

Weekly Register.

Terms—Two Dollars a Year in Advance, or Five Years \$5.

GEO. W. TIPPETT, Editor.

Point Pleasant, West Va.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1877.

If we were disposed to prove the sincere sympathy of the Monitor man, for working people, we might publish a few extracts from his paper, printed about July last.

The Globe ventures to assert that some Republican Senators wish they had let the officers take Patterson to South Carolina or to any other place they might choose.

After a year from the 4th of March next, Hayes can make as many Democratic nominations as he pleases and there will be a Democratic Senate to confirm them.

Washington dispatches say that Kellogg will be under indictment in New Orleans within eight weeks, and for charges upon which even the most bitter partisans cannot sustain him.

The Democrats are to have a larger representation on the Senate Committee than they have had for fifteen years. This is proper. The Democrats happen to have a very important representation in the Senate this year.

The Legislature of Virginia is in session. The House is composed of 103 Conservatives, 20 Independents, and 9 Republicans; and the Senate, 39 Conservatives, and 4 Republicans. Three of the latter are colored, and four of the nine Republican Delegates are also colored.

There is talk of tacking the Silver Bill on to the Appropriation Bill, in the House. This is to flank the President's threat to defeat it by the use of the veto. As silver was demonetized by a trick and a fraud, there seems to be an appropriateness in the representatives of the people resorting to even extreme expedients to secure the triumph of their will.

France is having a taste of the evils of making a military man President. President MacMahon refuses to recognize the will of the people who defeated his ministry at the polls and threatens to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies if his appointments and policies are not endorsed by them. They will not bow to the dictator and the country is threatened with civil war.

Ex-Gov. William Allen, of Ohio, has authoritatively declared that, under no contingency, will he be a candidate for United States Senator. This simplifies matters, but there are thirteen men in Ohio, whose friends will insist on thrusting them into the struggle though the heavens fall, and in four weeks from this date, the city of Columbus will resemble Plevna, after the storming of the Gravitca redoubt.

Rev. James A. Eccleson, of Newark, New Jersey, has been elected Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of West Virginia, at the Convention held in Charleston last week. An exchange in speaking of the new Bishop, says: "The selection of Rev. Eccleson is regarded by the members of the church who knew him as an especially fortunate one. He is in the prime and vigor of manhood, active, energetic and untiring. A man of liberal education and strong common sense, he has, by his ability and faithfulness to duty, achieved his exalted position without any extraneous aid. Earlier in life we believe he filled a position as express messenger; and he has worked his way up from the ranks. He is a native of Maryland, and his father was for years a Judge of the Supreme Court of that State."

Washington Post, December 6: The youngest member of the House made his maiden speech yesterday. His name is Kenna, and he hails from West Virginia. He is twenty-nine, a native Virginian, and a lawyer of seven years' standing. Being, as he himself represents it, "an humble member of the Committee on Commerce," he very naturally holds that that committee should supervise all little matters pertaining to river legislation, and the airing of that opinion was the object of his maiden speech. He did it very cleverly—as well, indeed, as the older members do. He has a frank, earnest face, beardless and hairless, a pleasant voice and no dearth of words. There were no marks of bashfulness, none of conceit, and the American eagle was not given even a single swing. The youngest newspaper in the city, therefore tenders its compliments to the youngest member of the House.

Conkling and his followers continue to present an unbroken front in their hostility to the administration, and Hayes has on exhibition his backbone, of which so much has been said. The Democrats in Congress must enjoy this fight, and as we have heard no intimation of the interference of any foreign power, the battle is likely to continue and wax warmer as it continues. Now how do honest Republicans feel over such disgraceful conduct in their champions; there Conkling sits, the picture of a child whose mother has refused it "more bread and butter," attempting to build for himself a reputation for determination and obstinacy, upon the ruins of his party. Thus the President is, to a great extent, disturbed in trying to put into operation many good and sound Democratic principles. Roscoe, let go your hold on blind ambition.

The President's Message.

We publish below that portion of the President's Message which refers to the Currency Question. As will be seen, he wishes to utilize both silver and gold but he is not willing to declare by law that ninety cents' worth silver is equal to a dollar's worth of gold. The following are his views on the subject:

Among the other subjects of great and general importance to the people of this country, I cannot be mistaken, I think, in regarding as pre-eminent the policy and measures which are designed to secure the restoration of the currency to that normal and healthful condition in which, by the resumption of specie-payments, our internal trade and foreign commerce may be brought into harmony with the system of exchanges which is based upon the precious metals as the intrinsic money of the world. In the public judgment that this end should be sought and compassed as speedily and securely as the resources of the people and the wisdom of their Government can accomplish, there is a much greater degree of unanimity than is found to concur in the specific measures which will bring the country to this desired end, or the rapidity of the steps by which it can be safely reached.

Upon the most anxious and deliberate examination which I have felt it my duty to give to the subject, I am but the more confirmed in the opinion which I expressed in accepting the nomination for the presidency and again upon my inauguration, that the policy of resumption should be pursued by every suitable means, and that no legislation would be wise that should disparage the importance or retard the attainment of that result. I have no disposition, and certainly no right, to question the sincerity or the intelligence of opposing opinions, and would neither conceal or undervalue the considerable difficulties, and even occasional distresses, which may attend the progress of the nation toward this primary condition to its general and permanent prosperity. I must, however, adhere to my most earnest conviction that any wavering in purpose, or unsteadiness in methods, so far from avoiding or reducing the inconvenience inseparable from the transition from an irredeemable to a redeemable paper currency would only tend to increase and prolong disturbance in values, and, unless retrieved, must end in serious disorder, dishonor, and disaster in the financial affairs of the Government and the people. The mischiefs which I apprehend, and earnestly deprecate, are confined to no class of the people indeed, but seem to me most certainly to threaten the industrious masses, whether their occupations are of skill or common labor. To them, it seems to me, it is of prime importance that their labor should be compensated in money which is itself fixed in exchangeable value by being irrevocably measured by the labor necessary to its production. This permanent quality of the money of the people is sought for, and can only be gained by the resumption of specie-payments. The rich, the speculative, the operative, classes, may not always feel the mischiefs of, or may find casual profits in, a variable currency, but the misfortunes of such a currency to those who are paid salaries or wages are inevitable and remediless.

Closely connected with this general subject of the resumption of specie-payments, is one of subordinate but still of grave importance—I mean the readjustment of our coinage system, by the renewal of the silver dollar as an element in our specie currency endowed by legislation with the quality of legal-tender to a greater or less extent.

As there is no doubt of the power of Congress, under the Constitution, to coin money and regulate the value thereof, and as this power covers the whole range of authority applicable to metal, the rated value and the legal-tender quality which shall be adopted for the coinage, the considerations which should induce or discourage a particular measure connected with the coinage belongs clearly to the province of legislative discretion and of public expediency. Without intruding upon this province of legislation in the least, I have yet thought the subject of such critical importance in the actual condition of our affairs as to present an occasion for the exercise of the duty imposed by the Constitution on the President of recommending to the consideration of Congress such measures as it shall judge necessary and expedient.

Holding the opinion, as I do, that neither the interests of the Government nor of the people of the United States would be promoted by disparaging silver as one of the two precious metals which furnish the coin-

age of the world, and that legislation which looks to maintaining the volume of intrinsic money to as full a measure of both metals as their relative commercial values will permit would be neither unjust nor inexpedient, I must ask your indulgence to a brief and definite statement of certain essential features in any such legislative measures which I feel it my duty to recommend.

I do not propose to enter the debate, represented on both sides by such able disputants in Congress and before the people and in the press, as to the extent to which the legislation of any one nation can control this question, even within its own borders, against the unwritten laws of trade or the positive laws of other governments. The wisdom of Congress in shaping any particular law that may be presented for my approval may wholly supercede the necessity of my entering into these considerations, and I willingly avoid either vague or intricate inquiries. It is only certain plain and practical traits of such legislation that I desire to recommend to your attention.

In any legislation providing for a silver coinage, regulating its value and imparting to it the quality of legal-tender, it seems to me of great importance that Congress should not lose sight of its action as operating in a two-fold capacity and in two distinct directions. If the United States Government were free from a public debt its legislative dealing with the question of silver coinage would be purely sovereign and governmental, under no restraints but those of constitutional power and the public good as affected by the proposed legislation. But in the actual circumstances of the nation, with a vast public debt distributed very widely among our own citizens, and held in great amounts also abroad, the nature of the silver coinage measure, as affecting this relation of the Government to the holders of the public debt, becomes an element in any proposed legislation of the highest concern. The obligation of the public faith transcends all questions of profit or public advantage otherwise. Its unquestionable maintenance is the duty as well of the most necessary duty, and will ever be carefully guarded by Congress and the people alike.

The public debt of the United States, to the amount of \$729,000,000, bears interest at the rate of six per cent., and \$708,000,000 at the rate of five per cent., and the only way in which the country can be relieved from the payment of these high rates of interest is by advantageously refunding the indebtedness. Whether the debt is ultimately paid in gold or silver coin is but of little moment compared with the possible reduction of interest one-third, by refunding it at such reduced rate. If the United States had the unquestioned right to pay its bonds in silver, the little benefit from that process would be greatly over-balanced by the injurious effect of such payment, if made or proposed against the honest convictions of the public creditors. All the bonds that have been issued since February 12, 1873, when gold became the only unlimited legal-tender metallic currency of the country, are justly payable in coin, or in coin of equal value. During the time of these issues the only dollar that could be or was received by the Government in exchange for bonds was the gold dollar.

To require the public creditors to take, in repayment, any dollar of less commercial value, would be regarded by them as a repudiation of the full obligation assumed. The bonds issued prior to 1873 were issued at a time when the gold dollar was the only coin in circulation or contemplated by either the Government or the holders of the bonds as the coin in which they were to be paid. It is far better to pay these bonds in that coin than to seem to take advantage of the unforeseen fall in silver bullion to pay in a new issue of silver coin thus made so much less valuable. The power of the United States to coin money and to regulate the value thereof ought never to be exercised for the purpose of enabling the Government to pay its obligations in coin of less value than that contemplated by the parties when the bonds were issued. Any attempt to pay the national indebtedness in a coinage of less commercial value than the money of the world would involve a violation of the public faith and work irreparable injury to the public credit.

It was the great merit of the act of March, 1869, in strengthening the public credit that it removed all doubt as to the purpose of the United States to pay their bonded debt in coin. The act was accepted as a pledge of public faith. The Government has derived great benefit from it in the progress thus far made in refunding the public debt at low rates of interest. An adherence to the wise and just policy of an exact observance of the public faith will enable the Government rapidly to reduce the burden of interest on the national debt to an amount not exceeding \$20,000,000 per annum, and effect an aggregate saving to the United States of more than \$300,000,000 before the bonds can be full paid.

In adapting the new silver coinage to the ordinary uses of currency in the every-day transactions of life and in preserving the quality of the legal-tender to be assigned to it a consideration of the first importance should be so to adjust the ratio between the silver and the gold coinage, which now constitutes our specie currency, as to accomplish the desired end of maintaining the circulation of the two metallic currencies, and keeping up the volume of the two precious metals as our intrinsic money. It is a mixed question for scientific reasoning and historical experience to determine how far and by what methods a practical equilibrium can be maintained which will keep both

metals in circulation in their appropriate spheres of common use. An absolute equality of commercial value, free from disturbing fluctuations, is hardly attainable, and without it an unlimited legal-tender for private transactions assigned to both metals would irresistibly tend to drive out of circulation the dearer coinage and disappoint the principal object proposed by the legislation in view. I apprehend, therefore, that the two conditions of a near approach to equality of commercial value between the gold and silver coinage of the same denomination, and of a limitation of the amount for which the silver coinage is to be a legal-tender are essential to maintaining both in circulation. If these conditions can be successfully observed, the issue from the mint of silver dollars would afford material assistance to the community in the transition to a redeemable paper money, and would facilitate the resumption of specie-payments and its permanent establishment. Without these conditions I fear that only mischief and misfortune would flow from a coinage of silver dollars with the quality of unlimited legal-tender, even in private transactions.

Any expectations of temporary ease from an issue of silver coinage to pass as a legal-tender at a material above its commercial value is, I am persuaded, a delusion. Nor can I think that there is any substantial distinction between an original issue of silver dollars at nominal value materially above their commercial value and the restoration of the silver dollar at a rate once was, but has ceased to be, its commercial value. Certainly the issue of gold coinage, reduced in weight materially below its legal-tender value would not be any the less a present debasement of the coinage, by reason of its equaling or even exceeding in weight a gold coinage which, at some past time, had been commercially equal to the legal-tender value assigned to the new issue.

I recommend that regulation of any silver coinage which may be authorized by Congress should observe the condition of commercial value and limited legal-tender, I am governed by the feeling that every possible increase should be given to the volume of metallic money which can be kept in circulation, and therefore by every possible aid afforded to the people in the process of resuming specie-payments. It is because of my firm conviction that a disregard of these conditions would frustrate the good results which are desired from the proposed coinage, and embarrass with new elements of confusion and uncertainty the business of the country, that I urge upon your attention these considerations.

I respectfully recommend to Congress that in legislation providing for a silver coinage, and imparting to it the quality of legal-tender, there be impressed upon the measure a firm provision exempting the public debt heretofore issued and now outstanding from payment, either of principal or interest, in any coinage of less commercial value than the gold coinage of the country.

Railroad Meeting at Parkersburg.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens interested in the construction of the proposed railroad between this city and Parkersburg was held on the 24th ult., in the last named city. Hon. W. N. Chancellor presided over the meeting, and introduced the following gentlemen who addressed it: Col. Benj. Smith, L. A. Martin and Col. J. S. Cunningham, of Kanawha; Judge R. S. Brown and Col. F. R. Hassler, of Jackson; Ex-Governor Stevenson and Judge Geo. Loomis, of Wood; G. W. Atkinson, Esq., editor of the Wheeling Standard and Richard Burke, Esq., of Monroe.

Col. Smith said the proposed road was needed to fraternize and blend the people of the two sections of the State who are now comparative strangers. It will tend to develop the interests of the whole State. The State, through its lawmaking power, ought to extend material aid to it. The people of Kanawha, he said, was a unit on the question, and was enthusiastic in favor of the road. Col. Cunningham gave the audience some interesting statistics in reference to narrow gauge railroads in the United States. He thought this road could be built for \$13,000 per mile, including everything, making a total cost of \$1,100,000; that if Wood would subscribe \$100,000, Jackson \$200,000, Kanawha \$300,000, Wirt \$100,000 and Boone \$100,000, the amount would be raised. He, for one, would do all he could in his county for the road.

Mr. Martin thought the entire people along the proposed line were alive to the importance of this movement; that it was of more importance to business interests of either Parkersburg or Charleston than a dozen State Capitals.

Judge R. S. Brown, was heartily in favor of the enterprise. This, he said, is a young State with great undeveloped resources. We want railroads and other things to develop our resources. We should tax ourselves heartily and willingly to build this road.

Col. F. R. Hassler mentioned several feasible routes for the proposed road. He did not believe that the cost of the road would exceed \$12,000 per mile. If we can build this road, he thought there was no doubt about its paying; that it would largely increase the business of Parkersburg and make her what nature intended, the chief commercial mart of West Virginia. He believed Wood would speak loud and heartily for it.

Ex-Governor Stevenson and Judge Loomis heartily endorsed the enterprise, and believed that if the subject were laid before the people they would see that it would not prove a failure. Mr. Atkinson said railroads are to

the country what the arteries are to the human system—the ducts and conduits of the life-blood of business, commerce and trade. This enterprise, he said, is not confined to the counties lying contiguous to the line; but the entire State is interested in it, and the eyes of the entire State are now upon this movement, watching and hoping it will be a success. Mr. Burke believed that he represented the sentiment of the people of Greenbrier Valley when he said they heartily endorsed the enterprise, and he trusted its success would soon be secured.—Kanawha Gazette.

Clifton, W. Va., Dec. 3, 77.

Editor Register.

In a late issue of your paper appears a communication, from a Hartford City correspondent, containing the following reference to the Clifton School House: "When we arrived there (that is in Clifton,) we found the town in excitement about the school house going to fall down. But to make the thing worse, a certain man to injure the contractors, is spreading about town a report to the effect that rotten brick were put into the walls."

The writer of the above, is W. W. Harper, and "Certain Man," knows to whom he refers. Now "Certain Man" is not the only one who believes, and has said, that soft bricks were used in the construction of that school house. When "Certain Man" mentioned, that he was of the opinion, that the brick were not of the best on the inside walls, many said that their memories were refreshed upon that subject. At the time the building was built, others besides "Certain Man," were of the opinion that many bricks used were entirely too soft to be used in a perfectly safe three story building. Now that the walls are cracking in several places, and that the plastering is giving away, and that the whole building shakes, when the bell rings, alarm is created in the public mind, and parents, entertain serious apprehensions of danger. They are not to be blamed for that, and others besides "Certain Man" are thinking and talking about "rotten brick." He Harper says, to injure the "contractors." No such thought has ever entered "Certain Man's" mind, but why is Mr. Harper, so sensitive upon that point? What injury now could be done the contractors? If the contractors discharged their duties faithfully they have nothing to fear, and should rest quietly upon the subject. But if the contractors, and (we believe Mr. Harper is one of them) are conscious of having slighted their work, and put too soft bricks into the walls, we do not wonder at a manifestation of alarm upon a report that the house will fall down and a revelation of the soft brick being made when it is too late to remedy the matter, and save a sacrifice of human life. Now in conclusion we will say, that, no intention has been manifested upon the part of any one, to injure any body, or to create unnecessary alarm, but, in common with many others, "Certain Man" has a right to express his opinion upon the matter, and if there is danger, show upon what the danger may depend. No doubt Mr. Harper felt vindictive, but his vindictiveness, will not prevent people from forming opinions, and others can be found who have spoken of "rotten brick," besides.

"CERTAIN MAN."

To Whom It May Concern:

Mr. Editor: This is in reply to an article published in your paper of the 29th ult., headed "Moral Character." Why not commence the right subject in the right place? On the father and not on the children. For further information, the reader is referred to the article of the above date. As I take this as part of my subject, and also in response to the article in the same paper headed "Don't wait till we die." And as a citizen of this great and noble government, given to us by our forefathers, and as a native by birth of the Old Dominion, and of Mason county, and now of this little pet called West Virginia, and as such will open my "alabaster box" and belch forth the little substance it may chance to contain. As I am not a graduate of the present day, but one of the old white-oak and dog-wood graduates, you must expect plain language, although not wishing to wound the feelings of anyone; but as I am of the same opinion as "Don't wait till we die," I have become sore over it, I respond and take it on my head, though it may ache. I have long looked for some politician to come out on this subject, but it would not be popular with office-seekers; and as I am not one of that class, nor do I desire to be, I take my position as a free and independent little bee, hoping after I open the way to justice, according to my limited views, some honest office-holder may tune the tribble to cord with the tunings of

the present bass, hoping the old political animals may feel the shock from the end of their nose to the longest hair in their tail. I feel that no honest, thinking citizen of the United States, can deny but that this government was given to us by Divine Providence. If so, I refer you to its history, and to the life of the noble George Washington, and to his Farewell Address. More particularly to his toils to establish this government. Think, yes, think, you vile sinners at the head of affairs "that while the lamp holds out, to burn the vilest sinner may return." I am aware this will not be popular, I will not trespass on the editor's time further this week, being satisfied to have this considered as a preface to my future articles, I remain the

LITTLE BEE.

LEGAL PUBLICATIONS.

LIST OF REAL ESTATE within the County of Mason, sold in the month of November, 1877, for the non-payment of taxes thereon for the years 1875 and 1876, and purchased by individuals, to-wit:

ARBUCKLE.
Long Nathan, 340 acres, Kanawha back lands, 75 acres, Adam Eulich.
CLENDENIN.
Gillespie, J. C. 50 acres Kanawha waters 25 acres, A. R. Darst.
Melville, Elizabeth B. 122 acres, Ohio 16 mos creek, 25 acres, W. R. Gunn.
Minum, James C. 100 acres, Ohio waters, 30 acres, James A. Watterson.
HANNAN.
Chapman, James, heirs, and Alex. Stanton, 100 acres, Little Guyan, Alex. Stanton, 100 acres, Wm. Bryan, 600 ac. Little Guyan, Jno. Bryan.
Kilgore Samuel, 290 acres, Guyan, 50 ac. B. J. Redmond.
Roseberry W. O. and T. J. Hogg, 305 ac. Guyan, B. J. Redmond.
same 617 acres, Guyan, same.
UNION.
Fry Jon, 101 acres, 13 mile creek waters of 34 acres, C. W. Maupin.
Johnson Margaret, 10 acres, Yanger's Hills, Jeremiah Yanger.
Luh Casper, 100 acres, Mud Lick, 40 ac. B. J. Redmond.
Parsons W. A., Mud Lick, F. A. Guthrie.
COLOGNE.
Christolm James, heirs, 541 acres, Kan. ten mile, S. J. Forbes.
Cullin Isaac, 110 acres, Mill Creek, 45 ac. A. R. Darst.
Hyatt Ellen J., 4 acres, ten mile creek, Jeremiah Yanger.
Loomis O. G., 25 acres, Little Mill Creek 20 acres, B. J. Redmond.
Tucker Emily, lot No. 29, Leon, Mrs. E. Wilson.

MASON CITY.

Curran Hugh, lot No. 3, Fourth and Addison sts., J. John A. Myers.
Park H. F., Lots 70 and 72, lot 70, same.

COOPER.

Great Kanawha International Oil and Salt Co., 165 acres, Kan. 10 mile, George W. Pullin.
Hackett Basil, 100 acres, Waters of Old Town, D. W. Polesie.
McGraw Benjamin, 40 acres, waters Kan. 10 mile, B. J. Redmond.

WAGGENER.

Crescent Coal and Salt Co., 31 lots No. 54 to 86 inclusive, Howard Mansfield.
same lots 1 and 2, same.
same lots 3, 4, 5, 17, 101, 102, 103, 104, Howard Mansfield.
same lot No. 8, same.
same lots 19, 20, 21, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33, same.
same lot 48, same.
same lot 10, same.
same lot 40, same.
same lot 91 West Columbia, same.
same lots 114 and 115, same.
same lot 116, same.
same lots 7 and 8, same.
same lot 12, same.
same lot 6, same.
same lot 15, same.
same lot 123, same.
same lot 121, same.
same lots 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, same.
same 55 ac. O. riv. below West Columbia.
Lewis John, lot 17, Clifton, J. N. Richards.

I, D. S. Stevenson, Sheriff of Mason County, do certify that the above is a true list of all the lands sold at a sale for delinquent land had on the 19th day of November, 1877.
D. S. STEVENSON, Sheriff.

Trust Sale of House and Lot in the Town of Point Pleasant.

By virtue of authority vested in us by a deed of Trust executed by W. W. Minnum and W. T. Minnum, on the 1st day of April, 1870, of record in Trust deed book No. 1, folio 197, to secure the payment of a bond for the sum of Two hundred and ninety-eight dollars to Isaac LeMaster, with interest from date, and default having been made for the payment of said bond, and having been requested by the Administrator of said Isaac LeMaster to sell the real estate conveyed by said trust deed, we, the undersigned, trustees, will on the 21st day of January 1878, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, one house and lot conveyed by said Trust deed and known as the A. F. Deem lot, and No. 13, at the front door of the Court House, of Mason County.
C. P. T. MOORE, Trustees.

NOTICE.

A County Court continued and held for the County of Mason at the Court House thereof, on Monday, December 3rd, 1877, the following entry was made: On evidence adduced by Perry G. Pinnell and Mary Ellen Pinnell, his wife, the last named of whom is an heir at law and devisee of Nimrod Pumphrey, deceased, it is ordered, that George W. Pumphrey and Dazell J. Pumphrey, the two surviving Executors of said Nimrod Pumphrey, deceased, do appear to be non-residents of the State of West Virginia, do appear here on the first day of the next January term of this Court to show cause, if any they can, why they shall not give new bonds as such Executors.

And it is further ordered that publication of this order for said successive weeks in some newspaper published in Mason County, West Virginia, shall be held and considered equivalent to personal service. A copy, Teste: E. KIMBERLING, Clerk. By Joseph H. Holloway, Deputy.

Notice to Creditors.

George Daugherty, Administrator of the estate of Samuel N. Morgan, deceased, vs. W. A. Morgan, et al. In Chancery. To the Creditors of Samuel N. Morgan, de'd: IN pursuance of a decree of the County Court of Mason County, made in a cause therein pending, to subject the real estate of the said Samuel N. Morgan to the payment of his debts, you are required to present your claims against the said Samuel N. Morgan, for adjudication to John E. Timms, Commissioner, at his office in the said county on or before the 21st day of January, 1878.

Witness: E. Kimberling, Clerk of said Court, this 6th day of December, 1877.

E. KIMBERLING, Clerk.
By Joseph H. Holloway, Deputy.

All parties interested in the above cause are hereby notified, that I will proceed, at my office in the Court House, in the Town of Point Pleasant, on the above named day, to take, state and report an account of the Administration of said estate, and of the amount of the indebtedness, and of the assets said indebtedness is due, stating first, such as are secured debts, and how secured, and to whom the same are due, together with the priorities of lien on said real estate, and secondly such debts as are unsecured, and to whom payable, and the amount thereof, and report such other matters as said Commissioners may deem pertinent, or that may be required by either of the parties to said suit.

JNO. E. TIMMS, Commissioner.
Simpson & Howard, Sols. [dec 6-4w.]

Trust Sale.

IN pursuance of the terms and provisions of a Deed of Trust executed on the 4th day of January, 1873, by W. F. Riggs and Sophia Riggs, his wife, to secure to Henry Gwinn the payment of a note executed by the said W. F. Riggs, on the 4th day of January, 1873, and payable one year after date, for the sum of Three Hundred and Thirty Dollars, and since assigned to Lewis Newman, I shall on the

21st day of January, 1878.

at the Front Door of the Court House of Mason County, West Virginia, proceed to sell at public auction, the lot in said Trust deed described as lot No. 7, in square No. 1, on First Street, Hartford City, subject to reservations made in the original deed from the Mason County Mining and Manufacturing Company to C. L. Kelly, said said lot and twenty-five dollars cash, with interest from date, and falling due respectively, in one, two, three and four years after date, I shall on the

15th day of December, 1877.

at the Front Door of the Court House of Mason County, West Virginia, proceed to sell at public auction, the lot in said Trust deed described as lot No. 7, in square No. 1, on First Street, Hartford City, subject to reservations made in the original deed from the Mason County Mining and Manufacturing Company to C. L. Kelly, said said lot and twenty-five dollars cash, with interest from date, and falling due respectively, in one, two, three and four years after date, I shall on the

The title to said Lot is believed to be good, but selling as Trustee, I shall convey such title only as is vested in me.
JOHN W. ENSGLEN, Trustee.
nov. 15-4w.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Mason County, vs.

A Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Mason County, on the first Monday in the month of December, 1877.

Fannie Stevens, a minor, who sues by her next friend, James E. Clendenin, Plaintiff.

Hannibal R. Stevens, John W. Stevens, Atlanta R. Stevens, George H. Stevens, Lydia M. Stevens, Benjamin Stevens, children and heirs at law of John R. Stevens, Jr., deceased, Mary Stevens, widow of John R. Stevens, Jr., deceased, George Faidley, Administrator de bonis non of the estate of John R. Stevens, Jr., deceased, and R. A. O. Stevens, Defendants. In Chancery.

The object of this suit is to subject the real estate of which John R. Stevens, Jr. died seized and possessed, to the payment of the sum of One Thousand Three Hundred Dollars with compound interest thereon, paid the said John R. Stevens, Jr., in his lifetime, to-wit: on the 10th day of May, 1865, by James E. Clendenin, the said John R. Stevens, Jr., deceased, at that time being the Guardian of his infant child Francis Stevens, and for which amount he executed his receipt, signed by him as Guardian.

And it appearing by affidavit filed in the papers of this cause, that the Defendant, R. A. O. Stevens, is a non-resident of the State of West Virginia, it is ordered, that he do appear here at Rules, to be held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Mason County, West Virginia, on the first Monday in January next, and do what is necessary to protect his interest in this suit. Teste:

CHAS. B. WAGGENER, Clerk.
Timms and Hogg & Menager, Sols.
dec. 6-4w.

BUTCHER SHOP.

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FRESH MEATS,

at the lowest cash prices, and we ask a fair share of your patronage. The highest cash price paid for live cattle, sheep, and hogs.
aug. 23-4f.

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DYEING, Seaming, and Repairing. Cutting a specialty. Latest Fashions always at hand. (Late N. M. McGlothlin) East Wing of Court House Pantry, O. nov. 8, 1877-1y.

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