For indigestion and all other conditions resulting from constipation, go by the book on Beecham's pills.

Book free, pills 25c. At drugstores; or write to B F Allen Co, 365 Canal st, New York.

Do you want a cook?

Do you want boarders?

Do you want a man

o make up the garden?

Do you want a bookkeeper?

Do you want a house?

: : Let the people : :
: : know your wants : :
: : through the cent- : :
: : a-word column of : :
: : THE TIMES. : :

CHANCERY CAUSES.

SARAH C. SAVAGE ET AL. VS. E. W. Robertson, Sub. Tr., et al. In Chancery.

To Sarah C. Savage, C. E. Hendereon, F. Sitterding, complainants, and such other lien creditors of The Roanoke Construction and Improvement Company, N. Partee, and J. B. Levy, as may come into this suit, and contribute to the costs of the same.

To E. W. Robertson, Substituted Trustee, The Roanoke Construction and Improvement Company, N. Partee, Mrs. Minnie H. Partee, J. B Levy, Williamson Donaldson, Jane Donaldson, defendants.

TAKE NOTICE: That pursuant to a decree entered in the Hustings Court for the City of Roanoke, May 1 th 1894, in the above named chancery cause, I will ON SATURDAY, THE 23RD DAY JUNE 1894, at the office of Lockett & Cosby, between the hours of 9 a. m and 5 p. m. of that day, proceed to take, state, inquire into and report to the court in which this cause is now pending, the following matters:

1. What real estate is owned by the Roanoke Construction and Improvement Company, N. Partee and J. B. Levy and the liens existing against the same, together with their respective priorities and dignities

2. What real estate or orther property has been fraudulently or unlawfully conveyed by the Roanoke Construction and Improvement Company, to whom and in whose name and how such real estate or other property now stands.

3. Whether the rents and profits of the real estate owned by the Roanoke Construction and Improvement Company, N. Partee and J. B. Levy will in five years pay and satisfy the liens against the same.

4 Any other matters which may be deemed pertinent by me, or that may properly be required by any party in interest in this cause.

If from any causethe taking, stating and reporting of the above account be not commenced or if commenced be not completed then, the same shall be continued from day to day at same place, between the same hours, until concluded.

By the terms of said decree, and by law provided a publication of this notice once a week for four successive weeks in some newspaper published in the city of Roanoke shall be deemed equivalent to personal service upon all parties in interest.

J. W. COSBY,
5 22 law Special commissioner.

GLADE LAND COMPANY VS. CO OPERATive land Company In chancery To the Co-operative Land Company, Bernard Clark, A. L. Powell, S. Smith, T. P. Goodwin, H G. Gilbrick, G E Webb, R. B. Thomas, T G. D. Carr, G. F. Carr, J. Davis, J F. Webb, J W. Stultz, J. H. Summerville, J. H. Bradley, C. J. Ormsby, T. J. Scaggs, J. B. Anthony, G F. Payre, G. C. Whitehurst, E W Sykes, J. H. Byrd, B. F. Buffington, J. R. Kennett, Alex Foster, Annie L. Harris, A P Hamilton, E. A. Dickerson, Sol. Foster, Lizzie E Wright, C. E Duffy, R. D. Painter L. M. Beckner, W. H. Wainwright, C. F. Stutzenberger, C. S. Starkey R. E. Smith, H. Chipman, M. Strause, C. H Perkins, M. Forman, M. F. McNamara, B. O. Maye, V G. Penn, C. M. Harrison, R C. Brennerman, J. E. Updergrove, C. L. Donnall, J. E. Mulcare, Isaac Giles, Max Giles, E. E. Greenbaum, M. W. Reynolds, E. A. Stone, Mrs J. B. O'Mara, J. Paul Plant, T. S. Spencer, C. W. Rands, J. S. Dallas, J. E Goens, L. A. Sholtz, J. F. Payne, C. H Hancock, Pauline Adler, Thos. W. Hawkins, H. G. Davis, Chas. L. Williams, J. Shallenberg, Emory Bang, L. Pumphing, D. E Brady, R. F. Buffington, W. F. Allison, W H. Stiff W E. Leslie, S. Fleishman, Mrs. Dora E. Fox, James B. Morton, John Fits, James Dulany, A. S. Hughes, W P. Camp, G. C. Payne, J. F. Boone, R. Stonesifer, B. Steel, Maggie E. Montgomery, D. G. Revere, Mrs. E. H. Floyd, Alfred Mitchell, Kate E. Lambert, H. L. Hensel, Mrs. Janett Morgan, C. P. Hicks, J. W. Hancock, V. H. Payne, B. A. Byrd, Mrs S. A. Brown, M. W. Mitchell, F. L. Dock, J. A. Bragassa, Geo. Rensch, W. E. Barber, C. F. Mandler, John J. Gelzon, Bertie H. Wilson, O. D. Derr administrator of R. U. Derr; Kate Laughton, L. A. Compert, P. H Rorer, R. C. Jones, F. H. Ayers, T. L Bell, R. F. Wingfield, C. P. Maylin, J. R. Harris, V. Morens Mrs. Kate Lary, E. M. Dawson, Pocahontas Bridges, E. Edmunds, Effie Leonard.

TAKE NOTICE—That pursuant to a decree entered in the Hustings Court for the city of Roanoke on May 8, 1894, in the chancery cause of the Glade Land Company vs. the Co-operative Land Company, I will ON THE 15TH DAY OF JUNE, 1894, at the office of Lockett & Cosby, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 6 p. m. of that day, proceed to take, state and report the following matters:

1st. All the liens upon the property in the complainants' bill in this cause mentioned with their respective dignities and priorities.

2d. A description of the property sold by the Glade Land Company to the Co operative Land Company upon which the debt set up in the complainants' bill is a lien.

3rd. All sales made by the Co-operative Land Company of any or all of said property in the inverse order of alienation and the present owners of said property, or any part of same and the dates at the conveyance of said property from the Co-operative Land Company to its vendees.

4th. All other matters that may be by me deemed pertinent or that may be required by any party in interest.

If the taking, stating and reporting of this account be not commenced, or, if commenced, be not completed upon the day named above, then the same shall be continued from day to day, between the same hours and at the same place, until concluded.

By the terms of said decree a publication of this notice once a week for four successive weeks shall be deemed equivalent to personal service upon all parties to this cause.

J. W. COSBY,
5 11 law 4w Special Commissioner.

IN THE CLERK'S OFFICE OF THE HUSTings Court for the city of Roanoke, on the 21s day of April, 1894.—The Virginia Brick Company plaintiff, against W. W. Fortune, defendant; assumpsit.

The object of this suit is to recover from the defendant the sum of $385.40, with interest from the 1st day of January, 1894, and to attach the goods and wares of the defendant in the city of Roanoke and to subject the same to the payment of the plaintiff's claim. And an affidavit having been made and filed that the defendant, W. W. Fortune, is not a resident of the State 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 weeks in THE ROANOKE DAILY TIMES, and that a copy be posted at the front door of the courthouse in this city on the first day of the next term.

A Copy—Teste: S. S. BROOKE, Clerk.
Lunsford & Antrim, p. q. 4 22 td

LADIES

Needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

It is pleasant; cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness, Liver Complaint and Neuralgia.

A PIONEER SKETCH.

A TOUCHING TALE OF A BURIAL IN THE WILDERNESS.

The Lonely Grave of Little Ruth, Which Was Cared For by Some Kindly Hand For Thirty-five Years—A Mother's Awful Grief Almost Alone In the Forest.

In the year 1829 a steady stream of immigration was flowing into the territory of Michigan. The ever restless people of the east had heard wonderful stories of the abundance of game and great fertility of soil to be found in the new territory, and the sturdy, adventuresome farmers of rocky New England were pushing their way westward, with the hope of finding the El Dorado of their dreams.

Detroit, at this time, was a sight to behold. Its streets were thronged with the covered wagons of the immigrants. Hunters and Indians, half breeds and soldiers were mingled in a chaotic mass.

Among the great throng of home seekers that left Detroit on the 2d day of May, 1829, were James Harris, his wife and year old baby. Young Harris had put all of his earthly possessions into a covered wagon, and bidding goodby to friends and relatives had joined that endless stream of home seekers that were pushing their way into the wilderness of Michigan, hoping by their energy and perseverance to build up a home for themselves and an inheritance for their children.

The road westward from Detroit followed an old Indian trail, and by constant travel the mud had become so deep that it was almost impassable. Many of the pioneers left the old road and struck off into the wilderness, making roads for themselves.

Among this number was James Harris, and all went well for a few days. After camping one night the wind suddenly shifted to the northwest, and a cold rain set in. This was the eighth day after leaving Detroit. The company that they had begun their journey with had gradually dropped off, and for two days they had traveled alone, alone in the great wilderness, unprotected save what protection the canvas covered wagons gave them. Was it any wonder that as they listened to the howl of the wolf and the hoot of the owl they became a little homesick? Harris had made a great fire of dry brush, and while it was burning brightly the family had gone to sleep. From this sleep the young mother was aroused by a sharp, hoarse cough from her baby. She immediately awoke her husband, fresh fuel was thrown on the fire, and as it blazed up the young mother peered anxiously into the face of baby Ruth. One glance at the little drawn face resting on her arm, and the mother knew that the baby had that dread disease, the croup. Everything was done for the little sufferer that the distracted parents could do. They were young and inexperienced, and all night long they fought for the life of their little one, but all in vain. Just as the first glimmer of light appeared in the east the spirit of baby Ruth took its flight. The young mother, wild with grief, pressed the form of her darling to her breast, moaning and saying over and over again, "Baby is dead!" She refused to let her husband take the little one from her. She would never give it up; no, never! All that day they remained in camp. Toward evening the wife became calmer, and standing near the wagon with the babe in her arms she saw her husband dig the little grave, and when it was finished a rude box was made, and she tenderly laid her baby to rest, with her own hands placing it in the grave, and as the dirt rattled down on the lid she fell senseless into her husband's arms.

After filling the grave the young father took two little sprouts of Lombardy poplar that he had in the wagon, setting one at each end of the grave, and cutting the words "Baby Ruth" on a piece of board he placed it at the head of the little mound, and then they resumed their journey. Years passed, and a road was laid near the spot. The poplars grew and became a living monument. The piece of board that had told the little one's name was annually replaced by some kind hand.

Time passed quickly, and May 10 had come and gone 35 times since baby Ruth was laid to rest in the wilderness; the poplars had grown to be trees and stood in a cleared field near the roadside; the surrounding forest had long since disappeared. A board was nailed to the trees with the words "Baby Ruth" painted on it. A carriage was passing by when the driver, an elderly man, glanced toward the trees and saw the inscription. He looked at the trees and at the sign, hitched his horse, made inquiry of a farmer near by as to the meaning of the sign and was told that when he came to the country he found the little grave marked with a rude board, and that he had spared the trees and nailed up a new board. His informant wondered at the emotion of the stranger, who staid with him overnight, but his wonder ceased when he was told the story of baby Ruth as I have written it. The wife and mother had died some two years before. Other children had come to bless her, but she never forgot her firstborn and the little grave in the wilderness. A beautiful monument now marks the spot where sleeps baby Ruth. —Van Buren County Republican.

A Year's Work of the Pasteur Institute.

The annals of the Pastour institute for the year 1893 have just been published. They show that last year 1,648 persons were treated for hydrophobia, and that only six of them died of that disease. Of the number mentioned, there were 1,470 French people and 178 foreigners. Among the foreigners were 43 Spaniards, 35 Greeks, 28 English, 22 Belgians, 18 Egyptians, 14 British subjects from India, 9 Swiss, 9 Dutch and 6 Portuguese. Since M. Pasteur commenced to practice his inoculations against hydrophobia 14,430 persons have been treated by his method, and 72 have died of the disease.—London Standard.

BERMUDA SKETCHES.

Varied Phases of Social Life and Pleasure There.

[Special Correspondence.]

HAMILTON, Bermuda, ...—The sight that greeted my gaze upon coming on deck after those three woeful days spent in the seclusion of my cabin drove every unpleasant recollection from my mind. The profession of green tropical foliage scudding past us on the shores of these 365 islands, the wonderful radiance of the bright blue sky and the soft, balmy springness in the air afforded a marvelous contrast to the weather we had left behind us in New York only 65 hours before.

We went immediately to our hotel, where a note from a member of the one Bermudan family whom we were fortunate enough to know informed us of the death the night before of a near relative, whose funeral the next day would prevent our friends from coming to us until the afternoon following. Later, upon inquiry, I was told that on account of the warmth of the climate and the total absence of ice—except in the largest hotels, which manufacture their own—it was found always necessary to give interment the day after death. Since it would be impossible to procure mourning at such short notice, it has become the custom of the islanders to borrow from one another the requisite habiliments for the funeral.

It will be remembered that Bermuda is one of England's most powerful strongholds, second only to Gibraltar in being the strongest fortified place in the world, and therefore the military and naval society ranks among the highest to be found in any of the British possessions, the finest regiments and battleships being sent out from "home" to protect this important station. It is curious how faithfully the British colonists speak of "home." Even those of them who have never been to England, and whose ancestors for generations have never set foot there, always speak of the motherland as "home."

Prince George of England, now Duke of York, with his late lamented brother, the Duke of Clarence, passed several months in Bermuda during the winter of 1891. The loyal hearted, hospitable Bermudans vied with one another in good natured efforts to give the royal guests a good time.

A certain wealthy Bermudan matron was giving a lawn party in honor of the royal visitors—a formal affair, after the approved custom of heavy English hospitality—when suddenly in the midst of the uncomfortable mantle of constraint that enveloped the party Prince George made a dash for an open

DRIVING IN BERMUDA.

space in full view of those assembled to do him honor and proceeded to turn a series of somersaults, much to the embarrassment of his subjects.

Soon after our arrival we discovered that a donkey cart ride was unquestionably the proper caper with which to while away the morning hours. We captured one of these picturesque little vehicles that are always lying in wait for patronage at every turn and set out on an exploration of the two largest islands, with a feeling in our hearts of placid satisfaction at having secured "the most reliable animal in dese yer parts, miss." As there are a good hundred miles of highway in Bermuda, the two principal islands being connected by a huge causeway, we soon found that frequent inquiry as to our route was necessary, and, having prodded my quaint little beast with the butt end of my whip as a reminder that in the next field beyond stood an old negro whom I desired to interview before he should reach an adjoining pasture for which he was walking, I uttered a series of forceful ejaculations at the utter indifference of my long eared jack to even my most energetic efforts at persuasion. I had just settled myself back in the trap, with a resignation born of necessity, when, with a distant bray resounding in my ears and an answering salute from close at hand, I became conscious of a tremendous bound, then a mighty lunge of the cart, and finally a sensation akin to that one experiences in shooting the rapids of the St. Lawrence during a storm, but intensified a hundredfold. For an interminable second I was dazed. I wasn't quite sure whether Bermuda was in the throes of an earthquake or whether indeed I was in Bermuda at all! Finally I pulled myself together and opened my eyes and beheld the somewhat discomforting spectacle of a black skinned face twisting in most extraordinary contortions of silent mirth above me. On seeing my eyes fixed upon him he ventured to assure me, between writhings of the most wonderfully and fearfully repressed laughter I have ever witnessed, that nothing serious had happened. "The cart warn't injired, the critter's all right, and the other lady a-sittin plunk's a' book in thet thar bed o' onions." My mentalities not yet having grasped the situation, my mirthful friend proceeded to enlighten me further. It seemed that on hearing the hospitable bray of the donkey in the field my "critter" had responded in friendly fashion and concluded to accept the urgent invitation of his brother. A low stone wall being the only obstruction between him and his desideratum, he had unceremoniously leaped the barrier, dragging the cart, and incidentally ourselves after him.

On returning the "critter" to his master I gave vent to a verbal explosion that I trust may benefit the next unsuspecting mortal who unwarily sets out "to do" the islands behind the fractious little beast.

JANE DODSON O'HERN.

True Heroism.

A writer in The Well Spring says that on the day after the battle of Fredericksburg Kershaw's brigade occupied Mary's Hill, and Sykes' division lay 150 yards ahead, with a stone wall between the two forces. The intervening space between Sykes' men and the stone wall was strewn with dead, dying and wounded Union soldiers, victims of the battle of the day before. The air was rent with their groans and agonizing cries of "Water! Water!"

"General," said a boy sergeant in gray, "I can't stand this."

"What is the matter, sergeant?" asked the general.

"It breaks me all up to hear those wounded Yankees crying for water. May I go and give them some?"

"Kirkland, do you know what you are asking?" said the general. "The moment you step in sight and over the wall, you'll get a bullet through your head. The skirmishing has been murderous all day."

"If you'll give me permission, I'll try it," said the young man.

"My boy, I ought not to let you run such a risk, but how can I refuse? You may go, and may God protect you."

"Thank you, sir," and with a smile on his bright, handsome face the boy sergeant sprang away over the wall, down among the sufferers, pouring the blessed water down their parched throats. After the first few bullets his noble errand became understood, and shouts of admiration instead of bullets followed him. He returned to his bivouac in safety.

Difficult Weddings.

Among the Lolos of western China it is customary for the bride on the wedding morning to perch herself on the highest branch of a large tree, while the elder female members of her family cluster on the lower limbs, armed with sticks. When all are duly stationed, the bridegroom clambers up on the tree, assailed on all sides by blows, pushes and pinches from the dowagers, and it is not until he has broken through their fence and captured the bride that he is allowed to carry her off.

Similar difficulties assail the bridegroom among the Mongolian Koraks, who are in the habit of celebrating their marriage in large tents, divided into numerous compartments.

At a given signal, as soon as the guests are assembled, the bride starts off through the compartments, followed by her wooer, while the women of the encampment throw every possible impediment in his way, tripping up his unwary feet, holding down the curtains to prevent his passage and applying the willow and alder switches unmercifully as he stoops to raise them.

As with the maiden on the horse and the virgin on the tree top, the Korak bride is invariably captured, however much the possibilities of escape may be in her favor.—Western Mail.

Old Delft Ware.

The earliest wares for table use imported to this country were tortoise shell and delft. It is impossible to give any list of the many marks found on delft ware. The character of the decoration is frequently oriental, being copied from Chinese wares; hence the pieces are often mistaken and called India. The color of decoration generally used is blue, sometimes combined with green and yellow, the designs bold. The ware is a coarse pottery. The old pieces found here are usually plates, round platters, tiles and occasionally a tea caddy, teapot or "bowpot." Old delft is much sought after for decorative purposes. The pieces made a century ago have Dutch scenes, windmills, etc., and are frequently bulging bodied or flaring topped vases. The word delft has come to be applied to common crockery, wherever made, and many mistakes in definition arise therefrom.

The tortoise shell ware is English. Much of it was made by Whildon, the predecessor and partner of Wedgwood, till 1759. The marble, agate, tortoise shell, cauliflower and melon wares were made by him and by the Wedgewoods and one or two other potters and are really beautiful in color.—Philadlephia Times.

"Cat-a-cornered."

None of our lexicographers gives "cat-a-cornered" (sometimes "cat-a-corner-ways"). "Cater-cornered" is given as "local English and United States." But does anybody in this country say cater-cornered? Worcester gives "catty-cornered" in a bashful note in small type. Halliwell derives "cater-cornered" from quatre, through the provincial "cater," to cut diagonally. But why go so far? Might not "catter-cornered" be only a corrupt "quarter cornered"—that is, quartered by lines through the corners instead of in the more usual way, by lines at right angles to the sides? This etymology seems to be confirmed by a curious bit of folk speech in the upper Hudson country. Our people, in sawing or nailing anything at an angle other than a right angle, do not place it or cut it "quartering," which is the recognized technical term, but "cattering." I am told that in parts of Vermont "cattering" is used in the sense of bias. For "cattering" there is a ludicrous diminutive much oftener used in my neighborhood—namely, "kittering"—that is, somewhat cattering, for is not a kit a little cat?—Century.

A Well Timed Sally.

When Wilson, the English comedian, made his debut, it was in the character formerly supported by Shuter. Upon his appearance on the stage the audience called out for their former favorite by crying: "Off, off, Shuter! Shuter!" Wilson, turning round and with a face as stupid as art could make it and suiting his action to his words, replied: "Shoot her! Shoot her!" pointing at the same time at the female performer on the stage with him. "I'm sure she does her part very well." This well timed sally of seeming stupidity turned the scale in his favor and called down repeated applause, which continued during the whole of the performance.—Exchange.

A YOUNG GIRL'S FORTUNE.

AN INTERESTING SKETCH.

Nothing appeals so strongly to a mother's affection as her daughter just budding into womanhood. Following is an instance: "Our daughter, Blanche, now 15 years of age, had been terribly afflicted with nervousness, and had lost the entire use of her right arm. She was in such a condition that we had to keep her from school and abandon her music lessons. In fact, we feared St. Vitus dance, and are positive but for an invaluable remedy she would have had that terrible affliction. We had employed physicians, but she received no benefit from them. The first of last August she weighed but 75 pounds, and although she has taken only three bottles of Nervine she now weighs 106 pounds; her nervousness and symptoms of St. Vitus dance are entirely gone, she attends school regularly, and studies with comfort and ease. She has recovered complete use of her arm, her appetite is splendid, and no money could procure for our daughter the health Dr. Miles' Nervine has brought her.

When my brother recommended the remedy I had no faith in patent medicines, and would not listen to him, but as a last resort he sent us a bottle, we began giving it to Blanche, and the effect was almost immediate."—Mrs. R. R. Bullock, Brighton, N. Y.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or sent direct by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5, express prepaid. It is positively free from opiates or dangerous drugs.

Sold by all Druggists.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. JOHN M. PEDDICORD,
DENTIST,
No. 17 Salem avenue, upstairs, over Engleby & Bros.' store. 4 17 tf

CHARLES C. WILSON, C. E.,
ARCHITECT.
Rooms 1 and 2 Commercial Bank Bldg 17 1y

EDWARD LYLE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
Office: over Lyle's Drug Store,
7 24 1yr Roanoke, Va.

W. O. HARDAWAY. ARCHER L. PAYNE
Commonwealth's Attorney.
HARDAWAY & PAYNE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Rooms Nos. 4 and 6 Kirk Building,
Roanoke, Va.

P. H. DILLARD. J. P. LEE. J. D. SMITH
DILLARD, LEE & SMITH,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Terry Building, Roanoke, Va. 10 20 1y

J. E. YONGE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office: 616 Sixth floor, Terry Building
9 20 1y

GEO. McH. GISH,
Attorney at law,
Roanoke, Va.
Opposite Ferguson's Bank. 7 21 tf

INGLESIDE RETREAT—FOR DISeases of Women. Scientific treatment and cures guaranteed. Elegant apartments for ladies before and during confinement. Address The Resident Physician, 71, 72 Baxter Court, Nashville, Tenn. 10 11 d&w 3m

JOHN W. WRIGHT B. LACY HOGE
WRIGHT & HOGE, Attorneys-at-law, Roanoke, Va., Room 6, Moomaw Building, Jefferson street. Courts—Roanoke city and county, and Craig and Botetourt counties. Special attention given to collection of claims. mar 4 1y

CHARLES C. HERING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Roanoke, Va.
tf Room 3, Kirk Building. 6 14

D. S. GOOD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Roanoke, Va.
Room No. 14, New Kirk Builing, opposite Kenny's tea store. oct4-tf

J. ALLEN WATTS. WM. GORDON ROBERTSON.
EDWARD W. ROBERTSON.
WATTS, ROBERTSON & ROBERTSON.
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Room 601-2-4 Terry Building.
2 4tf

W. S. GOOCH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
National Exchange Bank's Building, Room 12. 1 5 tf

S. GRIFFIN, WM. A. GLASGOW, Jr.
Bedford City, Va. Roanoke, Va.
GRIFFIN & GLASGOW,
Attorneys-at-law, rooms 611, 613 and 614, Terry building, Roanoke, Va. Practice in courts of Roanoke city and county and adjoining counties
june20-tf

R. R. SCOTT. A. P. STAPLES
SCOTT & STAPLES, attorneys at-law, Roanoke, Va. Office: Terry Building. 1 14 tf

EVERETT PERKINS,
Attorney-at-law and Commissioner in Chancery.
Lock box 110, Roanoke, Va. Room 10, Second Floor, Kirk Law Building. 9 24 tf

PATENTS. TRADE MARKS
Examination and advice as to patentability of invention. Send for "Inventor's Guide," or How to Obtain a Patent."
PATRICK O'FARRELL,
Attorney-at-law. Washington, D. C

WILLIAM LUNSFORD A. BLAIR ANTRIM.
LUNSFORD & ANTRIM,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
OFFICE—Rooms 4 and 5, over Commercial National Bank 4 15 tf

OAKEY & WOOLWINE
Funeral Directors and Practical Embalmers, 130 Third avenue Roanoke
Calls answered in city or county. Residence telephone No. 93, office 61. 3 7 1y

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Office, 104½ Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.

RAILROADS

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

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 20, 1894.

Westbound Leave Roanoke Daily.

8:50 a. m. (Washington and Chattanooga limited) for Bristol and the South and West. Stops at principal stations west of Radford. Pullman sleepers to New Orleans and Memphis, dining car attached.

7:20 a. m. for Radford, Bluefield and Pocahontas

4:30 p. m. the Chicago Express for Radford, Bluefield, Pocahontas, Kenova, Columbus and Chicago. Pullman Buffet Sleeper Roanoke to Columbus without change. Also for Pulaski, Wytheville, Bristol, Knoxville, Chattanooga and intermediate points. Pullman Sleeper East Radford to Chattanooga

North and Eastbound, Leave Roanoke Daily.

11:55 a. m. for Petersburg, Richmond and Norfolk.

11:50 a. m. for Washington, Hagerstown, Philadelphia and New York.

11:15 p. m. for Richmond and Norfolk. Pullman sleeper Roanoke to Norfolk and Lynchburg to Richmond.

7:32 p. m. (Washington and Chattanooga limited) for Washington, Hagerstown, Philadelphia and New York. Pullman sleepers to Washington, Philadelphia and New York via Shenandoah Junction and Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Stops only at principal stations.

Durham Division—Leave Lynchburg (Union station) daily 2:45 p. m. for South Boston and Durham and intermediate stations.

Winston-Salem Division—Leave Roanoke (Union station) daily 12:10 p. m. 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.
M. F. BRAGG,
Traveling Passenger Agent.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.
Schedule in effect May 20, 1894.

Leave Washington from station corner of New Jersey avenue and C street.

For Chicago and Northwest, vestibuled limited express trains 11:15 a. m., 8:00 p. m.

For Cincinnati, St. Louis and Indianapolis, vestibuled limited, 3:30 p. m., express, 12:10 night.

For Pittsburg and Cleveland, express daily 11:15 a. m. and 8:35 p. m

For Luray, Natural Bridge, Roanoke, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Memphis and New Orleans 12:05 night daily; sleeping cars through.

For Luray, 3:30 p. m. daily.

For Baltimore, weeks daily, x7:20, 5:00, 6:35, x7:10, x7:30 (8:00 45 minutes), 8:30, x9:30, (10:00 45 minutes) a. m., x12:00, x12:05, 12:15 x2:20, (3:00 45 minutes), 3:25, x4:28, 4:31, x5:05, x5:10, 5:30, 5:35, x6:20, 6:30, x8:00 8:15, x9:00, x11:30, and 11:35 p. m. Sundays, x4:20, x7:30 (8:00 45 minutes), 8:30, x9:30 a. m., x12:00, x12:05, 1:00, x2:20, (3:00 45 minutes), 3:25, 4:31, x5:05, x5:10, 6:30, x8:00, x9:00, 10:00, x11:30, 11:35 p. m.

For Hagerstown, †11:15 a. m. and †5:20 p m.

ROYAL BLUE LINE FOR NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

For Philadelphia, New York, Boston and the East, daily, 4:20, 8:00, (10:00 a. m. ex. Sun. dining car), 12:00 dining car), 3:00, (5:05 dining car) 8:00, (11:30 p. m. sleeping car, open at 10:00 o'clock).

Buffett parlor cars on all day trains.

For Atlantic City, 4:20 a. m. and 12:00 noon. Sundays, 4:20 a.m., 12:00 noon.

(†) Except Sunday. (b) daily. (c) Sunday only. x Express trains.

R B. CAMPBELL, Gen. Manager. CHAS. O. SCULL Gen. Pass. Agt

RICHMOND & DANVILLE RAILROAD.

VIRGINIA MIDLAND DIVISION.

Condensed Schedule. In effect May 20, 1894.

SOUTHBOUND.	No. 37. Daily.	No. 9. Daily.	No. 35. Daily.
	p.m.	a.m.	a. m.
Lv. Washington	10.43	8.00	11.01
	a. m.	p.m.	p.m.
Ar. Charlottesville	1.50	12 12	2.19
Ar. Lynchburg	3.43	2.18	3.47
Ar. Danville	5.30	5.10	6.35
Ar. Greensboro	6.58	....	7.28
	p.m.		a.m.
Ar. Raleigh	1.00	....	7.30
	a.m.		p m.
Ar. Salisbury	8.11	....	9.08
	p.m.		
Ar. Asheville	4.00	....	....
Ar. Hot Springs	5.36	....	....
	a.m.		
Ar. Charlotte	9.25	...	10.40
	p.m.		a.m.
Ar. Columbia	12 55	....	2.15
Ar. Augusta	4.02	....	5.45
Ar. Savannah	4.30	....	5.50
Ar. Jacksonville	9.35	....	10 10
Ar. Atlanta (central time)	3.55	....	5.20

NORTHBOUND.	No. 38 Daily.	No. 10 Daily.	No. 36 Daily.
	noon.		p.m.
Lv. Atlanta (central time)	12.00	....	9.00
	p.m.		
Lv. Augusta (Eastern time)	1.30	....	7.00
			a.m.
Lv. Columbia	5.10	....	3.20
Lv. Charlotte	8.39	....	7.00
Lv. Asheville	2.30	....	....
Lv. Salisbury	9.49	....	8.33
Lv. Raleigh	4 10	....	5.45
Lv. Greensboro	11.09	....	10.10
	a.m.	a.m.	
Lv. Danville	12.36	5.00	11.55
			p.m.
Lv. Lynchburg	2.18	8.25	2.18
Lv. Charlottsville	4.03	10.30	4.12
		p.m.	
Ar. Washington	7.13	2.20	8 30
Ar. Baltimore	8.23	4.30	11.25
			a.m.
Ar Philadelphia	10.36	6.40	3.00
	p.m.		
Ar. New York	1.23	9.20	6.20

C. & O.

ROUTE.

Chesapeake & Ohio Railway.

Cincinnati Limited

AND

F. F. V. LIMITED.

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST TO THE WEST AND NORTHWEST.

ONLY LINE RUNNING SOLID TRAINS TO RICHMOND, VA.

PALACE CARS ON TRAINS BETWEEN RICHMOND AND CLIFTON FORGE.

LYNCHBURG, May 13, 1894.

Trains arrive and depart from Union Station Lynchburg, Va.

TRAINS FOR CINCINNATI.

	Daily.
Lv. Lynchburg	2:45 p. m.
Ar. Lexington, Va	†5:45 "
Lv. Buchanan	4:58 "
Ar. Clifton Forge	6:35 "
Ar. Cincinnati	8:05 a. m.
Ar. Louisville	11:57 "
Ar. Chicago	5:45 p. m.
Ar. St. Louis	7:30 "
Ar. Kansas City	7:00 a. m.

The Cincinnati Limited, Solid Vestibule, Electric Lighted with through Pullman Sleepers to Cincinnati and St. Louis

TRAINS FOR RICHMOND, VA.

	Daily
Lv. Lynchburg	12:10 P. M.
Ar. Richmond	6:00 "

For further information as to rates, routes, tickets, etc., address,

R. H. PANNILL,
Ticket and Passenger Agent, 814½ Main street Lynchburg, Va.
JNO. D. POTTS,
Division Passenger Agent, Richmond, Va.