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OF
The Roanoke Times

WANT IF YOU

ANYTHING

-AT-

ANY TIME

-IN-

ANYWHERE

ROANOKE,

Southwest Virginia

-AND-

Southern W. Virginia.

ONE CENT A WORD.
ONE CENT A WORD.
ONE CENT A WORD.

I HAVE HAD QUITE AN UNUSUAL number of communications within the last two weeks from parties in England, Scotland, Germany, Canada, and the Northern States, in regard to

MINERAL PROPERTIES
IN
Southwest Virginia.

All persons having
Good Mineral Properties
Will send description of same, giving location, kind of mineral, developed or undeveloped, distance from railroad, price, terms, etc.
Descriptions must be printed or typewritten, otherwise no notice will be taken. Address

THOS. C. BLAIR,
Minerologist,
P. O. Box 279. ROANOKE, VA.
mar20-tf

TOURNAMENT.
GRAND HANDICAP

Billiard Tournament
-AT-
RICE'S BILLIARD PARLORS,
Commences April 27.

S. A. RICE & CO.,
Proprietors.
mar22-ly

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS.

He Discusses Home Markets and the Silver Question in an Able Manner.

The following letter was sent to the Western Commercial Congress held at Kansas City:

WASHINGTON, D. C. April 7, 1891.

To Hon. H. B. Kelly, Chairman, Kansas City, Mo.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 24, inviting me to attend the meeting of the Commercial Congress of the Western Agricultural and Mining States, to assemble in Kansas City, April 14 to 19, for the purpose of considering measures affecting the general agricultural and business prosperity of the Mississippi Valley States. I regret that it will not be possible for me to accept this invitation. If I am not detained here by public business I shall probably start about that time for the Pacific coast by the Southern route, and if that purpose should be thwarted it will be by considerations that will also prevent the acceptance of your invitation.

A public discussion of the conditions affecting agricultural and business prosperity cannot be helpful if it is conducted on broad lines and is hospitable to different opinions. The extraordinary development of production of agriculture which has taken place in recent periods in this country by reason of the rapid enlargement of the areas of tillage under the favoring land laws of the United States very naturally has called attention to the value and, indeed, the necessity of larger markets. I am one of those who believe that a home market is necessarily the best market for the producer, as it measurably emancipates him in proportion to its nearness from the exactions of the transportation companies. If the farmer could deliver his surplus products to the consumer out of his farm wagon, his independence and his profits would be larger and surer. It seems to me quite possible to attain a largely increased market for our staple farm products without impairing the home market by opening the manufacturing trades to a competition in which foreign producers, paying a lower scale of wages, would have the advantage.

A policy that would reduce the number of our people engaged in mechanical pursuits or diminish their ability to purchase food products by reducing wages cannot be helpful to those now engaged in agriculture. The farmers insist that the prices of farm products have been too low—below the point of fair living and fair profits. I think so, too, but I venture to remind them that the plea they make involves the concession that things may be too cheap. A coat may be too cheap as well as corn. The farmer who claims a good living and profit for his work should concede the same to every other man and woman who toils. I look with great confidence to the completion of further reciprocal trade arrangements, especially with the Central and South American States, as furnishing new and large markets for meats, breadstuffs and an important line of manufactured products.

Persistent and earnest efforts are also being made, and a considerable measure of success has already been attained, to secure the removal of restrictions which we have regarded as unjust upon the admission and use of our meats and live cattle in some of the European countries. I look with confidence to a successful termination of the pending negotiations, because I cannot but assume that when the absolutely satisfactory character of the sanitary inspections now provided by our law is made known to these foreign States they will promptly relax their discriminating regulations. No effort and none of the powers vested in the Executive will be left unused to secure an end which is so desirable.

Your deliberation will probably embrace the consideration of the question of the volume and character of our currency. It will not be possible and would not be appropriate for me in this letter to enter upon any elaborate discussion of these questions. One or two things I will say, and first, I believe that every person who thoughtfully considers the question will agree with me upon a proposition which is at the base of all my consideration of the currency question, namely, that any dollar, paper or coin, that is issued by the United States must be made and kept in its commercial uses as good as any other dollar. So long as any paper money issued or authorized by the United States Government is accepted in commercial use as the equivalent of the best coined dollar that we issue, and so long as every coined dollar, whether of silver or gold, is assured of an equal value in commercial use, there need be no fear as to an excess of money.

The more such money the better. But on the other hand, when any issue of paper or coined dollars is in buying and selling rated at a less value than other paper or coined dollars, we have passed the limit of safe experiment in finance. If we have dollars of different values only the poorest will circulate. The farmer and the laborer, who are not in hourly touch with the ticker or the telegraph, will require above all other classes of our community a dollar full of value. Fluctuations and depreciations are always at the first cost of these classes of our community. The banker and the speculator anticipated discount and often profit by such fluctuations. It is very easy under the impulse of excitement or the stress of money stringency to fall into the slough of a depreciated or irredeemable currency. It is a very painful and slow business to get out when once in.

I have always believed, and do now more than ever believe, in bimetallicism, and favor the fullest use of silver in connection with our currency that is compatible with the maintenance of the parity of the gold and silver dollar in their commercial uses. Nothing in my judgment would so much retard the restoration of the free use of silver by the commercial nations of the world as legislation adopted by us that would result in placing this country upon a basis of silver monometallicism. The legislation adopted by the first session of the Fifty-first Congress, I was assured by leading advocates of free coinage, representative of the silver States, would promptly and permanently bring silver to 129 per ounce and keep it there. That anticipation has not been realized. Our larger use of silver has apparently and for reasons not yet agreed upon diminished the demand for silver in China and India.

In view of the fact that it is impossible in this letter to elaborate, and that proposition only can be stated, I am

aware that what I have said may be assailed in points where it is easily defensible, but where I have not attempted to present the argument. I have not before, excepting in an official way, expressed myself on these subjects, but feeling the interest, dignity and importance of the assemblage in whose behalf you speak, I have ventured without bigotry of opinion, without any assumption of infallibility, but as an American citizen, having a most earnest desire that every individual and every public act of my life shall conduce to the glory of our country, and the prosperity of all our people, to submit these views for your consideration. Very respectfully,
BENJAMIN HARRISON.

A FEW FACTS.

Study Them If You Would Make Money.

Many strangers are now visiting Roanoke and investigating the opportunities she offers for making money rapidly by investing in manufactories and real estate. We rejoice to know that very few ever go away, after a careful examination, with the aid of a reliable real estate agent, without attesting their faith in the future of Virginia's Magic City by an investment, large or small. The assertion is frequently made, with a challenge to all the world to disprove it, that no man ever lost a dollar on Roanoke real estate. THE TIMES of last Sunday published interviews by its staff with numerous prominent citizens, none of them worth less than \$20,000, and many counting their wealth at from \$100,000 to \$500,000, as to how they earned their first \$100. Every man interviewed started in life poor, and many have grown rich by investing the first \$100 they saved in Roanoke real estate, selling at a profit and investing again. What has been accomplished in the past, can be repeated now or in the future, provided Roanoke is selected as the field for investment.

Property is steadily advancing in value in nearly every portion of the city and \$100 or more invested this week will return to you with handsome increases next week. This much cannot be said of every town for which a boom is claimed, but it is undeniably true of Roanoke.

Of course prospectors should exercise good judgment in the matter of selecting location and property. Some people set an example in this particular that strangers can always follow with profit and safety. They rely upon the real estate agent, who, to merit their confidence and patronage must prove a reliable guide and advisor in every instance.

The large and increasing patronage of L. L. Powell & Co., attests their reliability and they offer their services to all who may come. Their books, which are open for inspection to verify any assertion made in their behalf, will show that they have made fortunes for many patrons, and consummated some of the largest deals in the annals of the history of Southern real-estate transactions.

Visitors will be met at the depot if they will kindly notify this firm of their intention to come to Roanoke and the day they expect to arrive. While here carriages will be at their disposal to drive around the city.

A word of advice in closing this article will not be amiss. While we are not permitted to give particulars, we can, however, tender the assurance that seven large and valuable new industries have been secured for Roanoke. Five will be located in "West" and "Southwest Roanoke," one in "South Roanoke," and one in "Southeast Roanoke." These plants will bring a large number of skilled and unskilled laborers to the city and many of them will want homes. This fact will enhance the value of property and it would be well to purchase now.

You are in a Bad Fix.

But we will cure you if you will pay us. Nervous and Debilitated, suffering from Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, and all the effects of early evil habits, or later indiscretions, which lead to P. smature Decay, Consumption or Insanity, should send for and read the "Book of Life," giving particulars of a home cure. Sent (sealed) by addressing Dr. Parker's Medical and Surgical Institute, 151 North Spruce street, Nashville, Tenn. They guarantee a cure or no pay.—The Sunday Morning,

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

NOTICE.
I hereby announce myself a candidate for Councilman, Third Ward, at the regular election, to be held May 28th, 1891.
april 19-tde GEO. W. RAMSEY.

NOTICE.
I hereby announce myself as a candidate for re-election as Councilman from Second Ward at the regular election, to be held Thursday, May 28, 1891.
april 19-tde JOS. P. HANTHORN.

NOTICE.
I hereby announce myself as candidate for re-election as Councilman for the Second Ward at the regular election to be held Thursday, May 28, 1891.
april 15-tde GEO. McCAHAN.

ENGLEBY & BROS.,

MANUFACTURERS OF
TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE,
AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
COOKING AND HEATING STOVES
Plumbing and Gas-Fitting, Roofing,
Spouting and Jobbing
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Manufacturers of
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Authorized Capital, - - - - - \$25,000,000.

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2D VICE-PRESIDENT—S. W. JAMISON, Secretary and treasurer Roanoke Trust, Loan and Safe Deposit Co., City Bank of Richmond.
TREASURER—J. C. DAVENPORT, Cashier Commercial National Bank, Roanoke, Va.
GENERAL COUNSEL—Hon. C. A. McHUGH, Counselor-at-Law, late of Charleston, S. C.
GENERAL MANAGER OF AGENCIES—D. B. JESSE, late of Lexington, Ky.

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DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY—Roanoke Trust, Loan and Safe Deposit Company.

1. INSTALLMENT STOCK.—Membership fee, \$1 per share, which carries the stock the first month, after that the monthly dues are 60 cents per share.
2. PAID UP INTEREST BEARING STOCK—\$50 per share (par value, \$100), yielding a dividend, payable semi-annually, January 1, and July 1, of 6 per cent. per annum, which is duly remitted by check to the shareholder.
3. The stock is expected to mature in seven years from date of each series respectively, the same being issued monthly. Apply at Home Office, 110 Jefferson street, or to

James R. Terry, or to Simmons, Carpenter & Tinsley, Roanoke, Va.

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If you wish reliable and accurate time, have your watches repaired and adjusted by
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Whose practical experience extends over 40 years.
Watches injured by incompetent workmen made good as new. All work guaranteed twelve months.
PICKEN'S Jewelry and Art Store established in Roanoke in 1832.
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