

Virginia Bill of Rights: "All power is vested in, and consequently derived from, the people; Magistrates are their trustees and servants, and at all times amenable to them."

Lincoln said: "This is a government of the people, by the people and for the people."

FLAGLER DIES IN FLORIDA HOME

Standard Oil and Railroad Magnate Succumbs to Effects of Fall.

West Palm Beach, Fla., May 20.—Henry M. Flagler, aged 83, capitalist and railroad magnate, died at his winter home here this morning, after an illness of several weeks. Mr. Flagler recently fell down a flight of steps in his home and, because of his advanced age, his recovery had not been anticipated.

Henry M. Flagler was born at Canandaigua, in 1830. Little is known of his early life except that he was clerk in a country grocery in Orleans county, Mich., while in his teens. Later he removed to Saginaw, Mich., where he entered in the manufacture of salt. Becoming interested in the possibilities of the petroleum industry, he removed to Cleveland, O. where he organized a company of Rockefeller, Andrews & Flagler, engaging in the refining of oil.

The Standard Oil Company was the outgrowth of this venture, and Mr. Flagler has remained actively connected with the business of the great corporation since its inception.

In 1885 Mr. Flagler paid his first visit to Florida and became impressed with the possibilities presented there by the railroad fields, and with the development of winter resorts.

On Monday evening, May 19th, graduates in the School of Music at Marion College, gave their final recital in their auditorium under the auspices of Miss Marguerite Ruggles, director, assisted by Miss L. R. Cooper, voice teacher. A beautiful program had been scheduled and arranged for, concluding with Mendelssohn's Concerto in G Minor (two pianos) to be played by Miss Emma Showalter and Miss Mabel Jones.

Owing to the previous illness of Miss Jones, her solo numbers were cut out, leaving Miss Showalter to give the first section of the recital alone. By her ease and grace at the piano, her intelligent interpretation, and brilliant execution, she proved herself worthy of her diploma, and reflected credit on her instruction. A large and appreciative audience listened with pleasure, and at the end the graduates were the recipients of many beautiful flowers.

On her high, clear soprano Miss Cooper sang three numbers—her voice being especially pleasing in Balfe's Si tu savais, and she received very hearty applause.

The program was as follows: Sonata Op. 14-2.....Beethoven Mable Jones Hungarian Rhapsody 15.....Liszt Emma Showalter Nocturne Op. 9, No. 2.....Chopin Mable Jones

March Grottesque.....Suding Emma Showalter Invitation to the Dance.....Weber Mable Jones Kamennoi-Ostrow.....Rubenstein (Portrait of a Woman) Emma Showalter Romanze (For left hand alone).....Lichner Mable Jones

(a) Octave Etude.....Chopin (b) Oriental Dance.....Dennee Emma Showalter Two Larks.....Leschetizky Mable Jones

(a) Si tu savais.....Balfe (b) To Spring.....Gounod (c) A Rural Song.....Dell Acquia L. Richard Cooper Concerto G minor.....Mendelssohn Emma Showalter and Mable Jones

Death of Former Smyth County Man. William Thomas Rosenbaum, son of the late John Rosenbaum, and nephew of our countyman, Thomas M. Rosenbaum, died at Washington, D. C., on last Sunday morning, the 18th inst. He was born in Burke's Garden, Tazewell county, Va., but lived in this county, near Ebenezer church, three miles west of Marion, for a number of years. He was appointed to a clerkship in the War Department at Washington during Mr. Cleveland's first administration, and held that or a similar position in the same department until his death.

The deceased is survived by his wife and an adopted daughter, also by one brother, Rev. R. G. Rosenbaum, who lives near Pittsburgh, Pa., and one half brother, H. H. Rosenbaum, who lives at St. Paul, Va. Mr. Rosenbaum was about sixty-three years old at the time of his death. The remains were conveyed to Burke's Garden, where the burial took place at 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon.

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BRIEF TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

BYRD MARION GRANTED BAIL

Man Who Figured in Allen Case to be Tried for Moonshining.

Roanoke, Va., May 21.—Bail in the sum of \$1,000, was today furnished by Byrd Marion, who figured in the Allen case, and who was acquitted of the charge of being implicated in the shooting up of the Hillsville court, for his appearance at the October term of the United States court in Abingdon to answer to charges of violation of the internal revenue laws which have been made against him. It is alleged that Marion operated several distilleries illicitly which have been destroyed by revenue officers. He was released from custody on furnishing bail.

ADWOLFE LOCALS.

[Special Correspondence.]

Mr. V. B. Copenhagen, of this place, has been on the sick list for the last few days.

The Adwolfe ball team and Valley View "giants" crossed bats on the Adwolfe diamond Saturday afternoon with the "resultant" score 26 to 11 in favor of the "giants."

Mr. Walter Brown, of Holstein Mills, was in Adwolfe Wednesday afternoon on business.

Messrs. J. C. Lovlace and Roby Blevins were calling on Mr. N. R. Parks Sunday.

Rev. A. B. Brooks will preach as usual at South Fork Sunday at 11 o'clock. He is calling on his numerous friends in town this week.

Rev. Graham delivered a very interesting Odd Fellow's sermon to a large and appreciative audience at South Fork Sunday.

Mrs. Levi Blankenbeckler is visiting relatives on Cross' Creek this week.

Misses Wynona and Josephine Anderson, of Marion, are spending the week with relatives at this place.

Mrs. Henry Buchanan, one of our most respected ladies, died near here last Friday afternoon of consumption, after a long illness. Her remains were laid to rest in South Fork cemetery on Saturday.

Rev. Early has been conducting a revival meeting at the M. E. Church here for the past two weeks.

Misses Lena Blankenbeckler and Sallie Wolfe, Misses Eliza and Myrtle Copenhagen, of Chestnut Ridge, Mr. Dale Hockett, of Bristol, and Mr. James M. Wolfe, of this place, were calling on Miss Agnes Britton Sunday.

Mrs. Maxwell Entertains. Mrs. T. J. Maxwell was hostess of a delightful "42" Party on Friday afternoon at her home on E. Main St. She was assisted in receiving by Misses Agnes Maxwell and Willie Culbert, after which the guests were conducted to the dining-room, where punch was served by Mrs. W. F. Culbert. A color scheme of pink was effectively carried out by the use of sweet-peas and honey-suckle blooms.

Six tables engaged in play. The tally-cards were hand-painted in dainty flower designs, the work of Miss Agnes Maxwell.

After an animated game, a delicious luncheon was served on the six tables. Mrs. Maxwell's guests include:—Mesdames Matson, J. C. King, E. K. Coyner, Frank Repass, Harris, Early, Onyx Sprinkle, Robert Anderson, Legard Keller, Lee Amster, Earnest Steiner, George Pruner, Peery, D. D. Staley, J. R. Venable, Harvey Andes, W. F. Culbert, George Killinger, J. C. Campbell, B. E. Copenhagen; Misses Nina Graybill, Sue, Hallie and Florence Fell.

The members and friends of Ebenezer Lutheran Congregation will please notice that there will be no services on Sunday morning as announced. All are urged to attend the services at the Methodist church, Marion, where Dr. S. P. Long will preach the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of Marion College.

A. B. BROOKS, Pastor.

When your subscription expires for Country Gentleman, Saturday Evening Post or Ladies' Home Journal, have it renewed. R. J. MITCHELL, Agent.

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Editor and Proprietor

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THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1913.

LET THE TEST COME.

THE AMERICAN is a confident believer in the wisdom of the protective policy of the Republican party, which was inherited from the old Whig party of ante-bellum days. But so believing, we do not think it is either wise or just for the protectionist members of Congress to hinder or delay the enactment of the tariff law which has been framed by Mr. Underwood and has been approved by President Wilson.

For many years the tariff, with a few brief periods of relaxation, has been a source of intense and unpleasant political agitation in this country. This agitation has more than once been productive of great injury to the business and industrial interests, and most disastrous to the laboring classes. If there is a possible way to escape a recurrence of similar disasters, that way ought to be sought and followed.

When the Wilson-Gorman bill, which was passed and became a law in 1893, failed to accomplish the favorable results its framers claimed would follow its enactment, it was contended by the low tariff advocates that it was more a protective than a revenue measure. The four years of business disaster that prevailed while it was in operation were ascribed to the protective features that were put in the bill by Senator Gorman after it went from the House to the Senate. The advocates of protection, surely, will not want another tariff bill framed on the same mixed lines, and thereby give the free traders another opportunity to claim, if the Underwood bill proves as signal failure as did the Wilson-Gorman bill, to assert that its failure is due to being mixed with protective and free trade features. And if the Underwood bill is going to be as disastrous as Payne, Dalzell and other protectionists in the House contend it will be, what good can be accomplished by putting a protective duty on this article and a protective duty on that article? Another opportunity is furnished to test the respective merits of a protective tariff and a tariff for revenue or free trade policy. If that opportunity is lost it is the part of wisdom for the protectionists to place the sole responsibility therefor on the party that now has absolute control of all departments of the government—upon those who assert they have been put in power by the people for the express purpose of reforming the tariff on purely a revenue basis.

Just a few days ago President Wilson declared he was hostile to any compromise with those who favored protecting any American products. He remarked to an interviewer: "Just say that I am not the kind that considers compromises when I once take my position. Just note that down, that there may be nothing more of that sort transmitted to the press."

In the announcement sent out by the editor of THE AMERICAN on April 15th, 1913, was said:

"I believe in a protective tariff and in this belief I am supported by nearly all Republicans and Progressives and a large percentage of Democrats. What the measure of protection shall be cannot be determined correctly by individual opinion, but by and through the combined judgment of those who have been qualified by experience, by observation of the results that follow the enactment and trial of special tariff laws, and careful study of the trade relations existing between the various nations of the earth."

The enactment and enforcement of a tariff law shorn of protective features may bring disaster and suffering to the country. Possibly it may bring continued prosperity, though not in as full measure as has come from the protective policies of the Republican party. But there is another chance to have settled for all time, so far as the United States is concerned, which is the correct economic principle, Protection or Free Trade. The opportunity should not be lost.

NOT ALARMED, BUT DON'T KNOW.

Cold, cold feet are demonstrated by the Staunton Daily News in connection with the Underwood tariff bill. This most estimable newspaper is directed by a brilliant and charming writer, a fighting veteran of the Confederacy, a fine old sport who used to stand his hand against any odds and with his nerve and

debonair ways kiss and coax and awe Dame Fortune to yield, she being feminine and therefore to be won. Why, then, should the News take fright at talk of "depression" to follow the enactment of the Underwood bill? The Democrats, all practically pledged to the measure, except the dismal bushwhackers from Louisiana, have majorities in the house and senate. If any panic was to be caused it should be started now. There are no signs of it. Nearly everybody seems to be fairly hopeful for the future, people are doing business and there is a cheerful tone outside of Wall street. We are coming more and more to consider and deal with actual things to eat and wear and use and with real money, rather than with the imaginary transactions in Wall street in what nobody has or wants, betting blindly on rises or falls, caused by rumors or inside manipulations.

The new tariff bill is just as likely to cause a boom as "depression." None of us know exactly what the effect will be. All of us hope that the consumer will be enabled to buy at lower prices, that the American manufacturer and farmer will be stimulated and forced to give more and cheaper products. The bill will be a challenge to the enterprise, ingenuity and ability of the country. We do not know the immediate results. But this is a bad time for Democrats to be scared by the application of their own doctrine or to be running away from a test of it. Let the Staunton News take heart and get up to the rack, like the rest of us, determined to apply Democratic tariff principles now while we can and to stake everything on their success. No time for cold feet now.

This is the very first instance we can recall that the Roanoke Times has admitted its inability to forecast what will follow the enactment of a tariff law by its party. As a ready diagnostician of political and economic diseases, and qualification for aptly prescribing therefore, the Times has in these latter days, seemingly, been without a peer. Is it any wonder the Staunton News is a sufferer from cold feet, because of apprehension as to what will follow if the Underwood bill becomes a law—when the "knowledgeable" Roanoke Times is forced to declare: "The new tariff bill is just as likely to cause a boom as 'depression.' None of us know exactly what the effect will be."

So, the Underwood bill is no longer considered by the heretofore optimistic Times as a sure producer of a "boom" but a possible creator of depression and disaster.

Let us all hope that this expression of doubt on the part of the Times is not a shrewd preparation for admitting later on that its views on the tariff have been unsound, and that the Underwood bill is merely experimental.

THE SAME FACILE PEN.

(Roanoke World-Times.)

The possibility of Colonel Roosevelt as King of Albania causes more emotion and suppressed excitement than any experience since ma last boiled soap. In the event that he does accept the throne Albania can prepare to awaken from the calm of the last year and a half, and look forward to a little wholesome exercise and something beside moving picture wars. To "King Roosevelt," Theodore, Prince of Scutari, Iskudar or Iskuder, long life, happiness and a reign uninterrupted—on the other side of the water and waters.

The same fickle and sneering pen that wrote the above, in March, 1909, gushingly wrote the following into the columns of the Richmond News Leader.

"Goes Out in Glory."

"Again those newspapers which have vindictively abused and derided Mr. Roosevelt have pressed against their reluctant lips overflowing cups of wormwood and gall. The ex-president yesterday left the shores of this country amid one of the most remarkable demonstrations of popular affection and respect ever witnessed in the world. His brief journey from his home at Oyster Bay to the steamship wharf was through masses of cheering people. The reporter who asked whether Mr. Roosevelt will be our next president blurted out a thought already formed in many minds.

"No president since Washington has been the object of vilification more venomous, bitter or intense than has been showered on Roosevelt. All the resources of the brightest perverted intellects and the most impish ingenuity have been exhausted in efforts to injure, belittle and wound him. Notwithstanding it all, the masses of the people have retained unflinching their confidence in the man they chose and accepted as leader. After all the battles, after all his own blunders and faults of taste and discretion, Mr. Roosevelt goes out of office more popular even than he went in as president four years ago. His enemies and detractors are few and, so far as practical results and effects go are very feeble. They are forced to the miserable fate of standing by watching the man they hate so horribly gain strength and popularity and accompanied wherever he goes by the plaudits of the public; the sneers and accusations directed against him unlike unheeded blown back by the public voice to sting the faces of those who emit them."

Has the Roanoke Times elected to join the herd of perverted intellects who had their impish efforts to belittle Mr. Roosevelt hurled back in their faces by an intelligent public?

TAX REFORM IN VIRGINIA.

A State conference will be held at Richmond in July for the purpose of

outlining a general tax reform policy for Virginia and submitting it to the next General Assembly for consideration and action thereon. We notice that the tax reform conference will be composed exclusively of representatives from the commercial organizations of the cities and towns in the State.

The Lynchburg News very properly protests against the conference being limited to delegates only who represent the commercial organizations of the State. The News thinks that the agriculturists ought to have full representation at the conference, and suggests and declares: "That the farmers of Virginia are quite as much interested in the revision of the State's tax policy as are the business men of the cities."

Without going amiss, The News might have stated that the farmers are much more deeply interested in tax reforms than are the business men and capitalists of the State.

All success in all kinds of business is dependent upon the success and prosperity of the agricultural interests of the State. Agriculture being the foundation upon which rests and depends the prosperity that comes to the other classes that constitute a community or State, it follows that the farmers, who are the foundation, will feel most grievously any undue and unjust tax burdens that are fixed upon each and every class of men that constitute the citizenship of the Commonwealth.

If we may be permitted to add to the suggestions of the Lynchburg News, we propose that the scope of the conference to be held at Richmond in July be enlarged. Let the conference not only take up and consider the present crude and inequitable tax laws of the State, but let it also inquire into the modes and methods that are now in use for conducting our State and county governments and make recommendations for their more economical administration. The surest and quickest way to get rid of an unjust, burdensome taxation is to remove the inducement or motive for the burden.

Japan's Inconsistency.

(Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.)

In view alike of its own attitude towards alien ownership of land and of what it tamely submits to in this respect at the hands of other countries, it is anything but clear why Japan's sensitive pride should be so quick to rise in arms against the anti-alien legislation of California. The province of Victoria, which is one of the constituent states of the Commonwealth of Australia, bears towards the British Empire a relation similar to, though not identical with, that which California bears towards the United States of America. According to Mr. F. T. A. Fricke, a consular representative of the Government of Victoria, under the Commonwealth Immigration Act all colored persons, including Asiatics and Pacific Island blacks, are excluded from Australia. The regulations "allow for the landing of all persons of the European race," but Armenians, Syrians, Arabians and Persians are not regarded as of the European race. "There is an arrangement," says Mr. Fricke, "by which Japanese, Chinese, Indians, Burmese and Cingalese of the merchant, student and tourist travelers' class who are holders of a passport from their respective Governments may be admitted to Australia for a period of twelve months."

In the light of this statement, it is altogether pertinent to inquire why Japan has taken no umbrage at such direct and specific discrimination against its subjects by a country over whose foreign relations Great Britain has absolute and unquestioned control. Not only does Australia exclude the Japanese from her borders, but she adds insult to injury by classing them as "colored persons" and putting them in the same category with "Pacific Island blacks." And the Government of the Mikado neither does nor says anything. Why?

The Tin Can and the Back Yard.

(Harrisonburg Record.)

Harrisonburg after two days of strenuousity with teams and hands finds itself much more clean in street, alley and back yard. The system of having a spring clearing of all properties, inaugurated a year ago, has proved quite beneficial.

The removal of the unsightly tin can not only adds to the beauty of one's premises but destroys a certain incubator for the pesky mosquito which infects the night and by his song and dance renders sleep a nightmare while inoculating his victim with the germs of disease.

With dustless (?) streets and a skeeterless night Harrisonburg offers still further attractions to the wanderer seeking health, happiness and rest, coupled with the comforts of modern life. Just a little more spreading of the dust-killer and wider circle of cleaning, followed with an earnest effort by every citizen to keep backyard and alley "a thing of beauty and joy forever" will produce a happy result.

Rev. H. N. Miller, who is pastor of the First English Lutheran Church at Columbus, Ohio, arrived at Marion today. Some years ago, while a theological student, he served as minister for a short while at the church in Marion and Ebenzer church. It is rumored that he may be made president of Marion Female College.

ALIEN LAND BILL MADE A LAW

Governor Johnson Signs Document That Caused Japan's Protest.

Sacramento, Cal., May 19.—California's alien land bill became the law of the State today. Against protests of Japan and representatives of President Wilson and his personal envoy, Secretary of State Bryan, Governor Johnson signed the bill and ninety days after the adjournment of the legislature, or on August 10, the act becomes operative.

While the governor was signing the bill, the steamship Korea, was passing through the Golden Gate, bearing two distinguished Japanese, one a former pupil of President Wilson, on a mission of investigation.

Meanwhile complications, national and sectional, beset the bill. Overshadowing all is the outcome of the negotiations now in progress between this country and Japan which has interpreted the act as discriminatory and offensive.

Within California itself the act has encountered triple hostility, which may delay its operation until November 1, 1914. Democrats opposed State legislation at this time as a matter of party regularity. Nevertheless, so plain to them seems to be the demand for the bill that, after exhausting all parliamentary tactics, the senate gave only one adverse Democratic vote and the assembly only two.

As an expression of this opposition, Theodore Bell, late Democratic chairman of the State central committee, has issued an invitation to his party to submit the issue to the people by provoking the referendum against the bill. He grounds his opposition on two contentions—one that the bill is insufficiently drastic because it permits leases running three years; and second because it embarrasses the national administration.

The Asiatic Exclusion League, an organization of which the president is Olaf A. Tveitmo, recently convicted of complicity in the "dynamite conspiracy," announced last night that it would invoke the referendum purely because it opposes the bill as faint hearted.

Thirdly the powerful Panama-Pacific International Exposition Company, backed by many chambers of commerce, has placed itself on record in opposition to the bill on the ground that it is a violation of faith.

In reply to this threatened hostility Governor Johnson said today in signing the bill:

"I repeat what I have before said: That California for the first time in its history has an anti-alien law. Any man who wishes another kind of law may consistently invoke the initiative. No man who really wishes an alien law will sign a referendum as to this law."

"If another is sought it may be presented by means of the initiative and in the meantime the present law will be in operation. To tie up the present law means no law until November, 1914."

The two visiting Japanese are Soroku Bara, of the constitutional party, and a member of the upper house, and Ayo Hattori, of the nationalist party, a member of the lower house. They made it plain they came merely as representatives of their parties with a view to learning the exact conditions and prevailing sentiment in California. Mr. Hattori said: "Our plans are somewhat indefinite. We may see Governor Johnson and we expect to visit President Wilson at his summer home before I return. I was taking special work at Princeton, when the president was lecturing there and his course was one of those I attended."

Our Trade With Japan.

(Boston Globe.)

Statistics covering the commerce of the United States and Japan are fair proof of the friendly relations which have existed between the two countries in the recent past.

The increase of our exports to the Oriental Kingdom for 1912 was unprecedented, being upward of \$22,000,000, or 50 per cent over the previous year, making the total more than \$63,000,000.

We shipped to the little brown men raw cotton valued at \$32,171,375; kerosene, valued at \$4,517,724; bar iron, steel plates, etc., valued at \$3,994,003; machinery, valued at \$3,144,499; also great quantities of rails, leather and wheat flour.

At the same time the Japanese increased their sales to us by approximately \$13,000,000, sending across the Pacific such articles as bamboo ware, camphor, fans, curios, screens, linen goods, mushrooms, rice, silks, straw matting, tea, wax and toys.

How to Spell It.

(Washington Post.)

They were talking about the difficulties of spelling in a Washington club the other night when Senator Martin, of Virginia, smilingly said that he was reminded of a puzzled friend of his in Richmond.

The puzzled friend, the senator explained, occupied an office in conjunction with another young man. One afternoon the former was writing a letter when he suddenly paused and became very thoughtful.

"Say, Jim," he finally remarked, glancing across to the other "how do you spell 'graphic'—with one 'f' or two?"

"Well," replied Jim, who didn't want to hurt the questioner's feeling, "if you are going to use any, Sam, I guess you might go the limit."

Mr. James Peery Boyles and Miss Laura Lee Delp were married on yesterday afternoon. The marriage took place at the Baptist parsonage and the ceremony was performed by Rev. E. M. Harris.

RARE BIRDS CAUGHT AT SEA

Barber on Atlantic Liner Makes Neat Sum by Luring Them on Board and Capturing Them.

The ship's barber of the Atlantic liner Minnetonka has found a new and profitable pastime in catching wandering birds during the voyage across the Atlantic and selling them on his arrival in port. All sorts of birds come aboard at sea, he declared, and many of the rarer specimens find a ready sale.

His chief assistant is a whistling brown linnnet, which lures the wanderers aboard from its cage in an open port. When it whistles the vagrant fliers alight on the ship, and presently flutter inside. Then the port is closed and the strange birds are quickly made prisoners.

"I have caught hundreds of them, and I supply the London zoo regularly," said the bird catcher to a representative of the London Evening Standard. "On a recent homeward voyage the linnnet lured a snowbird. It was the first one the London zoo had been able to secure in 16 years."

"What the birds require when they first alight on a ship is not food but water; and it must be boiled. Gulls follow a ship all the way across the Atlantic and back. American gulls are regular convoys as far as the English channel, where they desert us to follow a westward bounder home again.

"The English gulls, which are different, having black feet, yellow bellies, and gray-white wings and backs, convey liners over and back in the same way. The gulls like emigrant ships best, because the more passengers there are the greater quantity of scraps is thrown overboard.

"I do not believe the laws against capturing wild birds apply to the high seas, beyond the three mile limit. At any rate it is humanity to care for them, and give them drink, food and medicine when they come aboard exhausted. My birds have brought me good luck, and the passengers are fond of watching them.

"I had a curious experience with a homing pigeon once. It was near Whitsuntide, at which season they hold races here. A carrier flew aboard as we were entering the channel struck the mast and was stunned. I cared for it until I thought it was strong enough to fly again, and then turned it loose. The bird, however, came back on board. Again I set it free, and again it returned, this time settling down on a ledge at the stern where it rested for a time, and finally left us as we neared Dover. It must have been disabled and couldn't fly far."

Copying English Winners.

English words and clothes is the latest cult of the Berliner, who describes himself as a "gent," which he thinks is an English word. He must have all things, says the Koelnische Zeitung, be dressed "tuptop" (a favorite Anglo-German word) from head to foot.

He tortures himself into a passion for "whisky soda," though he would really much prefer a glass of beer. He sits for hours every evening in a "bar" "enjoying strange and wonderful drinks." Of course he uses as many English words as possible. Nothing German can express what he means by "dress."

"Cutaway" is the only coat he can carry, and after the weary pleasures of the winter season, he assures you, "Oh foh bin ganz broken down." In the evening he is satisfied only with "pumps," and any one who dares to retain the old-fashioned nightshirt instead of the "pyjama" is too hopelessly old-fashioned for his acquaintance.

In the West End tube if your toe is trodden on you no longer get a formal German apology, but the words "I am sorry."

Water Stored in Soil.

Actual experiments show that the actual field water capacity of arid soils varies from 14 per cent. for a very sandy loam to 18 per cent. for a clay loam, with an average of about 16 per cent. The greatest water capacity would be even more. At this rate every 12 inches in depth of soil can hold from 2.25 to 2.65 inches of water, or an average of 2.45 inches. At this rate it is possible to store approximately 29 inches of water in the upper 10 feet of soil. This is from one and one-half to two times the annual rainfall over the better dry farming sections. Therefore, it should be and is possible to store one or two years' rainfall in the soil by using proper tillage methods.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Dunjan, of Elizabethton, Tenn., who were called to Marion by the death of Mrs. Dunjan's father, William C. Sexton, left for their home on Sunday evening. Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Cass, the latter also a daughter of Mr. Sexton returned to their home at Bristol the same evening.

Described London Club Life.

Some amusing remarks on clubs were made by Mr. Plowden, the widely known London magistrate, at a lecture to the Victoria Men's club at Richmond.

He belonged to two clubs, he said, and they were diametrically opposite in character. One was a very famous club with great traditions; but it was a terribly dull place. There was none of that, "How are you, old fellow? What'll you have?" Many of the members never removed their hats even, and when they were in the rooms scowled at any later arrival as much as to say, "How did you get in? It must have been by some awful fluke."

One member had wittily said of it: "It is not a club at all. It is like the country house of a duke with the duke lying dead upstairs." That was the club to which he went when he felt particularly sulky or disagreeable.

When he felt lively and was enjoying life he went to the other club, where they all sat down to dinner at the same table and afterward adjourned to the billiard room and smoked. Every one talked to his neighbor and almost invariably found he had something interesting to say.—London Chronicle.

Mr. C. F. Oliver, of THE AMERICAN force, was called to Fincastle, Va., last Saturday by the sickness of his sister, Miss Minnie. On Monday she was brought to Roanoke, Va., for treatment in the Lewis-Gale Hospital. Mr. Oliver got back to Marion on Monday night.

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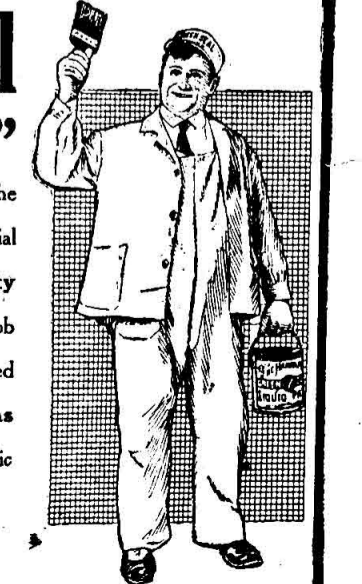
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Preaching every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.
T. C. SCHULER, D. D., Pastor.
Sunday School every Sunday at 9:30 a. m.
H. B. STALEY, Supt.
Junior League every Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.
MRS. MAUD THOMAS, Supt.
Senior League every Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.
MRS. ERNEST STEINER, Pres.
The public is cordially invited to all these services.

Lutheran Church.
Preaching every first and third Sunday in the morning at 11 o'clock, and every second, fourth and fifth Sunday in the evening at 7:30 o'clock.
Sunday School every Sunday morning at 9:30 a. m.
PROF. B. E. COPENHAVER, Supt.
Services every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock.
The Boys' Junior Missionary Society meets every first Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.
The Girls' Missionary Society meets every second Sunday immediately after the Sunday School service.
You are cordially invited to attend all the services.
RUFUS E. KERN, Pastor.

Baptist Church.
Preaching every Sunday morning and night, except first Sunday.
Bible School every Sunday at 9:30 a. m.
L. P. COLLINS, Supt.
Prayer Meeting every Wednesday night at 7:30 o'clock.
The B. Y. P. U. meets every Sunday afternoon at 7:00 o'clock.
REV. E. M. HARRIS, Pastor.

Presbyterian Church.
Services first, second and fourth Sundays in each month—by supply.
Sunday School each Sunday morning at 9:30.
JAS. WHITE SHEFFEY, Supt.
Prayer meeting every Wednesday night at 7:30.

SECRET ORDERS

Lyns Commandery, No. 9, Knights Templar
Meets second Friday night in each month.
R. K. SANDERS, E. C.
JNO. A. GROSCLOSE, Recorder.

Marion Royal Arch Chapter, No. 54
Meets first Monday in each month.
H. A. MILLER, H. P.
L. P. COLLINS, Secretary.

Masonic Lodge, No. 31, A. F. & A. M.
Meets third Monday in each month.
S. J. CARSON, W. M.
J. SHEFFEY FENDELTON, Secretary.

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S. W. Kent, Clerk.
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SOUNDS THAT ARE NOT HEARD

In Many, the Limit is Either Too High or Too Low for the Human Ear to Catch.

In the sense of hearing numerous problems have interested the experimental psychologist. Among these may be mentioned the range of sounds that can be heard by an individual, that is, the limit both above and below which no sound can be heard.

The solution of these two problems, the determination of the upper and lower limit of sound, has occasioned a great deal of careful work and the construction of many forms of apparatus. For determining the upper limit of sound for any individual, and individuals differ considerably, the Galton whistle is generally used.

It consists of a tiny pipe, which is lengthened or shortened by a piston adjusted by a micrometer screw. This little instrument can be regulated to make a tone which is too high for any human ear to hear, and which will finally produce only a painful sensation.

The Galton whistle was devised by Francis Galton for his study of individual differences. He had one of the whistles built into the end of his cane, says the Strand Magazine, and as he walked through the Zoological Gardens he would blow it near the ears of the various animals. He adjusted the whistle too high for his own ear to hear, and if the various animals responded to the sound he knew that their upper limit was greater than that of the human ear.

The ordinary human ear can detect a tone whose vibration rate is at least 25,000 vibrations a second, while the whistle will produce 50,000 a second. This upper limit varies with the age of the individual to such an extent that, if the upper limit at 16 years of age were 50,000 vibrations, at 60 years of age it would be about 25,000 a second.

Live Stock Important.
Buy some live stock. It will be growing while you sleep. It will also be increasing in value and increasing your crops in value at the same time. Oats and wheat on the hoof are worth considerably more than oats in the sheaf or in the bag.

Salt for Cows.
It has been found that a cow giving milk requires one ounce of salt daily in addition to the salt requirements of her body. Bear this in mind, and also remember that a little salt given daily is far better than overfeeding with salt once each week.

PURCHASING A PIANO

By JENNIE CONNERY.

"My wife and I have been buying a piano," said the man in the smoking car. "If you never went shopping for a piano you'd better get me to tell you how it is done. Anyway, you can't keep me from telling you."

"First, you decide that you might just as well quit hoping ever to have enough money to buy a piano, and then you take the bull by the horns and say: 'Oh, well, we'll go in debt for it. That's the only way some folks will ever have anything, and we happen to be that kind of folks. So here goes. We're sure always to be in debt anyway, and one might as well be hanged for a sheep as a lamb.'"

"Then you ask a number of musicians what kind of a piano is best. If you asked only one that would be all right. But you ask several of them, and that way lies madness. Each tells you of one piano that is right. No other one is. Especially the one recommended by the musician you asked yesterday—that one is the last word in superlative worthlessness."

"So after you have asked all the musicians you know you are where you began, plus a slight buzzing beneath the hatband."

"Then you decide that you'd better pick out a dealer, so you start on the rounds."

"You are received with open arms at each place and each dealer shows you what is without doubt the best piano made. You believe it yourself, when he says it that way. Besides, he shows you an inferior piano that is just as good as the better one. Get that, carefully! The inferior one is just as good as the other, every bit—made by the same people."

"But you'd be foolish to buy one of the cheaper ones. It is decidedly inferior, though it has the same workmanship and material and guaranty as the other. Don't waste your time trying to understand how this can be, but it must be. They all tell you that. No piano shop is complete without some good pianos and some other poorer ones that are equal to the best, only they are not."

"You tell one dealer that you want a player piano. He gets out a selection of 'The Gander's Retreat From the Barnyard,' or 'Moonlight on the Pump' or a descriptive piece called 'Cats on the Back Fence.' Just some little thing like that. It is in a box, and when it is unrolled you see something that looks like a piece of wrapping paper that had been shot at with a muzzle-loading army musket used for busk shot. Yes, and every shot had struck."

"The salesman places this embroidery pattern in the jigger in front, where the cuckoo doors open, and proceeds to wiggle his feet while he mysteriously manipulates some perfectly simple levers under his hand. Then, with writhings of agony, as if his whole soul were going into his job, he works the thing through. You are thrilled and you firmly believe that is the best piano made."

"The next day, or the same day if you stand the strain, you go to another dealer and he does the same thing. They all tell you the price is nine hundred and fifty dollars. But you are fortified with stories of how Smith got two hundred dollars off from the list price on his piano and Jones had one practically given to him to keep the other dealers from selling him one. In fact, if one believed all that one's friends have said one would be led to think that a piano costs so little to make that it is cheaper to hire some one to haul them away and burn them than to pay taxes on them in the store room."

"One thing you will learn in each place is that the best musician in the city—always a different person, by the way—has just bought a piano of that particular make and recommends it highly to everybody."

"I must not neglect to tell you that the salesman finds, just as you are starting to leave, a piano he had forgotten. Just before he rings the bell to send for the elevator that they use to haul passengers on he thinks—with a clap of his hand to his forehead—a piano that has just come in. It has been used for about fifteen minutes somewhere, and for that reason he will knock seven hundred dollars off the price. Don't ever start a music store without a piano of that sort in stock. It would be a poor store."

"These are some of the things you find out when you go shopping for a piano. I do not go into the buying part, for that part is never quite clear to the purchaser. He remembers many things up almost to the moment of purchase, and then he goes into a trance and lets the man sell him almost anything to get the job off his hands."

Their Parting.

All too short had been their association. All too soon had come a parting of the ways. This being the case, Mary Jane and her mistress considered it an apt moment for the throwing off of a few remarks.

"I hope you will leave in a respectable manner," said the mistress tartly. "You came with your box in a low-down, plebeian wheelbarrow."

"And I'm going away in a motor car," snapped the domestic. "My new missus is sending one."

"Then," cavilled the mistress of the past, "why doesn't it drive up in a respectable manner to the front gate?"

"Well," replied Mary Jane, "perhaps they don't want people to think they're on visiting terms here."

Soil for Peas.

Give peas rich ground and a new location each season. Work the ground thoroughly. Plowing the ground in the fall is an advantage.

High Egg Fertility.

In order to secure a high per cent. of fertility in the eggs that are to be hatched, it is necessary that the stock be properly bred, reared, housed, fed and mated.

WHAT DAWSON MISSED

PAWNBROKER ALSO OVERLOOKED A "GOOD THING."

As It Turned Out, Suit Was Really Worth More Than the \$5 Which "Uncle" Grudgingly Gave Up for Collateral.

At 7 o'clock Dawson yawned, turned over, then yawned again. Stimulated mentally by physical exertion, he began to think. Apparently his mind did not dwell on pleasant themes, for he groaned dismally.

"Broke," he said; "dead broke, and nobody to borrow from. What beats me is how I blew in all that money I started out with last night. I could swear I put some of it away for safekeeping, only it ain't here. I recollect that I turned my pockets inside out the last thing before I went to bed and it wasn't there."

For proof that Dawson's recollection in regard to his pockets was correct he had only to look at his clothes, which were scattered about the floor. The pockets were still turned inside out. They hung limp and empty. Clearly "it" was not there.

"There's only one way out," Dawson decided. "I've got to pawn something. Dawson opened his closet door. On the nearest hook hung a new suit that had been brought home from the tailor's two days before."

"That's the thing," he said. Dawson folded his suit neatly into a paper box, dressed as hurriedly as his shabby condition would allow, and headed guiltily for a loan office.

"Will you let me have \$10 on these things?" he asked.

The broker shook out the suit with an air of aggravating disrespect.

"Ten dollars?" he said. "Why, there ain't \$10 worth of goods in 'em. I'll let you have \$5. That the best I can do."

Dawson looked with diminished admiration on the suit of clothes which, incasing his own trim figure, he had surveyed with such satisfaction in the tailor's window three days before.

"Well," he said, "make it five. I suppose that will do."

Dawson was wretched all morning. He continued to grow in wretchedness each succeeding day. Many things contributed to his misery, chief of which was his unusual popularity. Everybody who had ever invited him to anything before, and some who hadn't, seemed suddenly possessed with a mad yearning for his society and urged him to go somewhere. All this hospitality Dawson was obliged to decline because he looked too shabby.

On Saturday evening Dawson was again in possession of his own clothes. Just for exercise he ran his fingers through his pockets. Presently they struck something that crinkled crisply under his touch. He withdrew his hand, looked dizzily at what it held and keeled across the bed.

"Of all the infernal fools," he said, "I wasn't mistaken, after all. I did put some of it away. I don't believe any other idiot on earth ever pawned for \$5 a suit of clothes that had \$10 tucked away in the pocket!"

Growth of a Legend.

The militant suffrage muddle in England has reached a point which should inspire writers of fiction like the inventors of Sherlock Holmes and Arsene Lupin. The development of this grotesque comedy seems to reveal an organization of forces opposed to society such as the criminal classes are shown to possess in fiction. We have been inclined to believe that the hysterical women were not guilty of all the crimes charged to them. In the matter of the attempted destruction of a suburban house rented by the chancellor of the exchequer, for instance, and the burning of certain buildings the evidence is not clear. But the London police yesterday reported the discovery of a veritable suffragettes' den in a decent Kensington neighborhood, resembling the thieves' dens which we encounter so frequently in fiction. Ostensibly an artists' studio, this place is said to contain an assortment of implements for cutting telegraph wires, bottles full of corrosive fluid, false identification plates for automobiles, suggesting projected crimes that might, indeed, "stagger humanity," and tools for breaking windows. Windows are easily broken without special tools, and the other articles might appertain to a popular illustrator's "props." We feel no surer of the suffragettes' den than we do of the charges of arson.

Something New Under the Sun.

Just as we make up our minds that the blacksmith and horseshoer have become things of the past one of the members of the last-named craft bobs up with an idea that makes it seem like the latest thing. The latest idea is a traveling horseshoer's shop which takes the form of a low-slung wagon with a canvas hood, in the body of which is a complete horseshoeing equipment, forge, bellows, anvil and even the strong odors of coke and burnt leather. The wagon travels around the streets of the upper West side and wears a mighty prosperous air as it stands backed up to the curb while the smith inside the wagon pounds out shining sparks from the shoens he shapes on his anvil.—New York Press.

The First Gun.

There is no sample of the earliest "hand gun," first made, it is said, at Leizpic (1375), which was merely a miniature cannon, fastened to a kind of club and discharged like a cannon by means of a slow match. By lengthening the barrel affixing it to a clumsy stock, boring the vent at the side of the barrel, adopting a kind of lock which held the match and brought it directly and promptly into the priming powder and adding a pan cover which protected the priming from damp and shielded the eye of the soldier from its flash at the discharge, the match lock became sufficiently serviceable to become the favorite weapon of the soldier for nearly three centuries and, it may be added, is in use in Tibet at the present day.—National Magazine.

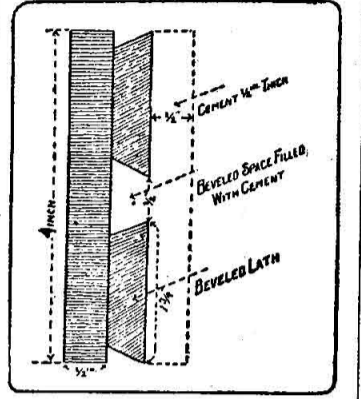
HOW TO BUILD A SILO

Should Be Lined With Cement Mortar When of Lumber.

Concrete Foundation Extending Six Feet Into Ground May Be Made With 2x4's Placed on Top—Outside Left Exposed.

In reply to a farmer asking for plans for a silo and who has on hand pine, white oak and chestnut lumber for its construction, Hoard's Dairyman makes the following reply:

It is our opinion that if it is most desirable to build a silo of the lumber on hand it would be well to plan on lining it with cement mortar. A concrete foundation extending six feet into the ground and two feet above



End View.—This illustration shows the half-inch board which is nailed to the 2x4's, and they may be any width; the beveled laths and how the cement is put over them.

may be made. Then place on the top of this foundation 2x4's fifteen inches apart from center to center. On the inside of the 2x4's nail half-inch lumber horizontally to them. Over this sheeting nail beveled laths, which may be made from half-inch lumber obtained at a saw mill.

The accompanying illustration shows the relation of the sheeting, laths and cement mortar. The dovetailed opening formed by the laths as shown holds the cement lining very solidly.

The cement mortar should be mixed one part cement to three parts of sharp sand; it will be necessary to put on two coats. The second coat is put on before the first is thoroughly dry. After the second coat is dry, or nearly so, a wash consisting of pure cement and water made to the thickness of cream, should be applied with a brush to the silo. This wash will close up the pores of the plaster and prevent it from taking up any moisture from the silage, also prevent air from entering the silo.

The outside of the silo, or the 2x4's, may be left exposed, or they may be covered with siding, or sheeting, as the fancy of the builder decides. It would be possible to use paper and several thicknesses of lumber, and make a very good silo, setting up the 2x4's, as described, but we believe it is better and fully as cheap to line the silo with cement plaster.

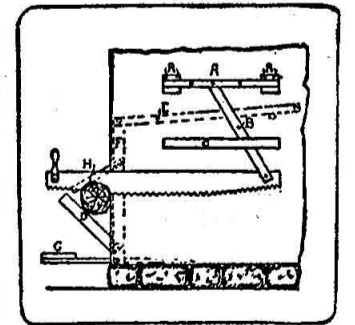
HANDY CROSS CUT SAW

Arrangement Shown Whereby One Man Can Do Good Work.

Will Not Be Found Too Heavy for Long, Continued Work, and Should Be Seen by Every One Who Has Much Sawing to Do.

An arrangement for a cross cut saw by means of which one man can do good work with the saw and not find it too heavy for continued sawing is described in Practical Buildings, and should be seen by every one who has much sawing to do, and who cannot secure a power saw.

It is claimed that, with this device, one can saw as much wood as two without it. It is rigged up at the side of the woodshed, with the saw outside, as shown in the drawing. The spring with the projection which holds the log is inside, but the log support is outside. A is a cross-piece, supported by blocks AA, nailed



Rigging a One-Man Saw.

to the side of the building about eight feet high. Three holes are bored in the cross-piece so that the hanger arm may be adjusted to the length of the saw. B is an inch in thickness, four inches wide and five feet long. This hanger arm is split with a rip saw at the bottom end to receive the out end of the saw blade. C is a double slide to keep B from any side swing or wabbling motion. D is the support to hold the log up to the proper height. E is a spring pole, made from a green sapling about three inches through at the butt. F is a piece of two by four with holes bored at intervals for the bolt. H, which is an iron pin an inch in diameter and twelve inches long. G is a plank to stand on, one end of which rests on the ground and the other end on the lever that works the upright bar F.

Teach Calf to Eat.

Put a small handful of meal in the pail of milk. The calf in licking the pail will get the meal, and after it learns to eat this way a small feeding box can be used to better advantage.

TREATING SHEEP SCAB

Dip Made of Tobacco or Coal Tar Is Preferred.

Warm Water Is Better Than Cold, as Former Cuts Grease and Allows Solution to Get to All Parts of Animal's Skin.

Dipping in a reliable dip is the proper treatment for sheep afflicted with sheep scab.

Use a dip made of lime and sulphur, tobacco and sulphur, or one of the coal tar dips.

Remove all sediment from the lime and sulphur dip, as it injured the wool.

Tobacco dips should never be boiled.

For a general dip a tobacco or coal tar preparation is to be preferred to lime and sulphur, as a lime and sulphur dip has little effect in destroying the sheep tick or louse.

A fresh solution should be used for the second dipping. This is absolutely essential if the lime and sulphur or the tobacco and sulphur are to be used.

Mix the dip well in the vat. It is better to use warm water than cold water in dipping sheep, as warm water cuts the grease and allows the dip to get to all parts of the skin of the animal.

The correct temperature for a dip is from 100 to 105 degrees Fahrenheit.

Sheep can be dipped in the winter if warm days are selected for that purpose.

If the sheep are badly afflicted with scab, the thick scabs should be softened previous to the dipping of the sheep by pouring some of the dip on these places and rubbing them with some smooth instrument, or the scabs



Badly Affected With Scabies.

can be softened while the sheep are being dipped, by rubbing the thick scabs with a brush. Care should be taken, however, not to draw blood, as on coagulation it will protect the mite from the dip.

Lambs do not need to be dipped for so long a time as older sheep, as their wool is short. They are also more delicate in constitution, hence cannot stand the dipping as well as older sheep.

Always water sheep before dipping, otherwise they may drink the dip which is sometimes found in little puddles in the dripping pens.

Each sheep should be held in the dip from two to three minutes, and the head quickly immersed once or twice just before the sheep leaves the vat.

A sheep in moderate length of wool and allowed to drip thoroughly after being dipped will carry away from two to three quarts of the dip. A sheep after being shorn will carry away about a quart of the dip.

The question should not be, how many sheep can be dipped in a day, but how well can they be dipped.

If scabby sheep are taken direct from a pasture and dipped, they should not be returned to that place for a period of 30 days. Heavy rains are said, however, to disinfect open fields. If the sheep have been housed in buildings prior to the dipping, these buildings should be disinfected before the sheep are returned to them.

Purchase no proprietary dips except those having the approval of your state agricultural department. Use all proprietary dips exactly according to directions.

PRUNE BITTER ROT CANKERS

Disease Is Constant Menace to the Apple Growers and Varies Greatly in Its Virulence.

In sections where bitter rot is known to occur, the disease is a constant menace to the apple grower. It varies greatly in virulence in different years, sometimes being so destructive as to destroy the crop over large areas. It seldom bothers the fruit of early apples, as it does not appear on the fruit until midsummer.

It attacks the limbs, however, and forms cankers from which the spores are given off early in the season. The cankers are sunken areas of the bark, which are dark in color, adhere closely to the underlying wood and are more or less cracked. These

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areas produce the spores from which the disease is spread. Remove cankered limbs in pruning. Where the canker is small and on a large, vigorous limb, pare off the dead bark with the pruning knife and paint the wound. Spray the trees at least four times the next season with Bordeaux mixture.

RAISING THE EARLY CABBAGE

High Fertility Is Important for Hastening Maturity and Increasing Yield of Crop.

Early cabbage requires high fertility. This is important for two reasons, namely, it hastens maturity and increases the yield. Both of these factors are essential to realize the largest profits. Stable manures should be used liberally and should be supplemented by a dressing of about a ton of a high-grade fertilizer. The most successful cabbage growers use a fertilizer containing four to six per cent. of nitrogen and from eight to ten per cent. of each of the mineral elements.

If the soil is drought resultant, the plants may be set closer together. Intensive growers having very rich, moist soils often plant 14 to 26 inches apart. The better plan, however, is to allow more space between rows, say 28 or 30 inches or even 32 in some instances, thus making it possible to cultivate later in the season. Moisture conservation should be given the closest attention for the cabbage requires an immense quantity of water to produce large heads.

Dairy Ration.

The farm dairy ration without clover is short of protein, and without roots or ensilage it lacks succulence. Oil meal furnishes both in the cheapest form, as grain. In other words, protein in oil meal is cheaper at \$30 a ton for the oil meal than in corn at 50 cents a bushel.

Fertilize Properly.

Farmers are paying out millions of dollars each year for fertilizers. Probably the greater part of this money is well spent, but it is possible that it might be better spent, by a more careful selection of the goods used, by adapting the fertilizer to the crops and soil and by buying on the basis of the plant food they contain rather than by seeking goods that sell at a low price.

Mr. Joseph Peery, of Washington county, was at Marion yesterday visiting his nephews, Messrs. Brittain and Arthur Peery, of the Peery Grocery Co.

FOR SALE

A nice ten-room House with bath, electric lights and all modern improvements. Good outbuildings with good garden.

Price and terms reasonable.

"H", Box 107
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Phone 246

A Checking Account

with this bank will focus on your business the helpful interest of a strong financial institution; paying your bills with

The Marion National Bank

checks will impart some of the prestige of this large bank to your affairs. Your income may be administered with safety, convenience and conservatism through the helpful medium of a checking account with this bank.

THE MARION NATIONAL BANK

MARION, VA.
Capital \$40,000.00 Surplus \$25,000.00
W. L. Lincoln, Pres.
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T. E. King, Cashier.
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Brighten Up



NOW is the time for repainting your house, both for protection against the weather and for the sake of its appearance. Then there is nothing that will show better returns for the time and money spent at house-cleaning time than paint and varnish used inside the house. Tell us what you wish to paint or varnish and we will show you a Brighten Up Finish that will do it—and do it right.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS Brighten Up Finishes

are a line of Paints and Varnishes which do exactly what they are intended to do—give a right treatment to each surface. It is impossible to obtain one paint or varnish that is suitable for a wide variety of uses, so it is very important to obtain a product that is exactly suitable for the purpose you have in mind. Come in and talk it over. We may be able to help you with suggestions.

STALEY-GREEVER HARDWARE CO.

Marion, Virginia

The Place to Buy Groceries

We have opened next door to Marion National Bank an attractive and entirely fresh stock of

Staple and Fancy Groceries, Fruits and Confections

We also keep on hand the choicest line of country produce that can be secured for our trade. The goods are all new and of the best quality. We are well known to the trade here, and invite your patronage. Come to buy from us and we will satisfy you.

C. A. PICKLE & CO.

MARION, VIRGINIA

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS

B. B. Thornton was up from Roanoke last Sunday on a visit to homefolks.

On Sunday morning a daughter was born unto Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Fisher.

A daughter was born unto Mr. and Mrs. John Preston Buchanan on Tuesday night.

Mrs. L. C. Wright, who had been visiting at Lynchburg, Va., got back home last Saturday.

Mrs. Walter Gillespie of Roanoke, Va. is in Marion, visiting her sister-in-law, Mrs. J. K. Fisher.

We keep in stock Screen Doors and Window Screens, and put them in on short notice. **SEAVER & MORRIS.**

There is a heavy locust bloom this year. In the old times a heavy locust bloom gave promise of a fine honey season and an abundant corn crop.

The family of the editor of THE AMERICAN did not arrive at Marion until Monday night. They are now getting in shape at their present home.

Mrs. David J. Alexander died on Saturday at her home near the band mill. Her death was caused by ptomaine poison. The remains were taken to Abingdon Sunday morning for burial.

Mr. Jno. S. Copenhaver will go with the veterans on Saturday to Chattanooga. He will probably go from there to Mandeville, Arkansas, to visit his son, John S. Jr., who lives at that place.

Bring your wool to The D. H. Mitchell Co. They will pay the highest market price on day of delivery.

Rev. J. P. Miller, president of Marion Female College, who went to Charlotte, N. C., last week to deliver the address to the Y. W. C. A. at the finals of Elizabeth College, has returned to Marion.

Mr. Claude [Rosenbaum, Rural carrier on Route No. 2, and his sister, Mrs. B. F. Repass, left for Burkes Garden as soon as they heard of the death of their cousin, William T. Rosenbaum. They were present at his burial on Tuesday.

The Dominion Poultry Powder, which is being manufactured at this place by The Dominion Poultry Powder Company is showing great results as an egg producer and efficient remedy for diseases that are so destructive to all kinds of poultry.

Our friend R. N. Ward, of Sugar Grove, was in town Monday and paid our office a pleasant call. He greatly pleased us by telling that THE AMERICAN is very much admired in his community and will get a large subscription there.

Monroe Robinson, son of Douglas Robinson and nephew of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, spent Sunday at Marion as the guest of W. W. Hurt. On Monday Messrs. Robinson and Hurt went on horseback to Whitetop, where the former's father and family are spending a few months.

Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Hunt, of Pony, Montana, are visiting at Marion and in the county. They came here Saturday from Max Meadows, Va., to attend the funeral of Mr. Wm. C. Sexton. Mrs. Hunt is a daughter of the late Samuel A. Cox, a niece of Mr. Sexton and the sister of Mrs. W. G. Lewis of our town.

Rev. W. A. Hash, who lives at Mouth of Wilson, Grayson county, Va., passed through Marion yesterday on his way to Roanoke, Va. He was to enter the Jefferson Hospital in that city to be operated on for appendicitis and gallstones. Mr. Hash is a brother-in-law of County Treasurer J. L. C. Anderson of Smyth county.

There is a report that the town authorities are talking about cutting out a number of trees in Roundhill Cemetery. The motive is to secure some desirable sections that are now used for trees and ornamental purposes to be used for burial sections. It looks like there will be some earnest protests from citizens of the town against such action.

Dr. E. A. Holmes, of Broad Ford, Va., one of Smyth county's leading physicians, came to Marion and purchased from the Ford Sales Company a new handsome Ford automobile, which was purchased by the company for Mr. J. Ellis Dickenson. We understand Mr. Dickenson has given the company an order for another car just like it. The company, composed of Messrs. T. E. King and J. Ellis Dickenson, received a car load of these Ford cars last week and sold all but one.

The grading having been completed leading up the hill at the east end of Main street, work has now been started for making a concrete pavement on the south side of the street. The walk will be extended from the C. M. Wolfe property, recently purchased by Dr. McGinnis, to the corner at Wilson Scott's residence at the top of the hill. The work will proceed slowly as concrete retaining walls will have to be built in front of the different properties fronting on the pavement.

Mrs. John Carter, aged sixty-three years, died at her home at Atkins, Va., on last Monday morning, after an illness of one week from pneumonia. Funeral services were held in the Methodist church at Atkins on Tuesday afternoon, conducted by Rev. E. M. Harris, of Marion Baptist church. She was an excellent Christian woman, and is survived by her husband and five children. The family moved from Tennessee to this county about fifteen years ago.

Reclaiming Old Orchard.
Cutting out the dead wood and superfluous branches, cultivating and earthing the ground, spraying the trees at the proper season are the principal methods of rejuvenating an old orchard.

HARD TO FIND MORAL HERE

Woman's Deliberate Lie at Tomb of Saint Resulted in After Years of Peace and Plenty.

In Timbuctoo there is a venerated tomb. It is the tomb of Sidi Iala. The marabout who there reposed was during life the most truthful of men, says an exchange. It is for this reason that his name is the supreme attestation of all oaths. The people visit his sepulcher to swear upon it as they swore in the middle ages on the relics of saints. The one making oath kneels before the mausoleum, and introducing his head into a window speaks to the dead:

"Sidi Iala, if what I say is false cut off my head!"

It is averred throughout the country that no liar can ever withdraw his head from the hole. Sidi Iala seizes him by the ears and tears his head from his shoulders. For this reason none except those with clear consciences dare expose themselves to this ordeal.

A negress accused by her spouse of misconduct was brought by her husband to the famous tomb. With fearful soul she scarcely passed the top of her head within the bulwark. "Farther, farther!" cried the husband. She obeyed. "Now swear!" With a faint voice she swore.

Sidi Iala did not budge, and the wife rose in triumph. "Do you doubt me now?" she asked. Then intoxicated with joy she began to dance. Scarcely had she begun to do so when she sprained her foot and cried out, "Pardon, Sidi Iala, pardon, for having lied to thee. I have deceived my husband."

"Miserable woman!" yelled the husband, who began to shower blows on her bare, brown shoulders. But the people interfered. "Sidi has just punished her," they said, "and you have no right to do so."

From that day the woman was sanctified by the chastisement she had received. She is now the guardian of the tomb of Sidi Iala and shares with the saint the emoluments given for authenticating the oaths in her presence.

IRVING WAS NOT ALL MIND

English Actor One of the Most Lovable of Men, According to Life-long Associate.

It has been said of Irving that he lacked feeling, that he was all mind and no heart. Speaking to me, Miss Ellen Terry said: "He is gentle, not tender." The late Henry Labouchere wrote of him that "he was always acting." Greater errors could not have been made. Irving knew enough of human nature to know that it is frequently selfish and in many ways infirm, and he realized that "there is no art to find the mind's construction in the face," but, essentially, he was one of the most loving and lovable of men—when and where he fully trusted.

He was singularly sensitive to kindness, and any little token of remembrance that reached him from a friendly hand, if it were only a trifle—as inconsiderable as a cravat or a cigar case—was treasured by him with a gratitude almost pathetic. But he did not "wear his heart upon his sleeve," and he did not trust many persons. He had suffered much, and he was lonely to the last. He was one of the most intellectual persons that ever trod the stage, but those who knew him best could testify that his sympathy was as wide as the widest experience of mankind and as deep as the deepest feelings of compassion and tenderness that ever possessed the human heart.—William Winter, in Collier's Weekly.

COULDN'T ENTHUSE OVER IT

Colored Man Had Distinct Idea About What Happened to Person in the Electric Chair.

Two negroes who were arrested when caught in the act of murdering another, were lodged in the same cell in jail. They had discussed the possibilities of their case when they would be brought to trial on the murder charge, and each was convinced that nothing but a verdict of guilty could be returned, as they had been caught "with the goods on them."

They discussed also the possible penalties they would be called on by the state to pay for their crime.

Prison terms from one year to life sentences were thought of, when one of the two happened to think that both might be condemned to die.

"Gee, Sam, we're liable to be executed 'fo' dis job," he exclaimed.

"Dat's so," said the other.

"Sam, if we is gotta die, how does you want to kick off?" continued the first.

"Ah dunno," said Sam. "Ah certainly can't see much in dat hang 'em 'nuff. Ah sure doan want 'em to stretch mail neck, do you?"

"No, sir," replied the other. "Ah b'lieve Ah'd rather take a chance on dat 'lectric chair. Dey doan do much to yo' dere; jes' put straps round yo' feet and laigs and haid and a sponge on top yo' head and den turn on de current."

"No," said Sam, "dey doan do much to you; jes' ruin you, dat's all."—St. Louis Republic.

Lawrence Portrait Saved.

After lying for nearly 40 years stored away in the collars of the National gallery, a portrait by Sir Thomas Lawrence, which was black with dirt, has now been completely restored and has been hung in the vestibule. It is a life size portrait of Mrs. Francis Robertson, the mother of the historian, and was presented to the gallery in 1837.

Some six months ago Sir Charles Holroyd, during a visit to the cellars, came across the picture, begrimed with dirt and so cracked that it looked like a crocodile skin. He called in Mr. Buttery, the famous expert and restorer to the National gallery.

Mr. Buttery thought that something might be done, and the picture was sent to his studio. It has now emerged, as Sir Charles declared yesterday, as fresh as the day it left the painter's hands.—London Graphic.

DISPROVING AN OLD BELIEF

Silly Idea About Career of "Ministers' Sons" Is Given a Setback by Publication of a Few Facts.

Did anybody say anything about "ministers' sons"? No? Well, anyway, they are coming to their own in spite of the old saw. Three of the last seven presidents of the United States were sons of ministers—Arthur, Cleveland and Wilson.

Two denominations have been represented thus by ancestry in the White House. Mr. Arthur was the son—of nine children—of the Rev. William Arthur, a Baptist. Mr. Cleveland's father was the Rev. Richard F. Cleveland, Presbyterian, while President Wilson's father, the Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, was not only a Presbyterian clergyman, but also a professor in a theological seminary. It is estimated that there is one clergyman in the United States to 220 adult men. So the ministers, through their sons, are getting much more than their share of representation in the executive chair.

They are doing even better through their daughters. Mrs. Wilson is the daughter and the granddaughter of Presbyterian ministers. She will be the seventh mistress of the White House of clerical descent. Abigail Adams was the daughter of a Congregational minister. Mrs. Fillmore's father was a Baptist clergyman. Mrs. Pierce came from the family of a college president, the Rev. Jesse Appleton, head of Bowdoin. While Mr. Arthur was president his sister, Mrs. McElroy, presided at the White House, as did President Cleveland's sister, Miss Rose Cleveland, in the first part of his first administration. Mrs. Harrison was the daughter of the Rev. J. W. Scott, president of Oxford seminary.

Altogether, then, three sons of ministers and seven daughters will have lived in the White House, which is doing pretty well.—Kansas City Times.

ENORMOUS DEMAND FOR GAS

Annual Increase in Consumption, Due to Advancing Needs of Modern Civilization.

To light and heat the surface of the civilized globe 620,000,000 cubic feet of gas was made last year. In the manufacture of this huge output some 60,000,000 tons of coal was used, which produced, besides the gas, 30,000,000 tons of tar and the equivalent of 550,000 tons of sulphide of ammonia.

London, city of fogs and darkness, leads the world in the amount of gas consumed per head of population. In 1912 every man, woman and child in the world's metropolises used on an average about 8,000 cubic feet. New York comes second with 6,000 cubic feet for every Gothamite's annual supply, followed closely by Paris, Amsterdam and Berlin. This is a substantial increase over a decade ago, due to the greater use of illuminating gas for heating and for manufacturing purposes. Experts figure that by 1920 all the great cities of the world will be using 10,000 cubic feet annually per head of population.

All illuminating gas is not of the same quality. As laid down by Prof. W. J. A. Butterfield, one of London's foremost gas experts, the requirements for good gas include the greatest number of heat units at the lowest cost, an odor not too strong, a flame of some natural luminosity, and no yield on combustion of products harmful to life or destructive to property.

Canvassing and Suffrage.

If you should happen to meet a handsomely gowned woman carrying what looks like a mop handle in one hand and a lot of tinware in the other do not imagine she is moving. She is merely working for the cause, according to the New York Times.

One of these workers who was encountered by an acquaintance explained the system. In order to get inside he homes she was selling a vacuum washer and while she explained its saving qualities she put in a word for woman suffrage. In the Fifth avenue and West Side homes she talked to laundresses, but on the East Side she saw the women of the house. All of the profits made on the washer are turned over to the organization.

This particular worker, who lives in the fashionable part of the city, said she had five lieutenants out working other districts.

PRODUCTS OF MANY NATIONS

Vegetables in Common Use Today Have Had Their Origin in Widely Separated Places.

Few persons know where their favorite vegetables came from or for what purpose they were originally considered.

Spinach was originally a Persian plant and was used to decorate the temples by the priests; horseradish was originally a native of England; melons were found first in Asia; filberts originally came from Greece, while Cornish sent us the first quinces. Turnips were a favorite dish with the ancient Roman and peaches were the popular dessert in the south of Europe. Sage came from Persia. Coriander seed was brought into Europe from the Orient, as were cucumbers. Cloves come from the Malacca islands, and garlic, still a favorite in the region, originated in Sicily. Tomatoes were brought from South America and were called "love apples," while apples were introduced into England by the Romans.

Sweet marjoram was originally a native of Portugal and the pear is generally said to come from Egypt. Damsons were first eaten in Damascus. Nasturtiums came from Peru, ginger from the Indies, peas from southern Europe, walnuts from China, parsley was a favorite dish in Egypt, while gooseberries belonged originally to Great Britain.

The onion was an object of worship in Egypt two thousand years before the Christian era and lemons were used by the Romans to keep moths out of their clothing and were considered an ideal poison in the time of Pliny.

COLLIE ON THE FARM

Good Dog Is as Essential as Other Live Stock.

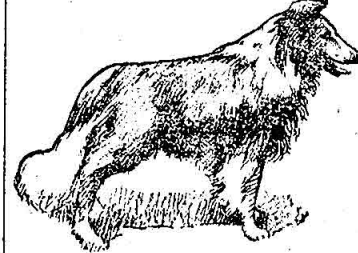
Rough-Coated Scotch Variety Is Not Only Useful Around Sheep, but Can Be Taught to Drive Cattle and Keep Watch.

There is nothing more companionable when rambling through the woods or walking in the country than a fine dog. On the farm a dog—a good one—is as essential as other live stock.

There is no animal more intelligent or sagacious than a collie, and no dog is more suitable for the farmer. Collies are very beautiful, graceful in every movement and are active all the time. Their heavy coat adds to their beauty, and enables them to withstand all kinds of exposure. A collie is easily taught, and soon learns to do useful duties about the place without bidding. They think and act for themselves in an emergency, making most excellent watchdogs, and always show loyalty and love for their master.

If you have never taken a fancy to a dog just get a good intelligent collie and you will in a short time think nearly as much of him as any member of the family. They make fine companions for women and children. They are very affectionate and their affections are strong and lasting.

The rough-coated Scotch collie is one of the oldest breeds of dogs. Its history extends way back into ancient times when dogs of this breed were used by the shepherds to care for their flocks. It is today used for this same purpose not only in the west among the mountains and the plains, but in England and Scotland, as well



Rough-Coated Scotch Collie.

as in every other country under the sun, where they have made themselves indispensable. They are not only very useful around sheep, but can easily be taught to drive cattle and to keep a general watch over them, as well as of hogs and of the poultry. Many a collie has learned to keep fowls out of the garden and away from the front of the house without ever doing any damage to them.

The price of collies, as with fowls, depends greatly upon the quality and what they are wanted for. Some of our highest show types of collies are the most intelligent and useful around the farm. Good puppies sell to the farmers at from \$8.00 to \$10.00 each. The fancier who desires to raise collie puppies pays from \$10 to \$150 for puppies not over two to four weeks old.

One collie was brought to this country from England several years ago for \$5,000, and one came last year at the reported price of \$6,500. Every year several change hands at \$1,000 each, and many at \$100 up.

Collies can be trained easily and quickly, to do many useful things, but there is one thing that should be borne in mind, and that is, the training should be done by only one person. Do not let every member of the family take a hand in the training or the result will be a spoiled dog. When well trained, no farmer will ever regret having spent a little time and money on a collie.

PROPER TRAINING OF COLTS

Two-Thirds of Horses Called Vicious Can Be Managed by Judicious Treatment—Many Spoiled.

Many valuable horses are spoiled by improper or harsh treatment in training. A man who is incapable of understanding the disposition of horses is certainly incapable of training them. Two-thirds of the horses that have been called vicious can be managed by proper treatment, says the Farm and Home.

It is bad policy to train a colt unless he is in the best of spirits. The brain will be more active, therefore the disposition easier to control. On the other hand, if you train a colt while he is thin in flesh, in poor spirits and on light food, as some men do, he will not take notice of objects, and when on good feed later he is not well trained. Have them in good spirits, give plenty of feed, and use less whip.

MAKING THE PLOWING EASIER

Hardest Work That the Farm Horses Are Called Upon to Perform—Keep Shares Sharpened.

Plowing is at best the hardest work our farm horses have to perform. Few plow teams are not doing 10 to 20 per cent. of unnecessary work. The writer has seen plows which he believed were pulling 50 per cent. harder than they should, writes E. W. Hamilton in an exchange.

We are told that about 50 per cent. of the draft of a plow is due to the cutting of the furrow slice. The condition of the cutting edge must then be of first importance. Expert plowmen recognize this and in competitions file their shares to knife edges. One authority claims that an old share resharpened has shown 36 per cent. heavier draft than a new share. Again, engine plows of the same make and size have under the same conditions shown 45 per cent. difference in draft in favor of the new. Freshly filed shares over resharpened shares in ordinary condition. It will certainly pay to keep the plowshares sharp and in proper form.

The set and adjustment of a plow has almost as much to do with the draft as condition of the share. A riding plow with rear furrow wheel

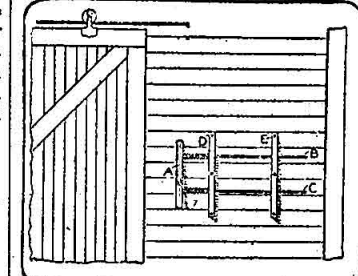
should pull little or no harder than a walking plow or plows of the same widths. Yet how many do it? About 30 per cent. of the draft of a walking plow is due to the friction of the plow on the bottom and side of the furrow. In the riding plow this friction is eliminated by carrying the weight and down and side pressure of plow bottom on wheels.

To accomplish this the rear furrow wheel is set out about an inch and a quarter so that landside cannot touch the side furrow. The wheel is also set down so the heel of landside is raised off the bottom of furrow. When so set the plow bottom will sink into the ground and hang there. When plow bottoms "float" in the frame none of the bottom and side pressure is removed and the draft of the bottoms is the same as that of the walking plows to which must be added that due to weight of plow frame and driver.

LARGE SLIDING BARN DOORS

Recoil Spring Buffer Prevents Them From Jumping Track When They Are Thrown Open Quickly.

Large sliding barn doors have a tendency to jump the track when they are thrown open quickly. This may be prevented by using a recoil spring to stop the door at the place where it is entirely open, writes J. Harry Priestly of Lawrence, Mass., in the Popular Mechanics. A buffer or recoil spring can be easily attached to the outside of the building wall as shown in the sketch. The Buffer A is fastened on the ends of two sliding pins, B and C, each one inch in diameter and 18 inches long. The pins



Buffer Stops the Door.

slide loosely through holes bored in the pieces D and E, which are two inches square and 14 inches long, and fastened permanently in the right location. Two strong spiral springs are placed on the pins between the buffer head and the piece D.

SELECTION OF FEEDER STEER

Width and Straightness of Back, With Accompanying Well-Sprung Rib, Most Desired.

While the butcher desires fineness of bone and high quality in all parts so that there shall be little waste on the block, it is not desirable to have this go to extremes. A steer with too much refinement, as indicated by a light bone and frail head, and a small paunch, will not be able to stand the strain of heavy feeding, and then finish out with the great weight that is desired.

No one point is considered more important in selecting feeder steers than the width and straightness of the back, with the accompanying well-sprung rib. It is an index to the feeding quality and points to the ability to put on meat in the expensive cuts.

Best Crop Farm.

The boys and girls of the farm interested in farm life and agriculture mean more to the country than profitable crops of wheat, oats and live stock. If the young people are interested in farm life it means they will take charge of the work of the farm and become useful and valuable citizens. They have no desire to move to town and lose themselves in the city. They recognize the beautiful side as well as the profitable side of farm life. Too much attention cannot be given to the boys and girls. They should be made partners with mother and father, and their every question relative to plant and animal life answered. In this way they will see deeper than the surface, and will take pride in the work they are doing.

Growing Table Vegetables.

Plant several kinds of beans to determine which succeeds best in your soil.

Plant an abundance of beets to allow for greens.

Sweet corn planted every two weeks will give a long succession.

Start cucumber seeds in the house or a cold frame.

To Clean Plumage.

The plumage of a white fowl can be cleaned of stain by washing with a clean white or transparent soap that is free from much alkali. Make a strong lather and use your hand and a soft hair brush. Stroke the feathers downward, from the head to the tail.

When You Buy A Wagon

You Want the Best

The Look & Lincoln is the best Wagon made for the money. We could make them cheaper but prefer to make them better.

When ready to buy a wagon see a Look & Lincoln or write for price list.

Look & Lincoln

The Virginia Southern Railroad had just gotten its track on Dickey's Creek repaired yesterday when another heavy rain came and washed out of line a trestle that had been put back in place. The heavy rainfall was confined to the Dickey's Creek section and about Troutdale. At the latter place the tracks of the railroad were again flooded.

Judge Geo. W. Richardson on Monday, the 19th inst., received a cablegram from his son, George Allen, dated Saki, British India, announcing his arrival at that place, which is his destination. The Judge had received several letters from George Allen, written while aboard ship, saying he was having a most interesting and pleasant journey.

Small Farms For Sale

No. 71. 50 acres of fine land two miles northeast of Marion, Va., all in high state of cultivation. No buildings, but splendid land for grain and grass. Price \$2,550.00.

No. 72. 30 to 50 acres of valuable land, with good buildings and orchard, close to railroad and rock road, and nice neighborhood; for sale at \$150 per acre. This land is especially adapted to the growth of cabbage and other truck.

No. 69. 8-room house, barn and other outbuildings, orchard and good water, with 165 acres of good land, all in clover, and about 8-acre river bottom, balance a little steep. A nice home for some one. Price \$1,500.00.

GOOLSBY REALTY COMPANY
Office in Court House, MARION, VIRGINIA

We are in receipt of the following letter from the people who were to furnish us our Gold Fish.

D. M. Smith Drug Company, Marion, Va.

Gentlemen: That part of your order in reference to the Gold Fish assortment has been handed to this department for attention. We wish to advise that we will be unable to enter this order as this season of the year is too warm to ship the fish. If you will re-order in the fall we will be pleased to give your order prompt attention.

Yours with best wishes,
D. M. SMITH DRUG COMPANY,
Advertising Supplies Dept.

We will therefore be compelled to postpone our free offer on these until some time in the early fall.

D. M. SMITH DRUG COMPANY

The Rexall Store

20 \$10 Suits \$4.98
20 Odd Coats, \$4.50 value, \$1.98
20 \$2 and \$3 Hats \$1.39

Saturday, May 24th

THE W. E. HODGES COMPANY, INC.

Dominion Poultry Powders

(Prepared under license from Pure Food Commission of Va.)
A Specific for All Poultry Diseases The Greatest of Egg Producers

Read following testimonial from a Smyth county lady, who is one of the most successful poultry raisers in the county:
The Dominion Poultry Powder Company, Marion, Va.

Gentlemen: I am pleased to say that I have used your poultry powder with great success. I had about 150 young chicks and almost the entire flock were ailing. I had used about half of a 60c box of a well known brand of poultry powder without any apparent benefit. I procured a box of your powder and began to use it. The effect was at once apparent and almost magical. I had about 50 chickens gaping, and had sent for horse hairs to remove the worms until I was almost ashamed to send for more. I spent nearly half of my time working with them. I did not lose more than one chick after beginning the use of your powder. They were dying with diarrhoea, which was quickly and completely cured; and I have never had a more thrifty lot of chicks in my life, and I consider Dominion the finest poultry powder I have ever seen. It is a great boon to chicken raisers.

Yours truly,
MRS. A. J. HARRIS.

Manufactured by
DOMINION POULTRY POWDER COMPANY
MARION, VIRGINIA

THE VANCE WAGON

Is made under contract with the Marion Foundry and Machine Works and we have exclusive sale of this superior make of wagons.

Specifications require that only the best material obtainable shall be used in its construction:

Yellow Locust Hubs, White Oak Spokes, Clear, Tough Axles, Select Oak for other Gear Parts, Heavy, Substantial Ironing, including Tires, 3-4 in. thick on all two-horse Wagons. All wood to be thoroughly seasoned and the wagon to be well painted and neatly finished.

We could easily cheapen these wagons from \$5.00 to \$10.00 and they would still be equal to other wagons sold for as much or more than THE VANCE. Our reputation and guarantee are back of the wagon. We have sold about one hundred of these wagons in Smyth and Washington counties in the last year, and do not know one dissatisfied owner. Made in all two-horse sizes, also in one-horse size.

James L. Vance & Company, Inc.
Chilhowie, Virginia
Vance-Eller Corporation
Marion, Va.