ON SOUTHERN SOIL.

Thomas Nelson Page Writes of the Great New South.

Virginia's Sorrowing Sons — Prosperity, That Soon Must Come, Will Make Former Confederate Citadels Centers of Commerce—In Richmond.

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RICHMOND "on the Jeems" is, perhaps, the most historical city in the United States and is, to a Virginian, also the most beautiful. Were the falls of the James in Europe instead of in old Virginia people would go hundreds of miles to see them. All old travelers unite in praise of "the falls," which, indeed, form one of the most picturesque views on the Atlantic slope.

Standing on the railroad bridge across the James (which is all that most travelers of the present day can give themselves time to do), the view which presents itself might well tempt them to tarry a little. For some miles the falls stretch in a reverse curve filled with granite ledges and small islands covered with birch and willows. Up above is Belle Isle, where, during the war, the federal prison used to stand. Earthworks, where the guns stood ready to guard Richmond, still cover the top of the round hill, and the Old Dominion iron works send up volumes of black smoke from its base. On the river bank up above on the Richmond side are the Tredegar iron works, where the confederate cannons were made, and higher up still beautiful Hollywood, where lie so many thousands of those who have crossed over the river to rest under the trees. The granite pyramid marks the resting-place of some fifteen thousand confederate soldiers.

Sixteen thousand more lie at Oakwood, on the other side of town. The only memorial of them is the register deposited in the capitol, and the loving remembrance treasured in the hearts of the southern people. They came at the call of their states, trooping from every quarter of the south, from the mansion of the large land and slave owner; from the house of the small proprietor, and from the cabin of "the poor white," all filled with a divine determination to stand to the death for their mother states. It was a sublime spectacle. The outside world weighing the interests cannot understand it. Only the south, which knew the spirit, can, and she treasures the memory of their deeds as a mother that of her sons who died for her, and, dying, have brought glory to their race.

To the left on its hill, rises the fine old capitol, surrounded by monuments and memories, and away on "church hill" peeps from the grove of old trees the white spire of "Old St. John's," where Patrick Henry thrilled the great Virginia convention, composed of British subjects, with his "liberty or death."

It is a great temptation to linger in Richmond. To the historical student it presents attractions only equaled by those which it offers to the lover of social life. John Smith, governor of Virginia, planted a cross on the island below the falls as early as 1607, and from that time it has been notable in the history of the country.

It was here that the massacre occurred which sent Nat. Bacon to arms and brought forth, perhaps, the most picturesque part of American history. "Bacon Quarter Branch" still marks the place where the young planter, little dreaming of his coming fame, had his plantation. Shockoe Hill and Creek preserve the name of one of the Indian tribes he fought, the sole surviving memorial of them. "Bloody Run," where the great battle took place, is only two or three miles further down, its name denoting the terrible retribution enacted.

But bloodier battles than that which Bacon, the rebel, fought, have been fought on the same ground. The swamps of the Chickahominy extend all along below the city, and just beyond them

A DINNER POT BOILED IN THE OLD DINING-ROOM.

were fought the terrible "battles around Richmond."

Crossing the river to the south, we pass at once into the country across which Lee stretched his "thin gray line" in the Petersburg campaign and held Grant at bay during that terrible winter. We run through the batteries, now covered with scrub oak and pine, and are soon at Petersburg. My first recollection of it is as it was in the winter of 1864, when it was in a state of siege. I remember my host was a major, and he lived in a tent pitched between two cedar trees, on a little slope just outside of a gentleman's yard, two or three miles from the town. Other tents were scattered about in clumps, and the horses were in shelters made with pine boughs. A field hospital was on the hill to the left. From the door of the tent we could see, at night, the bombardment of the town; and once or twice during the visit there was a sharp little attack, which caused much booming of cannon and rattling of musketry down "on the lines."

The next time I visited the spot was only two years ago. I went with the gentleman I had visited before. The twenty-six years which had elapsed made a difference. We could find the spot where his tent had stood between the cedar trees, and the road still wound up the hill beyond the little bottom, where the field hospital used to be; but tents which once covered the slopes had disappeared, and the great army which occupied them had passed away as completely as their white camps. Only a few old veterans, war-worn and time-faded, remain scattered throughout the land, awaiting the last roll-call which shall muster them out. The house in the yard still stood, but untenanted, ruinous and forlorn. Only the great trees remained the same. How calmly they stand, old trees, towering above us, age after age, witnessing the passage of generations and the rise and fall of nations.

A poorer country it would be hard to find than that part of southside Virginia through which the railroad passes. No part of the south has felt the effects of the war more. Before the war it was one of the richest and most prosperous sections of Virginia, the lands being in a good state of cultivation, and the negroes being, perhaps, more numerous than in any other part of the state. The very conditions which had made it rich before the war, after the war made it poor. It became in consequence of its large negro population the "black belt," and for a long time it, with the exception of a few localities, lay suffering under the incubus of its dense negro population. Finally the white people got control and it began to get up again. I have oftener than once traveled nearly a hundred miles on the railroad through this section, and, outside of the towns, not seen a single farm animal; this is a region which was once filled with well-stocked plantations owned by well-to-do people. There are, of course, in this belt localities where there are still good plantations. For instance, along the Staunton and the Dan lie some of the best farms in the state. On the Staunton is what I think the most beautiful country place in the south, and the production of yellow tobacco has brought up another portion of this section. But the country generally, in consequence of new conditions, has undergone an immeasurable change.

THE NEW INHABITANTS.

The number of men in this part of the state who were forced into bankruptcy by the war and the conditions which followed is almost indescribable. Prior to the war it was customary for gentlemen who were neighbors to go security on each others' bonds, and afterward it was not unusual to find whole neighborhoods in the bankrupt courts. Indeed, I believe that the outside world has never taken in the complete and almost universal bankruptcy of the south by the war and its consequences. It was not merely that the property values were destroyed, but that everything upon which property values are based, and by which they can be created, was destroyed or rendered unavailable. It is difficult accurately to conceive of a region in which nearly the entire personal property has been wiped out; the lands left unworked and useless; the whole system of labor suddenly changed; the entire former laboring population thrown into a state of uncertainty and partial hostility to the land owners, their former employers; the whole governmental system revolutionized; the former wealthy classes left burdened with debt and with their means to pay their debts suddenly swept away; with the fatigue and sorrow of a lost war piled up on them, and with an unknown future before them.

It is difficult to conceive of this as applied to any considerable section of a country; but when it applies to a vast territory embracing many states and a population numbering many millions, the mind is incapable of taking in the whole fact. Such was the condition at the south. A whole people absolutely prostrated had to pick itself up, reform itself, adapt itself to new conditions, catch up with the general progress of the world, and make for itself anew its place in the column of advance.

How it has succeeded all know; but what it has endured and how it has striven have been known only to itself. Those who fell in battle have had their names inscribed on granite and bronze. Women have wept over them and poets have sung of them, but those who went down in the long and bitter struggle afterwards are on no roster and have no monuments. It is their glory that they asked nothing and went down without a murmur. The poverty and hardship which have been endured at the south since the war are something of which the outer world has had no idea.

That the results of the war have been advantageous to the non-slave holding class, and, in the main, to the new generation of the former wealthy class, no thoughtful person of reasonably broad views can question; but the older generation of the latter class has suffered more than the world will ever know. It is not difficult to find whole neighborhoods, indeed whole sections, in which every place formerly owned by a gentleman has passed out of the hands of its former owner.

The houses were built in a former age with no reference to railroads and modern conditions; the lands were poor, markets inaccessible; and with the new conditions the ability of the owners to maintain themselves perished and, after long struggling, they submitted perforce, and new owners came in and took possession. These were of the class which, if they made little, spent nothing—the small farmer class which work with their own hands.

One of the handsomest houses in the country in which I was reared, and which once was the home of culture, elegance and princely hospitality, is now in the possession of a tenant. Not long since a gentleman passed through the place and stopped there. A dinner pot boiled in the old drawing-room, hung on a spike driven into a crack in a fine old marble mantel.

Another such house in a neighboring county, where I used to visit as a youngster, comes to my mind. It had been owned for many generations by the old Virginia family which at that time still made it one of the most charming homes in the state. A bevy of lovely girls, transmitting the traditional beauty of their mother, (which, indeed, though faded with years and sorrow, still spoke for itself) made it one of the most popular places in Virginia. The old flower garden, filled with old-fashioned roses, lilacs, hollyhocks and other flowers in profusion, stretched wide around it, with walks and bowers which many lovers blessed as they had blessed them; and the horseracks and stables were never empty of visitors' horses; whilst within and all about were a sweetness and charm which have never been surpassed. A friend, whom I first met there, told me he was there not long ago. He found the mansion divided up and occupied by two or three families of foreigners, whose women went barefooted and whose children sprawled in rags and dirt about the once polished floors.

There are some who never hear the word gentleman without thinking it an insult to themselves, and who will perhaps say that the place serves a better use now than in the days when plenteous hospitality and elegance had their home there. This might be so could the several families not obtain food and shelter elsewhere; but had the family come by natural evolution into the first mentioned mansion they would not have cracked the mantel. When they shall develop, if they ever develop, they will want marble mantels uncracked; but it will be long before they reach that point. Meantime the families which once occupied these old houses and used marble mantels have passed away or gone far off. These are no exceptional cases. It is easy to find similar instances throughout the entire south; indeed, it is hard not to find them.

Agriculture in the south has for many years been at so low an ebb that, speaking generally, no one has been able to live by it, except the laborer. The small farmer, who works with his own hands, and whose children do the same, makes a living. But his emoluments are, after all, not large; and his success is due not less to the smallness of his expenditure than to the energy of his labor. If he has ambitions beyond the most moderate physical wants he must seek other fields of enterprise.

Agricultural products have unquestionably increased, and are increasing; but that the net returns from them is increasing is not certain. The increase would appear from the returns to have reached the point of over production; and the expenditure increases as well as the income. The outlay in the single item of fertilizers is simply enormous.

The fact is that, after having traveled throughout the south, I am compelled to admit that, speaking from the agricultural standpoint, and speaking generally, she is not rich, she is poor. Her wealth has to come in the future from other sources. Of course, certain portions are rich; but her present conditions do not permit her to obtain the full benefit from even these.

What wealth there is at the south has come not from agriculture, but from other sources. Her natural resources are great; her mineral districts are enormously extensive and rich; her timber has offered and still offers in almost every state an immense field for enterprise; she must become the great fruit and vegetable producing section of the country, and manufacturers must continue to seek in the future, as they have already begun to do, the immediate neighborhood of the raw product. Upon this as upon an improvement in her agricultural conditions, the south must depend for her future prosperity and advancement. Up to the present the sparseness of her population, the distance between the towns, the character of her roads and the competition of the richer lands of the northwest, coupled with greater facilities for reaching the market, have prevented the south from securing even that which was due. Of this, however, I shall speak in another letter. My object in this has been to show how the class which carried on agriculture has changed in the south.

THOMAS NELSON PAGE.

Money Talks.

The old man was rich, but the young man hadn't a red. Neither did the young man have a daughter, but the old man did, and the young man wanted to marry her. The old man didn't want a poor son-in-law. But the young man had nerve, and he bearded the lion in his den and told him all. The old man looked him over disdainfully.

"Money talks, young man," he said.

"Well," responded the youth, bravely, "why don't you say something, then?"—Detroit Free Press.

A Perfect Substitute.

DeGarry—He is raising quite a muscle. Has he one of those home gymnasiums?

Merritt—No, but he has a furnished room and practices opening the bureau drawers.—Truth.

NATURE'S CURIOSITIES.

A FARMER in Lamar, Mo., has a beard seven feet long.

THE Greenland whale has a heart a yard in diameter.

EYELESS fish are numerous in a subterranean lake at Ashland, Mich.

SUGAR beets weighing sixteen pounds each have been grown in Floyd county, Ga.

A CALF with a wing growing from its shoulder blade may be seen on the farm of A. M. Chisholm, near Hecla, S. D.

A CURIOUS animal captured on the African coast in 1854 was called the "talking fish," though it was really a species of seal. Among other innumerable tricks it was taught to articulate the words "mamma," "papa" and "John."

THE sea horse is built upon a peculiar plan. It has the head of a horse, the wing of a bird and the tail of a snake. In swimming it assumes a vertical position and when wishing to rest it attaches itself to a convenient stalk of seaweed by means of its tail.

A MISSOURI paper prints, unfortunately without specifications, drawings and affidavits, the following interesting but incomplete story: "In sinking a mineral shaft in Newton county recently a cavity was opened at a depth of fifty-three feet, in which many snakes were found."

NEWSPAPER CURRENCY.

FORTY years ago the Mormon temple at Salt Lake City was begun. It has cost $2,500,000.

IN New York the average number of persons to a dwelling is eighteen and a half.

A NEWLY married couple in France was forced to spend their honeymoon in a cholera hospital, as suspects.

SINCE 1840, thirty-seven vessels, of which a part of the name was the "City of," have been wrecked or lost.

A SOCIETY at Eastman, Ga., is called "The Society of Amalgamated Prevaricators." The word "Ananias" is engraved on the badge of honor.

THE Red Horse tavern in Sudbury, Mass., famous as the "Wayside Inn" of Longfellow's verse, has been purchased by an ex-alderman of Boston.

A CHURCH bell at Tina, Mo., weighs eight hundred and seventy pounds, and is so loud in tone that it can be distinctly heard at a distance of ten miles.

THERE will be no continuance of ill-will between two gentlemen who recently fought a duel at Catlettsburg, Ky. Both were excellent marksmen, and both dropped dead after the first exchange of shots.

POINTS ABOUT PEOPLE.

MRS. U. S. GRANT will spend the summer at Cranston's hotel, Highland Falls, N. Y., and later in the season a month at the Parkview hotel, Chicago.

THE president's mail has now reached an average of eight hundred letters a day. It takes the entire time of five clerks, besides Secretary Thurber himself, to dispose of it.

M. CAVAGINAC, who is looked on as possibly the coming president of the French republic, is said to be of indisputable and proudly acknowledged Irish descent. He is descended from the Kavanaghs, who were kings of Leinster.

THE London Optician says that great men are usually blue-eyed, and instances Shakespeare, Socrates, Locke, Bacon, Milton, Goethe, Franklin, Napoleon, Bismarck, Gladstone, Huxley, Virchow and Renan.

THE duke of Edinburgh has been advised to take a course of waters at Kissingen during the summer, and therefore, instead of remaining until August, when his term of employment expires, he will vacate the naval command at Devonport at the end of May.

HAP, MISHAP AND HAPPENING.

A KITE string 1,000 feet long blew and lodged against the rigging of the Baltimore schooner Souther when it was in the Atlantic thirty-five miles from land.

A CROWD of Ann Arbor girls went out sleigh riding. They didn't know why they attracted so much attention until they got off the sleigh, when on the box a placard was discovered, reading: "A load of old maids."

A FAKE cat, covered with calico, placed in the window of a Westminster (Md.) residence, frightens away the English sparrows, which before the advent of the make-believe pussy filled the trees near the house and kept up an endless twittering.

A MAN turned up at the Harlem station, Mount Vernon, the other day bearing a Harlem railway ticket dated 1860, and entitling him to ride from One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street to Fordham. He could easily have sold it at the station for a good many times its original cost.

THE DOINGS OF WOMEN.

"COLLOQUIUM" is the name of a woman's debating club in Brooklyn.

FLORENCE MARRYAT, a daughter of the novelist, is a woman of courage and resolution, and she cares little for the petty conventionalities of life.

WOMEN in Finland, it is said, compete with men as clerks, managers of limited corporations, doctors, dentists, house builders and bank cashiers, in which capacity they are found more honest than men.

JAPANESE women put up their hair with wooden, ivory or tortoise shell hairpins about eight inches in length and fully half an inch in width. The pins are usually carved and are often covered with pivoted figures.

DRIFT WOOD.

ROQUEFORT cheese is made in caves from sheep's milk.

NEW YORK buys more lace than any other city in the world.

A TON of sea water is supposed to contain about fourteen grains of gold.

THE varieties of potato so well known forty years ago have almost completely disappeared.

PROPOSALS.

CITY OF ROANOKE,
OFFICE OF
THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.
ROANOKE, Va., April 24th, 1893.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon Thursday, May 25th, 1893, for furnishing all the labor and materials necessary, except the terra cotta pipe, iron man-hole frames, covers and iron inlets, (which material will be furnished by the city of Roanoke, at a point within the city limits), for the construction and completion of the following lines of sewers, in the city of Roanoke, Va., as shown on plans on file in this office:

Section 9. On both sides of Jefferson street from Campbell avenue to Tazewell avenue.

Section 10. Between Campbell and Luck avenues and Henry and Commerce streets.

Section 11. From Tazewell avenue to Elm avenue on Jefferson street and tributary territory.

Section 12 On Day avenue from Jefferson street to Commerce street and tributary territory.

Section 13. On Elm avenue from Jefferson street to Commerce street and tributary territory.

Section 14. On the east side of Henry street from Campbell avenue to Franklin road and Commerce street, thence along Franklin road to Highland avenue and the district or territory tributary thereto.

Section 15. On the west side of Frankin road from Luck and Commerce to Elm avenue and all the territory tributary thereto.

Section 16. Between Church and Luck avenues and between Second and Fourth streets and the district tributary thereto.

Section 17. From Wheat and south along Albemarle avenue to Roanoke street and the district tributary thereto.

Section 18. On Walnut street from Roanoke river westward and the district tributary thereto.

Section 19. A single ring egg-shape brick sewer, maximum diameters 32in. by 48in. on inside, and minimum diameters 16in. by 24in. on inside, about 3,000 feet in length from Roanoke river to Jefferson street, with the necessary sewers of terra cotta pipe for the territory tributary thereto.

The said brick sewer to enter the Roanoke river in the vicinity of the old baseball grounds.

Bids must be submitted upon forms furnished by this office, for both terra cotta sewers and the brick sewer.

Each bidder must submit with his bid or bids a certified check for the sum of $250.

All work to be done in accordance with plans, drawings and specifications on file at this office. The right being reserved by the city to vary, modify, extend or diminish the said plans. The City Council reserves the right to reject any or all bids or any part of a bid, and to commence or to complete the work upon any of the sections enumerated or any part of any section named. The City Council reserves the right to waive any defect or informality in any bid if it be deemed in the interests of the city to do so.

Within ten days after the award of the contract the successful bidder or bidders must furnish bond with approved sureties, resident in Virginia, in a penalty of 40 per cent. of the contract price, for the faithful performance of the work.

All bids received after the time stated will be returned to the bidders.

Proposals must be enclosed in sealed envelopes, marked "Proposals for the Construction of Sewers in the City of Roanoke," with the numbers of the sections designated for which the enclosed "Proposal" is made, and addressed to the "Board of Public Works, Roanoke, Va.

J. D. RIRK,
CLARENCE COLEMAN,
J. J. SHEEHAN,
4 25 32ds Board of Public Works.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the clerk of the school board, corner Court and Eleventh streets, until June 3d, at 12 o'clock noon, for building an eight-room brick school house according to plans and specifications to be on file in the office of Architect E. G. Frye, law building, after 9 o'clock Monday next. Bids will be received on the house complete, and also separately on the house, heating and plumbing. The right is reserved to reject all bids. R. L. MILLER,
Chairman committee on supplies and buildings, Lynchburg, Va., May 19, 1893. 5 23 tf.

CHANCERY NOTICES.

IN THE CLERK'S OFFICE OF THE HUSTings Court for the city of Roanoke, Va., May 6, 1893.

H. B. Gilkeson, E. M. Gilkeson and C. C. Harrison, Plaintiffs
against
D. V. Reed, F. L. Huffman, W. W. Berkeley, trustee; Margaret O. Reed, Silas W. Burt, trustee; and the Bankers' Loan and Investment Company, a corporation, Defendants,
In Chancery.

The object of this suit is to subject the following real estate in the city of Roanoke, Va., to wit: Lot No 2, section 54, according to the map of the Rogers, Fairfax and Houston's addition, to the payment of a certain debt evidenced by an instrument drawn by said D. V. Reed, in favor of the plaintiffs for the sum of $200, dated June 13, 1890, payable two years after date, with interest from date, subject to a credit of $110, as of July 15, 1892, and secured by deed of trust of same date from said D. V. Reed to A. P. Staples, recorded in the afo esaid clerk's office July 10, 1890, in deed book 29, page 264; and to declare null and void, and have the same delivered up to be cancelled, a certain deed of release, executed January 25, 1892 by A. P. Staples, trustee; H. B. Gilkeson, E. M. Gilkeson and C. C. Harrison, releasing the above lot from the lien of the deed of trust aforesaid; also to declare null and void, in so far as they relate to the above described property, the following deeds: A certain deed of conveyance from D. V. Reed and wife to F. L. Huffman, dated November 26, 1890; a deed of trust from said F. L. Huffman to W. W. Berkely of even date, recorded in the aforesaid clerk's office in deed book 55, page 165; a deed of conveyance from said W. W. Berkeley, trustee, to Margaret O. Reed, dated September 18, 1891, and four deeds of trust from said Margaret O. Reed, and D. V. Reed, her husband, to Silas W. Burt, to secure various loans, as stated in said deeds, made by Bankers Loan and Investment Company, three of said deeds being dated December 1, 1891, and recorded in deed book 71, pages 103, 106 and 110 respectively, and one of the said deeds dated December 5, 1891, and recorded in deed book 71, page 99. And an affidavit having been made and filed that Silas W. Burt, trustee, one of the defendants in said city, is not a resident of Virginia, it is ordered that he do appear here within fifteen days after due publication hereof, and do what may be necessary to protect his interest in this suit; and it is further ordered that a copy hereof be published once a week for four consecutive weeks in the ROANOKE TIMES, a newspaper published in the city of Roanoke, Va., and that a copy hereof be posted at the front door of the courthouse of this city on the first day of the next term of the Hustings court. A copy teste: S. S. BROOKE, Clerk
D. S. GOOD, p. q. 5 7 14 21 28

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BODY & KENNERLY
AGENTS FOR
the celebrated Lincoln Block coal and dealers in Pocahontas gas coals and wood. Office: Norwich Lock Works. Orders promptly filled. 11 26 6m

FREDERICK J. AMWEG, C. E., M. Am. Soc. C. E. & Engr's Club of Philadelphia; engineer, contractor and builder, Commercial Bank Building, Roanoke, Va. apr22-tf

Why do you read this when you know it is an advertisement? You have begun, now finish your reading. What we want you to know is: That we do printing.
LOOKABILL'S PRINTING HOUSE,
ROANOKE, VA.

THE OLD RELIABLE AND POPular Dye Works is the only place to have your clothes perfectly dyed, cleaned and repaired.
Prices very moderate. Goods sent by express will receive prompt attention. E. WALSAK, proprietor, corner Commerce and Campbell streets, Roanoke, Va. may29-6m.

NEW CONCERN.—E. W. SYKES has opened a first-class carriage shop next to his grocery store, between Patterson avenue and Rorer avenue, on Ninth street s.w., where he is prepared at all times to do any and all kinds of repairing, manufacture buggies and all kinds of wagons at short notice. E. W. Sykes is a first-class carriage maker. No. 308, 310, 312 Ninth street, telephone 248. 1 27 1mo

COMMISSIONERS' SALE.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF IMPROVED Real estate.—In pursuance of a decree entered the 6th day of March, 1893, by the corporation court for the city of Roanoke in the chancery cause therein pending, styled Home Loan and Building Association vs. Thomas W. Miller, trustee et als, the undersigned commissioner in said decree named and the trustee in the deeds of trust mentioned in said cause, will ON WEDNESDAY, THE 24TH DAY OF MAY, 1893, AT 12:32 O'CLOCK, P. M., in front of the courthouse in said city offer for sale and sell to the highest bidder by public auction, all that certain parcel of land lying in the city of Roanoke, Virginia, and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the north side of Elm street 101 feet of Henry street, thence with Elm street south 88 degrees west 40.5 feet to a point, thence north 30 degrees west 149 feet to an alley, thence north 88 degrees east 40.5 feet to a point, thence south 30 degrees east 149 feet to place of beginning.

Upon this land is erected a desirable and conveniently arranged dwelling house.

TERMS OF SALE: Cash.

THOMAS. W. MILLER.
Commissioner and Trustee

I, S S. Brooke, clerk of the corporation court of the city of Roanoke, do certify that Thomas W Miller, commissioner in the above styled cause, has executed bond in the sum of $3,500 with approved security as required in the decree above recited. S. S. BROOKE, clerk.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a decree entered in the chancery cause of Bush & Carner vs. J. H. Cutchin trustee, and others at the April term, 1893, of the circuit court for the city of Roanoke, the undersigned trustee and special commissioner named in said decree will proceed to sell the following described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to the highest bidder at public auction in front of the courthouse ON THE 27TH DAY OF MAY, 1893, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, described as follows:

First. Beginning at the northeast corner of Salem and Lynchburg pike and an alley, thence with said alley north 5 degrees 9 minutes east 86.3 feet to Lick street, thence with same south 65 degrees 39 minutes east 53 feet to a point, thence south 5 degrees 9 minutes west 63.8 feet to Salem pike, thence with the same north 88 degrees 13 minutes west 50 feet to the place of beginning, and known as lot No. 30, of the Clyde Company's land.

Second. Beginning at the northeast corner of Salem pike and Wall street, thence north 5 degrees 9 minutes east 40 feet to a point, thence south 85 degrees 15 minutes east 100 feet to an alley, thence with the same south 5 degrees 9 minutes west 40 feet to Salem pike, thence with same north 85 degrees 13 minutes west 100 feet to the place of beginning and known as lot No. 29, of the Clyde Land Company's land.

The above property has been divided into six lots and upon each of which there is a house. A map of the said division will be shown at the sale, showing the various subdivisions and sizes of lots. Each lot will be first offered for sale separately and then the entire property as a whole, and whichever brings the highest price will be declared sold to the highest bidder as the case may be.

TERMS OF SALE: Cash sufficient to pay the costs of this suit and the expenses of sale and of executing the trust and the sum of $503.86, and the balance in fifty-nine monthly payments of $42.77 each, except the three last maturing which shall be for the sum of $22.52 each, and all of which shall be secured by notes of the purchaser or purchasers secured by a deed or deeds of trust upon the property containing the usual provisions and the residue, if any, upon a credit of twelve months and secured as above set out.

J. H. CUTCHIN.
Trustee and Special Commissioner.

In the clerk's office of the Circuit Court of the city of Roanoke: Bush & Carner, plaintiff, against J. H. Cutchin, trustee, and als. defendant, chancery. I, S. S. Brooke, clerk of the said court, do certify that the bond required of the special commissioner by the decree rendered in said cause on the 29th day of April, 1893, has been duly given. Given under my hand, as clerk of the said court, this 3rd day of May, 1893.
5 4 tds S. S. BROOKE, Clerk.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF a decree entered in the chancery cause of George Washington vs. J. H Cutchin, trustee, and others at the April term, 1893, of the circuit court for the city of Roanoke, the undersigned trustee and special commissioner named in said decree will proceed to sell the following described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to the highest bidder at public auction in front of the courthouse ON THE 29TH DAY OF MAY, 1893, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, described as follows:

Beginning at the north end corner of Chestnut and Short street and fronting 50 feet on Chestnut street running back on Short street between parallel line 100 feet to an alley and known as lot No. 12, section 9, of the Trout and Jamison addition to the city of Roanoke.

The above property has been divided into the following parcels, namely: four lots 25x50 feet each, 2 of which front on Chestnut street and run back between parallel lines 50 feet and 2 from 25 feet on Short street running back between parallel lines 50 feet and upon each lot there is a dwelling house, and they will be first offered for sale separately and then the entire property as a whole and whichever brings the highest price will be declared sold to the highest bidder as the case may be.

TERMS OF SALE: Cash sufficient to pay the costs of this suit and the expenses of executing the trust and expenses of sale and the sum of $ 61.48, the amount then due, and the balance, if any, in 61 monthly payments of $14.26 each, except the three last maturing, which shall be for $7.50 each, and all of which shall be secured by notes of the purchaser or purchasers, secured by a deed or deeds of trust upon the property containing the usual provisions and the residue, if any, in cash. J. H. CUTCHIN.
Trustee and Special Commissioner.

In the clerk's office of the circuit court of the city of Roanoke: George Washington and als plaintiff, against J. H. Cutchin, trustee and als defendant, chancery.

I, S. S. Brooke, clerk of said court, do certify that the bond required of the special commissioner by the decree rendered in said cause on the 29th day of April, 1893, has been duly given.

Given under my hand as clerk of the said court this 3d day of May, 1893. S. S. BROOKE, Clerk.
5 tds

NOTICE TO FREEHOLD TENANTS.

TO JULIA A. MURRAY AND J. F. MURRAY her husband; G. G. Deaton, B. W. Deaton, Samuel M. Deaton, Mollie Deaton, Virginia A. Deaton, Josie A. Deaton, Bernard G. Deaton and Mary E. Deaton, J. B. Moses and Julia A. Moses his wife; Wheeler C. Deaton, Walter P. Deaton, Regina Blankenship and H. C. Blankenship, her husband; Jas. Moses, W. E. Gillespie and Mary Gillespie, his wife; Lucie L. Deaton and John W. Deaton.

Take notice that on the first day of the June term, 1893, of the county court for Roanoke county, the Norfolk & Western Railroad Company will move said court to appoint five disinterested freeholders of Roanoke county (any three of whom to act) to go upon the lands of which the late Elijah Deaton died seized in said county to ascertain and report what will be a just compensation for so much of said land as is proposed to be taken by said Norfolk & Western Railroad Company for its purposes, of which said land you are tenants of the freehold, the portions required being three certain strips: No. 1, beginning at a point 2,362 feet west from mile post 273 from Norfolk and 40 feet from the center line of said railroad and containing 6-10 acres more or less. No. 2, beginning at a point 2,662 feet west from mile post 273 from Norfolk and 40 feet from the center line of said railroad and containing 2-10 acres more or less. No. 3, beginning at a point [illegible] feet west from mile post 273 from Norfolk and [illegible] feet from the center line of said railroad and containing 17-100 acres more or less.

NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILROAD CO.
By Watts, Robertson & Robertson, its Attorneys 5 2 law

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