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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1900.

IMPERIALISM A HUMBUNG.

In politics, as well as every thing else, there are some who like to humbug and be humbugged. The career of Mr. Bryan in politics is strongly illustrative of this fact. In 1896, upon the single idea of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, he made a campaign of illusion and delusion that was truly remarkable. The political illusionist, like the professional prestidigitator, when he finds that his special, leading trick fails to charm, hunts up a new one, that he may continue to impose upon and fascinate the gullible voters. Mr. Bryan, the prince of political jugglers, is now so engaged. He realized that his free silver trick had let his force and he is now performing a new feat, which he writes upon his show bills, "Imperialism."

There was never a fairer issue presented to the American people than the one which the Bryan Democracy is now trying to create. The Memphis Appeal, one of the strongest Democratic papers in the South, in speaking of it says: "Imperialism is but an epithet to throw in the face of expansionists. There is no such thing as imperialism; and it can not be used as a stuffed club to beat expansion over the head. Imperialism does not equal expansion plus a scrap. This country believes in expansion. The South believes in expansion."

Yes, the South believes in expansion. We find some of the leading United States Senators from the South ardent expansionists. We also see such leading Southern journals as the New Orleans "Times-Democrat," Galveston "News," Louisville "Courier-Journal," Memphis "Commercial Appeal," Atlanta "Constitution," Little Rock "Gazette," Nashville "American," and Mobile "Register" strong advocates of expansion. But in the face of all this, the Southern Democracy will be willing and happy to be beaten over the head with a "stuffed club" wielded by William Jennings Bryan, stuffed with anti-imperialism chaff and labelled "Democracy."

How does Mr. Bryan expect to make his city of "imperialism" effective? By impressing the unthinking masses with the belief that the Republican party is in favor of imperialism, or of a principle that will undermine and destroy our republican form of government, and establish a monarchy in its stead. To the man who thinks and observes such a contention on the part of Mr. Bryan and his conspirators is aimed, a flimsy sham of a political juggler. The record and history of the Republican party gives emphatic denial to such a charge. From its birth it has been the champion of individual liberty and popular education. It won its first victory upon a platform that was hostile to the extension of human slavery; and was afterwards the preserver of our form of government, which has for its foundation the Constitution. It is a party of law and order, of progress, the advocate of a higher civilization and has proven itself patriotic to a sublime degree. This is the party which Bryan, the political fakir, has undertaken to show is not to be trusted with the keeping and preservation of the liberties of the people and the perpetuation of our splendid form of government.

Mr. Bryan might, possibly, convince the American people that President McKinley and the Republican party are not wise, but when he undertakes to prove that they are not honest and patriotic he seeks to perform a task that is impossible of performance.

There is no danger to this country from imperialism, because there are no imperialists in the land; but there is a danger which has been growing under the cultivation of Mr. Bryan's hand and that of his close political associates—that of "socialism." They have been planting that one kind of seed in their hot-bed—the seed of popular discontent.

These agitators have been too ultra to be sincere, too inconsistent to be honest. They have tried to array the masses against the classes, the rich against the poor, with a reckless spirit that at times has been almost demoralizing.

Such men as Bryan, Altgeld and Tillman are dangerous and not helpful to our country. They belong to the class that feed upon calamity and thrive upon depression. May the country be preserved from such a leadership! It caters to socialism, its permanent power would result in anarchy.

Tax candy manufactured in the United States during the year 1899 amounted in value to \$75,000,000. That is equal to one dollar's worth for each man, woman and child in the United States. This shows what a great producing and consuming country this is.

ROBERTS EXCLUDED.

On last Thursday the House of Representatives decided the case of Brigham H. Roberts, the Mormon Representative-elect from Utah, by the adoption of a resolution to exclude him, by a vote of 268 to 50. The language of the resolution is as follows:

"That under the facts and circumstances of the case, Brigham H. Roberts, Representative-elect from the State of Utah, ought not to have or hold a seat in the House of Representatives, and that the seat to which he was elected is hereby declared vacant."

A minority report had been offered by a minority of the committee that investigated the case, recommending that Roberts be seated and then expelled. The minority report was defeated by a vote of 81 to 244. The final vote was then taken on the majority report with the result as above stated. Of the 50 who voted against the adoption of the resolution the large majority came from the South. Epes, who is the member from Virginia of the Congressional Democratic Committee, and Swanson, Martin's candidate for Governor of Virginia, voted against the adoption of the resolution.

The House of Representatives pursued a very wise course in the treatment of this case, and public sentiment will fully sustain the action.

PROSPERITY IN SOUTHWEST.

General Ayers, ex-Attorney General of Virginia, was recently at Bristol, and, speaking of the development that is going on in the border counties of the Southwest, said that over \$1,000,000 would be expended this year in the coal fields near Big Stone Gap. General Ayers gave out the following facts as to what is doing and will be done in Wise and Lee counties:

"The Virginia Coal and Iron Company is just completing the last of 666 coke ovens at Stonegap, Va.

"The Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company, with headquarters at Bristol, has under construction a plant at Toms Creek which numbers 600 ovens and will later be increased to 1,000. This same company is building a plant of 200 ovens at Inman, near Big Stone Gap. Villages are springing up around those plants.

"The Colonial Coal and Coke Company, which recently purchased the Dorchester mines and coke plant, is building an addition of 100 ovens to the plant of 150 now in operation there, and will later build another 100.

"The Norton Coal Company, now doing an extensive mining and shipping business at the junction of the Louisville and Nashville and Norfolk and Western railways, will build 100 bi-product ovens, thus utilizing the ammonia, coal-tar and other products.

"H. C. Ballard Thurston, of Louisville, general manager of the Interstate Coal and Iron Company, has a large force of engineers at work now, locating a plant of coke ovens at what is known as Crab Orchard, in Lee county. This company will build 200 ovens at present, and will later construct an additional 300."

This is only a small part of the industrial development that has taken place in Southwest Virginia since the defeat of the calamity howlers in 1896. General Ayers was one of a company of Democrats that met at Big Stone Gap and protested against placing coal on the free list when the Wilson tariff bill was pending and Mr. Bryan was advocating, on the floor of the House of Representatives, the passage of that bill with a provision for placing coal, iron ore, wool, and all raw materials on the free list.

It is true that coal was not placed upon the free list, but the duty was greatly reduced, and the result was disastrous to the coal industry of Southwest Virginia. Since McKinley was elected, and there was an assurance given that Mr. Bryan's free trade doctrine would be carried out, capital has been flowing into our section for the development of the great coal fields and for other kinds of industries. It will continue to come, unless the country should lose its reason and place free trade, free silver, democracy and impractical Populism in charge of the government.

HE IS A GOLD MAN.

Recently the Lynchburg News and other Democratic papers in Virginia made favorable mention of Mr. Randolph Guggenheimer, a native of Lynchburg, now of New York, as an available candidate for Vice-President on Mr. Bryan's ticket. Mr. Guggenheimer is president of the Council of New York. On Wednesday of last week he was in Chicago, and in an interview spoke as follows:

"I have paid no attention whatever to the matter. I was first mentioned for the nomination by my friends in Virginia, which is my native State, and the suggestion was immediately taken up by the New York papers. I do not see how I could run on the same ticket with Bryan if the money issue is made prominent. I am a gold man and will stick to my principles."

INDUSTRIAL ADVANCE IN THE SOUTH.

A recent editorial in the Atlanta Journal in speaking of the present industrial conditions at the South and the probable future developments says:

"It is certain that the present year will witness a great industrial advance in the South. New industries are springing up in every part of the South. Her vast material resources are being developed more fully every year, and there is practically no limit to her progress in many lines of production. The New York Journal of Commerce, an excellent authority, states that the amount of money invested in cotton mills in the South last year reached \$33,000,000, which, it adds, is a very large sum of money. While some of the enterprise may not materialize, the great bulk of them will be pushed to completion. While the money invested represents to some extent Northern capital,

by far the bulk of it is local capital, which shows that the South is making commendable progress in the accumulation of wealth, while profits likely to accrue from these new investments will still further add to the South's income.

"We believe that more money will be invested in cotton mills in the South this year than was put into such enterprises last year. Movements for the construction of many mills are now in progress in almost every part of Georgia, and similar activity is evident almost everywhere Southern State. The development of iron, coal, copper, gold and other mineral properties, in which the South is immensely rich, has only fairly begun. Many millions were invested in such enterprises last year, and there will probably be an even greater amount this year. The next twelve months will surely add vastly to the wealth of the South, and give even better assurance of the future greatness and prosperity of this section."

All which goes to show that the South is fortunate in not being forced to live under the industrial policy it votes for.

Does any reasonable man believe these splendid industrial conditions would now be prevailing at the South if Bryan and his party had secured control of the Government at the election of 1896?

The Virginia Legislature in the resolution inviting Wm. Jennings Bryan to address that body at its present session refers to him as "the greatest living exponent of the time-honored principles of the Democratic party." This is a severe criticism of the principles of Democracy.

The advancing of wages of workmen still continues, though our Democratic friends try to create the belief that the prosperous conditions that now prevail in this country have brought no substantial benefit to the workmen. Last week the National Steel Company, of Youngstown, Ohio, posted notices at its steel plants at Youngstown, Sharon and Newcastles, advancing the wages of employees 10 per cent., taking effect January 1st. The increase was voluntary and 10,000 employees will reap its benefit.

BRYAN AND THE DEMOCRATS.

The Relations of the Two Offer a Strange Political Phenomenon.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.)

Here is a man who not only led his party four years ago, but who is tolerably certain to lead it this year, though not with such adroitness as he displayed then. Yet outside of a few States in the West and South the real leaders in his party are displaying a real deal of shyness about associating with him on public occasions. He still draws large crowds. Curiosity is strongly developed among the masses of the people. The average man is curious to see the candidate who was beaten so badly four years ago, and who stands a chance to be beaten by a much greater majority this year.

Seldom does a man who showed himself so weak at the polls as Bryan did in 1896 get a second nomination from the same party for the same office, as he is reasonably assured to do this year. A man who can hoodwink a great party as he is doing at this moment has necessarily some qualities which make him an object of considerable curiosity to the average person among his fellow-citizens. Thus Bryan will continue to draw crowds until the polls close on election day next November, but the ruling spirits in his party will not be in the crowds which gather to look at him.

The hold which Bryan manages to retain on the rank and file of one element of his party, notwithstanding the fact that every sane person in that party sees over-whelmingly that he is at the polls this year, is one of the marvels of politics. It is a sort of fatalism which is supposed to be foreign to the American character. Through his overthrow and that of his party are seen by the astute members of it to be as certain to come as is election day, yet there is no movement to defeat him in the convention. If the convention were to meet tomorrow he would probably get the entire vote of the delegates. There is no good reason to suppose that he will be any weaker two or three months hence when the convention meets.

Men who are as sure that he will be crushed by defeat in November as they are that the sun will rise to-morrow will cast their votes for him in the convention. The entire Democratic party seems to be hypnotized into a cowardice which prevents it from raising a hand to keep him from the nomination, though that will mean, as all sensible Democrats are aware, a disastrous defeat for their party. The subject fear with which Bryan has inspired the Democratic party workers and bosses is one of the strangest of the political phenomena of the time.

PREDICTIONS COMING TRUE.

Boston Journal (Rep.)

Ten years and more ago, when the Journal began its advocacy of American ships for American mails and American trade, these columns predicted that the first year in which Great Britain was engaged would cost our people heavily in the demoralization of our ocean mail service and the displacement of our ocean carrying. This is a little war with the Boers—a very little one—but already it abundantly confirms the Journal's prophecy. Our correspondent in London understands why President McKinley puts second in urgency only to the currency bill the bill of Senator Frye, of Maine, which aims to set more American ships afloat, and to aid our country to carry its own mails and its own commerce, free from interruption by the extravagant protectionism of Great Britain or by European feuds and distant wars.

John E. Jackson, druggist, guarantees every bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and will refund the money to anyone who is not satisfied after using two-thirds of the contents. This is the best remedy in the world for a gripe, cough, cold, croup and whooping cough and is pleasant and safe to take. It prevents any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Mr. Dewey has a brooch of diamonds set in steel from a Spanish vessel—sunk at Manila.

William Dean Howells is contemplating a lecture tour of England for the late Spring.

Queen Victoria's age is most shown in her handwriting. This has grown irregular and is at times almost illegible.

President Loubet, of France, has bought an automobile and takes a ride in it every day, frequently operating it himself.

An agent of Collis T. Huntington is in London with a view to buying some of the most prized pictures in the exhibit at the new gallery.

General Miles keeps up his good horsemanship by constant practice. Wherever he may be, or whatever the weather, a morning never passes but he takes a brisk ride.

Somebody told ex-Speaker Reed the other day of the rumor that a Western Congressman was writing a novel without a woman in it. "It will make about as good reading as the register of a Mill hotel," said Mr. Reed.

Speaker Henderson said in a Washington interview that his new duties, as pleasant except that they interfere with his reading, one of his keenest pleasures. "But I always find time for a newspaper or two," he adds.

PERVERTED PATRIOTISM.

Using a Pro-Boer Meeting to Defame the United States.

Chicago Times-Herald (Ind.)

The pro-Boer meeting in Washington Sunday night, which was advertised as a grand American demonstration in behalf of the Boers, was converted into a vicious and violent attack upon the Government of the United States. The gathering assembled under the auspices of the United Irish Societies (we quote from the report) and a number of leading Germans in the city joined in the movement. So far the meeting merely reflected the character of other pro-Boer meetings legitimately called and conducted in other cities in the Union. It was only in the personnel of the speakers and the nature of their remarks that the character of the gathering assumed a significance calling for condemnation.

The list of the speakers contained the following well-known—Senator William E. Mason, Illinois. Senator William V. Allen, Nebraska. Representative William Sulzer, New York. Representative Joseph W. Bailey, Texas. Representative Champ Clark, Missouri. Representative J. A. De Armond, Missouri. Representative C. F. Cochran, Missouri. Representative John S. Rhea, Kentucky. Representative John J. Lentz, Ohio.

After reading the list we leave it to the reader to fill in the descriptive blank with the word "patriots" or "demagogues" according to personal taste. Eugene Hale, the aptly styled "Senator from Spain," sent a letter of regret, in which he expressed his entire sympathy with the movement.

SOUTHERN ROADS AND GRAIN TRADE.

Baltimore Sun

The Railway and Engineering Review notes the wider distribution of the grain traffic in recent years, the improved railway systems of the South getting freight that formerly went almost exclusively to New York. "The analysis of the export movement by ports," says the Review, "shows that in the export of corn several of the great ports on the Atlantic and Gulf are gaining from New York, and that the movement from the grain fields toward the seaboard is apparently being more generally distributed than formerly. The exports of corn, for instance, from the port of New Orleans increased from thirteen and one-half million to forty million bushels between 1893 and 1899, while those from Boston increased from five and one-half million to seventeen and one-half million; those from Philadelphia from four million to twenty-nine million; Baltimore from seven and one-half million to forty-six million; New Orleans from six and one-half million to twenty-two million, while Newport News and Galveston, for which the record begins with 1895, show for Newport News an increase from four and one-half million in 1895 to fourteen million in 1899, and Galveston from one and one-quarter million in 1895 to seven million in 1899. Thus Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, New Orleans and Galveston show a much larger percentage of growth in their exports of corn than does New York or Boston.

It is perfectly natural that every man, no matter how lacking he may be in educational or property qualifications, who fought in the revolutionary uprising against Spanish dominion should feel that he is entitled to have a voice in the future government of his native land. It is just as true that the educated and influential classes are averse to universal suffrage, and this is not confined to Spaniards resident in the island, but to wealthy native Cubans who are in a position to judge of the character, temper and general fitness of their humble compatriots. To grant universal suffrage, according to the views of the latter, would be to invite the rule of the irresponsible who are largely swayed by passion and prejudice, and very largely under the dominion of ambitious, though brave men, who would not hesitate to use force to accomplish their purpose if defeated at the polls.

A VITAL QUESTION IN CUBA.

Philadelphia Press

The question of a universal or restricted suffrage in Cuba is attracting attention in that island just as it is in Puerto Rico. In many respects an ultimate and satisfactory decision will be more difficult to reach than in the case of Puerto Rico. It is a very serious question and one upon which will depend, in great measure, the future welfare and prosperity of Cuba, and its freedom from internecine strife.

It is perfectly natural that every man, no matter how lacking he may be in educational or property qualifications, who fought in the revolutionary uprising against Spanish dominion should feel that he is entitled to have a voice in the future government of his native land. It is just as true that the educated and influential classes are averse to universal suffrage, and this is not confined to Spaniards resident in the island, but to wealthy native Cubans who are in a position to judge of the character, temper and general fitness of their humble compatriots. To grant universal suffrage, according to the views of the latter, would be to invite the rule of the irresponsible who are largely swayed by passion and prejudice, and very largely under the dominion of ambitious, though brave men, who would not hesitate to use force to accomplish their purpose if defeated at the polls.

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suffrage in Cuba is an intensely interesting one. Whatever is done favorably to one element is certain to be antagonized by the other element. The prosperity of the island will depend solely on the protection afforded human life and property and uninterrupted agricultural and commercial progress. If, as is the case in a number of the Latin-American republics, an election is to become synonymous with revolution the future condition of the island will be as unhappy as its past. The question of suffrage, therefore, is all-important, and the development and decision of the issue will be watched with interest.

"TOMMY ATKINS' TUMMY."

Collier's Weekly

During his period of service a British soldier is entitled to three-quarters of a pound of fresh meat and one pound of bread daily; and, when on active service, the meat is increased to one pound and a free ration of groceries and vegetables is also issued.

The average bullock when slaughtered and cut up by the army butchers, will yield 700 pounds of meat; and 1343 bullocks must die to provide the troops with one day's rations. Stopping that the operations in the field occupy six months and the soldiers get fresh meat twice a week, then, in round numbers, 70,000 bullocks must be butchered.

This fresh meat must be eked out with no less than 10,400,000 pounds of salted or preserved victuals, and we get a grand total of 14,500,000 pounds, or 6500 tons of bullock!

The army eats up 80,000 pounds of bread daily, and bread contains a quarter of its weight in flour. In twenty-six weeks it will require 3,640,000 pounds of flour, or 65,000 bushels.

Supposing the beef averages 5d a pound all round—rather under than over the mark—we have an outlay of £325,000. Add to that £13,000 for the British army's daily bread (at 1s. per stone of 14 pounds), and a further £212,000 for vegetables and groceries calculated at the rate of 3d. a day per man, and a single army corps will eat up £550,000 in six months!

DEMAGOGUES AND BOER MEETINGS.

Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.)

For one thing, at least, the Boers deserve sincere sympathy. Wherever there is a meeting in their interest it is sure to be exploited by every cheap demagogue and noisy quack in the vicinity.

If the reader of this should chance to know of any one who is subject to attacks of illness he can do him no greater favor than to tell him of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It always gives prompt relief. For sale by—John E. Jackson.

LAYING UP CLAIMS FOR OFFICE.

Washington Post (Ind.)

The gentlemen who aspire to the honor of carrying Mr. Bryan's valise to and from the railway stations are storing great expectations for the future.

"I think I would go crazy with pain were it not for Chamberlain's Pain Balm," writes Mr. W. H. Stapleton, Hermitage, Pa. "I have been afflicted with rheumatism for several years, and have tried remedies without number, but Pain Balm is the best medicine I have got hold of." One application relieves the pain. For sale by—John E. Jackson.

ORGANIST AN AUTOCRAT.

No One Must Dare Criticize That Functionary's Part of the Church Service.

If there ever is any trouble in the congregation about the music, and if the minister ever worries himself, it is admitted at once that the congregation and the minister are alone to blame, writes Ian MacLaren in Ladies' Home Journal. But there are other difficulties, and they may be mentioned in a spirit of becoming humility. For one thing, the organist is an artist, and every artist has a nature of special refinement which cannot bear the rough-and-tumble ordinary methods of life. With a man of common clay you deal in a practical, straightforward and even brutal fashion, arguing with him, complaining to him, and putting him right when he is wrong. But no man must handle precious porcelain in such fashion, or the artist will be instantly wounded and will resign and carry his pathetic story to every quarter for.

THE STELLAR UNIVERSE.

In Knowledge for November, Dr. Roberts gives a photograph of a new nebula, in the midst of which a dark sinuous vacancy, or rift, appears, "through which we can see into the starless vacancy of space beyond." Some of those who argue that space is finite hold that if it were infinite the infinitely distant stars in their aggregation would cover the face of the sky with light. This, however, assumes that stars are equally distributed throughout space, and such an assumption is contrary to all observable phenomena. Nothing warrants the idea that the infinity of space involves the assumption of its occupation by an infinite number of stars symmetrically arranged throughout it.

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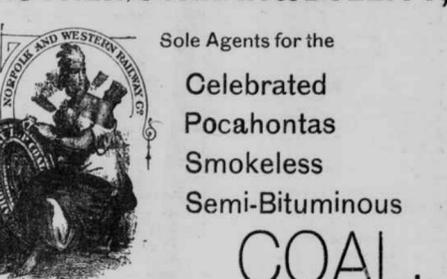
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