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NO STOCK SUBSCRIPTIONS OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS REQUIRED.

Dupuy & Taliaferro,

107 Terry Building. 4 7 1y

J. J. Catogni,

Fancy Cake Baker,

Home Made Candies

ICE CREAM FURNISHER.

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ROANOKE
STEAM DYE WORKS.

All kinds of ladies' and gents' clothing cleaned and dyed.

Gloss removed from gentlemen's clothes by the Devon process. 'Phone 229.

104 Campbell Street.

Jas. Devon
PROPRIETOR. jan14 tf

Adams Bros. & Paynes,

—DEALERS IN—

Building Materials of All Kinds.

LUMBER, LIME,
LATHS, SHINGLES,
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A specialty made of Paving, Ornamental and Building

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COLD STORAGE COMPANY,

Wholesale dealers in

FRESH MEATS
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Fancy Hotel Cuts a Specialty.

All kinds of goods stored at very low rates.

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this institution offers special inducements. Paid up shares $50 each. Installment shares $1 per month. Shares may be subscribed for at any time For further information addres

THE PEOPLE'S PERPETUAL LOAN AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION.

WM. F. WINCH,
Secretary. and Treasurer.
Masonic Temple. jan4-tf

OLD papers for the next week at 10 cents per hundred.

## DOGS GROWN WILD.

### An Island in the Brazos River Infested with Them.

**The Animals Are Fiercer and More Combative Than Wolves—A Battle to the Death with the Dog Victorious.**

Several miles below Waco the Brazos river makes a bend like that in the James river across which Gen. Butler made the Dutch Gap canal. The island within this bend is very fertile, and is planted yearly in cotton, producing a bale to the acre easily.

A portion of it, nearest the river, is densely grown with barberry, yipan and cottonwood, forming a chaparral only passable by paths made, perhaps, by Indians, and kept open by cattle going to water and boys who drive them. Among the animals which inhabit the chaparral are wild dogs—pariahs, or descendants of pariahs. The theory of the planters is that the ancestry of this vest kennel of dangerous and yelping curs were unsociable, thievish and domestic curs driven away from Waco early in its history, says a Waco correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. They are essentially wild beasts now — fierce, cowardly, carnivorous, hunting in packs and fighting among themselves over the quarry their joint efforts secure. They are ruder toward each other than wolves, and with the wolves they are always at war.

Recently a calf, the property of Senator Coke, became engulfed in a bed of silt left by the river's subsidence after a flood. The wild dogs gathered, and the cow-mother met them. She made a gallant fight to protect her offspring, but the mongrels pulled her down and were soon rending both her flesh and that of the calf, snarling and biting each other over the bloody banquet. Attracted by the smell of blood and the yelping and growling a pack of wolves emerged from the thicket and joined or attempted to join in the feast. The dogs abandoned their meal, ceased their family strife and made common cause against a common enemy. It was a wild and relentless fight. All over the sand, or in the sticky mud, or rolling over and over in the shallows, dogs and wolves, locked together in quenchless hate, tore each other's throats, bit, wallowed, and howled; while some, tumbling together into deep water, floated down the river, fighting as they went. Dogs slew wolves and wolves slew dogs. Thus war went on, until many of the combatants were dead or hors de combat.

The correspondent of the Globe-Democrat was rowing down the river, and rested on his oars to witness the novel and terrific battle. At length only one pair continued the fight. One of these was a huge shaggy cur and his antagonist a gray wolf, superior to his fellows in strength and size. These champions were nearly evenly matched. They fought by snapping, wolf fashion, part of the time. Then they closed and wrestled for throathold. They foiled each other with the skill of trained fighters, rising erect, locking arms, parrying and thrusting with their fanged muzzles until, after fully an hour had been spent and both were cut and torn over their entire bodies, the dog triumphed. Getting his teeth in the neck of the wolf he closed his eyes, and when he relaxed his hold the wolf was dead.

When certain that his antagonist was done for, and to make doubly sure, the dog dragged the body of the wolf ten feet over the slimy margin and uttered a howl of triumph which brought to life several of his companions which had seemed to be dead. Some females came also from the timber, and the victor limped to the calf, finished—along with the remnant of the pack—his interrupted meal, and, after drinking deeply from the river, took his way back, closely attended by two females, perhaps his wives.

The reporter could have killed the brave dog, but would not do it. A bullet directed against the old veteran when his battle was won would have seemed like murder.

## "THE QUEEN WENT OUT."

**Extracts from Victoria's Contribution to the Queen.**

On Thursday morning, the 25th ult., the queen and Princess Beatrice went out, and in the afternoon her majesty drove, attended by Hon. Bertha Lambert and Hon. Mary Hughes. Rt. Hon. Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Fleet Surgeon Henry C. Woods dined with the queen.

On Wednesday morning the queen went out with Princess Beatrice, and in the afternoon her majesty and the princess drove out, attended by Miss McNeill. The duchess of Albany, with the young duke and Princess Alice lunched with the queen. Rt. Hon. Henry Campbell-Bannerman dined with the queen. Maj. Briggs left.

On Saturday morning the queen went out with Princess Beatrice, and in the afternoon her majesty drove, attended by Viscountess Downe and Miss McNeill. Maj. Gen. T. Dennehy arrived.

On Monday morning the queen went out, attended, by Miss McNeill. In the afternoon her majesty, with Princess Beatrice, drove, attended by Viscountess Downe. Prince Henry of Battenberg left the castle for the south.

**Double Stars.**

At the present time the whole number of double stars known and recorded by astronomers is something over ten thousand, far exceeding the total number of stars visible to the naked eye in the entire firmament (about six thousand), and others are being frequently discovered by the great telescopes now in existence.

**Showers of Volcanic Ashes.**

Vocanic ashes often travel a long distance. A remarkable shower of volcanic ashes has occurred recently in several parts of Finland. The ground in some places has been covered to the depth of nearly an inch. The phenomenon is attributed to volcanic eruptions in Iceland, hundreds of miles away.

## HOMEMADE PANTALOONS.

**How a Girl of the Revolution Manufactured a Pair for Her Brother.**

Late in the afternoon of one of the last days of May, in the year '76, when I was a few months short of fifteen years old, notice came to Townsend, Mass., where my father used to live, that fifteen soldiers were wanted, says Mrs. Eunice Locke Richards in the Greenfield (Mass.) Gazette.

The training band was instantly called out and my brother, that was next older than I, was the one that was selected. He did not return till late at night when we were all in bed. When I rose in the morning I found my mother in tears, who informed me that my brother John was to march next day after to-morrow at sunrise. My father was in Boston in the Massachusetts assembly. Mother said that though John was supplied with summer clothes he must suffer for winter garments. There were at this time no stores and no articles to be had except such as each family could make itself. The sight of mother's tears always brought all the hidden strength of body and mind into action. I instantly asked what garment was needed. She replied: "Pantaloons." "Oh, if that is all," said I, "we will spin and weave him a pair before he goes." "But," said mother, "the wool is on the sheep's back and the sheep are in the pasture." I immediately turned to a younger brother and bade him take the salt dish and call them to the yard. Mother replied: "Poor child, there are no sheep shears within three miles and a half." "I have some small shears at the loom," said I. "But you can't spin and weave it in so short a time." "I am certain we can, mother." "How can you weave it? There is a long web of linen in the loom."

By this time the sound of the sheep made me quicken my steps toward the yard. I requested my sister to bring the wheel and cards while I went for the wool. I went to the yard with my brother and secured a white sheep, from which I sheared with my loom shears half enough for a web. We then let her go with the rest of her fleece. I sent the wool in by my little sister and Luther ran for a black sheep and held her while I cut wool off for my filling and half the warp, and then we allowed her to go with the remaining coarse part of the fleece. The rest of the narrative the writer would abridge by saying that the wool thus obtained was duly carded, spun, washed, sized and dried. A loom was found a few doors off, the web "got in" and was wove, the cloth prepared, cut and made two or three hours before the brother's departure, that is to say, in forty hours from the commencement, without help from any modern improvement.

## MOURNED FOR HIS GIRL.

**Incident Which Shows That Artists Don't Frown on Sentiment.**

Not long ago one of our wealthy young painters gave a supper in his studio to a number of friends in the profession, says a New York correspondent of the Globe-Democrat. Among his guests was a youthful sculptor who, throughout the feast preserved a melancholy aspect that was quite incongruous in the general hilarity of the occasion. The artists rallied the sorrowful young man on his gloom, but neither wit nor sarcasm could tempt a smile into his face. He was a teetotaller and refused to cheer up his drooping spirits with wine. But he ate heartily and at intervals sighed like a furnace. The deviled lobster was especially to his liking, and after consuming two dishes of it he extended his plate for more.

Suddenly he gave a suppressed shriek, dropped the plate heavily in the center of some exquisite Sevres dishes, smashing them into fragments, and, running swiftly to the lounge, threw himself down on his face and began to groan dolefully. The consternation of the company may be imagined. The host was in grief over the disaster to his costly china, but he was still more concerned by the illness of his guest. Rushing to where the apparently dying sculptor lay, he attempted to force some brandy down the sufferer's throat. One of the painters seized a pitcher of iced water and poured it over the groaner, another tied some cracked ice in a napkin and tied it around the patient's head, while a third dashed madly downstairs for a physician. After being doused with cold water, however, the sculptor stopped groaning and protested vigorously against such treatment.

"I am not ill," he muttered, mournfully; "I am only homesick for my sweetheart, who sailed for Europe yesterday and who won't be back for three months."

In any other assemblage such a statement would have been greeted with indignant derision. But the young sculptor's confession was regarded as a bit of entirely natural sentiment, and even the host forgot the damage to his Sevres service in the universal expression of sympathy.

**The Stoical Chinee.**

A surgeon who has had opportunity to observe the Chinese under operations says "as a stoical race they beat the Indians." They object to anæsthesia, and submit to amputation of limbs without an outcry. They have no fear of death, and prefer to suicide by opium rather than to live in a helpless, crippled condition, a burden on their friends. So a surgeon's best efforts in their behalf often come to nought. Their wounds heal quickly, which is attributed to their cleanliness and diet (mainly vegetarian). Their tissues, under the surgeon's knife, seem more dense and elastic, or less flabby than the flesh of a Caucasian.

**Wooden Church 800 Years Old.**

The oldest wooden building in the world is the church at Borgund, in Norway, which was built in the eleventh century, and has been preserved from the effects of the weather by repeated coatings of pitch. It is built of pine, and is of fantastic Romanesque design, with strangely-carved wooden pinnacles and a great deal of carving in high relief all over the interior of the church. The old stone altar still stands, but the church is no longer used for service.

## NOT ON THE MARRY.

### Millions of Young Men Who Prefer Single Life.

**Although There Are Plenty of Wives to Be Had the Selfish Creatures Cling to the Joys of Bachelorhood.**

It is estimated that there are three million young men of marriageable age in the United States who obstinately neglect to provide themselves with wives, and this implies the existence of at least an equal number of young women of marriageable age who are waiting for proposals that never come. The fact is important, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, as indicating one of the social tendencies of the period. It cannot be doubted that the popularity of matrimony has materially declined in recent years and that a kind of general hesitancy seems to prevail respecting the negotiations of such alliance. There was a time when the young people of the country hastened to pair themselves with birdlike eagerness and delight as soon as they were out of school, and society not only encouraged them but practically commanded them to take that course. They were considered superfluous and burdensome until they got married. The true work of life could not begin with them, they were taught, so long as they remained single; it was their duty to become yoked without unnecessary delay, and it was a disgrace to miss reasonable opportunities in that relation. But it is decidedly different at the present day. The practice of wedlock is no longer imperative, nor does discredit attend the unmated state, even when prolonged into the thirties. There is as much advice given against marriage as in favor of it by the wise and experienced of both sexes, and the result is a steady decrease in the proportion of actual weddings to possible ones.

The causes which have produced this marked change are not sufficiently definite for satisfactory analysis. It is probably true that our extravagant style of living is one of the effective influences. The cost of supporting a wife and raising a family is much larger than it used to be, and this feature of the matter often gives pause on both sides. We have come to measure so many things by money that matrimony has not escaped the rule. The young people are disinclined to start in a humble way and gradually improve their situation; they want all that their parents have without waiting and striving for it. Many proposals are unquestionably delayed or rejected on this account. Then, it is well known that the new avenues of employment open to women have made them more independent and probably also more exacting as to the qualifications of husbands. It is not nearly so common as it once was for girls to marry simply in order to secure a home and a living; they are able now to earn good wages and to take their time about assuming the duties of wives and mothers. We may safely believe, moreover, that the progress of women in education and in social power has led them to look less favorably upon the connubial condition of subordinating their hearts to their heads, so to speak. And finally it cannot but be that the abundance of criticism to which the marriage system has been subjected by writers of pronounced vigor and skill has served to weaken it in the popular estimation and to disparage the quality of sacredness that is its highest claim to respect and honor.

There is no reason as yet, however, to lament the prevailing tendency as a national misfortune. The amount of marrying is still large enough for all ordinary purposes, and it may be that less rather than more of it would best promote the interests of society. Such unions should be formed with some other object than that of merely propagating the species. They involve the most serious obligations and responsibilities of human life, and if people are learning to be slow and careful about making contracts of so much importance it is hardly a sign of decay or a threat of calamity. Whenever any two persons care so much for each other that they cannot happily live apart they will be wedded in spite of all opposing influences, and perhaps those are the only circumstances under which a wedding ought ever to take place. It would not do to say with Hamlet that "we will have no more marriages," and that all who are now single "shall keep as they are," but we are justified in thinking that the rate of matrimonial happiness is likely to be increased according to the measure of marriages that are brought about by reflective instead of emotional means. The system with which the critics find so much fault is not perfect, but it is much better than they represent it to be, or it would not have survived so long. With all their flaw-picking, they have not been able to devise an acceptable substitute for it, and until they are able to do so it will continue to stand as the most beneficent of those great agencies which regulate and control the affairs of civilization.

**Foreigners in the Transvaal.**

Ever since it was organized the South African republic has been trying to prevent the incoming British element from exercising a large influence in politics. The British immigrants, however, have been crowding into the country so rapidly that their claims can no longer refused. The president of the republic, Mr. Kruger, has accordingly proposed to the volksraad to annul the legislation passed years ago to make it difficult for foreigners to acquire citizenship. He proposes to reduce from five to two years the period of residence necessary to become a voter, from fifteen to four years the period required to make one eligible to election to the lower house of the legislature, and from twenty to ten years the period to make one eligible to the upper house. He says the incoming element is very anxious to obtain full rights of citizenship, and the republic can no longer ignore their just claims.

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CRAB APPLE CIDER,
PIPPIN APPLE CIDER,
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P. L. TERRY, President. H. S. TROUT, Vice-President. S. W. JAMISON, Sec. and Treas.

THE ROANOKE TRUST, LOAN AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, ROANOKE, VA.—NINTH ANNUAL STATEMENT, JAN. 1, 1893.

| RESOURCES. | | LIABILITIES. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Loans and discounts | $551,375.93 | Capital | $250,000.00 |
| Stocks and bonds | 64,100.00 | Surplus | 150,000.00 |
| Real estate | 53,855.66 | Undivided profits | 34,451.92 |
| Furniture | 3,125.00 | | $434,451.92 |
| Due from banks | 41,683.64 | Deposits on certificate | 191,633.18 |
| Cash | 10,131.45 | Deposits subject to check | 85,686.58 |
| | | Dividend No. 18 | 12,500 00 |
| | $724,271.68 | | $724,271.68 |

Interest paid on deposits. Fire and Life Insurance. Safe Deposit Boxes for rent. 1 19 tf

## CITY DIRECTORY.

### Of the Principal Business Houses of Roanoke.

The following is published daily for the benefit of strangers and the public generally. It includes all trades and professions and cannot fail to prove of interest to all who intend transacting business in Roanoke:

**ARCHITECTS.**

NOLAND & DE SAUSSURE, Architects, Masonic Temple.
WM. L. REID, Masonic Temple.
WILSON & HUGGINS, second floor, Commercial Bank Building.

**ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.**

McHUGH & BAKER, Room 309 Terry Buildin.

**BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, ETC.**

I. BACHRACH, 54 Salem ave.

**BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.**

F. J. AMWEG, Terry Building.
FRANK R. MAY, Room 210 Terry Building.

**BUSINESS COLLEGE.**

NAT. BUS. COLLEGE, 3rd ave. & Henry st.

**CANDY, MAN'FR, FANCY CAKE BAKER & ICE CREAM FURNISHER.**

CATOGNI'S, 50 Salem ave.

**CLOTHIER, TAILOR AND HATTER.**

JOS. COHN (E. M. Dawson, Manager), 44 Salem ave.

**CORNICES, SLATE AND TIN ROOFING**

THE ROANOKE ROOFING AND METAL CORNICE COMPANY, Room 703, Terry Building.

**COURT STENOGRAPHER.**

CHAS. E. GRAVES, office room 606 Terry Bldg.

**FUNERAL DIRECTOR.**

G. W. SISLER, 407 Second st. n. e. (coffins, caskets, robes, &c.), Tel. 109.

**FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC.**

COPPER & STONE, 10 Salem ave. s. e.

**GROCERS.**

F. H. WALKER, Campbell st., 1 door east of Jefferson.

**HARDWARE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.**

BROWN & JOHNSTON, 11 Jefferson street Telephone 45.

**HAY, GRAIN, &c.**

DANIEL & HOLLADAY, 14 Kirk, rear P. O.

**LIQUOR DEALERS.**

OPPENHEIM & CO.'S EXCHANGE, cor Commerce and Campbell streets.

**LUMBER, LATHS AND SHINGLES.**

W. H. CLARK & Co., office 109 Henry street TIMES' building, P. O. box 186. Everything that goes into a building at mill prices. By the car oad only.

**MERCHANT TAILORS.**

LEWIS, TIMES Building.

**PAWNBROKERS.**

S. NYBURG, 29 Railroad ave., s. e.

**PHOTOGRAPHS.**

ROANOKE PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO, No. Salem avenue.
H. V. LINEBACK successor to Eutsler, 23 Salem avenue.

**PLUMBING, GAS-FITTING, &C.**

ROANOKE SANITARY PLUMBING CO., No 10 South Jefferson Street.

**PRACTICAL HORSESHOER.**

M. HALEY (treats all diseases of horses' feet) Fourth ave., between Jefferson and Henry sts.

**REAL ESTATE.**

SIMMONS & TINSLEY, 10 Jefferson st.

**RENTAL AGENTS.**

M. H. O'MOHUNDRO, 4 S. Jefferson street.

**SCAVENGER AND GARBAGE WORK**

PRYOR WOODSON, 223 Fourth ave. n. w.

**SEWING MACHINES.**

NEW HOME, J. A. CAMPBELL, Agent, 20 Henry street.

**SHOEMAKERS.**

D. HORGAN, the Shoemaker. Makes and repairs all kinds of boots and shoes at 104 Nelson street, opposite market house. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**STEAM LAUNDRIES.**

DIXIE, Franklin and Second sts., tel. 187.

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C. M. HOGSETT, room 12 Masonic Temple.

**TRANSFER COMPANIES.**

ROANOKE TRANSFER COMPANY, Package Room, 8 South Jefferson st., tel. 119.

## CITY MARKET.

**CHOICE MEATS.**

BRADY (keeps the best), stall 6, Market House.
B. B. CATT, stall No. 1 (sausage a specialty).
J. W. HOGAN, Stall 3.
THOMAS NELSON, stall No. 9.
W. N SALE, stall No. 16.

**CURED HAMS, BEEF, LARD, &c.**

E. J. KEMP (specialty beef tongues), stall 14.

**FRESH FISH, OYSTERS AND PRODUCE**

B. E. ODELL BROS., City Market.

**DRESSED FOWLS, VEGETABLES, &c.**

S. J. AKERS, City Market.
J. W. SIMCOE, City Market.

**PRODUCE, FISH AND OYSTERS.**

HUDSON & DRAL, 19 Salem avenue n. e (wholesale and retail).

**ROANOKE DRESSED BEEF CO.**

N. RENSCH, Stall No. 8.

RAILROADS

N. & W. R. R. Norfolk and Western R.R.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT OCTOBER 30, 1892.

WESTBOUND, LEAVE ROANOKE DAILY.

7:40 a. m. (Washington and Chattanooga limited) for Bristol and beyond. Stops only at Radford. Pullman sleepers to New Orleans, Memphis and Nashville. Dining car attached.

8:00 a. m. for Radford, Pulaski, Bristol and all intermediate stations; also for Bluefield, Pocahontas, Elkhorn, Clinch Va ley Division and Louisville via Norton Pullman sleeper to Louisville via Norton.

7:50 p. m. for Radford, Pulaski, and Bristol also for Bluefield-Ohio extension; leaves Bluefield 8:10 a. m. daily for Kenova, Columbus and the West. Pullman sleepers to Memphis via Chattanooga.

NORTH AND EASTBOUND, LEAVE ROANOKE DAILY.

7:15 a. m. for Petersburg, Richmond and Norfolk.

12:45 p. m. for Washington, Hagerstown, Philadelphia and New York. Pullman sleeper Roanoke to New York, via Harrisburg and P. R. R.

12:45 p. m. daily for Richmond and Norfolk. Pullman parlor car to Norfolk, connects at Lynchburg (Union station) with Durham division.

5:10 p. m. for Buena Vista and intermediate stations. No connections beyond.

9:45 p. m. for Richmond and Norfolk. Pullman sleeper to Norfolk and Lynchburg to Richmond.

12:45 night (Washington and Chattanooga limited) for Washington, Hagerstown, Philadelphia and New York. Pullman sleepers to Washington via Shenandoah Junction and New York via Harrisburg. Dining car attached. Stops only at Basic, Shenandoah, Luray, Shenandoah, Junction, Shepherdstown, Antietam, Grimes and St. James.

Durham Division—Leave Lynchburg (Union station) and 3:15 p. m. daily for South Boston and Durham and intermediate stations.

Winston-Salem Division—Leave Roanoke (Union station) 9:45 a. m. daily for Rocky Mount, Martinsville, Winston-Salem and intermediate stations.

For all additional information apply at ticket office or to W. B. BEVILL,
General Passenger Agent, Roanoke, Va.

S. A. & O. R. R. CO.

TIME TABLE TO TAKE EFFECT 12:01 A. M. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1891.

| West Bound. First Class. No. 3. Passenger. Daily, Except Sunday. | West Bound. First Class. No. 1. Passenger. Daily. | | Stations. | East Bound. First Class. No. 2. Passenger. Daily, Except Sunday. | East Bound. First Class. No. 4. Passenger. Daily. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| p.m. | a m. | | | a.m. | p.m. |
| 2.10 | 8.00 | Lv. | Bristol. | Ar. 11.20 | 5.30 |
| 2.27 | 8.17 | | Walker's Mountain. | 11.03 | 5.13 |
| 2.35 | 8.25 | | Benham's. | 10.55 | 5.05 |
| 2.53 | 8.43 | | Phillip's Switch. | 10.37 | 4.47 |
| 2.57 | 8.47 | | Abram's Falls. | 10.33 | 4.43 |
| 3.03 | 8.53 | | Mendota. | 10.27 | 4.37 |
| 3.19 | 9.09 | | Mace Springs. | 10.11 | 4.21 |
| 3.31 | 9.21 | | Hilton's. | 9.59 | 4.09 |
| 3.39 | 9.29 | | Nottingham's. | 9.51 | 4.01 |
| 3.45 | 9.35 | | Moccasin Gap. | 9.45 | 3.56 |
| 3.50 | 9.40 | | Gate City. | 9.40 | 3.50 |
| 4.00 | 9.50 | | Marble Quarry. | 9.29 | 3.40 |
| 4.10 | 10.00 | | Big Cut. | 9.20 | 3.30 |
| 4.20 | 10.10 | | Spear's Ferry. | 9.10 | 3.20 |
| 4.25 | 10.15 | | Tate's Switch. | 9.05 | 3.15 |
| 4.28 | 10.18 | | Clinchport. | 9.02 | 3.12 |
| 4.34 | 10.24 | | Natural Tunnel. | 8.56 | 3.06 |
| 4.44 | 10.34 | | Horton's Summit. | 8.46 | 2.56 |
| 4.51 | 10.41 | | Duffield. | 8.39 | 2.49 |
| 4.58 | 10.48 | | Wiseley's. | 8.32 | 2.42 |
| 5.04 | 10.54 | | Ward's Mill. | 8.26 | 2.36 |
| 5.19 | 11.09 | | Wild Cat Summit. | 8.11 | 2.21 |
| 5.35 | 11.25 | | East Big Stone Gap. | 7.55 | 2.05 |
| 5.40 | 11.30 | Ar. | Big Stone Gap. | Lv. 7.50 | 2.00 |
| p.m. | noon | | | a.m. | p.m. |

D. H. CONKLIN, General Superintendent. C. L. BUNTING, G. P. A.

ROANOKE STREET RAILWAY SCHEDULE.

SALEM DUMMY LINE.

| EAST. Lv. Salem. | Ar. Roanoke | WEST. Lv. Roanoke. | Ar. Salem |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6:15 a m. | 6:45 a.m. | 7:15 a.m. | 7:46 a. m. |
| 8:00 a.m. | 8:30 a.m. | 8:45 a.m. | 9:15 a. m. |
| 9:30 a.m. | 10:00 a.m. | 10:15 a.m. | 10:45 a. m. |
| 11:00 p.m. | 11:30 p.m. | 11:45 p.m. | 12:15 p. m. |
| 12:30 p.m. | 1:00 p.m. | 1:15 p.m. | 1:45 p. m. |
| 2:00 p.m. | 2:30 p.m. | 2:45 p.m. | 3:15 p. m. |
| 3:30 p.m. | 4:00 p.m. | 4:15 p.m. | 4:45 p. m. |
| 5:15 p.m. | 5:45 p.m. | 6:15 p.m. | 6:45 p. m. |
| 7:15 p.m. | 7:45 p.m. | 9:45 p.m. | 10:15 p. m. |

N. B.—Theater nights last train leaves Roanoke at 10:45; arrives Salem 11:15 p. m. Sundays, the first run is omitted.

Trains leaving Roanoke at 8:45 a. m. and 4:15 p. m. on Salem dummy line will have baggage car attached for carrying drummers' trunks, general baggage and merchandise, beginning May 95.

VINTON ELECTRIC LINE.

Leave Roanoke.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6:00 a.m. | 10:40 a.m. | 3:20 p.m. | 7:20 p. m. |
| 6:40 a.m. | 11:20 a.m. | 4:00 p.m. | 8:00 p. m. |
| 7:20 a.m. | 12:00 m. | 4:40 p.m. | 8:40 p. m. |
| 8:00 a.m. | 12:40 p.m. | 5:20 p.m. | 9:20 p. m. |
| 8:40 a.m. | 2:20 p.m. | 6:00 p.m. | 10:00 p. m. |
| 9:20 a.m. | 3:00 p.m. | 6:40 p.m. | 10:40 p. m. |
| 10:00 a.m. | 3:40 p.m. | | |

W. F. CARR, General Manager.

"ROANOKE STICKERS,"

Can be had at THE TIMES office.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1,000 | $ .50 | 10,000 | $ 3.75 |
| 3,000 | 1.25 | 25,000 | 8.00 |
| 5,000 | 2.00 | 50,000 | 15.00 |

Stick them on your letters.
Stick them on the wall.
Stick them everywhere and help advertise the town.
They are the same as the "ears" on the first page of THE TIMES.