermediate stations; arrives Lynchburg 9:20 p. m.

Cripple Creek Extension - Leaves Pulaski 8:15 a. m. Daily, except Sunday, and 3:00 p. m. Daily, arrive Ivanhoe 9:45 a. m., and 4:30 p. m.

Clinch Valley Extension (in operation Aug. 3, to St. Paul, 81 miles) - Leave Bluefield 8:10 a. m., daily; arrive St. Paul 12:55 p. m.

All inquiries as to rates, routes, etc., promptly answered. W. B. BEVILL, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent. CHAS. G. EDDY, vice-president. Jan 1 General Offices, Roanoke.

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AUCTION SALE OF HOUSES. - On SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1890, at 2 o'clock, p. m., on the premises, the Roanoke Development and Guarantee Company will sell at private auction a number of houses now situated on the lots in the square bounded by Holliday, Randolph, Robinson and Campbell streets. Said houses to be removed from the premises by the buyer within five days after date of sale. GEO. L. BENNETT, Superintendent. oct26-1f