

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."

# THE AMERICAN

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

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No. 10

## TRIES TO SHOOT UP THE COURT

### Prisoner in Washington Attempts to Kill Judge and Officers, Firing Three Shots After Being Sentenced—No One Injured.

Washington, June 23.—Judge, lawyers, policemen and spectators were sent scurrying to cover in the criminal court here late today, when Ray M. Stewart, aged 18, fired three wild shots in an attempt to "shoot up" the court.

At the first crack Justice Wendell P. Stafford disappeared beneath his desk and out in the court room there was a wild scramble for places of safety. Some sought refuge under table or behind heavy chairs and others, frenzied by fear, leaped into windows and dropped to the ground some 15 or 20 feet below.

Justice Stafford had just refused to release Stewart on probation after conviction for attempted highway robbery. The boy whipped out a pistol and fired three shots, two of which narrowly missed Assistant United States Attorney Samuel W. Hawken and Harvey Given and Policeman Moffett. He was in the attitude of turning toward the judge as if to shoot when a witness sprang upon him and choked him into insensibility. In the confusion that followed many thought Justice Stafford had been struck by a bullet, but the judge emerged from his haven without a scratch.

Stewart had been convicted recently of holding up a negro in a Washington suburb last December. He had applied for probation as a first offender and Judge Stafford had been hearing the testimony of witnesses for and against the application. Hawken, Given and Moffett who were conducting the prosecution were seated near the boy, who had been at liberty on bail. The judge had barely uttered the last word in passing sentence when the prisoner began to shoot. The first shot was aimed in the direction of the prosecutors and just missed Hawken, who ducked under the table. The next shot went toward the judge's box and passed dangerously near Detective Sergeant Grant's head. It struck the wall and rebounded, falling near Justice Stafford's bench. The third shot struck the ceiling.

As the youth wheeled and faced the bench, Edwin Blaine, a clerk in the department of agriculture, who had been a witness for the State seized the boy by the throat and carried him to the floor. By this time the court room had been nearly cleared.

Stewart lay unconscious for several minutes after being disarmed, later he was removed to a cell room beneath the court. Counsel for Stewart said the youth was unbalanced, as the result of reading cheap literature. The hold up for which the boy was about to be sentenced had many features of the dime novel variety.

Tonight the boy is in jail awaiting trial on the charge of shooting with intent to kill.

### CHATHAM HILL ITEMS.

Dr. and Mrs. T. J. Hughes, of Roanoke, and Mrs. Hughes, of Richmond, are guests of Mrs. M. M. Hughes this week.

Miss Kathleen Slusher left last week for an extended visit to Salem and Radford.

Mr. and Mrs. James H. Totten continue seriously ill at their home.

Miss Virginia Hufford, of Wytheville, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. G. W. Hayes.

Miss Reba Slusher, who has been attending the Salem High School, returned to her home last week.

Miss Kathleen Keller, of Marion, was the week-end guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hughes.

Miss Mattie King, who has been visiting Mrs. H. E. Hubble, returned to Saltville Friday.

### A SUBSCRIBER.

### Improvements to County Jail.

Improvements to the county jail are now being completed under the supervision of Sheriff Mike Cuswell and G. A. Snively, jailer. Two new steel cages, with capacity for eight prisoners, have been placed on the upper floor immediately above the cages on the first floor. The upper floor has been made of steel with a cement covering four inches thick. The work has been under contract by the Pauly Jail Building Co. of St. Louis, Mo., and Frank J. Link, of that city is here superintending the work for the company. The improvements are first-class and will make the jail thoroughly up-to-date. Smyth county being such a law-abiding county, the jail already had ample capacity to care for all prisoners. This enlargement has been made for the purpose of keeping juvenile prisoners separate from the others, as required by statute.

### Will Go to Gettysburg.

The following Confederate veterans will leave Monday, the 30th, on train 14, to attend the reunion at Gettysburg: A. J. Martin, J. M. Boothe, A. H. Gibboney, J. N. Hull, E. J. Haller, W. P. Francis, Rev. J. B. Greiner, Allen Haga, J. M. Campbell, W. F. Goodman, W. J. Vaughn and Samuel Lammie.

## MASONIC HOME A NOBLE INSTITUTION

### Commencement Exercises of Home School Very Interesting Occasion.

One of the most worthy benevolent institutions within the borders of Virginia is the Masonic Home at Richmond.

Recently there was sent us by Col. Jno. W. Richardson a program of the commencement exercises of the Home School, which were held on the 18th inst. A notice of these exercises and of the Home may prove interesting to most of the readers of THE AMERICAN, and surely so to all members of the Masonic fraternity, under whose observation this may come.

The Home was founded in 1890, and since its foundation has been under the control of a Board of Governors. The present board is composed of fifteen members, as follows: L. T. Christian, E. S. Conrad, E. I. Ford, R. E. Gill, O. W. Hawkins, Rev. T. W. Hooper, W. R. Mason, J. E. Perkinson, W. W. Presson, John W. Richardson, J. R. Robertson, H. F. W. Southern, F. T. Sutton, Harry L. Turner and Leon Wallerstein.

The present officers are L. T. Christian, president; J. W. Richardson, vice-president; Howard Sutton, secretary; G. C. Jefferson, assistant secretary.

The object of the Home is to take care of and educate the orphans of deceased Masons and prepare them for the proper exercise of the duties of life. Hundreds of children have been cared for since the institution was founded; and, among those who have been sent out from the Home, many are now filling useful positions in business and domestic life.

There are now thirty-nine girls at the Home and of these sixteen are from the Southwest. Two are from Carroll, seven from Russell, two from Roanoke, one from Smyth, three from Tazewell and one from Wise county.

There are thirty-three boys at the institution, thirteen of whom are from the Southwest: One is from Carroll, two from Grayson, one from Pulaski, three from Russell, two from Tazewell, one from Buchanan, two from Wise and one from Washington.

It will be noted that nearly one-half of the boys and girls who are being cared for and educated at the Home are from southwestern counties. So closely is it identified with Masonry in this section of the State, it might almost be regarded as a southwestern institution.

We do not know what the fraternity in other counties have been doing for its support and betterment, but we do know that the several branches of the order in Smyth and Tazewell counties have been liberal contributors to and zealous workers for the Home. Col. John W. Richardson, a southwestern and Smyth county man, but, now a resident of Richmond, being a State official, has for a number of years been closely connected with the Home and is one of its most zealous friends. But to return to the commencement exercises of the Home School, held on the 18th inst.

The program rendered was an interesting one, consisting of songs, dialogues, recitations and pantomime. Among those participating in these exercises was Pauline Louthian, from Chilhowie, a Masonic protege of our friend R. B. Greever, who is an ardent friend of the Home. Miss Louthian acted "Abide With Me" in pantomime; and we are informed her acting was excellent and artistic.

An address from Rev. T. F. McFaden closed the program. Rev. McFaden for some time was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Marion. He was made a Master Mason by Marion Lodge No. 31, a Chapter Mason by Marion Royal Arch Chapter and a Knight Templar by Lynn Commandery, No. 9, K. T.

We notice from the program sent us by Colonel Richardson, that of the nine medals given, four were won by girls and one by a boy from the Southwest. Virginia Reese, from Pocahontas, won the senior scholarship medal. The editor of this paper and writer of this article conferred the Templar degree upon her father some years ago at Tazewell.

Pauline Louthian, of Chilhowie, this county, won the medal for deportment in the Senior Division of the school. The prize was awarded her by Robert B. Greever, of Chilhowie, with a brief but catchy speech.

William J. B. Hall, of Coeburn, Wise county, was awarded the prize for general deportment.

The modal "for kindness" was given to Georgia Alice Emshwiller, of Tazewell. We are not surprised to hear of the development of this trait of character in the little Emshwiller girl. Her mother, who died some six years ago at Tazewell, was a kind, gentle woman of the highest Christian character. Her father, Oscar Emshwiller, who was killed some ten years ago at Tazewell by an accident while engaged at work as a carpenter, was a man of tender and sympathetic nature and one of the most zealous Masons with whom we have ever been associated.

The spelling prize given in the Senior Division was won by Virginia L. Rees, of Pocahontas. She also got the scholarship medal in the same division.

The Masons of the Southwest have already done much for the Masonic Home, and should feel encouraged to do more.

## THE INTER-COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL CONTESTS

### A Most Successful Affair and All Its Exercises Well Attended.

In accordance with the program previously published, the Fifth Inter-County High School Contest of Southwestern Virginia was held on last Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Each of the contests, beginning with the first, held on Thursday night, was largely attended by an interested and intelligent audience, and every contest was pronounced by competent critics as being unusually meritorious.

There were a number of visitors in the town on the occasion, coming from Bristol City, and Washington, Smyth, Grayson, Wythe, Bland and Giles counties.

The visitors and contestants were entertained in the homes of citizens of the town as their guests, the most liberal hospitality being extended. A notable feature of the affair was a reception given by the pupils of Marion High School on Friday evening to the visiting delegates and contestants. The reception was held on the lawn of Dr. and Mrs. O. C. Sprinkle. Delicious refreshments were served and it was pronounced a most enjoyable entertainment.

Another important feature was the contest in scholarship. This was held on Friday and Saturday, and consisted of examinations in mathematics, history and English. The contest was open to one boy and one girl from each four-year high school in the school divisions represented in these contests. The prizes were scholarships to Virginia colleges, available for both boys and girls, the following colleges having agreed to arrange scholarships for the winners, provided they can meet the entrance requirements fixed for all students: University of Virginia, William and Mary, Randolph-Macon, Richmond College, Hampden Sidney, Washington and Lee, Roanoke, Emory and Henry, King College, Hollins, Roanoke Woman's College, Harrisonburg State Normal, Marion Female College, Virginia Inter-mont College, Sullins, Martha Washington and Stonewall Jackson Institute.

There were eight or ten entrances in the scholarship contest and it is believed that each contestant will measure up to the requirements and win a prize. The successful contestants will be announced later.

On Saturday at the conclusion of the declamation contest, the winners in the various contests, except the scholarship, were announced and the prizes were awarded as follows:

Recitation—Miss Eloise Prickett, Rural Retreat, presented by Dr. J. H. Wilson.

Vocal—Chapman Hoge, Giles county, by Dr. T. C. Schuler.

Essay—Miss Grace Ketchum, Abingdon, by Hon. B. F. Buchanan.

Oration—David Debor, Wallace, Washington county, by John Topham, of Wytheville, who was a participant in the oratorical contest.

Piano—Miss Edyth Kelly, Bristol, Va., by Superintendent W. J. Edmondson, of Washington county.

Debate—Clarence Strader, Pearisburg, Va., by Stallings Lindamood, of Wytheville, Va., who was one of the debaters in the contest, on the negative, Mr. Strader having been one of the debaters on the affirmative side of the question.

Declamation—John A. Mahoney, Bristol, Va., by R. A. Anderson, of Marion. The meetings and exercises throughout were of unusual interest to both the citizens of the town and county who are earnestly enlisted in the cause of popular education, and to the visiting delegates and contestants. And the entire affair was most creditable to its promoters, especially so to Professors F. B. Kegley and B. E. Copenhaver who had immediate charge and gave their personal attention to make it successful.

### Will of W. W. George is Probated.

On last Thursday the will of W. W. George, deceased, was probated before Clerk S. W. Kent. After making ample provision for his widow, he devised his valuable estate to his two sons, John R. and Thomas E. George, to share equally. They were appointed executors of the estate without any bond being required.

The personal estate was appraised at \$55,000 and the real estate is valued at \$155,000. The latter consists of extensive boundaries at and in the vicinity of Broad Ford, and a valuable boundary of grazing land in Tazewell county, located on Rich Mountain at Plum Creek Gap. Mr. George bought the Tazewell tract some years ago from the late Alexander Gollehon.

### Qualifies as Administrator.

The will of W. H. Little, of Rich Valley, and recently deceased, was probated before Clerk S. W. Kent on Monday. H. H. Cook qualified as administrator of the estate, with G. W. Gillespie and W. D. Z. Cook as his bondsmen. The bond was for \$10,000. Samuel Lammie and J. E. Buchanan witnessed the will at its making by the testator and were present when it was probated.

Mr. Little moved to Smyth county about seven years ago from the Witten's Mills neighborhood, in Tazewell county, and proved himself a good citizen here, as he did in Tazewell while a resident of that county. His estate was valued at \$15,000.

## TYPHOID RAMPANT IN RICHMOND

### Opinions as to Cause of Conditions Differ—Physicians Say it is Pollution of Water.

Richmond, Va., June 23.—There are at this time fifty-two cases of typhoid in this city. To what cause this outbreak may be due is one of the things which led to a called meeting of the academy of medicine and surgery today, at which time the advice was given to the people of the city to boil the water until an examination can be made to determine if the outbreak is due to the water supply.

City officials do not seem inclined to regard the epidemic as due to the water. Were it due to that cause, it is being pointed out, there would be many more cases than fifty-two, for there are more than 150,000 who drink the water daily.

### NORTH HOLSTON NEWS.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Burton Snider have been entertaining Miss Salome Walker, of Bristol, for the past ten days. Miss Walker returned home on Tuesday.

Quite a delegation of North Holstonites attended the Quarterly meeting at Riverside on Sunday. Among those in attendance were 'Squire A. E. Clark, Mr. E. E. Judkins, Miss Nettie Walker and Mr. and Mrs. Lee Callahan and family.

Dr. Robt. E. Hughes and baby daughter and nurse went to Chatham Hill to spend Sunday with the doctor's mother, returning Monday afternoon. They made the trip in the doctor's Ford. Mrs. Hughes during their absence was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Frank A. Wilder at Laurel Wild.

Madame Hughes is entertaining Dr. and Mrs. T. J. Hughes, of Roanoke, at her home at Chatham Hill. Mrs. Cornelia Hughes, of Richmond, is also her guest.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Kinder and Mr. Gust Wallinger drove to Tazewell Sunday and remained until Tuesday as the guests of Mrs. Kinder's sister, Mrs. Leese.

Two large freezers of ice cream from Bristol enlivened the picture show on Saturday night, and was all consumed and greatly enjoyed, owing to the torrid weather.

Mrs. A. W. Ristine and son, Albert Welles Ristine, Jr., returned from Bristol Friday evening. Mr. Ristine met them at Glade Spring.

Mr. David C. Williams and Dr. Wilder went to Saltville Saturday afternoon to take part in the tennis tournament. Chilhowie, Saltville and North Holston sent representatives, and the games were much enjoyed. There was quite an audience of on-lookers.

Mrs. Lee Callahan was hostess to the Neighborhood Club on Tuesday of last week. Ice cream, cake and coffee were served by the gracious hostess and the ladies spent a most enjoyable two hours in the late afternoon as her happy guests.

Mr. Ronald Archer was a visitor at Pleasant Grove on Sunday, the guest of Mr. Robert Buchanan.

Miss Mollie Kennedy, who spent a few days with her sister, Mrs. T. George, and attended the funeral of Mr. W. W. George, passed through North Holston on Thursday on her way to Bonsecr to remain with another sister, Mrs. St. Clair, for a short time. Miss Kennedy sailed for Brazil on July twelfth, in company with her brother, the Rev. Mr. Kennedy, both going as missionaries.

The ball game between Saltville and North Holston, which was played at Saltville last week, was very close and very interesting to the players, the score being five to four in favor of Saltville. Messrs. Ristine, Paxton Debusk, Wallinger and D. C. Williams, of the Southern Gypsum Company, were among the North Holston players.

The Rev. Mr. Mort, of Union, conducted services at the school house on Sunday night.

Miss Mary Harris, of Saltville, was a caller in North Holston on Thursday of last week.

Miss Ethel Smith, a niece of the late W. W. George, has just accepted a position as stenographer in the office of the Southern Gypsum Company. Miss Smith made her home for several years with Mr. George, before going away to study, and has many friends in the valley who are happy to welcome her back. She is boarding at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Reppas.

Col. William C. Pendleton was a guest whom North Holston friends delighted to honor week before last.

Some of the North Holston ladies attended the reception given in Saltville Saturday afternoon, from four to six, in honor of Miss Lillian Hagan, the bride of the week. Mrs. W. E. Roberts complimented her sister by receiving her friends at that time. The appointments were beautiful and the charming hostess was ably assisted by Mrs. Glenn, Mrs. Conk and Miss Spencer. In the receiving line were Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Hagan, Mrs. Carter, of Huntington, W. Va., and Mrs. Cowherd, of Clifton Forge. Among the out-of-town ladies present was Mrs. Abbott, of Nebraska, who is the guest of Mrs. William Good Buchanan. Mrs. Abbott will be remembered in the county as Miss Gertrude Sexton. Another visiting lady was Mrs. Wilson.

## FEDERAL TROOPS ARE COMING

### This Time Will Pass With No Hostile Intent Through Marion.

There are very few persons now living here who saw the last considerable body of Federal troops pass along the streets of Marion. That time was the last winter of the Civil War, when General Stoneman with a considerable army marched through with hostile intent and was engaged in a small conflict with a body of Confederates about one mile east of Marion.

On next Tuesday, the first of July, the Eleventh Regiment of United States Cavalry will march through and peacefully encamp until the following day at a point very near the place where General Stoneman's soldiers were engaged in battle with the Confederates in the winter of 1864-5. The encampment will be made on the farm of C. S. Wassum.

The troops in marching order will extend a distance of about one mile. There will be nine hundred men and one thousand horses in the line of march, but the soldiers will not be dressed in blue uniform, as were Stoneman's raiders, but will wear the Kaki uniform, now the summer garb of the Federal soldier. The sight will be an imposing one to those who never saw a large number of soldiers, especially cavalry, marching.

This regiment will have marched all the way from Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and the march will be extended to Winchester, Va., where the troops will go into camp and remain for about six weeks to engage in maneuvers that have been ordered to take place there.

There is a band of thirty-five pieces attached to the regiment, and as all the army bands are composed of good musicians, no doubt, this one will dispense fine music. It is understood that the band will give concerts in the afternoon and at night at the camping ground east of town. If this is done, large crowds may be expected to visit the camps to hear the music.

The supplies of food for the men and horses have been provided for. Mr. Wassum has contracted to furnish nine thousand pounds of hay and the H. B. Staley Company ten thousand pounds of oats for the horses; and Armour & Co. will furnish the meats for the men. Where the other supplies for feeding the soldiers will come from we have not been able to learn.

The Eleventh Regiment will remain at Winchester only about six weeks, and it is reported will make a return march through Marion.

We hear that representatives or officers of the Smyth County Fair Association are in correspondence with Congressman C. B. Slem, for the purpose of seeing if the return march cannot be so timed as to have the cavalry arrive at Marion while the fair is in progress, and have the regiment parade at the fair grounds.

If this can be accomplished it would be a very attractive feature and greatly increase the crowds at the fair.

We are told that it is expected that the regiment will reach the camping ground Tuesday by 11 a. m. If this be true, the soldiers will pass through town about 10 o'clock. When the head of the column is at or near the passenger station at the east end the rear guard will be opposite the Look place at the west end of town.

### June Meeting of the Marion Woman's Club.

The club held a business meeting in June, Mrs. Geo. W. Miles, the president, presiding.

The civic committee has raised a creditable amount of money to improve the street leading to Round Hill cemetery.

One of the most interesting topics before the club, for discussion, was a domestic science teacher for the Marion High School.

Mrs. B. E. Copenhaver, who is an enthusiastic advocate for domestic science to be taught here, made a splendid and convincing talk in favor of it. The club decided to raise the money to pay the salary of a domestic science teacher.

The club is taking a great interest in the welfare and improvement of the school, and an effort will be made to secure two more teachers for the coming session.

of Radford, who is with her daughter, Mrs. Early, for a short time. Mrs. Chapman was accompanied by her guest, Miss Turner, from Eastern Virginia.

Miss Bessie Brown, of Tannersville, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Holmes last week. Miss Brown was on her way to North Carolina.

Mrs. Berney Keffler will be the next hostess of the Neighborhood Club. Miss Anna Derrick is visiting Dr. and Mrs. Holmes, of Broad Ford.

Miss Ruby Mort and Mr. Jas. Mort, who have been attending school at Martha Washington and Emory, have returned to Union to spend the summer with their parents, Rev. and Mrs. E. W. Mort.

Mr. H. B. Snider made a business trip to North Carolina last week in the interest of the Southern Gypsum Co.

Mr. Alfred Keller Welles was a Buena Vista visitor on Friday of last week. Miss Martha Leese, of Tazewell, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. F. B. Kinder.

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

## ADMINISTRATION BANKING BILL PLEASAS BRYAN

### "Much Better Than I Supposed It Possible to Secure," Says Secretary.

Washington, D. C., June 23.—Secretary Bryan last night issued a statement on the currency bill prepared by Chairman Glass and Owen, of the Congressional Banking and Currency Committee; Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and the President. Secretary Bryan gave his "unreserved" endorsement to the proposed measure, and removed all doubt as to his position with reference to currency reform, the ideas of President Wilson and the necessity of immediate action.

"I am glad to indorse most earnestly and unreservedly the currency bill which has been prepared by the chairman of the two congressional committees, in conjunction with the President and Secretary McAdoo," said the secretary in his statement. "It is a much better bill than I supposed it possible to secure at this time. Conflicting opinions, honestly entertained and strongly adhered to, have been reconciled with a success hardly to be expected. I have doubted until recently the wisdom of attempting currency legislation at this session, but my doubts were largely due to the fact that I feared the difficulties in the way would prevent an agreement upon a plan.

"The plan which the President now urges confers great advantages upon the banks, while it preserves to the people, acting through the Government, all that is essential for the protection of the public. The notes are to be Treasury notes, issued by the Government and loaned to the regional reserve banks. This is in harmony with the Democratic contention. There is no surrender of the Government's right to issue money. The board of control is appointed by the President. Thus the people acting through the Government, are in entire control. This is necessary for the protection of the public interests, and ought not to be objectionable to the banks. The duties of this central board are so important that they could not, with justice to the public, be committed to men representing private interests.

"The regional reserve banks are to represent not only the national banks of the district, but such State banks as are willing to put themselves upon a footing which will be equitable to the national banks. This is an important provision and gives to the State institutions a protection which they deserve, for they share with the national banks the responsibility of furnishing banking facilities to the business of the country. The great point of advantage to the banks—an advantage that ought to make them willing to accept the bill without question—is that it furnishes a currency which they can secure in time of need without having to put up bonds as security. The bond requirements largely neutralizes the advantage of the money issued on them as security, because the banks cannot draw back more from the Government than they have already invested in the bonds, but where a bank can put up its good assets it is liable at all times, without sacrifice, to secure any additional circulation that the community may need, and the governing board can be trusted to issue treasury notes to the regional reserve banks on terms that will be fair and just.

"The business interests will, I think, welcome this bill as an unalloyed blessing. It gives them, through their banks, a promise of relief in any time of stringency, and it gives this promise without putting in the hands of the banks a power that might be used against the public.

"The bill is a faithful fulfillment of the promise made in the Baltimore platform, which reads as follows: "We oppose the so-called Aldrich monetary bill or the establishment of a central bank, and we believe the people of this country will be largely freed from panics and consequent unemployment and business depression by such a systematic revision of our banking laws as will render temporary relief in localities where such relief is needed, with protection from control or domination by what is known as the 'money trust.'"

"Banks exist for the accommodation of the public, and not for the control of business. All legislation on the subject of banking and currency should have for its purpose the securing of these accommodations on terms of absolute security to the public, and of complete protection from the misuse of the power that wealth gives to those who possess it."

"I feel sure that the Democrats of the Senate and House will rally to the support of the bill, and I am sanguine enough to believe that it will receive a cordial support from Republicans as well."

Despite the opinions of many House and Senate members against the wisdom of enacting currency legislation at this session, administration leaders last night said they were at a loss to understand how, in view of the urgency with which President Wilson will present the situation today, coupled with the statement from the Secretary of State last night, there can be any hesitation on the part of Congress in complying with the President's desires. The currency bill, made public last week, will be introduced in both houses, and the House Banking and Currency Committee is expected to meet early this week to begin consideration of the measure.

## DISTRESSING ACCIDENT AT RAILWAY CROSSING

### Miss Della Hagy, of Abingdon, Struck and Killed by Engine.

On yesterday at 12:30 p. m. a distressing accident occurred at the railroad crossing about one hundred yards east of the passenger station of the Norfolk and Western. Miss Della Hagy, daughter of R. B. Hagy, of Abingdon, Va., had come to Marion on Tuesday night for a brief visit to Mrs. Jos. F. Keller. She was walking from the town alone to Mrs. Keller's, who lives outside the corporation and about a quarter of a mile from the crossing. The local freight train was moving out from the station at a speed of about four or five miles an hour, and just as it reached the crossing, and when within a few feet of her, Miss Hagy stepped on the track, was struck by the pilot and instantly killed. The body was pushed as far as the cattle guard, about twenty-five or thirty feet east of the crossing, where the engine was stopped, and the body taken from the track.

Yesterday afternoon an inquest was held under the direction of J. V. Richardson, coroner, and the following constituted the jury of inquest: R. T. Greer, foreman, Wm. E. Johnson, W. E. Daniel, S. W. Kent, D. T. Pool and Walter E. Johnson.

George Fred Cook, Commonwealth's Attorney, appeared as representative of the Commonwealth at the inquest. The following, who were eye witnesses of the tragedy, were examined by the inquisition:

Rush Gwynn, E. K. Coyner, Miss Natalie Venable, Z. M. Wolfe and Emma Goode, the latter a well known colored woman. W. E. Greer, town sergeant, was also examined as a witness, though he did not see the accident.

It was proved by the witnesses that no signal, neither blowing of the whistle nor ringing of the bell, was given, and that the engineer was not on the lookout, but was reading the orders he had just gotten at the station.

The jury found by their verdict that Miss Hagy had been killed through the carelessness or negligence of the engineer, George Cooke.

Mr. Cooke, who has been running an engine on the road for thirty-four years, is greatly distressed over the accident.

The remains of Miss Hagy were taken to Abingdon last night for burial, accompanied by her father, who was summoned and brought here on train No. 12, and Mr. and Mrs. Legard Keller.

### Hagan-Gollehon.

A profusion of running cedar palms, lilies and daisies, with many lighted candles, made a very effective scene at the Saltville Union church for the wedding at 5 o'clock, Wednesday afternoon of Miss Lillian Buffington Hagan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Hagan, of Wilson, N. C., to Mr. James Harvey Gollehon, of Saltville, Va.

The officiating minister was Rev. E. M. Harris, pastor of the Marion Baptist church. The wedding march was beautifully rendered by Miss Margaret Coverston, who played appropriate musical selections, before and during the ceremony.

The bride, who is a handsome brunette, looked charming in a two-toned brown cloth suit with bodice, hat, shoes and gloves to match. She carried a large bouquet of bride's roses and lilies of the valley. She was given in marriage by her father. The matron of honor, Mrs. John Auburn Carter, of Huntington, W. Va., a sister of the bride, wore a pretty creation of blue crepe with valencienne lace, white picture hat, and carried an arm full of Killarney roses. The groom was attended by Mr. E. E. Routh, of Saltville, as best man. The bride was preceded to the altar by her little niece, Alice Blanton Carter as flower girl, wearing a dainty white lingerie frock and carrying a basket of sweet peas. Preceding the groom was little Alice Wiley, daintily dressed in white and carrying the ring in a miniature basket of white sweet peas. The ushers were as follows: Dr. R. H. Cannaday, R. M. Shannon, A. P. Hutton and J. M. Gollehon, brother of the groom. Messrs. W. E. Roberts and T. F. Cowherd, brothers-in-law of the bride, acted as masters of ceremony.

The occasion was graced by some very handsome gowns. The groom's mother was becomingly attired in gray messaline with tea trimmings. The bride's mother wore black crepe de chene with ribbon sea lace. The bride's two sisters, Mrs. W. E. Roberts, of Saltville, wore a beautiful wisteria charmesse with huge picture hat, and Mrs. T. F. Cowherd, of Clifton Forge, Va., a handsome gray crepe melton with pink trimmings and hat.

The out-of-town guests were Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Gollehon, of Roanoke; Mr. and Mrs. J. N. McCarty, of Rich Valley; H. F. Roberts, of Radford; Dr. Buchanan, of Bristol, Tenn., and Prof. and Mrs. Anderson, of Seven Mile Ford.

Immediately after the ceremony the happy couple left for points east, amidst hearty congratulations and showers of rice.

The bride was the recipient of much social attention in the days preceding her marriage.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1913.

"A CALL FOR REFORM."

In another column we publish a communication from Richard V. Gaines, written from Saxe, Va., under the above head—"A Call for Reform." It was published in the Richmond Times-Dispatch on the 19th inst.; and at the head of the editorial column of the same paper on the 20th inst. there appeared an editorial: "What's Your Plan Auditor Moore?" The Times-Dispatch says:

"What is your plan of segregation that will solve the vexing problem of Virginia, Auditor of Public Accounts Moore? You have announced that you have been working on such a plan, and if you will make your ideas public within brief season, you will render high service to the sorely and unjustly burdened people."

This plan of segregation means, we suppose, the separation of the subjects of taxation into two classes—one class to be used by the State for raising its revenues, and the other class to be used by the cities and counties for raising the revenues necessary for the support of their governments. This inquiry from the Times-Dispatch is provoked by a similar one from the Harrisonburg News-Record; and our Richmond contemporary says: "The Times-Dispatch joins its learned brother, the Harrisonburg News-Record, in the request."

For the past seven or eight years the question of tax reform and economical government has been periodically agitated by the press of the State; and especially so preceding the election of the members of the General Assembly. But the tax system has steadily grown worse and extravagance in the conduct of the State government has seemingly progressed. Speaking of the extravagant manner in which the affairs of the State were being administered, the Charlottesville Progress once said:

"This state of reckless extravagance will continue as long as the people continue to send representatives to the legislature who are more interested in creating new judicial circuits, adding to the number of State officers, and increasing the official salaries, than they are in the interest of the people. The voters have nobody to blame but themselves for the threatened bankruptcy of the State treasury and for the fact that Virginia has the most expensive form of State government in the South."

Mr. Lindsay, editor and publisher of the Progress, was a member of the late constitutional convention; and he knew when he wrote the above, and knows now, that the convention was called and held and the new constitution was made with the avowed purpose of simplifying the conduct and reducing the expenses of the State government. But he was forced to admit nine years after the constitution was made, that the legislature selected under its authority, at each session, had busied themselves chiefly with creating new offices and departments, increasing the salaries of State officers, and hunting for new subjects of taxation to meet the requirements of the reckless extravagance that has been a part and parcel of the management of Virginia's State government.

The Richmond Times-Dispatch and the Richmond Journal about the same time were talking on the same lines as the Charlottesville Progress. The Journal was assailing the methods of handling the State's finances, and an inquirer (correspondent) asked:

"Why do you blame Governor Swanson with bankrupting the State treasury and the consequent increase of taxes to make up the deficit, and not mention the Democratic legislatures of 1906 and 1908, which made the appropriations—why not be fair?"

The Journal replying to the inquirer, said:

"The present condition of the treasury is much graver and more serious than many would have the public believe, and those responsible for it deserve the severest censure. It is well to remind those who are so solicitous of the future welfare of the Democratic party, and who seek to suppress the truth, that a Democratic legislative committee, acting under a law passed by a Democratic legislature and convention made the facts public and gave the warning."

Now for the facts: "Governor Swanson came into office and received the full four years' benefit of the tax reforms put into operation by the constitutional convention, which yielded a revenue of about \$4,660,000

greater than that of the preceding four years of Governor Montague; with the surplus left by the Montague administration, the total increase exceeded \$5,000,000. Governor Swanson went out of office with a large deficit in the treasury."

The Journal might have said that Montague left a surplus of more than nine hundred thousand dollars in the State treasury. But The Journal proceeding further, and speaking of the conditions under the new Governor, Mann, said:

"The State government was forced to borrow, in the fall of 1910, the sum of \$250,000 to meet its obligations. This procedure was not authorized by law, and had never been necessary before, because in other administrations the expenditures have been kept within its income."

"Governor Mann tells us in his statement that the legislature of last year raised \$429,000 additional revenue; that the new realty assessments available this year (1911), with natural increases from real estate and other sources, will produce about \$475,000 more, making over \$900,000 additional revenue—which means the taxpayers will put up the additional amount. They pay the freight."

"Millions of dollars could be spent by the State in this and succeeding years, but what the State expends comes out of the pockets of a people overburdened in taxes. The State has no other source of income."

"Who is responsible?"

The revenues of the State in 1903 were a little over \$3,000,000. During the next three years under "the operations of the tax reforms put into force by the Constitutional Convention," the annual revenues were increased to something over four millions of dollars. On the 1st of January, 1906, Governor Montague, with an average revenue of less than three and a half millions of dollars during his administration, turned over to Governor Swanson nearly a million dollars surplus in the treasury.

On January 1st, 1910, Governor Swanson turned a bankrupt treasury over to Governor Mann; and the Legislature of 1912 spent nearly all its time hunting for new subjects of taxation, to swell the revenues sufficiently to meet the expenses of the very extravagant and wasteful government that was substituted for the economical government promised the people under the new constitution.

C. Lee Moore, Auditor of Public Accounts, on September 20th, 1912, reported the expenses of the State government for the preceding year to be \$7,783,407.53, and a surplus of only \$400 in the treasury.

The annual revenues of the State have been more than doubled in the last ten years, and, no doubt, have now reached the eight million dollar mark. The fanciful Roanoke Times on the 21st inst., discussing the tax question, declared:

"The truth is our taxes are not heavy or burdensome if we would pay fairly, each citizen honestly contributing his part."

To this the honest taxpayer can justly respond: "Our taxes would not be heavy and burdensome if the revenues were fairly, honestly and effectively spent."

We wonder what is the purpose or plan of Auditor Moore's segregation idea? Will he undertake to shift the burdens the taxpayers have been bearing from one shoulder to the other shoulder, without reducing the weight? Or will he have the courage to suggest to the coming Legislature the wisdom and justice of returning to an efficient and economical administration of the affairs of the State? Will the segregation plan stop the riotous waste of revenues the people have been so patiently paying into the treasury under the so-called tax reforms of the new constitution?

ONE BATTLE AT A TIME.

We are constrained to insist that pressure on the attention of Congress at this juncture of a measure for banking and currency reform is a tactical blunder which will be much more apt to retard the final passage of the tariff bill than to accelerate the adoption of a properly revised financial system."

Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.

Could not our esteemed Norfolk contemporary have well said "a tactical blunder and a business blunder?"

The entire changing of the economic policy of our government—the substitution of a tariff for revenue only for a protective policy—has been sufficient to alarm the business world. Even the hide-bound free trade Roanoke Times, the wisest of its generation, has admitted that no one knows or can tell what will follow the enactment of the Underwood tariff law—whether it will bring increased prosperity or panic and disaster. In other words, according to the expressed views of the Roanoke Times, the Underwood tariff will be an experiment.

If a complete change of our tariff policy is a hazard, and most people think it is, can the present administration prudently take additional risk to the business interests of the country by making violent changes in the financial policy of the government?

The tariff and financial policies the Republicans have given the country during the past fifty years, with brief exception, may be in some essential features defective and time worn. These policies, however, have been the creations of men of great mental force and high standing in the practical schools of finance and political economy. By and upon the policies and systems these statesmen, financiers and political economists have originated and put in operation the vast industrial and financial interests of the United States have been built and developed.

President Wilson is seeking to destroy, root and branch, the protection under which our country has attained such an exalted position in the industrial world.

Will it be wise for the President to apply, at one and the same, his ideas of heroic treatment to both the economic and financial systems that have been so long and successfully in operation? We think not. Try one experiment at a time Mr. President. Let the country see what that will do, then, you may not want to try the other.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

We publish in another column an editorial taken from the Richmond Times-Dispatch, headed: "The New Virginia Spirit." The concluding paragraph is expressed in splendid patriotic language, as follows:

"The Times-Dispatch devotes itself to Virginia. It pledges its supreme endeavor to fostering and realizing the new spirit of the whole people. To the nation we proclaim that the Virginia spirit is that of service for the good of men."

Admirably conceived and gallantly expressed. This new spirit, which the Times-Dispatch declares has taken possession of Virginia, is, in most respects a return to the "old spirit" that prevailed in the Commonwealth when patriots and statesmen directed its affairs. It is but a re-birth of the ideals that made this State the mother not only of Presidents but the mother of men who could formulate and promulgate the Bill of Rights and give their hearts, their minds and their lives to the establishment of a government "of the people, by the people and for the people."

It means the elimination of secret machine rule in Virginia—such rule as was condemned by Woodrow Wilson while governor of New Jersey, when he said:

"The root of all evil in politics is concealment. Politics in recent years has been tied to the private arrangement of a board of directors, sitting behind closed doors, and administering everybody's business as if it were their business."

The politics of Virginia for the past twenty-five years has been tied to and controlled by a private board.

May the "new spirit" neither wait nor falter; but may it be accelerated and utilized for the redemption of the State from unworthy and inefficient rule. THE AMERICAN—the babe of Virginia journalism—will be glad to join the Times-Dispatch and all other good intentioned Virginia journals in helping to promote the "new spirit."

The New Virginia Spirit.

(Richmond Times-Dispatch.)

He must be blind and soulless who does not feel that there is a new and vital spirit stirring Virginia from border to border. It is not local. It is not ephemeral. It is not made of words, not bent on muck-raking or sporadic reform. It is not limited to political life, though, as ever, it must find final expression in just laws. It is a spirit born of great traditions and bent on realizing great ends. It is beginning to fill the hearts of every class and of every section. It is growing silently, swiftly, beautifully, and before long it will sweep aside old failures, mistakes and selfish leadership to build a new Commonwealth of free people, where happiness and justice make life a splendid victory.

In one sentence, the new spirit is that of service for a better Virginia. He must be a foolish victim of party and organization who thinks this movement is directed against any machine or clique. This new sentiment is not anti machine in any small sense. It is for Virginia. The machine must go, not because it is a machine, but because it cramps and hinders the destiny of Virginia. The Times-Dispatch does not look on this as a political struggle between the ins and the outs. It desires to think of it as a fight for ends far bigger than any political victory. It is encouraged because it is not limited to such petty issues, but endeavors to erect a new ideal and give loyal service.

The statement that three machine men were defeated in Petersburg because they were benefitted by the aftermath of a congressional struggle is misleading. This new spirit waits on no past event. Three new men were chosen because the people dimly felt that they stood for better things. The entrance of a progressive into the race for Attorney-General tokened no sudden burst of personal ambition, nor the desire of a certain clique to have themselves represented by a man of their choice. The news that a professor in college has been urged to enter the race for the Legislature means no mere flame of bookish enthusiasm. The candidacy of young university men on broad plat-

forms of progressive ideals is not just the sparking of new wine.

All of these things, and there are scores of other similar instances, come from a common sentiment now finding expression in Virginia. They symbolize a powerful re-birth of the ideals that made this State the mother of Presidents and the molder of national destiny. We are awake. We are self-conscious. We realize the glorious opportunity for wealth and happiness awaiting development in a land blessed by nature with splendid and various resources, and peopled by men and women of integrity, energy and unselfishness. Pride in Virginia, both past and present, is creating the new spirit.

The people of Virginia want a government that will answer to this pride. They will sweep aside all self-seeking, intrigue, small vision and lethargy. They will demand leaders who lead, and who do not sacrifice the State to personal ambitions. The people will no longer vote for a man or sentiment or personal friendship. They will vote for him who represents the new faith. They will win because they are inspired by the same hopes and strengthened by the same courage that has made Virginia a glowing name in history.

The Times-Dispatch devotes itself to Virginia. It pledges its supreme endeavor to fostering and realizing the new spirit of the whole people. To the nation we proclaim that the Virginia spirit is that of service for the good of men.

The Canal and the Fleet.

(The New York Sun.)

The most welcome information that Colonel George W. Goethals has to communicate about the Panama Canal on his present visit to the States is not that the battleship fleet might be got through the waterway in October in an emergency, but that the slides so often reported will not seriously interfere with the progress of the work or prevent the official opening. This assurance is worth a hundred speculations about the passage of battleships, and for two reasons: One is that the croakers have been hinting at the failure of the canal, and the other is that only war with an Asiatic power would require the shift of the fleet to the Pacific, and there will be no war.

People who are nervous about the completion of the canal for war purposes have very short memories. In 1898 the battleship Oregon, whose best speed was only seventeen knots, steamed from San Francisco to Jupiter Inlet, Florida, in five days more than two months. She sailed on March 19th and sighted Florida on May 24th. It doesn't seem to occur to the timid ones that if there were a war cloud no larger than a man's hand on the horizon rim, a wise government would not wait until the canal filled with water on October 1st, but would start the fleet down the coast of South America to turn the Horn and head for San Francisco or Hawaii.

The voyage could be made in two months, and long before October the Atlantic fleet would be on the Pacific coast ready for any emergency. But the Navy Department is contemplating no such strategic move. The issue raised by the California alien land law is not pregnant with war, the jingoes in Tokio and San Francisco to the contrary notwithstanding.

Russia in Egypt.

(London Daily News.)

A Russian refugee who had escaped from a Russian prison in which he had been lodged for organizing a seamen's trade union has been arrested in Alexandria and is probably to be extradited. There are precedents for this as recent as 1907, and they all turn upon the very curious international position of Egypt. There are three sets of courts in Egypt—courts for natives, courts for issues between natives and foreigners, and consular courts for foreigners. The consular court of each State has jurisdiction over the subjects of that State and with that jurisdiction the British government has no power to interfere. These consular courts rest upon the capitulations, and apparently the capitulations give the right of extradition in the case of Russia even for political offenses. It follows, therefore, that in Egypt the capitulations have set up, among other undesirable things, a little Russia with all its characteristic tyranny and brutality.

The British government will reap some of the discredit, although it is impotent. The obvious remedy would be the abolition of the capitulations, which if they ever were justifiable are obviously unnecessary for the protection of justice in modern Egypt. But the remedy is by no means as simple as it looks. Egyptian opinion, certainly Nationalist opinion, is strongly opposed to it. So long as the capitulations exist it is possible for a Nationalist press to live; what is more important, they are an obstacle in the way of annexation. The question is a very complicated one.

Silver Tea.

The Silver Tea, announced by The Methodist Missionary Society for June 5th but postponed on account of sickness, will be given Thursday, July 3rd at the residence of Dr. F. P. Repass from 6 to 10 p. m. Ice cream and cake will be served. Everybody is invited.

Quaint Charity.

A quaint charity exists in South Shields, Eng., which operates, according to the will of the deceased donor, once a year. It is known as the "Winterbottom Awards for Unmarried Female Domestic Servants," and the chief object is to reward domestics for faithful and satisfactory service. This year the candidates numbered 16, and all fulfilled the conditions, which are that they shall have not less than ten years' service in one situation. The last awards ranged from \$15 down to \$12.50, according to length of service.

BROTHERS MET AS PAUPERS

Living Together Ten Years in English Poorhouse, Kinship Is Revealed.

Two old paupers, who had been in St. Olave's workhouse, Bermondsey, one for ten and one for twelve years, were smoking their pipes in the exercise yard when the conversation turned on a street which was then being pulled down, says the London Weekly Telegraph.

"Ah!" said one, "that's the street where I was born."

"Were you? Why, so was I!" said the other. "Where did you live?"

"My mother kept the little corner shop when I was a boy."

"Why, so did mine," exclaimed the other.

The men started at each other. "You've made a mistake. My mother kept that shop—my mother, Anne Brown." Then the men rose and looked into each other's eyes. "Then you must be Bill!" And the old man—only seventy and the other seventy-three—grasped hands, knowing each other as brothers for the first time during their ten years of fellow pauperism.

This is the explanation. Jack, the elder, went to sea when he was fifteen, and from that time troubled his family no more. He couldn't write, and he didn't find it convenient to call in at Bermondsey, as he was never near it. The second brother, when he was nineteen, enlisted, deserted and re-enlisted under a false name. Under the latter he married, and when he became a pauper he went to the workhouse with it. The brothers had not seen each other since one was fifteen and the other twelve.

That is how they came to sit side by side day by day in the workhouse for ten years, without the slightest suspicion that the same mother bore them both.

VALUE QUEER RELICS HIGHLY

Large Sums Have Frequently Been Paid for Articles That Many Would Call Grewsomes.

It is not every man, not every hero worshiper, who would esteem the tooth of his hero of more value than diamonds. There is a ring belonging to an English nobleman, in which the place of honor, formerly occupied by a diamond, is given to a tooth that once did duty in a human jaw.

This tooth cost no less than three thousand six hundred and fifty dollars; but it was the tooth of Sir Isaac Newton. A relic collector sold it at auction in 1846, and the nobleman who bought it gave it the place of a diamond in his favorite ring.

Another tooth, which so far excites the veneration of hero worshipers as to be able to hold a court of its own and to draw from long distances a small host of followers, is one that was originally hidden behind the lips of Victor Hugo. It is kept at his former residence in a glass case bearing the inscription, "Tooth drawn from the jaw of Victor Hugo by the dentist on Wednesday, August 11, 1871, in the gardens attached to the house of Madame Koch, at three o'clock in the afternoon."

The wig of a literary man appears to have been even more sought after than his teeth. That which Sterne wore while writing "Tristram Shandy" was sold soon after the writer's death for ten thousand dollars; and the favorite chair of Alexander Pope brought five thousand dollars.

The most extravagant instance of literary hero worship is that of a well-known Englishman, who constantly wears a small locket attached to a chain round his neck a part of the charred skull of Shelley.—The Sunday Magazine.

Stevenson on the Bible.

Frederic Harrison, in an address delivered many years ago to the Bodley Literary Society in Oxford, concluded with these words: "If you care to know the best that our literature can give in simple, noble prose—mark learn, and inwardly digest the Holy Scriptures in the English tongue." It is interesting to learn what Robert Louis Stevenson said regarding the same theme. In a recent lecture on the author of "Kidnapped," by Oilphant Smeaton, that well-known critic and writer tells us how on one occasion, in the old Swanston days, his friend said to him: "I say, Smeaton, have you ever read finer prose than in Ephesus and Philipians?" According to the same authority, "R. L. S." knew whole chapters of the Testament by heart, but his supreme favorite among the sacred writings was the last fifteen chapters of the Book of Isaiah. In the Bible Stevenson found, says Mr. Smeaton, the magic of the finest prose.—Westminster Gazette.

Uncle Ike to Dear Bertha.

Do you know "Dear Bertha" or "Uncle Ike"? If so you are in a position to do one or both a favor and incidentally aid the employees of the Winsted postoffice, in the performance of their duties. There is a card at the office for Bertha, and the message that it contains is such that Postmaster Glynn and his clerks are anxious to have it reach its destination. The message is as follows:

"Dear Bertha: If you go to the church I left some cheese on the plate near the organ. Will you take it away, if there is any left, and put it in the furnace?"

UNCLE IKE.

The writer neglected to add Bertha's address, and consequently when the card reached the office it was posted in the lobby with the dozens of others that are held for one reason or another.—Hartford Courant.

NEUTRAL WATER IS TABOO

Certain Spot in Rivers Where There Is No Use Trying to Make Catch of Fish.

According to old fishermen there is what might be called neutral ground, or rather neutral water, in rivers, where there is no use of trying to make a catch—unless that it be that some fool fish snatches bait like an insane human might grab a red hot stove.

This neutral water is the part of the river where its flow encounters the saline impregnation of the salt water of the bay or ocean into which it finally empties. With the ebb and the flow of the tide the salt water of the bay runs up into the river for miles, and on the reverse the fresh water descends several miles again to the bay leading into the salt sea.

There is midway between the salt and fresh water points, however, that very seldom shifts. Around this midway shad and blue and other salt water fish, if they visit at all, will hover on the ocean side. On the fresh water fringe will loiter such fish as inhabit currents that are devoid of the saline ingredient. If the fisherman happens to cast bait in this neutral zone he is not likely to get either one or the other.

Spirits Told Fibs.

Spirits are not always a dependable source of information, according to statements made F. M. Evans in a divorce suit brought in the Wyandotte county district court.

Mr. Evans charges that certain information spirits furnished to his wife was false, and that because of that information his home and happiness had been destroyed.

Mr. Evans gave his age as fifty and that of his wife as forty-five when they were married by Judge Sims on the Kansas side, October 4, 1911. She was Mrs. Mattie Gable. The petition states that she had been married twice before and had one son. Evans is employed by the Missouri Pacific railroad.—Kansas City Star.

Had Some Choles.

"I thought," he remarked, "you said you could die dancing."

"So I did," came the reply, "but I didn't say I wanted to be tramped to death, did I?"—London Tit-Bits.

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.

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For Sale or Trade At a Bargain

One 20-horse power gasoline engine, almost new, and a Faukery thresh box in first class condition; capacity 1,000 bushels per day; the only outfit for threshing. It cuts out the fireman, wood and water wagons; no waiting to get up steam. If you are looking for a first class outfit at a bargain come and see me.

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Boot and Shoe Repairer

All work neatly and promptly done.

Ladies' and children's shoes a specialty.

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SEAVER & MORRIS Undertakers and Funeral Directors. We have just received the largest stock of Screen Doors and Windows we have ever brought to Marion. We can put them up on short notice.

The New York Racket Store. We want the public to know that we send in orders every two weeks for Novelties and up-to-date goods in all the lines we carry. This gives our customers fresh, clean, new goods. If we haven't what you want when you call for it, rest assured we will have it in a few days. The greatest bargains are always to be found at our store. J. L. THORNTON & COMPANY

W. C. Seaver & Sons. We are now showing in our large warerooms the handsomest assortment of FURNITURE that has ever been seen in the town. We have a very fine line of Druggets, Carpets, China and Japanese Mattings. If you want a range in your kitchen, we are sole representatives here for the Majestic—the best in the world.

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## CHURCH DIRECTORY

**Methodist Church**  
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.  
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

**Lynn Commandery, No. 9, Knights Templar**  
Meets second Friday night in each month.  
R. K. SANDERS, E. C.  
JNO. A. GROECLOSE, 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 PENDLETON, Secretary.

## COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Hon. F. B. Hutton, Judge Circuit Court.  
S. W. Kent, Clerk.  
Geo. F. Cook, Commonwealth's Att'y.  
J. L. C. Anderson, Treasurer.  
M. D. Cassell, Sheriff.  
Term: The 1st Monday in January, March, May, September and November.

B. E. Copenhaver, Division Superintendent of Schools.  
**BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.**  
J. M. Gass, Chairman, Broad Ford, Va.  
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Meets 1st Monday of each month.

## GEORGE FRED COOK

Lawyer

Marion, Virginia

Office in Court House—Up Stairs

## BONEMEAL GOOD FOR SWINE

Very Good Results Secured at Missouri Station—Result of Test at Nebraska Station.

All kinds of bonemeal are used in the manufacture of fertilizers, but not all kinds are suitable for feed for swine. Bonemeal from a gluefactory which has gone through the process in which acid was used is not suitable feed. But any bonemeal, especially green bone, that is ground finely enough, may be fed. Steamed bone meal is good.

At the Missouri station bonemeal was fed with very good results. About an ounce of meal was fed to each hog per day.

At the Nebraska station four lots of pigs were fed to determine the value of wheat short, tankage and steamed ground bone as supplemental to corn meal. The hogs were pastured on alfalfa, and for this reason the lot fed on corn alone made about as satisfactory gain as any, although the lot which was fed bonemeal in addition to the corn had the strongest bone.

Shorts strengthen the bone some and tankage with corn produced much stronger bone than corn alone. Where mixed rations were given, or skim milk or good pasture, all of which supply ash material, it is doubtful that bonemeal is of much value other than for the purpose of strengthening the bones.

## Silage for Cattle.

Nebraska farmers living in a region where the land sells for \$120 and upward an acre are finding greatly increased profits from the use of silage in fattening their cattle, one successful farmer having been engaged in feeding 150 tons of silage from 24 acres of land, putting all his stock in prime condition. Cattle fed this way are marketed in fine shape, and feed bills are greatly lessened. The reports of increased profits are inspiring other neighboring stockmen to do the same thing, and many farmers are now raising their own feeders in this way. It is probable that in the end the increase in silos will do more than anything else to bring the beef crop up to the normal standard.

## ONE CENT CAPITAL

Penny Taken Left by Will Brings Great and Unexpected Mineral Riches.

By MILDRED CAROLINE GOODRIDGE.

"And to my second nephew, Ronald Blair, as a reminder of his remarkable powers of memory, I leave the magnificent sum of one penny. As he has seen fit to imitate my peculiarities in private, so may he copy my diligence, beginning life on one cent capital, which is more than I had at the start, and making his own way in the world."

The legatee in question listened to the slow, measured tones of Lawyer Jones like one in a dream. The reader of the last will and testament of Jephthah Blair, stern, practical man as he was, cast a mournful and sympathetic look at the young man. He liked Blair immensely, as did every one else in the town, unless it was Hugh Telford, seated also in the apartment. He smiled viciously and triumphantly. He was safe ashore while Ronald was floundering in dark waters. The "Blair Plat" was to be given to Telford, together with stocks and bonds valued at \$10,000.

"I suppose you feel like cursing Uncle Jephthah," insinuated this precious young schemer and spendthrift. Ronald was pale, disappointment and chagrin showed in his frank, sensitive face. It hardened as he fixed his clear accusing eyes upon his sneering relative.

"No," he replied steadily. "If I was of the cursing sort you might come in for your share, for—I understand, now."

He left the lawyer's office as he spoke and a shade of anger and fear crossed the features of Telford. Ronald had to admit that he had expected a substantial legacy. He had every reason to anticipate it. It was cruel, after all his hopes and plans, and his heart sank like lead as he thought of Ruth Mason, his fiancée.

Where should he go for comfort save to her? It was his privilege, his



"That's the Real Stuff!"

right, and half an hour later he was seated by her side on the porch of the Mason home.

"It must be between you and me; all that I have to tell you, dear," he said to the pitying angel at his side. "Two years ago when Hugh and I were at college there was a character play. In it was a miserly old fellow, in dress and actions so fully a counterpart of Uncle Jephthah that many recognized it. This came to his ears, and that will be made. In reality Hugh had made the suggestion of the character to a chum, and rather gloated over 'showing up the old skinkint' as he called his uncle. Then when the matter got public he became frightened and told uncle that I was the culprit."

"But you told me that later everything was explained to Mr. Blair," suggested Ruth.

"That is true, and uncle took me back into his good graces. He even called upon Hugh in my presence to verify his statement, that he had destroyed the will made in anger. Then he died suddenly, intestate. Now this will appears. By some trickery I am convinced Hugh preserved it."

"But the law," began Ruth.

"I shall not appeal to it. Let Hugh go his selfish, cowardly way. As long as I have you what goes the rest matter? We can wait a little while longer, can't we, dear?"

Ruth lifted her sweet, bonny face to his, ineffable tenderness and fidelity in its beautiful depths.

Ronald preserved the penny left to him. Most fellows would have cast it away with an anathema. Ronald knew his old uncle meant to do him justice. It was a rare old Scotch coin. He had the jeweler make a hole in it and suspended it from his watch chain.

The Blair Plat left to his cousin was a valuable property. Just before the death of Mr. Blair a deposit of a rare and valuable clay used in stereotyping and for electrical purposes had been discovered. It was known as ozocerite, found elsewhere only in Austria and Utah. If things turned out as they promised, Hugh would some day become a wealthy man.

Adjoining the plat was a twenty-acre patch of sterile land which had been left to Ronald by his mother. It was of so little value that he made no attempt to have it cultivated, but secured a position as an accountant in a near city.

There reached him the first week the disquieting intelligence that Hugh was hanging around the Mason home a good deal. Then he received a letter from Ruth. It read: "Be patient for a year. I am going away and you must not write to me." There was no further word, and Ronald felt that everything he valued was fading away from him.

His business went well. The penny seemed to bring him good luck. In a street melee the bullets severely

wounded two innocent bystanders, but one striking the penny glistened off and left him unscathed. Then the penny was observed by a loyal old Scotchman, leading to a friendship and a large amount of business.

It was just a year later when Ronald paid a visit to his home town. He learned that the wonderful ozocerite vein had run out. Hugh had pretty nearly dissipated all his ready money. He boasted, however, that he was engaged to Ruth and Ronald believed this after her inexplicable silence.

In later years he never forgot a sad and moody ramble ending at the barren twenty-acre lot. In going over it he stumbled, his watch chain caught on a bush, and the penny snapped loose and disappeared down a great open crack in the ground.

Ronald had no thought of losing a token which he sincerely treasured. He saw a man digging on an adjoining farm, went over to him and bargained for a careful excavation in quest of the lost memento.

It took some delicacy of treatment to manipulate the dry, crumbling dirt. At a depth of four feet, the bottom of the crack, the penny was produced.

"Hello!" suddenly exclaimed the workman as he scraped off his spade—"say, if this should be the real vein!"

"The what?" questioned Ronald vaguely.

"The vein of ozocerite. Look here—that's the real stuff," and he took up a handful of the scrapings from the spade.

It was "the real stuff," that was proven within the ensuing two days. All the town was on fire over the rare good luck the old penny had brought to Ronald, for the real ozocerite vein had been tapped.

Ronald was standing on the land that promised so much in the yellow dusk of the fading day a few evenings later, when a familiar figure came up over the rise in the landscape.

His heart stood still as she approached. Then a bitter thought came into his mind—Ruth had heard of his good fortune.

"The year is over," she said brightly as she approached him. "Did they never tell you? It was Hugh Telford who laid his fortune at my feet, and my foolish father encouraged his suit. Finally it was agreed that I should take a year to decide, away from both of you. As if a year or a thousand could make me forget—you!"

And she lifted the old penny from the hand of her lover, the lucky penny of old Jephthah Blair, and kissed it.

(Copyright, 1913, by W. G. Chapman.)

## TEACHING CHILDREN TO SWIM

Valuable Course Has Been Added to the Public Schools of the City of Pittsburgh.

A course in swimming has been added to the required studies in the public schools of Pittsburgh, and Dr. Watson L. Savage is quoted as saying that he will see to it that every child in the city is taught to swim. This is a step in public education that deserves the hearty approval of every parent and every seeker of the public welfare.

"To ride, to shoot and to speak the truth," was the ancient Persian ideal of education. Needless to say, this was for boys only; girls in this day fare better than when the maxim was made. They are taught to exercise as well as to develop their brains nowadays. Alike boys and girls ought to learn to swim, and the public should provide means of teaching that most valuable and pleasurable accomplishment.

Swimming is a splendid sport; it develops muscles rarely used in other sports and its usefulness is beyond question. Yet comparatively few persons learn to swim. There are sailors who have spent many years on the water but are unable to keep afloat when suddenly cast into the element with which they ought to be thoroughly acquainted. Drownings are far too numerous; knowledge of how to swim would greatly lessen their number. May the time soon come when every child who passes through the public schools will have learned how to swim.

## Nelson's War Stores Found.

An interesting find is reported from Rome. Some fishermen declare that a shepherd has found near Cape Testa, the extreme northerly point of Sardinia, a large cave, containing an enormous quantity of powder and other war stores.

It is thought probable that the stores were placed in the cave by Nelson when he was watching the French fleet at Toulon in the operations which ended in the battle of Trafalgar. Nelson used Sardinia as his base of supplies, and it was while he was refitting there that Villeneuve escaped from Toulon and got clear away to Martinique, whence he returned to European waters, where he was at last brought to bay. The Italian military authorities are investigating the find.

## FEW POINTS OF A GOOD COW

Important Characteristics of Activity and Vitality Should Be Determined by Eye of Animal.

Nervous temperament in a cow does not mean a high state of nervousness or irritability, but the animal has nerves such as make the various parts active, giving tone, vitality and activity to the many parts of the body. This important characteristic is judged by the size and character of her eyes. Her face should be broad between the eyes and well shaped.

The eye should be prominent, bright, clear and mild, but not at all sluggish looking. The prominence and openness of the joints of the backbone is a very important indication. The backbone should be covered with no surplus flesh, for if it is, the cow is using to fatten herself that which should go into the milk pail. The ribs should be wide in themselves and should have plenty of width between them. This can be measured by inserting the fingers between the ribs. Persistency in chewing the cud is a very important point with dairy cows.

## AS THIEF IN NIGHT

Clever Ruse by Which the Only French Cook in Town Was Rescued.

By H. M. EGBERT.

Lindsay's mentality was not devoid of an element of humor in its composition, and the incongruity of his mission appealed to this latent sense as he stepped quietly out of his house at night and looked back into the well-lit parlor. He saw his wife seated in her chair, reading as calmly as though he had gone out upon the most ordinary visit to some friend. She hardly raised her eyes when he said good-by to her, yet there had been an emotional scene only that morning, and it was this that had nerved Lindsay to his resolution.

He could endure his wife's complaints no longer. He was resolved to put an end to them for ever. And he was going like a thief by night to steal the most precious jewel of Markham's household.

He had fought down the impulse toward dishonor for many weeks. But now the time had come when he could resist no longer. Life without Lucille would have no zest. His home had grown to be no home to him. His very food had lost its savor. He thought of Lucille constantly, grinding his teeth as he pictured her with Markham, busy about her simple household duties.

Markham had brought her back to America after his last visit to France. When she arrived she was a simple country girl, innocent, ignorant of the language of her adopted country. She had met few men; she had never even been engaged before. And once in Markham's power he watched her jealously. He would hardly permit her to leave his home. He could not bear that his acquaintances should have speech with her, lest somebody steal her from him.

Strangely enough, it was Mrs. Lindsay who had first met her, and it was she who had introduced Lindsay on one of the rare occasions when Lucille had snatched a short respite from Markham's tyranny. It was at a friend's house. Mrs. Lindsay was taken at once with the pale, beautiful French girl. But it was Lindsay who had pursued the acquaintance.

Markham and he were not on friendly terms. He knew enough of



Walked as Though He Trod on Air.

the man's cowardly nature to be aware that, once Lucille and he were together, there would be no pursuit. At last the time had arrived when he was able to propose his plan.

She looked at him with veiled terror, and yet with a joy that she could hardly conceal. Yet her fear was paramount, and, singularly enough, its origin was essentially a feminine one, psychologically. She was anxious about her little treasures. Markham would keep them; she knew his vindictive nature. But Lindsay only laughed.

"I will give you more than Markham can ever give you," he said gaily. And then outlined his plan. Markham was not always home before nightfall. Let her appoint some day when he would be detained at his office. It would then be the simplest thing for him to cover the two miles between their houses and meet her after dark when there were no prying eyes to see. She must have her possessions—what she could pack into a suitcase—ready, and he would take her away, never to see Markham again.

"But if he comes after me?" she asked, still half afraid.

Lindsay had laughed at that, and his contempt for Markham seemed to find an answer in the girl's soul. She told him many little details of the man; his tyranny, his greed. Once, when she had not prepared a dish exactly to his liking he had sworn at her. She had never forgotten that. Yes, she would go.

And Lindsay, looking back at the wife in her chair, felt not the least compunction. For he was going to end her complaints effectively and for ever.

Markham was not to be home that night. So much he had discovered, and he had sent Lucille a message by a trusted confidant. Now he strode out into the dark eagerly, his mind tense upon his mission, every nerve tingling with the thought of the ecstatic happiness that lay in store for him. Once she was his he would guard her as the apple of his eye. There was none like her; he had known no woman like her in all his experience. As for his future plans, he cared nothing. He had arranged for what money would be necessary; for the rest fate must decide.

And she was waiting for him. As he approached the unit house where the man he hated lived he saw her, a sinuous shadow in the doorway. He crouched among the garden shrubs as he heard footsteps approaching. At that he feared that it was his enemy, but it was only some belated wayfar-

er, walking up the long ascent from the station. Presently all was silent and he emerged from his place of concealment. She saw him and turned to him.

"Lucille!" he whispered.

She was as self-possessed, her poise was a firm as though she were going upon the most ordinary mission. She handed him the suitcase—a dainty French affair, bulging with the few articles that she had managed to pack into it. There was no time for rapture. Together they started down the garden path. Suddenly she stopped.

"I have forgotten it!" she exclaimed.

"What?"

"My mother's photograph. It is upstairs, in my room. I must get it—I cannot go without it!"

He could not refuse the simple wish which revealed such qualities of heart. He waited for what seemed an eternity. Presently she was back again, and still nobody stirred but they two, in the garden, under the whispering trees. And so he led her away.

The suitcase was weighty, but he walked as though he trod on air, and Lucille strode at his side. Sometimes, when a cloud veiled the face of the moon Lindsay looked up, hardly daring to believe that she was really his at last—forever, he hoped. His heart throbbed madly and the two miles seemed but a few short city blocks. At last they stood outside his house again, and looking through the window, Lindsay perceived that his wife still occupied the same chair and held the same book. All the emotions that had possessed him had been entirely unknown to her; she read as tranquilly as though nothing were at stake.

Then a sense of unutterable love for this quiet woman in the chair welled up in Lindsay's heart. He turned to the girl and spoke almost curiously.

"I am going in to tell her," he said. "To tell your wife?"

"Yes—everything. But wait for me. I shall not abandon you. Have no fear. It will be but a moment."

The waiting girl saw Lindsay disappear within the house; she saw him bend over his wife, saw her start up incredulously and look at him with eyes that searched his soul. Then she was running out of the house, with Lindsay at her side.

"You! Lucille!" she cried.

"Yes, madame."

"And you have come to stay? You will not leave us?" She turned to her husband. "O, my dear," she cried, "to think that we should own the only French cook in Stapleton. And it's true!" She seized the girl's hands and almost pulled her through the door.

## HORTICULTURAL NOTES

Get busy with the grafting when the buds begin to swell.

The appearance of the orchard is helped by cleaning it of dead branches.

If you have a poor seedling pear or apple tree it may be entirely made over by top grafting.

Prune a little each year, and prune sparingly. It does not pay to neglect the pruning of trees.

The young trees should be banked with earth, which will keep water from settling about them.

Probably the best results come from pruning the orchard rather vigorously every two or three years.

Time and care spent in the orchard is almost sure to pay for itself and a good rate of interest besides.

Raspberry tips from young, vigorous plants, should always be selected in preference to those of any other kind.

Wait until the ground dries out a little before planting either trees or truck. It is not well to plant in wet, soggy soil.

One of the best ways of managing raspberries is to set in rows six feet apart, and the plants two feet apart in the rows.

## HIS FAVORITE CARD TRICK

It's a Pathetic Sight When He Exhibits to a Bunch of Girls.

Is there anything in the world so pathetic as the spectacle of a young man showing his favorite trick with cards to a bunch of girls? The slaughter goes something like this. Let us suppose that the man speaks first:

"I used to know a clever trick with cards. If you like, I'll try to show it to you while we're waiting. Miss Margaret, will you please choose a card from this pack?"

"I am to choose? Which card do I take?"

"Any one you like."

"But how can I tell, when you show me only the backs of the cards and the backs are all exactly alike?"

"That's it. You just choose one at random."

"Oh, that's the way? But is that fair? Well, I'll choose. I've got the jack of hearts."

"Oh, no! You mustn't tell me the card you pick. That's what I'm supposed to tell you, you know. Put it back into the deck and choose another."

"Why can't I keep this one? I can remember it better."

"Yes, but then there wouldn't be any trick. You see, you are to take a card that I don't see, and then I'm to find out the one you looked at."

"Oh! You couldn't do that! Well, I pick this one."

"Very well. Now look at it and put it back into the pack."

"What part of the pack shall I put it in?"

"But how can you tell what card it is if you don't know where I put it? Well, there it goes."

"Now take the deck and shuffle it. Now give it to me. Presto—there! Is this the card you chose?"

"Oh, dear—I don't know. I forgot to look and see which one I took. Does that make any difference? I should think the trick would be better if I didn't know. Oh, look! Here's Helen, and now there are enough to play bridge. Helen, you should have been here sooner. Mr. Smith has been showing us the most wonderful tricks with cards!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## LIVE STOCK NOTES

Regularity in feeding brings uniformity in results.

The growing pigs require protein and not much corn.

Be sure there are no narrow doors for the ewes to crowd through.

It is well to change the sheep occasionally to the different pastures.

Do not expect too much from your young sows, especially if they are bred too young.

It is poor economy to sell poor cattle when they can be made fat before marketing.

Under all conditions young animals make the largest gains in proportion to food consumed.

Check the growth and you increase the amount of food needed to produce a given result.

To make the largest and best horses out of your colts keep them growing from first to last.

The man who dubbed the hog as a "mortgage lifter" was posted; he knew something of the possibilities of the animal.

All training of animals must be done in youth when habits and instinctive proclivities have not become permanently fixed.

Do not think because a sheep has a heavy coat of wool he will be able to endure cold rains and sleep without a warm shelter.

The amount of food consumed and the time it has taken to consume it, must be taken into consideration in calculating the profit.

The truth is the farmers of the middle west are raising better mutton than ever before and people are learning that it is about the best and cheapest meat they can buy.

In counting the profits from your flock, do not fail to count the value of the fat lambs killed during the twelve months for the family use and the high value of all the manure.

**Moving Brood Hen at Night.**  
Move your setting hen at night, and chances are, if she is broody, she will keep the nest you put her on; whereas if changed during the day, time she is very apt not to act.

**Cutting Injured Trees.**  
Trees injured by freezing very often need to be severely cut back.

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

## ADMINISTRATORS SALE

As administrators of the estate of W. B. Jackson, deceased, we will, at 11 o'clock a. m., on Saturday, July 5th, 1913, sell at public auction to highest bidder, at front door of court house at Marion, Va., the following stocks and bonds, belonging to said estate:

(1.) Five shares of the capital stock of the Staley's Creek Manganeese and Iron Company, par value \$500.

(2.) Fifty shares capital stock Marion Foundry and Machine Works, par value \$500.

(3.) Fifteen shares capital stock of the Smyth County Fair Association, par value \$150.

(4.) Two first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of Marion & Rye Valley Railway Company, for \$500 each; interest payable semi-annually. Sale will be for cash in hand.

B. F. BUCHANAN,  
E. H. COPENHAVER,  
Administrators.

## You Can't Afford

to be without the news of your county.

## The American

will consider of first importance the matter of thoroughly covering the news of Smyth County. News of the State and Nation will be given in condensed form.

The subscription price of The American is

One Year \$1.00  
Six Months .50

Leave your subscriptions at The American office.

## 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

## Among the Indispensables

Is what all housekeepers say of

## FRESH FRUITS

We are trying to make these one of the leading features of our business. Now have in stock

Apples, Raspberries, Pineapples  
Oranges, Lemons and Bananas

Canned Fruits of all kinds.  
A fancy line of Headley's Candies. Fresh stock received every week.

## C. A. PICKLE & CO.

MARION, VIRGINIA

## TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS

Robert C. Thomas, of Wytheville, was in Marion Saturday.

Mrs. J. W. Painter and her son, James, of Bristol, are guests of Mrs. George Seaver this week.

Mrs. G. E. Goddell, with her sons and daughters, is the week-end guest of Mrs. M. M. Seaver.

Mr. Marvin Anderson, who has been a student at the Virginia Military Institute, is at home for his vacation.

Mr. W. G. Groseclose and family will leave tomorrow for Roanoke, Va., where they will take up their residence.

Mrs. S. W. Kent, who has been very seriously ill for the past three weeks, we are pleased to hear is now convalescing.

We regret to hear that Miss Beatie Hull has been very sick for the past week, and trust that she will recover rapidly.

Mr. T. B. Ward, of Chatham Hill, was at Marion yesterday attending the convocation of Lynn Commandery, Knights Templar.

Mr. Denny Culbert, who has been attending school at Richmond College the past scholastic year, is at home for the vacation.

T. F. Fisher, representative of F. B. Greenawald, the monument manufacturer of Wytheville, was in Marion on Tuesday and yesterday.

F. L. Saunders, of Seven Mile Ford, was a business visitor to Marion yesterday and had his name entered as a subscriber to THE AMERICAN.

Mr. James W. Carter, supervisor for Rich Valley magisterial district, was at Marion Monday, as was Mr. J. E. Buchanan of Chatham Hill.

Wheat in this vicinity is ripening rapidly. The crop promises to be fairly good and most of it will be harvested within the next week or ten days.

Beef has been very scarce in this market during the Spring and present months. There is now an abundant supply of mutton of excellent quality.

We are pleased to note that the health of Mrs. L. C. Wright, who has recently been so ill, has so much improved that she is able to go about the house again.

Mr. C. T. Pratt, of Chatham Hill, and deputy sheriff for Smyth county, called at THE AMERICAN office on Saturday and had his name entered on our subscription books.

Mrs. J. E. Thomas and her little daughter, who had been making an extended visit to friends in Roanoke and Bedford county, returned to their home at Marion on last Sunday night.

Misses Ruth Painter, and Francis Koier, of Salem, Va., are visiting Mrs. T. E. King at Marion. Miss Painter is the sister of Mrs. King, and daughter of Dr. F. V. N. Painter of Roanoke College.

Emory Rosenbaum, son of the late Samuel Rosenbaum, of this county, who has been in the state of Iowa for the past twenty-five years, accompanied by his daughter, is visiting relatives in this county.

THE AMERICAN Job Office has received an order to print the catalogue for the Smyth County Fair Association, and will proceed to execute the work with all the possible dispatch that the facilities of the office afford.

R. K. Sanders, of Saltville, who is Eminent Commander of Lynn Commandery of Knights Templar, was here on yesterday to attend the convocation of the Commandery. He expressed himself as greatly delighted with THE AMERICAN.

Messrs. S. D. Scott, D. Tucker Brown, Gallia and Ellison, engineers of the State Highway Commission, who have been making surveys for the Smyth county road improvements, have completed their work and left for Pulaski the first of the week.

Judge Geo. E. Cassell, of Radford, Va., was in Marion on Tuesday afternoon, shaking hands with his many old friends here. He was returning from Troutdale, where he addressed the pupils of the High School at that place on Tuesday morning.

H. E. Gray, of Blacksburg, Va., has come here to superintend the building of the splendid residence Mr. Rush Gwynn is to have erected just east of town. W. W. Gray, of Blacksburg, is the contractor and will push the work with his usual energy to rapid completion.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hurt, Dr. T. C. Schuler, Miss Clara King and E. B. Sprinkle left Tuesday for Blue Ridge, N. C., to attend the conference of leaders and workers of national, state and local church missionary organizations. The conference will be held from June 27th to July 6th inclusive.

Mr. W. P. Thomas, of Bedford county, Va., is at Marion on a visit to his son, Mr. C. F. Thomas. He is accompanied here by his daughter, Miss Kate Thomas, of Roanoke. Mr. Thomas is a Confederate veteran, eighty-six years old, but usually active for one who has reached the age of four score and six.

Mrs. Thompson S. Crockett, of Norfolk, Va., with her two daughters, Bertha and Margaret Cecil, are on a visit to Marion, and are the guests of Mrs. W. G. Lewis, who is a sister of Mrs. Crockett. Both of these ladies are daughters of the late Samuel Cox and neices of the late W. C. Sexton.

Judge Geo. W. Richardson left yesterday for Richmond, Va. He will there join his brother, E. R. Richardson, of New York, who is State traffic manager of The Ocean Steam Ship Co., plying vessels between Savannah, Ga., and New York and Boston. They will go from Richmond to Savannah by rail, and thence to New York by steamer. The Judge will be absent several weeks.

Mrs. C. R. Venable and daughter, Margaret, of Roanoke are visiting relatives at Marion.

Misses Mary Gertrude Painter and Mabel Smith are visiting Miss Emily Barksdale in Roanoke, Va.

Mr. Preston Collins will leave this afternoon for an extended visit to Pulaski, Lynchburg and other points in the east.

Mr. W. B. Porterfield, of Saltville, secretary of the Smyth County Fair Association, is in Marion today, in the interest of the association.

The Thurman & Boone Co. "The Big Store," of Roanoke, has an attractive advertisement in this issue of THE AMERICAN. The Music Department of this store is one of its greatest attractions. Pianos of all the celebrated makes, organs and other instruments are handled in large numbers.

Through the annual readjustment of postmasters salaries, made by the post office department, the post office at Marion has been advanced to the second class, beginning the 1st of July, and the salary of the postmaster fixed at \$2,000 per annum. The post office at Saltville is reduced from the second to the third class and the salary reduced from \$2,300 to \$1,600.

After a meeting of the first district school board held in Marion on Wednesday morning, at which time applications of teachers were considered, the board in company with the division superintendent went over the territory of the Debord, Ebenezer, Mt. Zion and Wasum Valley neighborhoods, where they have extensive building plans on foot.

Mr. B. F. Copenhaver, one of the venerable citizens of the county, and a friend of the editor of THE AMERICAN for many years, was in town last Saturday and made a special visit to our office. We had a long and pleasant chat about old times and the good people who lived here in the days that are gone, and indulged in many pleasant reminiscences. We regretted to find that Mr. Copenhaver had lost his vision since we last met him.

J. J. Dungan, commissioner of revenue for Marion district, and E. L. Carter, commissioner of revenue for St. Clair district, have returned their property or assessment books for 1913 to the clerk of Smyth county. These books are now being examined by the clerk, as provided by law, and as soon as the work is completed the books will be forwarded to the Auditor of Public Accounts. These two commissioners of Smyth county have completed their work with dispatch, and, no doubt, it has been well done.

### A Call for Reform.

To the editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir: Permit me, through your columns, to call the attention of the people of the city and State, to the alarming condition of things revealed by Hon. C. Lee Moore, Auditor of Public Accounts for Virginia, for the year ending September 30, 1912.

1. The entire State expenses were \$7,783,407.53, leaving a balance of \$400, yet 40 per cent of its citizens paid no taxes whatever, the delinquent capitation tax alone being about \$250,000.

2. Only 29 counties out of 100 put any money in the treasury. The other 71 drew out \$592,268.37, leaving a deficiency by the counties, to be paid by the cities and other resources, of \$293,722.07. (See Table 63, p. 178.)

3. The 71 defaulting counties include the richest and most prosperous part of the State, viz.: the Southwest; e. g., Lee County drew out of the treasury \$51,443.51; Carroll, who shot up the court, \$40,534.70; Grayson, \$26,844.26; Russell, \$24,425.14; Franklin, \$32,066.50; Patrick, \$21,264.64; Washington, \$15,713.25, etc. Even Rockingham drew \$21,546.30.

4. This anomalous and appalling condition is due mainly to the iniquitous system of taxation, which neither assesses nor values property. Nor can you enforce collection of capitation tax under three years, and the negro population falls short from 65 to 87 per cent. Neither the legislative, executive nor judicial departments of the government have done their duty, and we want a revolution.

What is the remedy?  
1. Keep out of the primary on August 5, which will nominate "machine candidates."  
2. Call a convention to nominate reform candidates for all offices, who are pledged to carry out the program adopted in the platform put forth by this convention, of, by and for the people, who propose to resume once more their rights in the premises.

RICHARD V. GAINES.

Saxe.  
School Board Meeting.

The Second District School Board will meet at Long Hollow school house on Saturday, July 5th. The main object of this meeting is the election of teachers for the coming session. Applicants are requested to file their applications with a member of the board before this meeting.

By order of the District Board:  
B. E. COPENHAVER,  
Division Supt.

## KEEP WATER IN SOIL

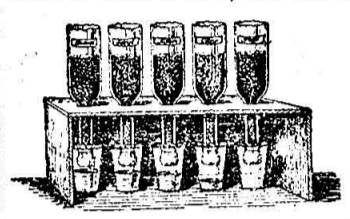
Excellent Method Given to Ascertain Capacity.

Long-Necked Bottles Arranged With Bottoms Off and Cheese Cloth Over Mouth Will Tell How Much Moisture is Retained.

(By R. J. CROSBY.)

To ascertain the capacity of soils to take in rainfall, break the bottoms off five long-necked bottles, tie a piece of cheesecloth or thin muslin over the mouth of each and arrange them in a rack with a glass tumbler under each one. Fill the bottles to about the same height with different kinds of soil and firm the soils by lifting the rack and jarring it down moderately three or four times. To break the bottom off of a bottle file a groove in the bottle parallel with the bottom. Heat a poker red-hot and lay it in the groove. As soon as a small crack starts from the groove draw the poker around the bottle and the crack will follow.

When all is in readiness, take watch or clock in hand, and with a



Apparatus to Test Capacity of Soils to Take in Rainfall.

glass of water held as near as possible to the soil pour water into one of the bottles just rapidly enough to keep the surface of the soil covered and note how long before it begins dropping into the tumbler below. Make a record of the time. Do likewise with each of the other bottles and compare results. Note which soil takes in water most rapidly. We all know what happens to nonporous soils when a heavy shower of rain comes.

To ascertain which soil would store up the greatest amount of moisture, weigh each bottle before and after filling it with dry soil, and again after the water has entirely ceased dripping from it. The difference between the weight of the dry soil and that of the wet soil is the weight of water stored. During the time that the bottles are dripping, they should be covered to prevent evaporation of water from the surface of the soils.

## BRAHMAS AS EGG PRODUCERS

Veteran Poultry Judge and Breeder Claims That Hen Will Lay 150 During Course of Year.

Speaking of the Brahma type of fowls, that veteran poultry judge and widely known breeder, Mr. J. K. Felch says: "It has been my claim, and it can be substantiated, that the Brahma will lay 150 eggs in a year, and hatch and rear a brood of chickens."

What one hen may have done is no criterion of a flock's proficiency, notwithstanding one Brahma did lay 313 eggs in 333 days, but laid no more that year, yet repeatedly have flocks of eight fowls laid between February 1 and June 1, four months, an average of 88, 88½, 88, and during May laid a total of 200 eggs, and average of 25 each for that month. I think there are many Brahmas that have reached 200 eggs in a year as yet other breed. But 150 eggs and rear a brood of chickens places them among the best and most profitable of all breeds. At this writing I have a hen that averaged 88 eggs between February 1 and June 1, that I set May 23. She has hatched and reared a brood of chickens and has laid 75 eggs in nine months, leaving her three months for the chance of becoming a 200-egg hen, like one of her ancestors, Queen Quality. But breeders prize any hen that hatches and rears a brood of chicks and gives you 150 eggs as a year's work. Such are capable of earning you \$10 profit per annum if they are thoroughbred, and nearly that as utility workers in Nattck.

Keep strict account of the expense of feeding if you want to know how much profit they bring you. The average price for kitchen eggs, fresh, in Nattck for 1910 was 37½ cents. Every 150-egg hen at these prices earned, as you see, \$4.69 cash, less \$1.25 for keep, leaving \$3.44 net profits per hen. With the pure stock in Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks and Orpingtons or Wyandottes this is obtainable with intelligent care. Thus are we justified in saying that poultry upon the farm is the best earning power in agriculture.

## SECURING STAND OF ALFALFA

Seven-Acre Field on Ohio University Farm Presents Argument in Favor of Spring Seeding.

A seven-acre field of alfalfa on the Ohio State university farm, at Columbus, presents a good argument in favor of spring seeding, with oats as a nurse crop. This field was seeded April 11, at a rate of fifteen pounds of alfalfa and a bushel of oats per acre, both sown in the grain drill at the same operation. On July 15 the oats were cut for hay, making a yield of a little over a ton and a half per acre.

By September 10 the alfalfa was ready for the first cutting, and the yield of field-cured hay on the seven acres was 18,380 pounds, or a little over nine tons. It is rather unusual to secure a crop of hay the first season after seeding, but good seed preparation and favorable weather conditions last summer are partly accountable for this excellent stand.

## HABIT OF EXCHANGING EGGS

Exercise of Little Care in Gathering and Selecting Will Net Advance Over Common Price.

There is no satisfaction and but very little money in exchanging eggs for groceries or grain. By being careful in gathering eggs, so that they won't become chilled in winter and so the hens won't sit on them overnight and using a little care in sizing and selecting, quite an advance over the common prices may be obtained.

When possible, sell your eggs direct to the consumer. If not possible, get a market in your nearest city with some grocer who deals in strictly fancy groceries and provisions. Agree to furnish him only strictly fresh eggs, and then, for your own sake, live up to the agreement. Carefully clean all the eggs; don't send small, misshapen or large ones. Stamp each egg with a rubber stamp, using your initials or the name of your farm, and in a short time you will have created a demand for your eggs, and when you have created such a demand your eggs will bring the highest prices, considerably more than your store-keeper would pay.

Several neighbors should send their eggs together, paying a cent or two per dozen to one of their number for doing the business, and in this way all would gain a little.

## SOWING SEEDS TOO DEEPLY

Smaller Vegetables and Flowers Can Hardly Be Covered Too Lightly With the Soil.

More seeds are probably killed by sowing or covering too deeply than too lightly.

It is no uncommon thing to find small seeds covered with a quarter or over half an inch of soil.

Thousands so deeply sown perish, germs either never come to life at all or are quite unequal to coping with such a weight of covering earth.

Only the larger seeds of vegetables should be sown from a quarter to one inch in depth.

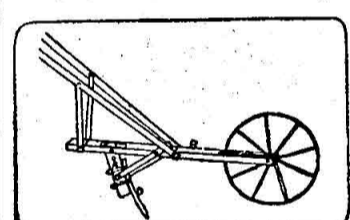
Peas, beans and such like seeds may go underground two or three inches but the smaller vegetables and flower seeds can hardly be covered too lightly, provided they are covered.

It should always be borne in mind that deep sowing ruins more seeds than any other fault or mistake.

## GARDEN PLOW MADE AT HOME

Implement is Inexpensive, Easy to Put Together and Will Give Most Excellent Results.

A garden plow is a very useful article, but many people do not have garden enough to make it worth while buying one. I have a home-made plow that I find very useful. Any boy handy with tools can make one like it, writes Fred L. Doty of Mount Valley, Kan., in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. A and B are pieces of 2 by 4. At one end of B a rectangular hole is mortised into which A fits and is bolted. The other end of B is mortised out to form the forks for the 12-inch wheel. The wheel is from an old baby carriage, with the rubber tire removed. This leaves a hollow shaped



Home-Made Garden Plow.

rim which rides over the ground better than a flat rim would. D is one of the tools which may be used for cultivation. A small cultivator shovel will answer the purpose. Other tools for garden working will suggest themselves to the ingenuity of the maker. The two iron strips bolted from A to B have several holes at the upper end to make them adjustable. The handle braces are also of iron strips. The handles are made of soft pine. This plow does fine work and one person can do as much with it as three persons can with ordinary hoes.

## To Bring Up Fido Correctly.

A writer in Country Life in America gives some advice on the bringing up of a dog. As he tells it, the process looks easy enough. The first and most important lesson for a pup to learn is to stop anything he may be doing when you say "Stop," and to continue when you say "All right." If well learned, this will explain to him all future commands. After this comes the lesson to lie down when you command "Down," and to stay down while you leave him. For this latter it is best to tie him to something, and then if he does not drop when you call "Down" from a distance, return quickly and, scolding, push him down forcibly. A caress and a taste of food should be his reward if he does right.

## BENEFICIAL TO CLAY SOILS

Possible Increase of Yield in a Single Year Will Often Pay for the Necessary Lime.

(By B. H. HITE, West Virginia Experiment Station.)

Nothing in agricultural science or practice may be mentioned with more assurance than the beneficial effect of lime on easily puddled stiff clay soils. This is so early a matter of common knowledge that the wonder is that anyone will worry along with such soils year after year, and even from one generation to another, while the possible increase in yield in a single year will often pay for the necessary lime.

The trouble with such soils is due to the extreme fineness of the particles. All the soils are very much finer than most of the people would readily believe, and the clay soils are the finest of all. Soils consisting largely of clay particles are likely to be too compact. Normal movement of air and water and easy generation of roots are impossible. These very fine particles, when wet, tend to stick together; if worked wet they form a plastic mass, which on drying shrinks and becomes very hard.

If a handful of such soil be worked into a plastic mass it will become very hard when dry; but if the test be repeated with clays to which a small quantity of caustic lime has been added the mass when dry will crumble easily between the fingers. Lime destroys the adhesiveness of clays, making them more open, mellow and easy to work. Air, water and plant roots can get through them much more easily. They suffer less from extremes of wet and dry weather. They respond more generously to cultivation and manuring. For the purpose in question two or three tons of burnt lime per acre should be applied. The very marked improvement so easily accomplished is noticeable for many years; it is indeed one of the most enduring effects of lime.

## Is the Automobile Making Us Fat?

(From the American Magazine.)

There are so many lost arts nowadays that one hesitates to add any more. We are told that letter-writing is a lost art, and conversation. We are sure that doing nothing must be, because so many women develop neurasthenia when they attempt to practice it. The critics of the drama assure us that acting is, and the critics of opera that singing is, and the critics of literature that poetry is writes Walter Prichard Walker.

Yet at the danger of overcrowding the mortuary chapel of the Arts, along observation of our highways, byways and mountain trails has persuaded us that the art of walking has now perished also, and must be assigned to the same mournful resting place. Nobody walks any more except the Appalachian Club, the Boy Scouts and President John Finley of the College of the City of New York—really walks, that is. Walking is still practiced (as little as possible) utilitarianly. Many New York women, for example, totter on dizzy heels from their motors at the curb all the way across the sidewalk. But as an art it is no longer practiced. The secret has been forgotten by all save a chosen few—of whom of course we are one!

We hold no brief against motors. What's the use? Besides, they are very useful things in getting you to a convenient starting point for a walk. The only trouble with motors is that people stay in them. The Yankee type used to be lank and sinewy. Pioneers and pedestrians are always more or less lank and sinewy. But the motors are altering our type. We are growing fat and soft-footed. The man who takes a twenty-mile walk for the fun of it is looked upon as a milk sort of lunatic. Why walk when a motor will get you there, so much quicker?

## Have You a Little Money Now and Then?

Do you keep it in an absolutely safe place? Or do you spend it as fast as it comes—perhaps a little faster?

## A SUGGESTION

Deposit your income as received in this bank; pay all your bills by checks, contract only such obligations as will enable you to get ahead and keep ahead; enjoy the supreme satisfaction of seeing your balance grow.

That is the way to your success, and it leads you into the door of

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Jno. A. Groseclose, Assistant Cashier.

## Why Insects Should Be Killed.

(Dr. Woods Hutchinson, in "Common Diseases.")

Our instinct to kill insects is perfectly sound. Out of the quarter of a million species now known to science a mere handful are even remotely helpful to man, and most of these only by their power of living upon other and more dangerous insects. On the other hand, thousands of species are actively hostile to man, to his food plants and to his domestic animals. Whole tribes have been swept out of existence by the attack of insects carrying bacilli—as within the last two decades, in Central Africa, by the dread "sleeping sickness" carried by the tsetse fly. Whole nations have been weakened and crippled and

whole civilizations retarded by another insect-borne disease, malaria.

Indeed, recent investigators have advanced the theory that the historic decline of both Greece and Rome was largely due to the ravages of this disease, brought into Europe by armies returning from wars in Asia and Africa. It may yet come, when we see things in their true perspective, that the warriors of civilized nations will turn from slaughtering one another for battling against our insect enemies.

Mr. Wm. A. Scott has been appointed by the School Trustee electoral board to fill the vacancy on the first district school board made by the resignation of Jas. A. Groseclose.

D. D. HULL, President E. H. COPENHAVER, Vice-President  
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## The Bank of Marion

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Surplus and Undivided Profits, more than 70,000.00

MARION, VIRGINIA

## Farms and City Properties for Sale

No. 92. 42 acres of nice land, new dwelling and good water and orchard, located on a good public road, in a delightful neighborhood, and in less than a mile of two schools and two churches, at the price of \$3,550. Terms usual. This place is 6 miles southwest of Marion, Va.

No. 91. About 40 acres of land, two dwellings and two barns and two orchards. One dwelling contains 6 rooms and the other a nice new and up-to-date cottage with 5 rooms. The land is splendid river bottom land, smooth and in a high state of cultivation; fine water, and located in sight of churches and schools, and good neighbors. This is the property to buy right now at \$4,000. Easy terms.

No. 89. 200 acres of fine blue grass land in Rich Valley, of which there are about 160 acres cleared for cultivation and the balance in timber. Price \$70 acre. Terms to suit buyer. Will sell this land as a whole or in tracts of 10 acres and upward.

GOOLSBY REALTY COMPANY  
MARION, VIRGINIA

## WEDDING FLOWERS

Wedding Bouquets, plain or showered, of Lilly of Valley or White Killarney Roses, made right, packed right, and shipped promptly

25,000 Killarney Rose Plants to cut from. Don't experiment with your order for wedding flowers.

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## Dominion Poultry Powder

(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: Marion, Va., May 20, 1913.

Dominion Poultry Powder Co., Marion, Va.

Gentlemen: I have been using Dominion Poultry Powder for more than a year and know it is the best powder I have ever seen for poultry, both old and young. I never fail to cure my chicks with gapes when they take it. I have less trouble with them and they grow much faster and are more healthy and always in a thriving condition when using this powder. I cannot say too much for Dominion Poultry Powder.

Respectfully,  
MRS. R. C. HASH.

Manufactured by  
DOMINION POULTRY POWDER COMPANY  
MARION, VIRGINIA

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## For Young Ladies

Noted for attractive home life and development of beautiful Christian character. Progressive's family lives in college building. Established reputation for thorough work in class-room. Able faculty of college and university training. New building and equipment. Steam heat, electric lights, and sanitary plumbing. Preparatory and college courses. Music, art, expression, physical culture, domestic science, with practice kitchen. New physical and chemical laboratory. Pipe organ. \$175 pays board and tuition for school year; \$200 with music or art. Low cost made possible through gifts from church and friends of Christian education. Students received from any part of the United States for permanent care, during school year and vacation. Next session begins September 18th, 1913.

For catalogue, or other information, address  
REV. HENDERSON N. MILLER, A. M., Ph. D., President,  
or MISS MAY SCHERER, Secretary,  
Marion, Virginia.