

TAZEWELL CO. DIRECTORY.

Robert C. Jackson, Judge; H. Bane Harman, Clerk. Terms of court—1st Monday in April, 4th Monday in August and 1st Monday in December.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Sunday School every Sunday 9:30 a. m. Preaching first and third Sundays 7 p. m., second and fourth Sundays 11 a. m. Christian Endeavor every Friday at 7 p. m. R. E. Elmore, pastor.

SECRET ORDERS.

CLINCH VALLEY COMMANDERY, NO. 20 KNIGHTS TEMPLAR. Meets first Monday in each month. W. G. YOUNG, Recorder.

TAZEWELL LODGE.

NO. 62, A. F. & M. Meets the 3rd Monday in each month. JAMES O'KEEFE, W. M. JNO S. BOTTIMORE, Sec'y.

TAZEWELL TABERNACLE, PILGRIM KNIGHTS.

Meets 4th Monday in each month. JAMES O'KEEFE, Chief. W. G. YOUNG, Sec'y.

TAZEWELL LODGE, NO. 100 K. OF P.

Meets every Thursday night in Odd Fellows Hall. R. M. STEELE, C. C. J. B. CRAWFORD, K. of R. & S.

A. & S. D. MAY, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Practice in all the courts of Tazewell County and in the courts of Appellate Jurisdiction in this office. Office—Strasburg building.

CHAPMAN & GILLESPIE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Practice in all the courts of Tazewell County and in the courts of Appellate Jurisdiction in this office. Office—Strasburg building.

EDWARD W. ST. CLAIR, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

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DOWEN & ROYALL, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

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W. B. SPRATT, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

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J. W. STUART, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

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HENRY & GRAHAM, LAWYERS.

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S. HIGGINSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

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The Broken Dollar.

On the same day last winter, that the Campanian, or bell tower of St. Mark's, collapsed at Venice, a brick fell from the clock tower of the Grand Central station at Chicago.

A Big Lot of Valentines.

The largest single order of valentines ever given was lately filled by a Worcester (N. Y.) concern. This called for 1,362,000 valentines.

LOCUSTS IN PHILIPPINES.

They Are a Source of Great Annoyance—A Fecund Parasite Which Destroys Them. The bureau of government laboratories, through the board of health, has recently been distributing throughout the island a fungus which is capable, when properly applied, of destroying the locust swarms and of annihilating this formidable pest.

The fungus is distributed in sealed glass tubes and in these it may be conveniently transmitted for great distances and kept alive for months, says Manila (P. I.) Times. When grown in the laboratory upon a suitable medium, the fungus appears at first as a grayish or mouse-colored layer which even without the aid of a microscope can be seen to consist of extremely minute branching filaments, or hyphae.

The fungus is to be used in the following manner: The contents of the glass tube is to be broken up in about three-quarters of a tumblerful of water, which has been previously boiled for 20 minutes, and then allowed to cool. A few pieces of cork which have also been placed in boiling water for 20 minutes are now placed in the tumbler, and the mixture is also allowed to cool.

Wonderful results have been obtained. After the fungus has been successfully applied, millions of locusts may be seen hanging in clusters all over the farm. When the locusts are attacked by the fungus they soon become sluggish in movement and very shortly before death climb up the stems of any plants that may be near and finally attach themselves to the stalk. Most successful issues are obtained in moist and wet weather, and it is usually better to attempt to infect the swarms at night.

Excellent results have been obtained in the province of Balacan, in these islands, on the plantation of the Philippine Sugar Estates Developing company, as well as in Cape Colony and the Transvaal in South Africa. It has been difficult in many cases to interest the natives or to get them to make use of this parasite. For this reason the biologic laboratory is about to instruct a number of persons in its preparation, and to have sent throughout the islands to demonstrate its efficiency to the natives.

In South Africa many of the natives are opposed to the use of the fungus, as, owing to famine, at times, the locusts are almost their only food. In Luzon, in several places, the natives have refused to have the fungus used in their fields, preferring to eat locusts to having them destroyed by poison.

The End of a Chinaman.

When a Chinaman dies his body is dressed in his best clothes and laid on the coffin; pigs roasted whole and other viands are spread out to feed the spirits of the dead, and in many cases mourners are hired to chant the praises of the deceased. When the ceremony is over the body is placed in the coffin, and the procession moves out to the cemetery. Children dressed in white, with a barefooted behind the coffin of their father or mother. Strips of brown paper pierced with holes are scattered along the road to keep off any bad spirits that may be hovering near.—Leslie's Monthly.

Useful Thing with a Hard Name.

For 40 years physicists have been seeking some substance to serve as a screen, one that would absorb all the light and heat-giving rays of the spectrum, while allowing the invisible ultra-violet rays to pass. Finally, Prof. R. W. Wood of the Johns Hopkins university, has discovered the long-sought substance, which bears the unpopular name of "nitroso-dimethylamine." When combined with cobalt glass this substance furnishes a screen which allows only ultra-violet rays to pass through. The discovery is of importance for some difficult scientific investigations.—Science.

Roast Dog in Hawaii.

The commission of United States senators in Hawaii accepted an invitation to a native banquet. The principal dish was cooked dog, which the Hawaiians have long considered one of the greatest delicacies. The senators thought they were eating roast pig.—Albany Argus.

CHINAMEN IN AMERICA.

Nearly All of Them Came from Kwang Tung, Most Populous Province in China. It is estimated that there are about 100,000 Chinamen in the United States, and that 20,000 of them are in San Francisco. There is a considerable Chinese colony in New York and there are small colonies in Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago. Though they do not belong to the educated classes, 95 per cent. of them can read and write, says Leslie's Monthly. A daily paper in the Chinese language is published in San Francisco and another in New York.

LOVELY PORTO-RICO.

The Island Would Make a Glorious Garden Patch for the United States. It is said that if you put a toothpick in the ground there a broom will sprout and grow, the soil is so very fertile. Think of living in a country where you can have strawberries all the year round, a country where you can stay out of doors all through the year, literally under your own vine and fig tree, and where, as fast as you eat one batch of green peas, corn or other good things you have only to plant another lot of seeds to have a continuous performance of green vegetables; a country where you can go out in the cool of the morning and gather fresh oranges and bananas from the trees and pick a luscious pineapple from the bush, writes Dexter Field, in Boston Transcript.

This surely is a country where every prospect pleases—the rest of the world is equally true. What a glorious garden patch this same little island would make for the United States! Some enterprising truckman could go down there and soon make a fortune if he only had the proper transportation facilities to New York. There are many to make money in Porto Rico—for instance, there are the native fruits that could be used. Guava jelly could be made in large quantities, and orange marmalade, and jam made from a berry that is a cross between a strawberry and a red raspberry. They also have a fruit there that is even more delicious than our peach for preserving; then there are mangoes and pineapples and no end of other usable things. Add to this the cheapness of sugar that would do very well for preserving, although not quite refined enough for table use, and the wonder is why some one does not go down there and get very busy making jellies and preserves and—and good American dollars.

There is also a large fortune for some woman who will take a stove, a wood stove, there and start in making biscuits, cakes, popovers and cornbread "like mother used to make." She would have to sit up nights to feed the hungry and homesick Americans there who are longing for some of the things we "used to get at home."

NATIVE HOMES OF MOROS.

Inherit from Pirate Ancestors the Custom of Building Over the Water. The houses of the Moros are more interesting on the inside than the exterior indicates. From their pirate ancestors they have inherited the custom of building over the water, so that they might slip out the more easily in case they were attacked. The houses are ramshackle and irregular, but the inside suggests at least two things—enough to eat, and plenty to wear. Many of them have large looms, and some of the cloth that the Moros make is very pretty, especially that used for the men's trousers. This is usually a small stripe in bright colors, woven in silk over a cotton background.

An inevitable sight is the Koran—the Mohammedan Bible. I remember that my respect for this book was brought out rather abruptly one day while I was looking through one of the houses. The only chairs in the room were made of two boards, crossed like a saw-buck, making a kind of camp stool. And on each one I noticed an old, worn, open book. As I was very tired, I made a move as if to sit on what seemed to me the only available place in the room. When a Moro gentleman took me by the arm and began to make frantic motions, pointing to the book, I did not need to understand his language to know that the Koran is not a book to be sat on, nor to be removed from its sacred altar.

PUPILS IN PORTO RICO.

Under American Civil Government They Have Improved Educational Advantages. The annual report of the commissioner of education for Porto Rico, Samuel McCune Lindsay, says that the poorest schools there are as good and in some respects better than the poorest of the United States, although the every day output of the elementary schools cannot be compared with the best city schools of the same grade in the states. An American free public school now exists in every municipality in Porto Rico. The school year closed last June with 874 schools, 49,993 pupils enrolled and 923 teachers, an increase of 19 per cent. in the number of schools, 21 per cent. in enrollment and 20 per cent. in number of teachers over the previous year. The high-water mark during the year in the enrollment was in the ordinary public schools, 59,096, to which should be added 2,767 pupils enrolled in the high, normal and special schools, giving a grand total of 61,863, or 19 per cent. of the total population of school age, and more than six per cent. of the total population of the island.

These figures show that under American civil government the educational advantages, offered free to the masses of the people as compared with the maximum facilities provided by the Spanish government have nearly doubled. Some Days. Some days nothing seems to come our way but trouble.—Washington (D. C.) Democrat.

Algeria Palms.

The inter-tribal fighting in Algeria respecting palm trees involves property of considerable value. There are in the oases about a million and a half palm trees, of which about three-fourths belong to the Mazabites, or aboriginal inhabitants, and the other one-fourth to the Arabs, who have taken to the sword with a view to short methods of inverting the proportions. Their depredations have caused damage to the extent of \$100,000, besides the bloodshed resulting from the Mazabites defending their property.

Not the Usual Question.

Harry—What did Kate say when you proposed to her? Frank—She said yes. "Then she is really going to marry you?" "Oh, dear, no! What put that into your head?" The question I asked was: "Do you prefer to remain single rather than accept me?"—Boston Transcript.

Disease from Dusty Shoes.

According to Dr. Binard, of Paris, many careless persons catch contagious diseases by taking off their dusty shoes without first sitting down to a meal without washing their hands.—American Medicine.

Went Weeks Without Sleep.

George W. Woodruff, who for many years has been a puzzle to the medical profession, is dead at his home in Frankfort, Ind. Although in fairly good health he would go for many days without sleep. At one time he did not sleep for 75 days and nights, and months during that time many noted physicians became interested in his case and gave him treatment. It was a common thing for him to go a month without sleep.

Three Inches of Land Sold.

The smallest real estate deal ever consummated in Minneapolis, Minn., was effected the other day when the owners of the Donaldson Glass block purchased of F. H. Peterson a strip of land three inches wide by 120 feet long. The price paid was \$500. The transaction is also unique in that it took several months of negotiation and the attention of several lawyers to perfect it.

HOW POLICE REMEMBER FACES.

Through Long Practice They Acquire an Intuitive Knowledge of Criminal Physiognomies. "How does a policeman remember faces?" repeated a Chicago police inquirer when the question was asked by a Tribune man. "O, there are no rules for remembering faces that I know of. It's a part of a policeman's business to remember faces, and he finally gets to doing it intuitively—that is, without any special effort. When he sees a new crook shown up at central his eye takes in all the peculiarities of the man as well as the color of his eyes and hair and he sees that man again he will know him. A police officer has an exceptional opportunity for studying crooks, and unless he is unusually dumb he will in a few years' time be able to recognize any one of several hundred crooks at sight. He first sees the criminal, perhaps, when he is brought into the station. Then the next morning at the trial, while an officer is waiting for the case to be called in which he made the arrest, he will see a couple of dozen crooks in the witness box and have a chance to examine them carefully. He may see every one of these men several times at this under similar circumstances, and finally he knows these men so well that he could spot them in a black alley.

"There is what we call a 'show up' every night at central police station. All of the suspects and pickups made during the day at all the police stations in the city are sent down to central station. A detail of detectives and plain clothes policemen from every station in the city go down to central every night to see the men under arrest. They are brought out and stood in front of the policemen for identification. When any of the prisoners is identified his history is given to the other policemen, and whether there is sufficient evidence to hold the prisoner longer under arrest or not, the policeman there have all become acquainted with him and now know him for a criminal, so that the next time he is wanted he is quite liable to be arrested the moment he shows his head.

"I don't believe that any police officer has any system of memorizing faces. It would be of no use to devote all of one's attention to the study of a single feature. A criminal may dye his hair and beard or shave off his beard, or if he was smooth shaven at first, grow a beard when the police got on his trail. He may receive a scar that will change the general outline of his face, or sickness may give him an entirely different appearance. One must take everything into account. Many men who are tried for crime or arrested will betray them when they are off their guard, or they may have some chronic nervousness that can never be entirely concealed. An old-time criminal on the West side used to utter in a manner peculiar to himself. Another man I know of has a jerking of the muscles on one side of his face every once in awhile. Others twitch their eyes or have a peculiar way of shrugging their shoulders. Years ago the police were so afraid of the criminal that they were limited in some way or other. Criminals often have a peculiar way of walking or standing, and these must be studied.

"The fact is, however, after all, that the reason that policemen are able to recognize crooks wanted for some big crime is because they know these men long before they have committed the crime. Crooks, like everybody else, progress in their work. They do not start in as train robbers or bank burglars. Years before they start in the community they are getting a start of this nature they have been arrested for some minor offense, and while in jail undergoing trial have become familiar to dozens of policemen. The policeman have followed this man's career because their business has taught them that the day would come when he would be badly wanted. It's a policeman's theory that 'once a criminal always a criminal,' and as he takes a look at the stories of criminals reforming, he never allows himself to forget one whom he has come to regard as a citizen of the underworld."

More in Touch.

A placard announcing "Fine Skating on Crystal Lake" prompted a well-worn reading man to indulge in that diversion the other day. Not having essayed it for some years, he soon showed his want of practice by sitting down very unceremoniously on the ice, which operation he repeated at frequent intervals. One small boy, observing him in that position, skated up and said: "Mister, you haven't got your skates on right."

Looking critically at his feet, the other asked: "How, then, would you have me fix them?"

"Fasten them to the seat of your pants," replied the youth, as he glided swiftly away.—Philadelphia Ledger.

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HOW WILD ANIMALS FIGHT.

When a Buffalo Bull and Lions Get Together the Battle is Terrific. In the pitched battles which sometimes take place between the great carnivora and the largest and most powerful of the exotics the forces of animal courage, desperation and bodily strength must be exhibited on a scale never elsewhere seen, says a writer in Leslie's Weekly. Such combats occur, but have seldom been described, and still less frequently witnessed. Two or three lions sometimes combine in such an attack, but the buffalo has sometimes thrice its single combat, for it can hardly be supposed that the buffalo could escape from more than one lion.

The number of foot-pounds of energy put into such a struggle must be something extraordinary. The efforts of a lion, which can strike a man's arm from the shoulder and leave it hanging by a strip of skin, or which can carry a blow over the head, endeavoring unsuccessfully in close grips, to drag down or dislocate a man, must be on a gigantic scale, and the strength which can shake him off, and, it is believed, occasionally crush the lion around, must be even more amazing. A buffalo bull has been credited with engaging three lions in mortal combat, and making a good fight before he was disabled by one of the lions hamstringing him by biting his legs from behind.

PATRIOTIC JURY ACQUITTED.

The Evidence Was Against the Prisoner, But He Was a Flag-Raiser. Magistrate Brann relieved an otherwise dull trial in Yorkville police court the other day, says the New York Mail and Express, by telling a story to illustrate his opinion regarding the fairness of jury trial.

"It was in a western court," said Judge Brann, "and the defendant, charged with the theft of sundry hams, was clearly guilty. He had been seen by a dozen witnesses committing the theft, the hams were found in his possession and he didn't deny his charge. His counsel already had the hint behind the bars and confined his remarks to this simple statement: 'Gentlemen of the jury, in determining your verdict, I wish you to consider one thing. This defendant is a veteran of the Mexican war. He is the first man to raise the American flag over Vera Cruz. The defense rests its case.'"

"The district attorney pointed out that the accused was clearly guilty and the judge's charge was against the prisoner, but to the surprise of the court the jury returned a verdict of 'not guilty.' 'Do you mean to say that not guilty is your verdict?' roared the judge. 'Yes, your honor,' said the foreman, 'but I may as well add that it's lucky for the prisoner that he was the first man to raise the American flag at Vera Cruz.'"

ROSE TREES AS SHIELDS.

Sweet Scented Blossom Bearers Protect Railways Against Snow-drifts in Hungary. Rose trees have been successfully employed as a protection against snowdrifts in southern Hungary, says the London Telegraph. It was found that the railway lines were often blocked by drifting snow. Numerous attempts were made to prevent this, but it was not until hedges of Provence roses were planted that any really good results were obtained. The trees were allowed to grow to a height of five or six feet, and so successful did the experiment prove that more hedges were planted, with the result that the lines were kept clear of the most severe weather, where they would certainly have been blocked had it not been for the rose trees.

A section of line a mile and a half long which in former years was invariably blocked by snowdrifts was kept perfectly clear by a double row of rose hedges, even in the abnormal winter of 1887-8. These hedges average six feet in height and are about three feet in thickness. In summer they are gayly colored and bearing roses of a rich color and sweet fragrance, while in winter they withstand the snowstorms which sweep over eastern Europe with blinding fury.

Could Identify His Hens.

A New York man painted the faces of his hens green, and when one of his was stolen he had no difficulty in identifying it and causing the arrest of the thief. Few modern detectives would have thought of such a scheme to punish dishonesty.

"Pigs" of Iron.

When iron is melted it is run off in a channel called "sow." The work has nothing to do with swine, but is derived from the Saxon "saw"—to scatter. Still, it is owing to the term that the bars of iron cooled in the lateral grooves of the "sow" are called "pigs."

Aurora (Ill.) Department Has "Silver King," a Beauty, But a Man-Killer.

During the recent convention of the Illinois State Firemen's association at Aurora Silver King, the most beautiful and the most vicious fire horse in the state, attracted wide attention from the visiting firemen. Silver King is one of the horses that draws the hook and ladder truck at engine house No. 1, and he has a bad record. It is said he killed a man when he was a colt and maimed another one for life a few years ago. The city came into possession of him through a ruse. The owner doped him and brought him around to show him off. He seemed as docile as a kitten, and as he was a big fellow and as handsome as a silver fire was purchased. The next day it developed that he was vicious and no one could come near him. Finally Sam De Frates took charge of the animal. He began to treat him kindly and soon had him tamed down. He can now do anything he pleases with the animal, but no one else dares go near his stall. He is a dappled gray, with chestnut tail and white as silver. He is about eight years old and enjoys nothing better than making a run to a fire.

OLDEST NAME OF DEITY.

"Elohim" of the Hebrews Was Antedated by "Nutur" of the Egyptians. The words "Jehovah" and "Elohim" were in common use among the Jews in Old Testament times, and there is good reason for assuming that the latter term, a plural of a word signifying majesty, lordship and government, was in use among the primitive nations of the east long antecedent to the Mosaic era. These facts do not, however, warrant the conclusion that "Jehovah" and "Elohim" are the most ancient names of the Deity, says the Literary Digest. They are antedated by the Egyptian title "Nutur"—or, to

BUDS AND FLOWERS OF HOME LIFE.

Paine's Celery Compound Makes and Keeps the Children Well and Strong. Mothers Make It the Home Medicine For the Little Ones. The children, God bless them, are the buds and flowers of our lives. Without their prattle and hearty laughter, our homes would be desolate. They should ever be carefully tended in childhood and youth, if we expect them to open into perfect men and women.

In the home and at school, the children have their times of ill health and suffering. We often note the pallid and bloodless cheeks, heavy eyes, nervous movements, and twitching of limbs and muscles. They complain of headache, drowsiness, weakness, dyspepsia, and indigestion. All such symptoms and ailments mean that the seeds of disease will have a fast and firm hold, unless proper measures are taken to restore a perfect condition of health.

Thousands of wise and prudent parents have made their children happy, healthy, and vigorous by giving them nature's medicine, Paine's Celery Compound. In many severe and complicated cases, Paine's Celery Compound has restored health when the little ones were given up by physicians. If your dear ones are not as healthy, strong, and rugged as they should be, try the health giving virtues of Paine's Celery Compound. It makes them keep the children well.

The house is made bright and cozy with DIAMOND DYES.

Pillow and table covers, curtains, portieres, afghans, ties, and chair coverings, may be dyed beautiful and artistic colors. Directions book and 45 dyed samples free. DIAMOND DYES, Burlington, Vt.

TREE DRIES UP SPRINGS.

The Eucalyptus Has Most Energetic Absorptive Power in Some Localities. At a recent meeting of the National Agricultural society (of France) M. Lamey reported that the eucalyptus is a dangerous tree in the neighborhood of springs, which it dries up rapidly, reports Cosmos.

"I have seen," said he, "a eucalyptus whose roots had penetrated into the pipe of a sink. The fountain that supplied the house had been destroyed by the roots of a neighboring eucalyptus tree, which it was necessary to cut down. 'At the forestry station of St. Ferrand, built near a spring that issues from a natural grotto, the roots of the eucalyptus trees planted above had penetrated the fissures in the rock and had completely covered the interior of the grotto with a thick velvety layer formed by an innumerable quantity of tiny rootlets, short and tufted, similar to those by which the ivy clings to walls. 'Owing to their energetic absorptive power these rootlets, greedy for water, had also invaded and choked the conduits, so that the outflow from the spring was greatly reduced. We may say, then, that although certain species of eucalyptus are valuable aids in drying marshy lands, it is prudent to keep from planting them in the neighborhood of springs used for domestic purposes or irrigation.'"

A DIPLOMATIC BURGLAR.

Caught at His Work His Presence of Mind Secured Him Freedom from Arrest. According to the London Telegraph, recently one of the youngest actresses of Paris received the visit of an able burglar in evening dress, who suddenly appeared in her rooms on the Boulevard de Port Royal without knocking at her door or being announced by her servant. The actress was preparing to retire for the night when she heard strange noises in the drawing-room. Going in there she found herself face to face with a tall, dark man in evening dress and soft slippers, who appeared to be about 40 years old. As she started to cry, the stranger dropped on one knee and made a declaration of love. He said that he had watched her on the stage with admiration, that he had tried to see her at the theater, and having failed to do so, he resolved to enter her residence, even at the risk of being taken for a burglar. The actress was much annoyed, but, believing the man's story, she allowed him to go away without raising any alarm. The stranger disappeared quickly when the door was opened for him, and the actress subsequently found that before she had heard his footsteps in her salon he had broken open a Louis Quinze table there and abstracted from the drawers a large amount of money and some jewels.

FAMOUS FIRE HORSE.

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KODOL digests what you eat.

KODOL cleanses, purifies, strengthens and sweetens the stomach. KODOL cures indigestion, dyspepsia, and all stomach and bowel troubles. KODOL accelerates the action of the gastric glands and gives tone to the digestive organs. KODOL relieves an overworked stomach of all nervous strain gives to the heart a full, free and untrammelled action, nourishes the nervous system and feeds the brain. KODOL is the wonderful remedy that is making so many sick people well and weak people strong by giving to their bodies all of the nourishment that is contained in the food they eat.

Bottles only \$1.00 Size holding 2 1/2 times the total weight of 50c. bottles.

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CHAPMAN & GILLESPIE, LAWYERS.

Tazewell, Virginia. Coopers—Fazewell and Pittsford counties, Va. Court of Appeals at Wytheville, Va. and Circuit Court of McDowell county, Va.

CONFEDERATE VETERAN RE-UNION.

New Orleans, La., May 19 22. Very low rates will be granted for this reunion by Norfolk & Western Railway. M. F. BARRAG, W. B. BEVILL, T. P. A., G. P. A., Roanoke, Virginia.

These views are endorsed by Mr. Logan A. Wood, a writer in Biblia (Meriden, November), who says:

"In the foregoing we unquestionably get the true and most ancient name of the Deity. That ancient Egyptian civilization is the oldest known civilization is an indisputable fact. More than 6,000 years ago Egypt bursts upon the world in history a full grown nation, with a full blown civilization in the flower of its matchless perfection. Will no evidence of so-called patriarchal life be brought to light? It is unquestionably the father of the civilized peoples and nations of the world—aye, the civilized world for more than 5,000 years. Hence, the inexorable logic of this fact is that there is where the 'memorial name God forever among all generations' was of record and known. Where else could it have been? There was no other place to record it for, I repeat, ancient Egypt was the whole civilized world for more than 2,000 years, during which the Pharaohs claimed dominion over the whole world."

Given under my hand this 3rd day of December, 1902.

T. E. GEORGE, Clerk of Tazewell County Court, Va.

Job Work. . .

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