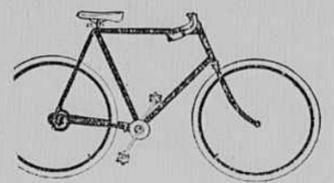


ALL KINDS OF POCAHONTAS COAL.



Let us sell you your winter supply. We sell coal free of slack. All other grades handled as well as Pocahontas. Give us a trial order.

EARMAN & FLIPPO,
108 Salem avenue s. w.
THE GREAT CHAINLESS WHEEL
NOW ON THE MARKET.



1898 Model Columbia Chainless Wheels for Ladies and Gentlemen are placed on the market to-day. Advantages: Increased power, speed and durability; not affected by rain, mud or dust, and always perfectly clean. Catalogue free.

EDWARD S. GREEN,
Manufacturing Jeweler.

DON'T

Send away for goods you can buy in Roanoke. Patronize home industries, especially when the prices are as low, or lower. Typewriter Ribbons and Carbon Paper, for instance. There is none better than the "Webster," and the prices are low, considering the quality of the goods. Try a "Webster" ribbon—guaranteed not to fill the type.

THE FISHBURN COMPANY.

We Are Making A Special Price

ON ALL PIANOS AND ORGANS from now until November 1st, both for cash and on installments. Call and see our large stock.

J. E. ROGERS & CO.,
No. 11 S. Jefferson street.

ONLY ONE

UNION on the track. Value of prizes won by this wheel, \$78 25, out of a possible \$120 for Roanoke riders. John Hanna and Pattie made the little "WHITE-HEAD" hum. Two firsts, one second and four thirds, also half-mile track record.

ENGLEBY & BRO. CO.

17 Salem avenue.



Even a Calf Would Know

That the leather used in our shoes came from its sisters and brothers, and was cured and prepared in the best way. That's why our shoes wear so well. As for the style, a glance at our windows will tell the story of the styles, and prices too.

BOWDRE SHOE COMPANY,
110 South Jefferson street.

GEN. LEE TO GO BACK.

Will Return to Cuba to Stay Until the War is Over.

HE EXPECTS TO START ABOUT THE FIFTH OF DECEMBER—THE PRESIDENT WILL MAKE NO CHANGES IN CONSULAR POSITIONS THERE UNTIL THE REBELLION IS ENDED—TERRIBLE DESTITUTION RESULTS FROM THE HOSTILITIES.

Washington, Oct. 21.—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, consul general in Cuba, has announced to his friends that he expects to return to Cuba about December 5 and remain there until the conclusion of the Cuban war. He will be accompanied, it is understood, by Walter B. Barker, United States consul at Sagua la Grande, who arrived in this country shortly after Gen. Lee and on the same mission—to furnish the President with definite information as to the situation in Cuba.

Mr. McKinley has decided to make no changes of consular officers on the island until the rebellion is, in one way or another, brought to an end. The interests of this country and its citizens in Cuba will, the President believes, be better subserved by officers who have had experience on the island.

In the belief that Congress, when it convenes, will desire information as to the attitude of the administration upon Cuban affairs the President is keeping himself thoroughly informed and is seeking information from all reliable sources in order that he may formulate his policy in accordance with the developments from time to time.

The condition of the poor people huddled in the various cities of the island is most deplorable, and they are dying by the score. Dr. W. F. Brunner, sanitary inspector of the Marine Hospital service, located at Havana, says in his latest report to Surgeon General Wymann: "Deaths from starvation are occurring now daily, and I would put the deaths from that cause at fifteen for the past week. If the number of deaths could be got at correctly this number would be doubled, but statistics here are hard to obtain."

Sanitary inspectors located at other places in Cuba report a similar condition of affairs in their districts. If the President should, therefore, conclude to interfere in order to bring the rebellion to an end his action would be dictated by the interests of humanity.

A citizen of the United States, resident in Cuba, gives an interesting account of the condition of affairs on the island.

"Here in the United States," said he, "the question is frequently asked, 'Why is it that there is no more fighting in Cuba if the rebellion is really formidable?' The answer is simple: The Spanish forces are kept shut up in the fortified towns and rarely ever venture out. Such expeditions as they make are short. On the contrary the insurgents traverse two-thirds of the island at will. They have an abundance of supplies and can afford to wait. While they are trying out Spanish patience and depleting Spain's treasury, they themselves are constantly growing in strength. At present the insurgents have 35,000 men under arms. Weyler's concentration order served to add fully 6,000 men to the insurgents' ranks."

"The fact is, the Spanish forces are afraid of the insurgents. The claim, hitherto made, that the Spaniards were not familiar with the country, will no longer hold water. Having been in Cuba for three years they have had plenty of time to familiarize themselves with the topography of the country if they cared to do so."

"There is still another reason, aside from fear, that keeps the Spanish within the fortified towns. Many, perhaps a majority, of the officers are not anxious that the rebellion should be brought to a close. In Spain a lieutenant of the army receives \$10 a month and is obliged to furnish his own board and lodging. In Cuba he receives \$80 a month and is supplied with all the necessities. In addition to that he has abundant opportunities to make money 'on the outside,' as the saying is, and like the busy bee the Spanish officer improves each shining hour."

"Were it not for the terrible destitution and suffering which the reconcentrados are enduring, the war might almost be regarded as a travesty. As an illustration of the almost ridiculous situations that sometimes arise, I will tell you of the raid which the insurgents made a short time ago on the town Esparenza. Needing medicines and clothing, they concluded to make an attack upon the place, which is one of the best fortified towns in the province. There were about eighty men in the insurgent raiding band. An entrance to the town was effected unobserved. They were enabled to gain entrance without notice, because residents of Cuban towns retire at 10 o'clock and close their houses tightly. Only the police and sentries are out, and they nearly always gather about some light, never venturing into the dark streets, lest they may be ambushed. The insurgents were not discovered until they had reached the public square. The commandant of the town hastily gathered less than a score of soldiers and ventured from the fort to ascertain who the midnight prowlers were. He had observed only a small number of them, the remainder being concealed in the shadows of the streets. As the squad of Spanish soldiers led by the commandant advanced upon the insurgents the latter opened fire. The commandant and several soldiers fell, and the remainder precipitately retreated to the fort. A minute later the cannons on all the forts in town were belching forth fire and shot upon the plain. While the Spanish gunners were thus annihilating the darkness about the town the insurgents calmly

looted all the stores in the central part of the city. Then, as calmly, they withdrew, without the loss of a single man. The raid upon Holqui was attended by similar absurd features. From an Anglo-Saxon point the war is almost a farce."

HAS STRUCK AUSTRALIA.

The Antipodes Excited Over the Klondike Finds.

San Francisco, Oct. 21.—The steamer Alameda, from Sydney, arrived here today with over 450,000 pounds sterling gold. The Anglo-California Bank gets 150,000 pounds and the rest is for Canadian, Paris and London banks.

Much excitement prevails all over Australia regarding the discovery of gold in the Klondike region. Several steamships are preparing to leave Sydney for the Yukon river.

NORMAL SCHOOL BOARD.

Many Candidates for the Position Held by the Late Dr. Cunningham.

Richmond, Va., Oct. 21.—The board of trustees of the Virginia State Normal School met in special session at Farmville today to make arrangements for carrying on the institution, the president of which, Dr. John A. Cunningham, died a few days since. The board will hardly fill the vacancy caused by Dr. Cunningham's death at this meeting.

There are already many candidates for the place, some of them being quite prominent educators. Among these latter are George Murrell, principal of the Colored Normal School of the State; Dr. Reed, president of the West Point, Va. Military Institute; W. H. Jenkins, of Portsmouth; Richards, of Warren; Watkins, of Halifax, and J. W. Eggleston, of Roanoke.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT MOVED.

Yellow Fever Quarantine Drives the Governor to Birmingham.

Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 21.—Owing to the prevalence of yellow fever in Montgomery and the fact that all of the towns and cities of the State have quarantined against that plague, the State government has temporarily been removed to Birmingham.

The governor and all the State officers have located here and are transacting business from this point.

HER SUPREMACY CHALLENGED.

The Pall Mall Gazette Does Not Like the Foot-hold Our Steel is Gaining There.

London, Oct. 21.—The Pall Mall Gazette, in a long article on American competition in the iron and steel industries, says: "To-day we find the United States not only challenging our supremacy in neutral markets, but even obtaining a foothold in England. The causes which are giving the United States such a favorable position are permanent, and everything points to the United States remaining the cheapest steel producing country in the world."

A SEVERE ALTERNATIVE.

A Justice Metes Out Justice by Giving an Offender the Choice of Two Evils.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—Whether to risk being held to the grand jury on the charge of assault or to part with a portion of his cuticle, so that his victim may benefit by a skin-grafting operation, is the alternative which faces Paul Czvet, a lad of 14 years, who threw hot water on Anton Kwitko, scalding him so severely that an operation is made imperative.

In Justice Sabath's court the boy was given his choice of two evils and allowed until October 25 to consider the proposition.

A FISTIC PREDICTION.

Carson, Nev., Oct. 21.—Dan Stuart has written to his representatives here predicting that next June or July there will be another championship contest in Carson between Corbett and Fitzsimmons. At the same time the feather-weight championship will be decided, to be followed by a ten days' racing meet, with at least \$20,000 in purses.

CHARGED WITH SLANDER.

Lancaster, Pa., Oct. 21.—Cameron Clemmons, who is the manager of an opera company here, was arrested today charged with slandering the actresses in his company.

SOMEBODY WILL LOSE.

Allentown, Pa., Oct. 21.—The big clothing firm of Drasher & Stephens assigned to day for the benefit of creditors. The liabilities are \$90,000; assets about \$40,000.

A RECREANT PARSON.

Niles, Mich., Oct. 21.—Rev. J. W. Arney, familiarly known as "Parson Arney," made a public confession today that he is a backslider and never intends to preach the Gospel again. He says he loves fast horses better than he does the church. He owns a stable of fast sprinters.

SEVEN DEATHS YESTERDAY.

New Orleans, Oct. 21.—There were thirty-six cases of yellow fever and seven deaths reported today. The new cases are not serious owing to the cooler weather. The plague, however, shows a disposition to spread. Confidence is expressed here that a fortnight will witness the practical wiping out of the fever.

INSURGENT LEADER KILLED.

Havana, Oct. 21.—It is rumored here that Gen. Castillo, the well-known insurgent leader, has been killed in an engagement with the Spanish troops.

COOKS WANTED.—Two cooks, male and female, wanted at J. J. Catogni's Restaurant. Must have references and must be clean and good cooks.

We give you good, clean coal.
We give you full weight.
We give you prompt delivery.
We give you the lowest price.
J. H. WILKINSON & CO.
New Phone 210. 102 Roanoke street.

SCHROEDER'S TRIUMPH.

The Pope Wishes Him to be Retained at the University.

THE UNIVERSITY DIRECTORS GREATLY ASTONISHED AT THE INTERFERENCE OF LEO XIII. THE BOARD HAS NOT DECIDED WHAT ACTION IT WILL TAKE, BUT IT MAY SUSPEND MONSIGNOR SCHROEDER AND SEND THE CHARGES TO ROME.

Washington, Oct. 21.—The remarkable spectacle was presented yesterday at the Catholic University of a member of the faculty defying the board of directors to resign. Monsignor Schroeder, whose case came before the board, had in his possession a letter from Rome. It came from Cardinal Steinhuber, S. J., and informed the directors the Pope desired that Monsignor Schroeder be not disturbed in his position at the university. Following the letter of Cardinal Steinhuber came a communication direct from Rome, signed by Cardinal Rampoli, to the same effect.

The meeting of the board in the afternoon lasted four hours. In spite of the letter of Cardinal Steinhuber and the cablegram from Cardinal Rampoli the faculty did not hesitate to present charges against Monsignor Schroeder, having determined to lay the case before the board and permit it to be the judge. It is understood the matter was in the hands of Monsignor Conaty, the rector, who presented to the board a statement of the case as viewed by the faculty.

At the conclusion of the meeting the prelates went in a body to McMahon Hall, where they had supper. Nothing was made public regarding the meeting, but it is known that the letter and the cablegram were both presented for their consideration and they discussed at length the advisability of taking some action in the face of the communication. It is felt that the matter is of the gravest importance and calls for the most careful treatment. Even those directors who were inclined to be favorable to Monsignor Schroeder are represented as being surprised and hurt at the interference of Rome in the matter.

Archbishop Corrigan, who, next to Bishop Horstmann, is regarded as Schroeder's only supporter, is a great advocate of discipline, as proved by his treatment of his own priests, and it is reported that he does not approve the method of thus depriving the board of directors of their constitutional functions.

Archbishop Ryan, who is always inclined to adopt a conciliatory policy in dealing with such matters, does not wish any harm to Monsignor Schroeder, but recognizes the fact that his presence at the university is no longer desirable, and, it is claimed, will side with the attempt to remove him.

Cardinal Gibbons will support Archbishop Keane and Archbishop Ireland. Bishop Horstmann is arrayed against the others and in the afternoon urged them not to take any summary action, as it might anger the German Catholics, whom he represents.

It was learned that the cablegram sent by Cardinal Rampoli, the cardinal secretary of state to Pope Leo XIII, was in reply to a dispatch from a member of the board. The latter had heard of the letter which Monsignor Schroeder had received from Cardinal Steinhuber, in which he said the Pope wished the directors to take no action in the matter, and had cabled to Rampoli to see if it were true. The latter cabled back that it was true and that the Pope thought it inadvisable for the board to take any action in the matter at the present time. This answer was delivered to Archbishop Martinelli, and he immediately sent for Monsignor Schroeder and showed it to him.

No member of the board would say that he had cabled to Rome to see if the matter contained in the Steinhuber letter was true, and as a consequence it is understood the board will decide to treat the cablegram as unofficial. It was said that the board had no means of knowing if the cablegram really did come from Rampoli, and in the absence of any official communications the directors could very well go ahead with the trial of Monsignor Schroeder. They were given to understand that Dr. Conaty relied upon their support in his efforts to maintain peace and order in the University, and that they had promised such support to him when he was made rector. It is thought probable that Monsignor Schroeder will be suspended on the charges, and it is not believed, if this should be done, that he will ever return to the University.

FIRE IN NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 21.—The four-story building occupied by James B. Horner, importer of essential oils, at 3 Platt street, was destroyed by fire today. The loss, including damage to an adjoining building, is estimated by the fire department at about \$40,000. The manager claims that stock to the value of \$250,000 was stored in the building and that it was all destroyed.

No. 2 Bullet, for films or plates, takes pictures 3 1/2 x 4 1/2, price \$10.
No. 2 Falcon, \$5.
No. 2 Bull's Eye, \$8.
Glass plates.
developing powders, toning solution and all photographic supplies.
ROANOKE CYCLE CO.,
E. L. FLIPPO, Manager.

Doll Babies and Toys, new and cheap. Gravatt's Fair, 9 Salem avenue.
Fresh supply Velvet Candy in packages—10c, 15c and 25c boxes, at CATOGNI'S.

DISPUTE OVER THE BOUNDARY.

Virginia's Governor Replies to Gov. Lowndes.

AN INTERCHANGE OF LETTERS BETWEEN THE GOVERNORS OF THE TWO STATES IN REGARD TO THE BOUNDARY LINES IN POCOMOKE AND TANGIER SOUNDS—BOTH EXECUTIVES EQUALLY CERTAIN OF BEING RIGHT.

Richmond, Va., Oct. 21.—Monday Governor O'Ferrall sent the following letter to the executive of Maryland in response to the one addressed to him on the 14th. "Commonwealth of Virginia, Governor's Office, Richmond, Va., Oct. 16, 1897.—His Excellency, Lloyd Lowndes, Governor of Maryland, Annapolis, Md.

Dear Sir: Yours of the 14th instant, mailed 15th instant, was received by me in due course of mail some hours after I had read it in the morning paper. Replying, I beg to say that in a letter of date June 26, 1896, in reply to a communication from your excellency, I expressed my willingness to unite with you in having buoys replaced in the Pocomoke and Tangier sounds, along the boundary line between Maryland and Virginia, at the same time stating that it was believed that if the buoys were replaced they would again be destroyed by designing men, and that it was insisted that there are land objects which clearly indicate the line, enabling any citizen of either State to ascertain it by using ordinary precaution. I beg to say further, that in a conference in May last with your representative, Col. Thomas S. Hodson, I agreed, as soon as practicable, which I thought would be at an early date, to appoint a commissioner on the part of Virginia to act in concert with a commissioner on the part of Maryland, whom you had already appointed, in replacing the buoys at points where they had previously been placed, the expense to be equally divided between the States. I have had no disposition to recede from the agreement mentioned, and I have met with some difficulties, and as the guardian of Virginia's interests I have delayed the appointment of a commissioner for sufficient and satisfactory reasons.

Your letter of the 14th inst., as I construe it, presents a new question. It seems to be your desire to run and re-locate the entire boundary line between Maryland and Virginia and to place beacons or other marks along the line so run and located. If this is your proposition, I cannot assent to it. The line is well established, and was adjudicated by the circuit court of the United States for the eastern district of Virginia, in the case of Wharton vs. Wise, sheriff, and the decision of that court was affirmed by the supreme court of the United States, and I would not either directly or indirectly consent to the reopening of the boundary line question, which was in dispute so long, but now happily settled. I hope I have misconstrued your letter and that the agreement of May last can be carried out without further delay, as I am now ready to appoint a commissioner.

I beg to say further that a replacing of the buoys by either State, without the cooperation of the other, would possibly, if not probably, result in disagreeable complications. If you proceed with your commissioner alone to replace the buoys and mark the line and direct your officials, including the officers of your State fishery force, to observe the line thus located and re-marked, as you indicate your purpose to do in your letter of the 14th instant, it would become my duty to issue instructions to the officers of the oyster police force of Virginia not to respect the line thus located and re-marked, if, in their opinion, it did not represent the true boundary line between Maryland and Virginia. I assure you that Virginia has no desire to encroach in any manner upon the rights of her sister State, and I feel assured that this feeling will be fully reciprocated by Maryland. Therefore, in conclusion, again express the hope that I have misconstrued your purpose, as set forth in your letter of the 14th instant and that the agreement of May last can now be fulfilled to the entire satisfaction of both of us, as the executives of the two States, so closely allied in feeling and interest. Awaiting your reply, I am, with highest regards, your obedient servant,
CHARLES T. O'FERRALL.

Annapolis, Md., Oct. 21.—Governor Lowndes, of Maryland, under date of October 20, has addressed the following letter to Gov. Charles T. O'Ferrall, of Virginia, concerning the boundary-line dispute:

"In reply to your letter of the 16th inst., I have to say that there has been no intention whatever on the part of Maryland to reopen boundary question."

"As stated in my previous correspondence, our desire has simply been to replace the buoy and other marks which have disappeared from that part of the boundary line which runs through Pocomoke sound and river."

"In order to accomplish this it will be necessary, of course, for a competent civil engineer to find out where the line, as last agreed on and ratified by the two States, is actually located."

"I propose that the commissioners on the part of Maryland and Virginia will secure the services of an engineer of the United States army to superintend the work, the expense to be borne jointly by the two States."

"I note with satisfaction your excellency's statement that you are ready to appoint a commissioner."

"It you will be good enough to give me the name and address of your commissioner I will direct Colonel Hodson, commissioner on the part of this State, to at once communicate with him and arrange for having the marks replaced without further delay."

LUETGERT WILL GO FREE.

The Life of the Sausage Maker Saved by One Man.

JUROR HARLEY REFUSED TO CONVICT THE SUSPECTED WIFE MURDERER, WITH THE RESULT OF A HUNG JURY—THE PRISONER IN ABJECT TERROR WHILE WAITING TO HEAR THE VERDICT—THE JURY DELIBERATED SIXTY-EIGHT HOURS.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—At noon today the jury in the celebrated case of Adolph Luetgert, on trial for the murder, in a unique manner, of his wife, had failed to bring in a verdict, and after sixty-eight hours' deliberation were no nearer an agreement than heretofore.

The jury stood at that hour about where it stood twenty-four hours ago. Reports varied from nine for the death penalty and three for acquittal, to eleven for death and one for acquittal.

The only juror holding out for Luetgert was Harley, and it is reported that if he had changed front there would have been but little time taken in arriving at a verdict. Juror Holmbird was also credited with favoring acquittal of the prisoner, but it was thought he would come around quickly if Harley could be induced to vote for acquittal.

The feeling among the jurors who were in favor of the death penalty was high against Harley, and they have done some very plain talking to him.

At one time this morning they even sent for Judge Tuthill to know, among other things, if eleven men could compel one man to vote with them, or if a verdict would be valid if but eleven signed it.

This is the incident that gave to the State the idea that there was but one man standing between Luetgert and a death sentence.

The jury finally failed to agree, the last poll standing nine for conviction and three for acquittal. The tired talesmen were discharged after a very continuous consultation lasting sixty-eight hours.

When it became known that the jury was coming in the crowds about the criminal court building became denser and more excited.

Judge Tuthill was in his seat in the court room awaiting the entrance of the twelve men who held in their hands the destiny of the obese Hollander.

Luetgert was brought into the presence of the court from his cell. He walked as if dazed, and fell stupidly into the chair beside his counsel.

The accused wore an expression of abject terror, his complexion being a blue white, his eyes sunken, and his lips shrunken, showing plainly the marks of the great nervous strain that he had undergone during the past three days.

The jurors entered in single file, and no hint of the result could be gathered from their faces.

As Luetgert faced the jury the judge, asking the jurors to look upon the defendant and the defendant upon the jury, demanded of the jury if they had agreed upon a verdict. Foreman Hosmer replied:

"We cannot agree."

Luetgert, who was standing, swayed and fell suddenly back into his seat.

SHERIFF MARTIN'S SIDE.

Has Prepared a Statement to be Given to the Governor.

Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 21.—Sheriff Martin, of Luzerne county, was in Harrisburg today with his attorney, George S. Ferris, to confer with Governor Hastings, who was unavoidably absent. The executive wrote to the sheriff recently asking for a statement of the shooting at Lattimer to be used by Secretary of State Sherman in making reply to the Austrian government.

The sheriff has prepared a statement giving his side of the story which will be submitted to the governor in confidence on his return from Philadelphia.

CRESPO HAS HEART DISEASE.

Caracas, Venezuela, Oct. 21.—President Crespo has been dangerously ill of the heart disease in Macuto in his palace by the sea, where he was taken recently by the advice of physicians.

New Cltron, Currants and Seedless Raisins for fruit cake, at CATOGNI'S.

FROM
R. B. SCHANK,
LYNCHBURG, VA.

"Gentlemen—I bought of you, several years ago, an upright piano. I think it is the best instrument I ever knew. I paid you \$375 for it, and would not take \$500 for it today, as I would not take the chances of getting another as good. Its tone, touch, beauty of design and durability are all that I could wish. For square, honorable dealing I would recommend your house."

Hobbie Piano Co.
ESTABLISHED SEVENTEEN YEARS.