

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod Liver Oil is the means of life and enjoyment of life to thousands: men, women and children.

When appetite fails, it restores it. When food is a burden, it lifts the burden.

When you lose flesh, it brings the plumpness of health.

When work is hard and duty is heavy, it makes life bright.

It is the thin edge of the wedge; the thick end is food. But what is the use of food when you hate it and can't digest it?

Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil is the food that makes you forget your stomach.

Send this advertisement, together with name of paper in which it appears, your address and four cents to cover postage, and we will send you a "Complete Handy Atlas of the World."

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl St., New York

Pat and Arthur Craig, brothers, aged 9 and 12 years respectively, are now confined in the Wise county jail charged with the murder of their father, John Craig, on Roaring Fork, in that county on last Wednesday. It is said that the father was brutally treating the boys, and while he was asleep they planned to kill him. A pistol, which was kept in the house, was secured by the boys, and going to the bed where their father lay asleep one of them fired a bullet into his brain, causing almost instant death.

Swept Over Niagara

This terrible calamity often happens because a careless boatman ignores the river's warnings—growing ripples and faster current—Nature's warnings are kind. That dull pain or ache in the back warns you the kidneys need attention if you would escape fatal maladies—dropsy, diabetes or Bright's disease. Take Electric Bitters at once and see backache fly and all your best feelings return. "After long suffering from weak kidneys and lame back, one \$1.00 bottle wholly cured me," writes R. Blankenship, of Belk, Tenn. Only 50c at Jackson's drug store.

Choosing a Vocation.

It is very certain that no man is fit for everything; but it is almost certain, too, that there is scarcely any one man who is not fit for something, which something nature plainly points out to him by giving him tendency and propensity to it. I look upon common sense to be to the mind what conscience is to the heart—the faithful and constant monitor of what is right or wrong. And I am convinced that no man commits either a crime or a folly but against the manifest and sensible representations of the one or the other. Every man finds in himself, either from nature or education—for they are hard to distinguish—a peculiar bent and disposition to some particular character; and his struggling against it is the fruitless and endless labor of Sisyphus. Let him follow and cultivate that vocation; he will succeed in it, and be considerable in one way at least; whereas, if he departs from it, he will, at best, be inconsiderable, probably ridiculous.—Lord Chesterfield.

Remarkable Educated Horse.

The remarkable sagacity of Trixie, the educated horse that was killed in a railroad wreck recently, is vouched for by Mrs. Louise Culp, of Cleveland, O., who saw the animal while it was on exhibition at the Jamestown fair. "Spell the lady's name," said Trixie's owner to the horse. "Her name is Louise"—dividing the syllables and pronouncing them "Lo-ee."

Another destructive fire visited the little town of Appalachee in Wise county, early last Sunday morning, and destroyed the Imperial Hotel, the residence of Wesley Taylor and another building adjoining, entailing a loss of about \$10,000. About sixty days ago fire destroyed a number of the town's best business houses, the losses running well into the thousands. These two fires will arrest for a short time the rapid growth and business development of Appalachee, but her enterprising citizens will soon begin the erection of more modern and up-to-date structures with which to replace those destroyed by the recent fires.

Subscribe for the Republican.

HUBBY EFFECTED QUICK CURE.

Sick Wife Aroused by Contemplation of Her Successor.

"William, dear," feebly called the invalid wife, who was supposed to be nearing the end of her earthly career. "Yes, darling," answered the sorrowing husband. "What is it?"

"When I am gone," said she, "I feel that for the sake of the motherless little ones you should marry again."

"Do you really think it would be best, darling?" asked the faithful William.

"Yes, William, I really do," replied the invalid. "After a reasonable length of time you should seek the companionship of some good woman."

"Do you know, my dear," said the husband, "that you have lifted a great burden from my mind? Now, there is that charming widow Jones across the way. She has acted rather friendly toward me ever since you were taken ill. Of course, dear, she could never fill your place, but she is young, plump and pretty, and I'm sure she would do her best to lessen my grief."

"William Henry Brown!" exclaimed the female whose days were supposed to be numbered, as she partly raised herself upon the pillow, "if you ever dare install that red-headed, freckle-faced, aquiline-nosed hussy in my shoes, I'll—"

"But the next day Mrs. Brown was able to sit up, and two days later she was downstairs."

HANGMAN WAS ALSO SURGEON.

Until 100 Years Ago Executioners Were Permitted to Practice.

Two or three centuries ago executioners not infrequently performed surgical operations, says the British Medical Journal. This seems to have been particularly the case in Denmark. July 24, 1579, a license was issued by Frederick II. to Anders Freimut, executioner of Copenhagen, granting him the right to set bones and treat old wounds; he was expressly forbidden to meddle with recent wounds. In 1609 it is recorded in the municipal archives of Copenhagen that Gaspar, the hangman, had received four rig-dalers for the cure of two sick children in the infirmary. In 1638 Christian IV. summoned the executioner of Gluckstadt in Holstein to examine the diseased foot of the crown prince. In a letter addressed to Ole Worm, a leading Danish physician of the day, Henry Koster, physician-ordinary to the king, complains bitterly of the slight thus put upon him. He says that for two whole months the hangman, "who is as fit to treat the case as an ass is to play the lyre," had the case in hand and the doctor was not asked his advice. Again, in 1631, Christian V. gave a fee of 200 rig-dalers to the Copenhagen hangman for curing the leg of a page. In 1732, Bergen, an executioner in Norway, was authorized by royal decree to practice surgery.

Even up to the early years of the nineteenth century this extraordinary association of surgery with the last penalty of the law continued. Erik Peterson, who was appointed public executioner at Trenchheim in 1796, served as surgeon to an infantry regiment in the war with Sweden, and retired in 1814 with the rank of surgeon-major. Frederick I. of Prussia chose his favorite hangman, Coblenz, to be his physician-ordinary. It might be suspected that this peculiar combination of functions had its origin in a satirical view of the art of healing; but in the records we have quoted we can trace nothing of the kind. Perhaps the executioner drove a trade in human fat and other things supposed to possess marvelous healing properties; he may thus have come to be credited with skill in healing, though the association surely represents the lowest degree to which the surgeon has ever fallen in public esteem and social position.

Up Before the Bar

N. H. Brown, an attorney of Pittsfield, Vt., "We have used Dr. King's New Life Pills for years and find them such a good family medicine we wouldn't be without them." For chills, constipation, biliousness or sick headache they work wonders. 25c at Jackson's drug store.

10,000 KILLED IN UPRISING.

Beirut, Syria, April 19.—A terrible uprising has been going on for three days and at least 10,000 persons have been killed. The city has been partially destroyed by fire. Two American missionaries named Rogers and Maurer have been killed. All the other Americans are safe. The British vice consul, Major Daughy-Wylie, is among the wounded. He was shot through the arm.

At Tarsus there was less loss of life.

The Armenian quarter, however, was destroyed. Four thousand refugees are housed in the American mission. The need of relief is urgent, for shortly the fugitives will be on the verge of starvation. Conditions in the vicinity of Alexandria also are most serious.

Three French warships are hurrying to Messina, where the situation is desperate.

The army raised by the Young Turks, composed of soldiers who have revolted, has promised not to enter Constantinople but to await fulfillment of their demands.

According to the latest news from Adana the missionaries do not dare to leave the mission house.

Adana is still burning, but it is reported that not less than 3,000 persons are homeless at Tarsus.

Philadelphia, April 19.—Rev. Haig Y. Yardumian, pastor of the Armenian Evangelical Church, in Philadelphia, has sent a letter to President Taft asking him to use his influence to prevent wholesale massacres of Armenians in Asia Minor.

Rev. Y. Y. Y. says: "The Moslem fanaticism has been again incited most malignly in Asia Minor against the Christian Armenians. Thousands have been slain treacherously or forced to perish in flames, despite the gallant stand of the Armenians against overwhelming odds. If these massacres are left unchecked, the most horrible bloodshed and rapine will be recorded in the annals of human history in an age of freedom and progress."

"We appeal to you to use the influence of your great office in order to stop the hand of the slayer in the name of God, in the name of humanity and justice known to and upheld by the noble American people."

Should Genuine Heroes Be Dead?

Real heroes are like Sherman's definition of "good Indians," they are all dead. They commit suicide as heroes by appearing in the music halls, by qualifying as professional athletes, by giving out too many newspaper interviews, by yielding too readily to the camera, by succumbing to kissing bees, by becoming too strong to work—in one method or another by seeking to capitalize the admiration of the moment into permanent maintenance and support. If they escape suicide they are asphyxiated by the adulation of mankind or extinguished in its speedy forgetfulness.—New York Mail.

IN THE TOILS OF INFLUENZA.

Unlucky Pittsburg Citizens Compare Notes in Strange Language.

When two East enders met on a car bound downtown on a recent muggy morning and engaged in conversation, the other passengers were under the impression for a time that they were listening to a discussion in Esperanto or Volapuk. It ran something like this:

"Bordj, Johd."

"Bordj, Jib."

"Dice bordj?"

"Yes, dice bordj—dot."

"What's dew?"

"Dot a thi'g. Adythi'g dew id your lide?"

"Dot a blabed thi'g."

"How you feeli'g this bordj?"

"Od de bub."

"So ab I. Dearly adeezed by head off last dight."

"Sabe here."

"Golg to the besti'g to-dight?"

"Dot on your tidype. Golg to stay hobe a'd dri'k rub and hodey."

"Good gabe. Hot rub putch for bide."

"Well, here we are dowedtow. So lo'g."

And they wended their dismal ways.—Pittsburg Times.

FOUR ARE HANGED.

Judge Lynch Metes Out Justice to Men Who Killed U. S. Marshal.

Ada, Okla., April 19th.—Four prominent cattlemen taken from the city jail here and lynched by a mob of 100 citizens today.

The victims were: J. B. MILLER, Fort Worth, Texas. B. B. BURRELL, Duncan, Okla. JESSE WEST, Canadian, Texas. JOE ALLAN, Canadian, Texas.

The mob is said to have organized in the Commercial Club rooms and marched to the jail at 3 o'clock this morning. Only one man stood guard at the prison and he was quickly overpowered, and the four prisoners seized, taken to a nearby barn and hung from the rafters. The bodies were cut down about nine o'clock. There was little excitement during the lynching.

The men were held on a charge of complicity in the murder of United States Marshal Bobbitt, near Ada, last February. Bobbitt was shot from ambush on his way home. The exciting trial was held Thursday, but no indictment was returned. Miller had killed six men in his time and was a "chum" of the late Pat Garrett, the famous man-hunter, and was with Garrett when he was killed at Las Cruces.

The mob was composed of many prominent citizens of the city and a few were masked. The authorities were powerless to prevent the lynching, as the early hour placed them at a disadvantage. The entire formation of the mob, and the lynching which followed, was performed in the most methodical manner. So intense was the feeling that the preliminary hearing of the men that Judge Brown prohibited the publication of the evidence.

Burrell was a nephew of Miller and turned State's evidence against Miller and Allen to murder. Both were time enemy of both. No arrests of the lynchers have been made.

Words to Freeze the Soul

"Your soul has Consumption. His case is hopeless." These appalling words were spoken to Geo. E. Stevens, a leading merchant of Springfield, N. C., by two expert doctors—one a lung specialist. Then was shown the wonderful power of Dr. King's New Discovery. "After three weeks use," writes Mr. Stevens, "he was as well as ever. I would not take all the money in the world for what it did for my boy."

Infalible for coughs and colds, the safest, surest cure of desperate lung diseases on earth. 50c and \$1.00. Jno. E. Jackson, Guarantee satisfaction. Trial bottle free.

Fighting the Pests of Orchard, Field and Garden Crops.

At this time of the year the fruit grower, gardener and trucker are beginning to worry about possible damage to their crops by insect pests and diseases. These pests have greatly increased in recent years, keeping pace with the rapid development of the fruit and trucking industries. A conservative estimate is that Virginia fruit growers and truckers lose from eight to ten millions of dollars a year by the attacks of these enemies. But most of these injuries can be either completely prevented or greatly lessened by prompt measures; the most important of these is spraying. Spraying is not very difficult, or expensive, as many people suppose, and hundreds of Virginia fruit growers and truckers have demonstrated that it pays when properly done.

The State Agricultural Experiment Station, at Blacksburg, has just issued a timely circular on this subject.

Descriptions, with many illustrations, are given of all the most common injurious insects and diseases of fruit, truck, tobacco, potatoes, field crops, house plants, and ornamentals, with advice on treatment, and a full discussion of spraying. Such common trouble as the borers, San Jose scale, codling moth, fire blight, striped cucumber beetle, rose spot, army worm, Hessian fly, grain smut, potato blight, tobacco wire worm, plant lice, etc., are treated in detail. This circular may be secured free upon application to the State Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Va.

"I'd Rather Die, Doctor."

than have my feet cut off," said M. L. Bingham, of Princeville, Ill., "but you'll die from gangrene (which had eaten away eight toes) if you don't," said all doctors. Instead—he used Bucklen's Arnica Salve till wholly cured. Its cures of eczema, fever sores, boils, burns and piles astound the world. 25c at Jno. E. Jackson's.

While playing with a 22 rifle which they thought was unloaded Charlie Anderson, a 13-year old youth of Newbern, Va., accidentally discharged the weapon, the bullet entering the brain of his brother, Jack, aged 11, causing instant death.

The family is widely known throughout Southwest Virginia, the father of the boys, Mr. C. B. Anderson, having been formerly a lawyer, but is now a merchant in Newbern, and the fearful tragedy is greatly deplored by his large circle of acquaintances.

Fire Destroys Famous Hotel.

The beautiful Mecklenburg Hotel at Chase City, Va., was totally destroyed by fire on Thursday afternoon of last week.

The hotel was an expensive frame structure built ten years ago by the Mecklenburg Springs Corporation at a cost, including furnishings, of \$200,000. At the time of the fire, it was owned by the estate of M. L. T. Davis, of Norfolk, and was leased and managed by W. T. Hughes, who had conducted it for several years. The owners carried only \$75,000 insurance on the hotel and equipment.

Only about thirty guests were registered at the hotel at the time of the fire. The structure, situated on an eminence just outside of Chase City, had two hundred guest chambers, all well furnished.

The flames were discovered by guests on the lawn who saw smoke issuing from the slate roof, and the alarm was given immediately but the fire-fighting facilities were wholly inadequate to cope with the fire raging fiercely.

All of the guests escaped and most of them saved all their personal belongings before the fire reached the lower floors of the structure.

The Mecklenburg had been a health and pleasure resort for a decade and many from all over the country sought it because of the medicinal qualities of the mineral waters.

LIVE AFTER DEATH

VITAL ORGANS SLOW TO CEASE FUNCTIONS.

All Parts of the Body Do Not Simultaneously Give Up Their Work—Where Science Admits Itself at Fault.

To the unscientific citizen it is something of a surprise to learn that large parts of the body are alive and useful after the phenomenon popularly known as death has taken place.

Few of us suspect, for example, that our kidneys and hearts after we have died ourselves can in most cases be resuscitated and that if by some surgical miracle they could be transplanted into another body they would quickly resume their functions.

This, however, is a well demonstrated medical fact.

The human heart has been removed from the body more than 30 hours after death and made to beat again. Dr. Carrel of the Rockefeller institute has taken the heart from one dog and inserted it in the neck of another, connecting the aorta with the carotid artery of the new heart and the vena cava with its jugular vein. In a few moments the live dog had two hearts rhythmically beating, one recording a pulse of 88 and the other 100.

Science has yet formed no precise definition of death, says McClure's. The human body teems and quivers with life, only a small part of which becomes a part of individual consciousness.

An artery, thoroughly disinfecting, placed in an ordinary culture tube and then closed to the access of all bacteria, will not putrefy. Under ordinary circumstances, however, it will undergo autolytic disintegration. Complete desiccation will preserve it against this latter process.

Autolysis does not take place except in the presence of water, this explains why Egyptian mummies, which were thoroughly dried before being placed away in the tomb, have resisted for 30 centuries the autolytic ferment.

Normal blood serum is another substance which inhibits to a considerable degree autolytic degeneration.

Cold, while it does not entirely check the process, makes it exceedingly slow. It is upon refrigeration that Dr. Carrel has thus far chiefly depended for preserving arteries. In order to prevent putrefaction he places them in sterilized culture tubes and then he puts away the tubes in large ice chests, which maintain a temperature just above the freezing point. Here they live in a condition of suspended animation.

Dry and shriveled as they appear, they are still living tissues, and although the animals from which they have been taken have long since gone to their final rest these fragments, if placed in a new living host, once more take up the thread of existence. That the arteries could be removed from a man recently dead and have their vitality and usefulness preserved in this same fashion is certain.

Work of Bees.

Three hundred billion bees made enough honey during last year to fill a train of cars long enough to reach from New York to Buffalo. At the low wholesale rate of ten cents a pound it was worth \$25,000,000, and if the 700,000 bee-keepers of the country had worked as industriously and skillfully as did the bees, the weight of the output would have been three times as great and the value \$75,000,000.

In one year the bees were sent to market a product worth nearly as much as the barley crop, three times as much as the buckwheat crop, \$6,000,000 greater than the rye crop, and nearly \$9,000,000 greater than the rice crop. All the rice and buckwheat grown on an aggregated area of 2,126 1-3 square miles did not reach to the value of the honey by \$151,259.

To appreciate these results, one must necessarily strive also to appreciate the number of insects at work. That is rather difficult, for 300,000,000,000 stretches a long way beyond intelligent human comprehension. The human mind doesn't work well in anything mathematically greater than thousands.

Ghosts in Scottish Houses.

Scotland is rich in ghost lore. There is, perhaps, hardly a castle or ruin which has not some special story clinging to it, and the strange part of the matter is that many of the legends are substantiated by latter day experiences. Dunrobin castle, the Highland home of the duke of Sutherland, boasts of a haunted room. The specter there is invisible and denotes its presence by an awe-inspiring laugh. The story goes that one of the duke's ancestors caused the chief of a rival clan to be starved to death in his room, visiting him periodically during his sufferings and laughing at his tortures. As punishment for this crime the unscrupulous chieftain has to haunt the room.

Old and New.

The penny—or two-cent—post between England and America is a new and at the same time a very old thing. It is over 200 years old. It existed in 1698.

In those days shipmasters crossing the Atlantic either way were very glad to carry letters and messages. A week or two before their ships sailed they would hang up bags in coffee houses, and all letters dropped into these bags were carried over seas and faithfully delivered at the rate of a penny, or two cents, apiece.

Brilliant Project Brought to Naught.

In the year 1694 William Paterson, founder of the Bank of Scotland, conceived the grand project of planting on the Isthmus of Darien a British colony which, in his own words, "should secure for Great Britain the keys of the universe, enabling their possessors to give laws to both oceans and to become the arbiters of the commercial world." This colony was actually founded at a place still known as Puerto Escondos, but its people were subsequently forced by the Spaniards to evacuate and return to Scotland.

CORSETS IN ANCIENT GREECE.

A Playwright Says Cycling Skirts Were Also Common There.

The discovery has been made in Paris recently, that the Greeks 2,000 years ago wore corsets and other articles of modern feminine dress, according to the Paris correspondent of the New York Times. Mme. Paquin and Jules Bois disclosed the fact in the latter's play, "La Furie," at the Comedie Francaise, for which the famous dressmaker designed the costumes after consulting some of the oldest records. Jules Bois said to me: "There is really nothing new under the sun. The ordinary conception of Greek dress refers only to certain periods. I know what I am talking about."

I have studied the works of Schliemann on Mycenae and of Evans and De Moxo on the prehistoric epochs. I have made excavations at Knossos and in Crete. I have visited museums. I don't imagine the things I write about. The Grecians of the most ancient periods had modern fashions. This is the point at which I insist upon. Look at the statues of the women, ancient Greek vases and sculptures and you will see ribbons, corsetines, head-dresses, basques, and corsets. The cycling skirt was the usual mode at the court of Agamemnon."

To prove his points M. Bois had photographs of old sculptures and vases. These are extraordinarily like the modes of 1880. From these Mme. Paquin made the costumes for the play. Of course, this upsets popular ideas about Greek dress, and probably a musical play showing Ulysses in pajamas and Dido in a kimono will be produced on the boulevard as a result.

VERY EVIDENTLY HIS FIRST ONE.

Young Man Was Proud Parent, and Didn't Care Who Knew It.

There was no booth in the corner drug store. The young man at the telephone therefore could be heard by all the customers who ranged about the soda water fountain. His face beamed as he talked.

"Everything is all right," he was saying.

"Yes'm. Eleven pounds. Beautiful boy. Like me, they say."

"Yes'm. Resting quietly. Would have sent for you, but thought it best not to. Didn't want to worry you."

"Yes'm. I'll attend to all that."

"Yes'm. I'll tell her you're coming down right away. Beautiful boy."

"Yes'm. Eleven pounds and looks just like me."

He rang off and walked proudly out of the drug store apparently oblivious to the smiling countenances of his interested listeners ranged around the soda fountain.

Vintage Nicknames.

We have nicknames for the vintages which few persons except the wine-drinkers know. Thus the vintage of the present year we call Zeppelin, in honor of the air navigator's achievement and because it is so high. Records show that these nicknames were bestowed on vintages as far back as 1529, when the bad-watered wine was called "Baptist."

The sour wine of 1860 was called Garibaldi, and in memory of the Chinese war the 1894 wine is still known as Weihsaiwei. The vintage of 1896 was nicknamed much and gave little, and was pronounced Li Hung Chang, and another nickname for the same year's wine, Moses, was given because the wine was taken from the water principally.—Muncheuer Neurichter.

Portrait Pleased Wagner.

Sir Hubert von Herkomer, the celebrated English artist, recently described in an address his experience in painting the portrait of Richard Wagner without a sitting. Wagner in 1877 was introducing his music to English audiences, and he permitted the young artist to be with him at his house, see him day by day, and watch him. When Wagner was asked when he intended to sit, he replied, "He sees me all the time." That went on for a month. Then the artist started one Friday on the portrait, worked at it all day at white heat, slept badly all night, and worked again all day Saturday. By the evening it was finished, and the next day he took the portrait, glazed and framed, to Wagner. Then came a change over the great musician. He was delighted.

Rude of Him.

Stubb—Where are you off to in such a hurry?

Penn—Man hunt. Can't spare a minute.

Stubb—Man hunt? Great Scott? Has some criminal escaped?

Penn—Oh, no, only the Girls Bachelors' club is going to have a gentlemen's night, that's all.

An Anti-Ant Building.

Reinforced concrete is the material which will be used almost exclusively in the construction of the new government buildings to be erected by the United States at San Juan, Porto Rico, for use as a postoffice, courthouse and custom house. Wood is to be practically excluded from the structure, the only place about the building where wood will be employed will be in the window sashes on one side of the edifice. The interior doors will be rattan. The reason why wood is being avoided by the government in this case is because there is a small ant indigenous to the island of Porto Rico which eats its way up through woods, chairs, doors and desks and makes them spongy on the inside.—Cement Age.

Critical Audience.

Clara, aged six, did not know the meaning of an encore, and was very much disgusted with the audience, at the children's concert in which she took part.

"I just know we didn't make a single mistake," she exclaimed, "yet the people in front got cross and made such a fuss that we had to do it all over again."—Tit-Bits.

TAZEWELL CO. DIRECTORY.

Circuit Court.
Fulton Kegley, judge; S. M. Graham, clerk. Terms of court—3rd Monday in February, and 4th Monday in August and November.

Officers.
R. O. Crockett, Com'th Atty.
S. S. F. Harnan, Deputy Sheriff.
Wm. Bandy, Deputy Sheriff.
H. P. Brittain, Treasurer.
P. H. Williams, County Supt. Schools.
Address, Snapps, Va.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.
F. THOMPSON, ch'm'n, Jeffersonville Dist.
E. J. WAGNER, Clear Fork District.
W. J. LESHER, Maiden Spring District.

Meetings of the Board of Supervisors for Tazewell county are as follows: Regular meetings first Monday in January and fourth Monday in July. Call meetings the second Tuesday in each month except January and July.
S. M. Graham, Clerk.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH—Bible School every Sunday at 9:45 a. m. Preaching fourth Sunday morning at 11 a. m.; first and third Sundays 8 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 p. m. J. N. HARNAN, pastor.

METHODIST CHURCH, Main Street. Sunday school every Sunday at 9:30 a. m. "Little Workers" Juvenile Missionary every second Sunday 3 p. m. Preaching first and third Sundays 11 a. m., second and fourth Sundays 8 p. m., fifth Sunday 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. G. C. RECTOR, pastor.

NORTH TAZEWELL CHURCH.—Sunday School every Sunday at 10 a. m. Preaching first and third Sundays 7 p. m., second and fourth Sundays 11 a. m. Prayer meeting every Friday 7 p. m. G. C. RECTOR, pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Sunday School every Sunday at 9:30 a. m. Preaching second, third and fourth Sundays at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Preaching fifth Sunday at 11 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening 7 p. m.

PRESBYTERIAN, BURKE'S GARDEN.—Preaching on first Sunday at 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. S. O. HALL, pastor.

TAZEWELL PREACHERS COUNCIL. Every Monday at 2 p. m.

SECRET ORDERS.

CLINCH VALLEY COMMANDERY, NO. 20 KNIGHTS TEMPLAR. Meets 3rd Monday in each month. C. R. BROWN, E. C. JNO. S. BOTTIMORE, Recorder.

O'KEEFE ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER, NO. 26. Meets second Monday in each month. J. P. ROYALL, H. P. JNO. S. BOTTIMORE, Secretary.

TAZEWELL LODGE.

NO. 62, A. F. & A. M. Meets the 1st Monday in each month. R. O. CROCKETT, W. M. JNO. S. BOTTIMORE, Sec'y.

TIPTOP LODGE, NO. 259, I. O. O. F.

Tiptop, Virginia. Meets first and third Saturdays in each month. FRANK PLYNN, N. G. J. G. GILLESPIE, Sec'y.

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