

VICE-PRESIDENT VOICES A PROTEST

Marshall Repeats Warning to Millionaires

CONSCIENCE IN BUSINESS

Interview Given to the Washington Post by Vice President Thomas R. Marshall

Putting conscience into business as an antidote for socialism was the keynote of an interview given by Vice President Thomas R. Marshall to the Washington Post in elaboration of his speech made in New York last Saturday night.

The Vice President of the United States said that he was expressing no opinion of his own, but was merely summing up the sentiment which had been expressed to him by many honest financiers, lawyers, miners and other diggers, men he had met on the street, on trains and trolley cars, and in their homes.

Many wealthy men have written to the Vice President commending his faith in the possibilities of the future, and, for these men, as well as for the poorer brethren, Mr. Marshall has gathered that there is a growing resentment against such deals as that involved in the consolidation of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company with the United States Steel Corporation, with a net profit of \$65,000,000 to the promoters.

It is not a question of passing more laws for the regulation of great fortunes, Mr. Marshall indicated, but a question of arousing business men to their responsibilities, and showing them that mere legal restriction should not be the touchstone of their actions.

"When I said in New York," the Vice President began, "that Carl Marx and hunger and a longing for happiness are abroad in the land, I was expressing not my own opinion but the opinion of others. I said that if I were the possessor of a vast and growing fortune and had made up my mind that the government should continue to help me make it grow, or if I were a socialist, I would frown down upon the educational system of America."

"One of the sentences in my speech was as follows: 'Suppose a governor and a general assembly in the State of New York should repeal the statute of descent for real and personal property and the statute with reference to making of wills on their death, how much vested interest would any relative have in the property which fell from their nerveless hands at the hour of dissolution? The right to inherit and the right to devise are neither inherent nor constitutional, but, on the contrary, they are simply privileges given by the State to its citizens.'

"I think it was the State Bar Association of Illinois which at one time recommended that a large part of estates revert to the State. I have never recommended such a thing, but I have simply pointed to it to show that the power to inherit and to devise are simply privileges given by the State to its citizen. Men of judgment have expressed to me the opinion that if a vote were taken on a proposition to make all estates over the sum of \$100,000 revert to the State upon the death of the owner—the \$100,000 being exempted—it would be carried two to one."

"From men of all classes I have heard expressions of growing disgust over the economic policy of exorbitant protection, which was first put forward on the ground that the revenue was needed to pay of the war debt. Next it was defended on the ground that it was needed for the building up of our infant industries. Later it was defended as being necessary for the protection of the workman's wages. And finally we have had it put forward as necessary to make up the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad with a reasonable profit for the manufacturer."

"Men are asking whether there is any difference between the manufacturer who comes to the government to ask for help in his business and the poor man who goes to the work-house to ask for help."

"The question is being asked why the government should be expected to guarantee profits to the manufacturer when it does not guarantee the difference in the cost of food at home and abroad to the consumer, with an extra dollar for a rainy day."

"I have heard men say that the public has grown tired of an economic policy that is defended on a different ground every four years and that the public is tired of the paternalism which is the little brother of socialism."

"They no longer believe that the manufacturers are selling goods abroad cheaper than in the United States merely because it is their surplus stock. They are saying that if this were true the trusts would not be building new factories and plants in the United States to turn out more goods."

"The people were told in the last campaign that trusts were a natural evolution, and that the only way to deal with

MARION COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

Rally Meeting Held in the Opera House Last Monday Night

A rally meeting was held in the Opera House at eight o'clock Monday night, April 21st. There was a large audience present, not only of representative business men, but also of ladies.

Judge Richardson presided, and in a happy manner stated the object of the meeting and made a strong plea for loyalty to the institution both in contributing to its financial needs and in patronizing it. He introduced Dr. J. H. Wilson, the new field secretary, who made the principal address of the evening.

By his pleasing manner, the doctor at once gained the sympathetic ear of the audience. He spoke of the necessity of the Christian college, the advantages of such an institution in any town, and the support and encouragement it must have in order to attain to a large measure of success. The following is a gist of his statement of the College and its immediate needs.

The main building and the north East extension have already been erected. Three stories of these are in use as dormitories and for administration purposes. The basement is only partially completed. The fourth story lacks a floor and plastering. The immediate needs are to build the equipment (the middle) of the remaining extensions. This will provide ample room for administration purposes, auditorium, piano rooms, society halls and dormitories for students. To do this and also to provide for the floating debt will require \$25,000.00.

Dr. Wilson was followed by Mr. J. White Sheffey, a member of the board, and also chairman of the building committee. Mr. Sheffey spoke from the citizens point of view, and pleaded earnestly for hearty co-operation on the part of all the citizens of Marion.

Rev. J. B. Greiner, president of the board, made a fitting closing talk. The audience was in a good mood and paid close attention to all the addresses. Dr. Wilson has made a good impression on all who have met and heard him. He is an eloquent and forceful speaker and never fails to carry his audience with him. He has already made many friends in town who are free to say, "You certainly have the right man on the job, and if he fails it will not be his fault."

The field secretary was happy in having already received \$3,000.00 from four persons to start the work—\$1,000.00 being from a friend in Marion, and \$2,000.00 from friends out of town. He believes in Marion and admires the loyalty of her friends; he expects to get the \$25,000.00; and Marion expects to have her handsome home completed in the near future.

THE AMERICAN starts off with a splendid advertising patronage. A number of the merchants and other business men of the town are showing their appreciation of our effort to give them a live paper and an additional opportunity to put the business enterprises of the town before the local trade and the public generally. Others have announced their purpose to appear in the columns of the next and succeeding issues of the paper.

It was our purpose to give each and every one of our advertisers a special write-up. But owing to the difficulties attending the getting out of a first issue, we have been compelled to forego that pleasure and duty. It shall be done, however, in our next issue. We ask our readers to carefully read the advertisements of: Hawkins-Copeland Co., Collins Bros., Goolsby Realty Company, J. M. Brisco, C. S. Seaver & Sons, J. L. Thornton & Co., D. M. Smith Drug Company, The W. E. Hodges Company, Seaver & Morris, C. A. Pickle & Co., The Marion National Bank, and The H. B. Staley Co.

All these advertisers are able to do and will do what they say.

Death of Infant.

Ernest, the five months old baby of Mr. and Mrs. K. C. Groseclose, died at their home on Cherry Street, Wednesday evening of pneumonia, following a severe attack of acute indigestion. A funeral service was held Thursday evening at 2:30 o'clock from the Baptist church by Rev. E. M. Harris, assisted by Rev. T. C. Shuler, of the Methodist church. Interment in Round Hill cemetery.

They was to regulate them. The people are tired of being told such things. What they want is the kind of opportunity that formerly existed in this country. One man in my State told me that he had \$100,000, and was about to set up in a business that was controlled largely by a trust, and that he was warned not to proceed. He has figured out the amount that would be needed for his plant, how much his raw material would cost, and what labor could be had. One of his own friends told him he had better not go on; the trust would drive him out of business.

CHARLES P. HUDSON OF RURAL RETREAT

Funeral Service Conducted Last Sunday Morning

The funeral services of Charles Pepper Hudson, one of the best known and highly esteemed citizens of Rural Retreat, Wythe county, Va., were conducted at that place on last Sunday. The deceased was born at Dublin, Pulaski county, Va., October 2nd, 1837, and died from heart failure at Abingdon, Va., April 17th, 1913.

Mr. Hudson was station agent of the Norfolk & Western Railway at Rural Retreat at the time of his death, and had been in the employment of that company for twenty-seven years. He entered its service as a depot hand at Ada, W. Va., where his brother was then station agent, and later served as agent at a number of stations of the Norfolk and Western Railway.

The deceased was married December 24th, 1855, to Miss Katie E. Johnson, of Giles county, Va. The fruits of this union were three sons and two daughters—Richard, Garland and Jack, and Misses Mamie and Elizabeth. All of these survive the husband and father. He is also survived by four sisters and one brother—Mrs. Brown, Bell Spring, Va.; Mrs. Fry, Eggleston, Va.; Mrs. Vaughan, New River, Va.; Miss Allie Hudson, Dublin, Va., and Mr. W. R. Hudson, general superintendent of the C. & O. Ry., Peru, Indiana.

A friend at Rural Retreat writes us that Mr. Hudson "joined the Presbyterian church when a boy fifteen or sixteen years old," and that "a better man or more devout Christian never lived." His mother was a Miss Yonce, of Wythe county, Va., who was a sister of the late revered Rev. W. B. Yonce, D. D., for many years a professor at Roanoke College, Salem, Va. She was a devoted member of the Lutheran church, and so great was his love for the church of his mother, he specially requested that his funeral be held in Hawkins Chapel, the Lutheran church at Rural Retreat. This request was followed, and the services were jointly conducted by his pastor, Rev. R. Dabney Carson, of the Presbyterian church, and the Rev. Geo. H. Rhodes, pastor of the Lutheran church. These services were very solemn and impressive, and were attended by a congregation that filled the large church building; and hundreds of persons were unable to find room in the church.

The deceased was a zealous member of the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Glencoe Lodge, No. 148, Radford, Va., of Marion Chapter Royal Arch Masons and Lynn Commandery, No. 9, Knights Templar, Marion, Va. He was also an Odd Fellow, and a member of the lodge of that excellent order at Rural Retreat.

The Masons had charge of the body and buried their deceased brother with full Masonic honors, the ceremonies at the grave being conducted by his own, Glencoe Lodge, assisted by the lodge at Rural Retreat. The following were pall bearers: W. F. Gammon, G. S. Baumgardner, B. C. Huddle, C. C. Catron, J. H. Barnett and J. F. Harvey.

The Masonic procession was formed at or near the lodge room, with about forty Knights Templar in full dress uniform in the lead, acting as an escort for the Blue Lodge Masons. These were followed by seventy-five Master Masons, clothed in the regalia of the order. Then came about seventy-five members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The procession then marched to the home of the deceased, took charge of the remains, and conveyed them to the church.

At the conclusion of the services at the church the Masons again took charge of the body, the lines of the procession being reformed, and conveyed it to the cemetery. The very solemn and beautiful burial service of the Masonic order was used at the grave, and was witnessed by one of the largest gatherings of people that had ever assembled at Rural Retreat.

What Did It Look Like?

A story is being told of a gentleman who was on a motoring tour when his car broke down near a small village. It was late in the evening, so he decided to put up for the night at the only inn the village possessed.

After a rather scrappy supper he was shown up to his bedroom, but soon after the landlord had some downstairs again his guest leaned over the balustrade and called:

"Landlord! Landlord! Do you think I'm going to clean my own boots?"

"What d'ye mean?" grumbled the landlord.

"What have you put a polishing pad on my bed for?" demanded the guest.

"Polishing pad!" he snapped.

"That's not a polishing pad! That's the pillow!"—Pearson's Weekly.

Attention Comrades.

There will be a meeting of Gibson-McCreedy Camp of Confederate Veterans at the Court House on May 3d, 1913. A full meeting is desired, as business of importance will be transacted.

G. H. FUDGE, Commander.

W. P. FRANCIS, Secretary.

LYNN COMMANDERY KNIGHTS TEMPLAR

Will Celebrate Ascension Day on May 1st

INTERESTING PROGRAM ARRANGED

Service Will Be Held in Methodist Church, Conducted by Rev. J. Cleveland Hall, of Danville, Va.—Banquet Will Follow at the Temple.

Lynn Commandery, No. 9, Knights Templar, will hold a special convocation on the next Thursday, May the 1st, for the purpose of celebrating Ascension Day. The officers and Sir Knights will appear in full Templar uniform.

At 11 o'clock a. m., the lines will be formed and the Commandery will march to the M. E. Church South, where Ascension service will be conducted by Rev. J. Cleveland Hall, Grand Prelate of the Grand Commandery of Virginia. The address or sermon of Rev. Hall will be, no doubt, very interesting and instructive; and it is confidently expected that a large audience, composed of the ladies and gentlemen of the town, and even from other points, will attend the service.

At the conclusion of the service the Commandery will return to its Asylum at the Temple and be dismissed.

At 1:30 p. m. a banquet will be served in the banquet hall, to which each Sir Knight present is entitled to invite a lady. It is expected that at least two hundred Knights and ladies will sit at the banquet.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS

Mayor R. T. Greer left on Sunday for New York on a business trip.

Miss Alice Lincoln is at Bristol, Va., this week, on a visit to relatives.

Miss Pearl Pendleton, of Chilhowie, visited Miss Anna Dutton here Tuesday.

John W. Neal, an attorney from Abingdon, Va., is in town today on business.

Bring your wool to The D. H. Mitchell Co., and get the highest market price.

When you come to town call at THE AMERICAN office and let us show you how well equipped we are.

Mrs. D. H. Mitchell and Mrs. P. R. Francis went to Bristol today on a pleasure and shopping tour.

Marion and Rural Retreat will play ball at the Fair grounds Saturday at 2:30. A good game and large crowd is expected.

Miss Nina Graybill returned to Marion Tuesday after a few days' visit to her home in Buchanan. Miss Graybill also visited friends at Roanoke.

Messrs. E. S. Lockett and E. S. Lockett, Jr., prominent business men from Knoxville, Tenn., are in Marion, and are stopping at the Valley House.

Mr. Jno. P. Sheffey went to Baltimore on Wednesday of last week to look after some business matters. He got back home on Tuesday morning.

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

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Thomas, accompanied by Miss May Greiner, went to Rural Retreat Sunday in Mr. Thomas' car to attend the funeral of Mr. C. P. Hudson.

Mrs. Don Peters and little daughter, wife of Dr. Don Peters, of Baltimore, Md., arrived at Marion on Tuesday, and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Buchanan.

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

Mr. Wilson W. Scott, who recently purchased the dwelling house of D. F. Parker on east Main street, or Hospital Hill, moved with his family to his new home on Tuesday.

Messrs. A. T. Lincoln and John W. Rice, who attended the meeting of the Grand Council of the Royal Arcanum, held at Richmond, last week as delegates from the Marion Council, got back home last Friday.

Mr. J. B. Richardson, our town sergeant, is at Richmond, Va., where he will remain for the next thirty days, and possibly take up his residence. He has been granted a leave of absence by the town council.

J. K. Groseclose, proprietor of the Hotel Pulaski, Pulaski, Va., is here today visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Groseclose, and looking after business matters. He called to see us and subscribed for THE AMERICAN.

Mr. R. L. Miller, son of Rev. J. P. Miller, president of Marion Female College, last week stood a successful examination before the State Board of Pharmacy, and will receive his certificate as registered assistant pharmacist.

The young lady pupils of the Marion Female College, attended by several of the teachers, went down to Emory and Henry College last Saturday afternoon to attend a debate given by one of the literary societies of the institution.

LYNCHBURG NEWS

Congressman Glass Takes Over Afternoon Paper Which Was Losing Money.

Lynchburg, Va., April 22.—Representative Carter Glass, owner of the Lynchburg News and the Advance, today purchased the Progress, an afternoon newspaper published here since last October. He will utilize the plant for the publication of the News and Advance until the building occupied by these papers, destroyed by fire yesterday, can be rebuilt. The Progress ceased publication with today's issue.

The Progress was established by Wilbur L. Moorman, of Amherst county, with a view of publishing a Progressive paper, having afternoon and semi-weekly editions. Owing to a failure of Mr. Moorman's health three or four months ago, the paper lost money and about two months ago was taken over by a local syndicate of business men who attempted to finance it.

None of these were newspaper men and when the News and Advance were burned out they were not unwilling to dispose of their holdings. Mr. Glass saw the opportunity to relieve himself in an extremity and bought the equipment, which would not have been taken over under other circumstances.

Owing to circumstances which we could not overcome, we are sending our paper out one day late this week. We hope to do better hereafter.

We are sending out a number of sample copies this week; and hope that many of those who receive samples will become permanent subscribers to THE AMERICAN.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Culbert will leave tonight for Richmond, Va. They are called there by the illness of their son, Denny. It is reported that he has appendicitis, and will have to undergo an operation on Saturday.

Lynn Commandery will observe Ascension Day Thursday, May 1st, at the Methodist church. The service will be conducted by Right Eminent Sir J. Cleveland Hall, of Danville, Va., at 11 o'clock a. m. The public is cordially invited.

Rev. J. B. Greiner, D. D., of Rural Retreat, Va., spent Monday and Tuesday at Marion, looking after the interests of Marion Female College. He is President of the Board of Trustees of the college, and is greatly interested in its welfare.

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

Dr. T. F. Staley, the eye and throat specialist from Bristol, Va., was at Marion last Monday on professional business. He promptly entered his name on the subscription list of THE AMERICAN, and will place his professional card in its columns.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Andes and little daughter arrived in Marion last week from Chattanooga. Mrs. Andes and daughter will spend the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Venable. Mr. Andes left Sunday for Asheville, N. C., on a business trip.

Thelma O. Parks, daughter of V. W. and Alice Parks, died April 22nd, 1913, at the home of her parents on Staley's Creek, one mile above Marion, after an illness of twenty-four hours. She was four years and twenty-three days old. The cause of her death was bronchial asthma.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Staley will leave this afternoon for Knoxville and Bristol. Mr. Staley will go to Knoxville to attend the State Convention of the Traveler's Protective Association of Tennessee. Mrs. Staley will stop at Bristol and spend the end of the week as the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Thos. F. Staley.

Mr. Samuel Bishop, who lives near St. Clair Bottom, was a visitor to Marion yesterday for the first time in seven years. He is a friend of long standing of the editor of this paper, and called early after his arrival in town to see us and subscribe for THE AMERICAN. It gives us great pleasure to meet and greet our old friends again.

The revival that had been in progress at the Baptist church for two weeks or more was brought to a conclusion on Sunday night. Much interest had been manifested during the meeting, and a number of persons made professions of faith. The ordinance of baptism was administered on Sunday night to fifteen candidates, who had been converted during the meeting.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Lambert, from Wythe county, were visitors at Marion last Monday. They came here to have Dr. T. F. Staley, the Bristol specialist, examine and treat Mrs. Lambert's eyes. They live half way between Crockett and Rural Retreat. Mr. Lambert is one of the most prominent citizens of his county, and is Supervisor for Black Lick district. He is largely responsible for the splendid improvement that is being made to the Macadam road from the Smyth county line in the direction of Wytheville.

TO ATTACK TARIFF REVISION MEASURE

Six Republican Committeemen to Submit Report.

Washington, April 20.—The Underwood tariff revision bill is to be attacked in a report signed by Republican members of the House Ways and Means Committee. The report, which was made public tonight, declared that the bill threatens great injury to the industries of the nation and also that sufficient revenue cannot be produced if rates are to be reduced as proposed.

"This bill aims at a complete reversal of the economic policy of the Government," say the Republicans. "During a period of fifty years we have had a protective tariff in this country. Under it we have built up manufacturing industries not approached by those of any other country. The farmers have prospered marvelously. In purchasing power, the only true test, the wages of our laborers have never been approached by the wages of any other people. Under the present tariff law this prosperity has reached the highest crest. Every laborer willing to work is fully employed. Even the poorest class of laborers employed at the lowest wages have still been able to send surplus earnings to their native countries."

It is charged that the Underwood bill is causing great alarm in business circles and cites the appeal of Governor Foss of Massachusetts, who asked that Congress memorialize Congress against its passage. It is further asserted that the Democrats have forgotten the plank in the Baltimore platform which promised that no harm would be worked to legitimate industries by tariff revision.

While these charges were being circulated about legislative circles today, the Democrats completed plans to rush the Underwood measure through the House and present it to the Senate by May 15th. To bring this about, a caucus will be called tomorrow night, when a resolution will be adopted to bind members to a special rule limiting general debate to eight days after which it will be in order to consider the bill under the five-minute rule.

August 1st was set as the earliest possible date upon which a favorable report from the Upper House could be expected. The tariff bill itself will be reintroduced into the House tomorrow, and the full Ways and Means Committee will have a meeting on Tuesday for a formal meeting.

ECHOES LOUDER THAN SOUND

Probably Hard Thing to Imagine, But Science Has Proved It a Fact Beyond Doubt.

To most persons it would seem impossible for an echo to be louder than the sound that produced the echo, but under certain rather peculiar conditions this is really true.

When a revolver is fired from a balloon the report is sharp, but not so loud as it would be if the gun were fired on the surface of the earth.

If the balloon is up something like 2,000 feet or higher, there will be a few seconds' silence after the revolver shot and then a roar or deep rumble will rise up from the earth.

If an explosive is lowered from the basket of the balloon until it hangs a few hundred feet below, and it is discharged with an electric spark from a battery in the hands of one of the aeronauts, there will come to the ears of those above a report like a revolver shot and then a few seconds of silence, followed by a peal of the loudest thunder ever heard.

There is no solid background about or above the balloonists to produce a rebound of the atmospheric sound-wave and the air is more dense below. Thus, when the sound-waves penetrate the denser lower strata of air and then the solid earth, the echo produced seems to the ears of the occupants of the balloon far louder than the original sound.—Harper's Weekly.

Monument to Great Organist.

Out of honor to the memory of Felix Alexandre Guilmant, acknowledged to be the greatest organist of his day, a monument is to be erected in Paris. The American committee will raise \$5,000 by subscription as the contribution from this country. He first came to America for a series of concerts on the great organ in Festival hall at the world's fair, Chicago. This was followed by a brief tour. Again he returned for a tour in 1898, and for a third time for an engagement of forty recitals on the organ at the St. Louis exposition. At the conclusion he played twenty-four concerts in a single month before returning to Paris. His organ pieces number up into the hundreds.

Strive for Capability.

Always in the myriad-shaped struggle that is going on upon the stage of the world capacity means victory and life; incapacity, defeat and death. If we would win physical triumphs we must be stronger physically than the brute force with which we are contending; and if we would win intellectual or moral triumphs, then intellectually and morally we must be more capable than the opposition. In spite of prayer and protest, the sovereign law keeps right on—and Byng won't to the wall.

NEWS BUILDING FIRE SWEEP

Ford Building, Next Door, Badly Damaged

AID IS PROMPTLY GIVEN

Through Courtesy of the J. P. Bell Company News Will Be Able to Continue Publication as Usual.—Building and Equipment Completely Wrecked.

(Lynchburg News April 22nd.)

Fire, which destroyed many thousands dollars' worth of property, started yesterday morning 7 o'clock in the basement of the building on Ninth street, owned by Mr. Carter Glass and in which The News and The Daily Advance have been printed and published for several years past. As a result of the fire this latter building and its equipment were completely wrecked and the adjoining building owned by the William Ford estate was unroofed by the flames, and with its contents was badly damaged by heat, smoke and water. The upper three stories of the Ford building were occupied by Ainslie & Martin for the storage of goods, most of which are specially salable at this season and on which they carry insurance of about \$10,000, it only partially covers their loss, for besides the value of the goods damaged and destroyed, which is nearly double that value, they may also lose the sale of these classes of goods this spring. The first floor of this building is occupied by the Tuxedo pool room, owned by J. P. Bartemus, and this was badly damaged by water.

[The sentiment at Marion was universally one of regret at the misfortune that befell The News. But that regret was greatly relieved by the prompt announcement that our contemporary would continue a visitor to Marion, without the loss of a single issue.—Ed.]

The Old Macadam Road.

A trip over the old Macadam road from Marion to the Wythe county line will convince anyone that Marion magisterial district is not starting too soon to improve the old roads and build new ones. The editor of this paper traveled over the road from Marion to the Wythe county line a few days ago for the first time after an absence of sixteen years from the town and county. There has been wonderful progress in the methods of farming, and great improvement to the lands lying along the road on both sides and in view thereof, many comfortable and beautiful farm houses have been built, and everywhere there are evidences of thrift and enterprise among the farmers. These thrifty farmers should not rest until their roads are made what they ought to be.

Annual Spelling Contest.

The annual contest in spelling, recitation and declamation, for the public schools of Smyth county, will be held in Marion Friday afternoon and night of the 25th inst. Contestants in spelling come, one for each teacher in the county. The contests in recitation and declamation are made up from pupils from the High Schools and Graded Schools—a boy and a girl from each. A handsome Webster's New International Dictionary will be awarded to the best speller, and a gold medal in each of the other contests. The Marion Concert Band will furnish music for the occasion. A large attendance from all sections of the county is expected.

Judge Cummings Dies in Abingdon.

Abingdon, Va., April 24.—Judge D. C. Cummings, State senator from the counties of Washington and Smyth, and Bristol city, died here of pernicious anaemia at one o'clock this evening. He had been ill a month. He was fifty-one years old and unmarried. He had held the positions of county clerk and county judge, and was elected as a Democrat to the Senate in 1911, by a majority of 1,300, when the district for years had gone Republican by a majority of 100. He is survived by two brothers, Dr. J. W. and R. P. Cummings.

Advertisement.

Mr. R. A. Greever, of Chilhowie, has bought the interest of S. Heptinstall in the hardware concern of Heptinstall & Staley. The new firm will do business under the style of The Staley & Greever Hardware Company.

We doubt not the per capita consumption of meats has already decreased considerably in this country, and indications are it will within a few decades get down to the level of European countries. Augusta county always raises plenty of cattle, and if it were a question only of supplying the home demand, we would be always on velvet; but our supply is drawn on to even up the supply for other sections, and as a result we are short when others are short. All Americans must go to the same basket for their meat.—Staunton Leader.

THE AMERICAN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
At Marion, Virginia

WM. C. PENDLETON
Editor and Proprietor

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Application for entry as second-class
matter at the post office at Marion, Va.,
pending.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1913.

SELABATORY.

After an absence of sixteen and a half years from Marion, where I was born and where I have lived the greater part of my life, I have returned with my family to take up residence here. Many of my old friends of former days have passed away during my absence; but there are still many left, and these have given me a friendly hand and cordial welcome back home. Their kindly reception has been very gratifying.

In an announcement printed and sent out on the 15th inst. the purposes and the principles of this paper, THE AMERICAN, were frankly stated. That notice will be found printed below this article. It will be useless to say more than is said in the announcement. I respectfully request my friends, acquaintances and all in whose hands the first issue may fall, to read what is said before passing judgment upon the undertaking.

Respectfully,
WM. C. PENDLETON.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

I am now preparing to begin the publication of a weekly newspaper at Marion, Va., and hope to get out the first issue by the 24th of the present month—April, 1913. It will be named THE AMERICAN, and will be primarily a local newspaper, devoted to the upbuilding of the material and moral interests of the town, Smyth county, and the Southwestern section of Virginia. I will in a modest way, such as my situation and equipment affords, give expression to my views in State and National affairs.

While the paper is not to be, and shall not be, the organ of any party or any man, when occasion requires I shall give expression to my convictions on economic and political questions as they relate to our State and Nation.

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

It is my purpose to aid in a humble but earnest way to further the cause of Progressivism—a principle that has so completely taken possession of the minds and hearts of a vast majority of the people of the United States. This means that I shall advocate the doctrine that the people are the source of all power, that this is "a government of the people, by the people and for the people." Along with this fundamental principle of popular government naturally will go economical and efficient government, fair election laws honestly administered, and a priceless and unpurchasable ballot.

With the avowal of these purposes and principles, I shall appeal to the people of Marion and Smyth county, my native town and county, where most of my life has been happily spent; and to the people of the Southwest and of Virginia for their kind consideration and generous support.

Respectfully,
WM. C. PENDLETON.

TO MY TAZEWELL FRIENDS

With regret I have been forced by unavoidable circumstances to change my place of residence, and sever my neighborly relations with many friends and neighbors with whom I had been so intimately associated for more than sixteen years. The distress occasioned by this parting with these friends in Tazewell has, however, been greatly assuaged by my return to the place of my birth, where numbers of the companions of my boyhood and hundreds of the friends and associates of my early manhood still live to give me an unmistakable welcome back home.

That I have a large number of friends in Tazewell county has been proven by the fact that hundreds of its people have become subscribers for my paper—THE AMERICAN—and others are continually sending me their names. This I

am vain enough to believe is largely due to their personal regard for me. My grateful appreciation of the generous support of my Tazewell friends is unbounded. To each and all of them I give my hearty thanks, with the assurance that I will keep in close and friendly touch with them as long as I am able to pursue an active life.

Sincerely,
WM. C. PENDLETON.

THE RIGHT TO WILL AND INHERIT.

Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall gave out an interview to the Washington Post on the 16th inst., in elaboration of his speech made in New York a few days previous, wherein he discussed: "Putting Conscience into Business as an Antidote to Socialism." We publish in another column the interview, which may prove interesting reading for the readers of THE AMERICAN.

The declaration made by Mr. Marshall that: "The right to inherit and the right to devise are neither inherent nor constitutional, but, on the contrary, they are simply privileges given by the State to its citizens," will be a little startling to the people of Virginia. The Virginia Bill of Rights, which is the basis of all written constitutional law in this country, in the first or opening section, says:

"1. That all men are by nature equally free and independent, and have certain inherent rights, of which, when they enter into a state of society, they cannot, by any compact, deprive or divest their posterity; namely, the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the means of acquiring and possessing property, and purchasing and obtaining happiness."

This declaration stands today, unchanged, as part of the present Constitution of Virginia. Virginians will be at a loss to understand how it can be possible that the acquiring and possessing of property is not an inherent or natural right; and that the right to inherit and the right to devise or bequeath by will is a mere privilege given by the State to natural heirs and to natural devisees. In other words, that the right of a man to give his property by will to his children, wife, parents or other kindred, and that the right of these to inherit is dependent entirely upon the law of descents and the statute laws that regulate the making of wills.

We do not suppose the Vice President intended to further the cause of Socialism by his peculiar views on the right of American citizens to inherit and devise property. But if the right is only such as he contends for, and with which he sought to alarm the accumulators of large fortunes, coupled with the wonderful growth of the socialistic sentiment, his remarks may prove very dangerous. The apprehension that a condition may arise in the near future when the laws may be so shaped as to prevent a man from disposing by will of the property accumulated by his labor; and when the laws of inheritance may be wiped out, would greatly tend to destroy individual enterprise, and be destructive of the industrial system of the country. What stimulus would a man have to labor, and to accumulate property that would only revert to the State after his death, and be divided among others, rather than his own children or natural heirs?

"LEGISLATIVE MATERIAL."

Under the above heading our esteemed contemporary, The Roanoke Times, in a recent issue, had a very interesting editorial. The purpose of the article was to show that it is unwise for the people to bind their representatives in the Legislature with instructions and pledges. In support of its position The Times says:

"Men of independent mind and strong character hardly care to become members of a legislative body if tied and bound in advance and deprived of all freedom of thought and action. If they want somebody to go to Richmond to obey instructions and pledged to specific votes, they may as well send a boy or a man too old to be of any use but to run errands and carry notes."

"When we deprive delegate or Senator of discretion we deprive him and we deprive his office of all responsibility and its honor."

This is very cleverly put by our Roanoke contemporary, but are its assertions logical and sound? If they are, what is the use of the newspapers and political leaders trying to educate the people on momentous questions that affect the moral and financial interests of the people of the State? If the settlement of such questions is to be left solely to the representatives of the people, without any regard for the judgment and will of their constituents, then, indeed, has the sacred declaration of the Bill of Rights become obsolete. "That all power is vested in, and consequently derived from the people; that magistrates are their trustees and SERVANTS, and at all times amenable to them."

QUITE A FALL.

The Hon. Richard Evelyn Byrd, Speaker of the Virginia House of Delegates, was a very ardent supporter of President Wilson for nomination by his party. He broke with Senators Martin and Swanson and what is called the "machine," and fought his former allies who were opposed to Wilson. It was thought that Mr. Byrd would stand well with the new administration, and his friends were confident that he would receive from President Wilson some high and lucrative appointment. He has been mentioned as successor to Judge Goff on the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals, and he has been regarded as a prominent candidate for the position of U. S. District Attorney for the Western District of Virginia.

Now comes the news from Washington that Mr. Byrd has accepted appointment as secretary of "the commission to investigate the purchase of American-grown tobacco by foreign countries."

The amusing feature of the appointment is that it does not come from President Wilson, but was made by Senator Thomas S. Martin, who is chairman of the commission. What does this mean? Has the Hon. Richard Evelyn Byrd failed to receive from the administration the recognition he expected, or has he concluded that it is best to get in line again with the organization in Virginia?

THE PEOPLE SHOULD ELECT.

At the Conference for Education in the South, held at Richmond, Va., last week, a very important movement was set on foot by the interstate county superintendents of public schools in attendance upon the Conference. At one of their sessions, the superintendents directed their chairman to name a committee to report next year on the question of unifying county boards by abolishing the district boards—these county boards to be elected by the people. As to the practicability and wisdom of abolishing the district boards there is considerable doubt. That the boards, whether they are district or county boards, should be elective instead of appointive there is no reasonable doubt.

There is no department of the government in which the people are more deeply interested than that of public education. Their interest will be greatly enlarged by having the opportunity to select the local boards that will supervise and control their own schools. We know of nothing to which the principle of local self-government can be more appropriately applied than the public free schools. The people should elect the trustees or boards that have charge of their schools.

The city of Lynchburg, Virginia, has long been proud of its standing in the business and financial world. The reports from Washington that a currency reform measure, to be known as the Owen-Glass bill, is now being worked out by Senator Owen, of Oklahoma, and Congressman Glass, of the Sixth Virginia district, is calculated to add to the pride of the "Hill City". The bill will be introduced in the Senate by Senator Owen, and in the House of Representatives by Congressman Glass. Both of these gentlemen were born and raised in Lynchburg, and Mr. Glass has always lived there.

Enough, more than enough, has already been said in the columns of the Virginia newspapers about the Allens and the Carroll tragedy. Nothing that can now be said will alter the views of those who have formed and expressed opinions in the case. Its further discussion in the newspapers can only tend to intensify the bitter controversy, and will do no one any good. We hope all the newspapers in the State will close their columns against all persons who desire to write upon the subject.

For a Millionaire With Imagination.

(New York World.)

It is said that a wealthy resident of New York may presently give the city \$3,000,000 worth of land suitable for children's playgrounds. It would be a civic blessing.

There are in New York almost a million children between five and fourteen years of age. Private generosity provides playgrounds for some of them; public foresight accommodates a few; fortunate ones in outer wards can do fairly well in fields or vacant lots. But it is doubtful if one-third of the whole number have a decent place to play. Yet play is childhood's law of mental and physical growth, and the street, with its constantly growing traffic, is impossible.

Perhaps if Mr. Carnegie had given playgrounds to New York instead of libraries he would have conferred an even greater boon upon his generation. For very shame the city would soon have had to provide itself with a more complete library system, and it shows no haste in acting for the other, wider, simpler need of youth. To make two-thirds of a million children grateful to his name now and an increasing host grateful of his memory hereafter; to aid

in the development, heighten the happiness and guard the safety of an army so vast—what a chance for a millionaire with an imagination!

The recent eulogistic editorial in the Washington Post on William R. Hearst, New York, followed by the great publicity given by the Post to Mr. Hearst's attack on President Wilson and his tariff policies gives rise to the suggestion that Mr. Hearst is at last in control of the Washington Post. For several years he has been attempting to buy a newspaper in Washington and last summer a rumor that he had secured the Post was emphatically denied by the McLeans. The present unusual activity of the Post in exploiting Mr. Hearst can only be explained by the fact that the New York publisher has secured a large, if not controlling, interest in the Washington paper.—Alexandria Gazette.

Henry Stuart now has no opposition in his own party for the governorship and as an uncompromising progressive we move to make his election unanimous. Virginians have recently done enough little things in the name of politics and they now have a chance to redeem their prestige by voting for the biggest man the old State has produced since the days of Jefferson and Henry. Sandy Valley News.

WORSE THAN HEAT PRODUCES

"Burn" Made by Cold Causes Stubborn Wound That Is Some Weeks in Healing.

Whoever has applied a moistened finger to a piece of frosty metal in winter well remembers the painful experience thereby gained of the fact that cold, as well as heat, can blister the skin.

During some experiments in the production of excessively low temperatures Pictet, the French investigator, burned himself with cold several times, and the effects were so remarkable, says Harper's Weekly, that he deemed them worthy of description to a body of scientific men.

It appears that there are two kinds or degrees of cold burn. In the case of the less severe "burns" the skin at first turns red, but becomes blue the next day. The inflamed spot swells, and a period, varying from a month to six weeks, elapses before the wound heals.

When the contact with the cold substance is longer and more complete, a burn of the second degree is produced. A malignant and stubborn wound is formed, and the process of healing is very slow.

A drop of liquid air falling on Pictet's hand, produced a cold burn which did not completely heal in six months, while a scorch from heat, accidentally inflicted on the same hand and nearly at the same time, was healed in ten or twelve days.

AS TO BOOKS AND EDUCATION

Gladstone's Advice and Summing Up Are Worth the Careful Consideration of All Readers.

And now I commend you again to your books. Books are delightful society. If you go into a room and find it full of books even without taking them from their shelves, they seem to speak to you, to bid you welcome. They seem to tell you that they have something inside their covers that will be good for you, and that they are willing and desirous to impart to you. Value them much. Endeavor to turn them to good account and pray recollect this, that the education of the mind is not merely a storage of goods in the mind. The mind of man, some people seem to think, is a storehouse which should be filled with a quantity of useful commodities which may be taken out like packets from a shop and delivered and distributed according to the occasions of life. I will not say that this is not true as far as it goes, but it goes a very little way; for commodities may be taken in, and commodities may be taken out, but the warehouse remains just the same as it was before, or probably a little worse. That ought not to be the case with a man's mind. No doubt you are able to cull knowledge that is useful for the temporal purposes of life, but never forget that the purpose for which a man lives is the improvement of the man himself, so that he may go out of the world having, in his great sphere or his small one, done some little good to his fellow creatures, and labored a little to diminish the sin and the sorrow that are in the world.—Gladstone on the Use of Books.

You Can't Afford

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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.

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We Have the Largest Store Room in Marion

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We sell for cash, and when you purchase from us you do not have to pay for what the other fellow buys and does not pay for.

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Buy a Farm Worth Your Time and Money

No. 69. About 130 acres of land of great fertility, located in the most southern valley of Smyth County, where natural surroundings, people, churches, schools, mail, road, and transportation facilities in sight and easy reach—all combine to make this a place in which to prosper and enjoy the charm and comfort of country life. Besides all this there is water in plenty; land smooth and level to gently rolling; substantial 8-room house, large barn, granary and all other out buildings needed; considerable orchard of choice fruit and a large bulging spring of cold freestone water in the yard. Get it while you have the chance. Price \$10,000, usual terms.

No. 75. 9-room dwelling in the town of Marion, on West Main St., with bath room fixtures, sewage connections and electric lights, convenient to business section and built on one-half acre lot, good stable and several nice trees. Price \$3,800.00.

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Have a full line of Coffins and Caskets, Window Glass and Wall Paper. Picture Frames made to order. All kinds of Job Work.

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 Preaching every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.
 T. C. SCHULTZ, 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. F. STALEY, 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. E. 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.
 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.

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Lynn Commandery, No. 9, Knights Templar
 Meets second Friday night in each month.
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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.

MAID OF THE MILL

When the Clatter of the Reawakened Machinery Turned Into Music.

By HAROLD CARTER.
 "Seems to me you young folks don't think of nothing but pleasure," said Mrs. Adams querulously, as she watched her daughter Lizzie put on her new hat. "I never had clothes like those you've bought since you've been in the mill."
 "For the Lord's sake, mother, don't you want me to go out at all? replied the other crossly. "They, I'm sorry," she added, as she stooped to kiss the invalid. "I won't be gone long."
 "Well, see that Si Winton brings you back safe," grumbled the elder woman, watching her daughter enviously as she passed through the door and into the village street.
 But Lizzie Adams was not thinking of Si Winton, whom her mother had selected as her beau. Si was not unwilling that he should be the subject of parental approbation, for the Adams family was the first in the county, and it was a collateral branch, the Winthrop Adamses, who owned the big new cotton mill which drew thousands of young people from the mountain districts to work there. Lizzie Adams, however, was of the poorer branch. Her small wage was all that sustained their family of two—and before that they had lived in the utmost penury. Their tiny cottage was at the end of the village street, and almost bare. Mrs. Adams grudgingly Lizzie the few dollars she withheld for clothes.
 Lizzie Adams was not going to the village. Instead she made her way toward the brand new brick mansion of her cousin Herbert, who had come from college the week before to take charge of the mill upon the occasion of his father's sudden demise. They had been sweethearts in the good old days, before Winthrop Adams had risen from a country store-



enewed investment. But doubtless Herbert had forgotten her. For she had five years, it is memory of the maples, and his recedence as she remembered his p... She was not... tured in her... wearables gown... remember his p... returning—well... flitted through... Those who... Herbert, drivin... his side sat... what seemed... fashion. And... room to pat... Herbert rece... and smiled... at his side... scornfully, and... behind her.
 "You haven't... with Si Winton?" asked... Lizzie returned... "No, I didn't... the girl... stinging her... the little room... If Herbert... upon the... how would he greet her in the... when, dressed in her working... and covered with lint, she... herself into the place next... the girls stood there, head... of face, dreaming of Sunday... their beaux.
 "Now then... stand dreaming there!"... Miss Jones, the forewoman... "Seems to me you're... young Mr. Adams is comin' round... inspect this place this morning?"
 Lizzie Adams... turned sullenly to her machine. She... had long ago learned that her... relationship to the... exposed... only to derision. Of... Adams had never liked... the... of the family... quarreled in the long ago, and he... justified his... science by giving... a place in the... mill.
 It was... when Herbert Adams... escorted by the foreman. He... slowly along the... of machines... steering to his... aide's explanation. Half way down... came upon... Lizzie. He must have seen her. But he did not even look at her. Lizzie... reddening; she heard Miss Jones snicker audibly behind her. Herbert passed on.
 "Seems to me some folks ought to know their... Miss Jones remarked to one of her friends, "and not go making eyes at their betters."
 Lizzie worked on in silence. The clatter of the machinery seemed a torture. She felt herself caught helplessly in the jaws of these monsters, just as the cotton was caught, ravelled, shredded and seeded. She was equally helpless. And the future stretched away as far as she could see, equally hopeless. She would never be able to leave the mill—unless Si Winton—
 At noon she... away to spend the half hour's... somewhere under the trees, away... from the prying eyes of those who had seen the incident of the morning. The forest extended almost to the mill fence; it was part of the old Adams estate and sacred against the... In the distance, through the trees, Lizzie could see the red brick house. A thought came to her. Why should she not run away? Why not just walk and walk and walk into those green vistas of trees, anywhere, so long as she never turned back?
 No! So long as her mother lived she must go back, from day to day, to endure the jeers and scoffs and coarse speech of those others who recognized that she was not one of them, and envied and hated her.
 Suddenly a shadow fell across her path and she found herself looking up into the face of a boned young man whose eyes were fast upon her with unmistakable interest.
 "Lizzie!" exclaimed the mill owner, "I saw you leaving the grounds, and followed you. How do you do? I've often thought of you since we parted—let me see, years ago. It must be."
 "You seemed to forget your politeness this morning at the mill," the girl retorted, struggling to keep back her tears.
 "Why," exclaimed the young man in astonishment, "really, I was so embarrassed—I thought it best."
 "Yes, you were embarrassed because I wasn't dressed like your friend yesterday," she blurted out, and could have bitten her tongue afterward.
 "Miss Keith? Why she—why, Lizzie, dear, she's the agent for the cotton company—just a business woman, who is negotiating for the year's output. You didn't think—"
 Suddenly he caught her in his arms. "Lizzie," he whispered, with his face very close to her, "did you think I had forgotten? Don't you know my father sent me away to college because I cared? I want you, Lizzie, just as I always did; I want a girl of my own country and my own people, not—Miss Keith!"
 And the clatter of the reawakening mill suddenly turned into music.
 (Copyright, 1913, by W. G. Chapman.)

Joke on Elder Sister.
 Money had come into the family and the young lady of the household had begun to put on airs. Using one day a term not understood by her little sister, eager Annie asked what it might mean.
 "I couldn't explain it so that you would understand it now," said the grown girl, impatiently, "but you'll know before you count out."
 "But I go out every day, sometimes lots of times," said Annie, innocently, wondering why her sister colored so hotly and the rest of the listeners laughed in such glee.

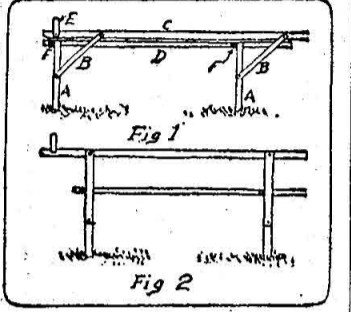
Bluebottle Heaven.
 In the American Magazine there was an amusing story entitled "The Honor of the Bluebottles." Aunt Lucinda Bluebottle of Boston ran into a young man, who used a b-d word. Aunt Lucinda goes on:
 "The young man's language was not refined. He said he'd be damned, and that is exactly what will happen to him, I am sure, for whatever else heaven may be, I am convinced it will be vulgar."

USEFUL RACK LIFTERS

Automatic Unloader That Any One Can Easily Work.

Illustrations and Description of Contrivance That Will Be Found Advantageous on Any Farm—Racks Will Not Slip.

I have an automatic unloader for heavy hay racks and other wagon bodies that any one can operate who knows how to drive a team, writes F. Hathaway of Fort Smith, Ark., in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Fig. 1 shows one section of the frame as it appears before unloading while Fig. 2 shows the position of the frame with the rack on it. The posts A are 4 by 4's set firmly into the ground. These posts should be set about 6½ feet apart crosswise. The length and height of the frames depend on the racks used. BB are the lifting braces which must be well made and securely bolted to the posts, yet not so tight as to hinder them from moving freely in loading or unloading a rack. The pieces C are 2 by 6's bolted to the lifting



blaces. At their forward ends two short pieces of 2 by 4's (E) are bolted that strike against the rack as it is being driven between the frames; thus bringing up the lifting frames and raising the rack off the wagon. Two crosspieces of 2 by 4's (D) are bolted lengthwise to the posts to give the frames rigidity. Two blocks (F) are bolted at the forward ends of D to stop the forward movement of the lifting frame. These are placed a little past the center so as to lock the frame while up. Two pawls notched at one end are bolted underneath the rack frame with the notched ends against the rear bolster of the wagon. This prevents the rack slipping back as it rises from the wagon.

ERADICATING LICE ON SWINE

Worse Than Useless to Dope Animals With Killer Without Disinfecting Pens and Bedding.

(By T. E. BAKER, Veterinarian, Idaho Experiment Station.)
 A pig weighing 150 pounds will have approximately 12 pints of blood, each pint containing 7,000 drops, or a little over 92,000 drops of blood. If a louse abstracts a drop a day and the pig is boarding several thousand lice, it is easy to see where the profits go when "hogs don't pay."
 It is worse than useless to dope the pigs with lice killer without disinfecting pens, bedding and in the spring, the wallow.
 First burn all the loose, dry straw, clean out the manure, spray the pen floors, walls, beams, troughs and every crevice with a ten per cent solution of formalin or a half gallon of formalin to five gallons of water (Creolin may be added to the wallow in warm weather, say half a pint to a large wallow).
 Then dust on each pig powdered staphisagria. This will cause the average louse to homestead elsewhere.

ARRANGE BEDDING FOR HORSE

Baled Shavings and Sawdust Are Best, Everything Considered—Straw Is Too Valuable.

Always place bedding toward the side and rear of the stall, as a horse lies well backward and on its side. Should the horse kick and scratch the straw too far back, place a coarse cocoanut-fiber mat under the straw about where the hocks of the horse lie and there will be no further trouble. Otherwise, the hocks may be capped and injured.
 Wheat straw is good for bedding, rye next and barley is tabooed, while oats is too soft. Besides, a horse likes oat straw and may be tempted to eat unsanitary bedding, the salty taste, of ammonia proving agreeable to a depraved appetite.
 Baled shavings and sawdust are best, everything considered; their use stopping indigestion caused by eating bedding. Straw, baled hay, old swale and such matter rolls up too much, which fact, together with the steadily increasing value of straw, makes it almost too valuable for bedding in the horse barns.

Value of Education.

The question is often asked, "Of how much value is school training to farmers from a business standpoint?" A recent agricultural survey of several townships of Tompkins county, New York, made by the College of Agriculture of Cornell University has revealed many interesting and suggestive facts bearing upon rural sociology. To quote from the summary: "The survey shows that a high school education is worth as much to a farmer as \$6,000 worth of 5 per cent bonds. College education is worth nearly twice as much."
 Obvious Way.
 "My son writes me that he has got into the swim."
 "He is at a fashionable watering place, isn't he?"
 "Yes."
 "I thought so. Anybody can get in it there."
 Suspicion.
 He—My dear, when I went up that hill awhile ago, I saw a big snake almost as thick as a man's body. She (scornfully)—Why not say as thick as your breath? It would make the story stronger.

MARVELOUS GIFT OF SPEED

Feats of Old-Time Runner Make Present Day Performances Look Insignificant.

Have you ever heard of Ernest Menzen? Years ago his renown spread all over Europe. His exploits made the pedestrian feats of the present day look insignificant.

He was a man who first came under notice by running from Paris to Moscow, a distance of 1,760 miles, in 13 days and 18 hours. In 1836 he ran through Central Asia from Calcutta to Constantinople, bearing dispatches for the East India company. The distance was 5,615 miles, and he accomplished it in 59 days, one-third of the time taken by the swiftest caravan. A favorite employment for him was as the messenger extraordinary of sovereigns. He ran from country to country, bearing letters and dispatches of the highest importance, and always beating mounted couriers watched against him. He never waked. Invariably he took the direct route to his destination, climbing mountains, swimming rivers and guiding himself through forests in a way known only to himself. His food was a small quantity of raspberry sirup.

Emerson's Trumpet Call.
 In that unceasing march of things, which calls forward the successive generations of men to perform their part on the stage of life, we at length are summoned to appear. Our fathers have passed their hour of visitation—how worthily, let the growth and prosperity of our happy land and the security of our firesides attest.

The turn has come to us. The trial of adversity was theirs; the trial of prosperity is ours. Let us meet it as men who knew their duty and prize their blessings. Our position is the most enviable, the most responsible, which men can fill. If this generation does it duty the cause of constitutional freedom is safe. If we fail—if we fail, not only do we defraud our children of the inheritance which we received from our fathers, but we blast the hopes of the friends of liberty throughout our country, throughout Europe, throughout the world, to the end of time.—From Edward Everett's "The History of Liberty."

Velocity of Light.
 The first determination of the velocity of light was made by Romer in 1676. The method was based upon the observation of the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites, phenomena of frequent recurrence and easy of observation. Assuming that light required time where-in to move from place to place through space, the interval between successive eclipses would appear too short when the earth is approaching Jupiter and too long when the earth is receding therefrom. Romer found in his observations that such was the case and that the interval was conditioned by the rate of speed at which the earth changed places relatively to Jupiter. From these constants Romer computed that light expended about sixteen and one-half minutes in crossing the earth's orbit. From this is deduced a velocity of about 186,500 miles a second.—Harper's Weekly.

Wishes in the World.
 He was an author, but an author without authority—which means, using the vernacular of the street, his stuff never got across. If his ability had equaled his industry, he would have had every novelist looking like an idler.
 On this particular morning he walked into the office of a publisher who had rejected two or three bales of his manuscripts.
 "Now, look here," said the author, "on the level, how can I sell a good book?"
 The publisher's advice was excellent. He said:
 "Write one."—Popular Magazine.

No Mystery About It.
 Travelers in Europe are familiar with the sign "English Spoken," which is so often displayed in shop windows. In a small town in the south of Germany a traveler noticed in the window of a small shop the sign "Christian Spoken." He studied it for a moment and, being of a religious turn, he concluded that he would step inside and inquire about this new language. The joke was on him, for he discovered that the sign was none other than the name of the proprietor of the shop.
 Anxious to Be Firm.
 "Now, Rufus, I hope I have convinced you that there are no such things as ghosts."
 "Yassuh. You has convinced me."
 "You are absolutely sure?"
 "Yassuh, an' all I hopes la dat no ghos' am g'inter come an' force me to change my mind."

If you want to raise your young Chickens after they are hatched feed them Staley's Chick Feed. Especially prepared for baby chickens. Cracked Wheat and Cracked Corn blended in a scientific way to produce health and early maturity. Phone us your orders, \$1.00 per bushel. Mail orders filled promptly.
 H. B. STALEY CO.,
 Marion, Va.

A Checking Account

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

The Marion National Bank

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

THE MARION NATIONAL BANK
 MARION, VA.
 Capital \$40,000.00 Surplus \$25,000.00
 W. L. Lincoln, Pres.
 H. B. Staley, Vice-Prest.
 T. E. King, Cashier.
 Jno. A. Groseclose, Assistant Cashier.

COLLINS BROTHERS

Great Department Store

Quality and style this season are the big features of Collins Brothers store. We have searched the Eastern markets carefully, and are now equipped in every department of our big store to satisfy the most exacting requirements of the most fastidious customer.

Dress Goods Department

This department is showing better than ever before. Here you will find all the latest fabrics in woollens and wash goods.

In our Silk Department we show the latest novelties in Crepe de Chenes, Figured Charmeuse, Brocaded and Tub Silks.

Crepe de Chene is now the most popular waist material on the market, which makes it hard to secure.

Charmeuse is the most beautiful material for Spring and Summer wear. We carry it in different colors, and it drapes beautifully.

The Lace Department

is the most complete that has ever been shown in Marion. The ladies will find it full of new and standard features.

Underwear Department

Our Summer Underwear Department is full and complete, with all the modern styles and shapes of garments for women and children. These have been carefully selected from the best factories known to the American mercantile world, and solid value will be found in every garment. We are sole agents for Munsing underwear.

Shoe Department

We have Walk-Over Shoes for ladies and gentlemen—high and low cut—in all the modern styles. This make of shoes is famous for style, fit and durability. None are better. Many other popular and excellent makes are in our stock. A better selection of shoes cannot be found in any department store, and all are guaranteed.

Corset Department

One word about our Corset Department. For stout figures, the Royal Worcester Adjusto never fails to satisfy. The "Bon Ton" is one of the most famous corsets made for fit, durability and comfort. We also carry a large stock of Thompson's Glove Fitting, known and worn the world over.

Millinery Department

Collins Brothers' Millinery has become famous for its excellence throughout Southwest Virginia. This department of the store is now more complete than it has ever been in its history, showing more artistic styles; and each creation has a distinctiveness of its own, created by the hands of our artist.

Wash Suits

Special attention is directed to our line of Wash Suits for boys. They are made to fit and wear, qualities that will commend them to mothers.

After thirteen years of experience in the retail business in Marion, Collins Brothers have succeeded in building up a trade justifying a Department Store that would be a credit to a much larger city.

Collins Brothers

Main Street,

Marion, Virginia

FOUND IN ODD PLACES

ROSTER OF HISTORIC TREASURES SAVED BY CHANCE.

In the List is Recorded the Priceless Parchment on Which the Magna Charta Was Incribed—Now in British Museum.

Not infrequently manuscripts of literary treasures, long deemed to have been lost forever, turn up in most unlikely places and by most unlikely means. These recoveries form an interesting and romantic chapter in the history of literature.

It is said that the oldest known Greek manuscript of the New Testament, now the chief treasure of a museum at St. Petersburg, was about to be burnt, together with other and apparently valueless manuscripts, by the monks of a Syrian monastery, when by a lucky chance Tischendorf interfered in time to save it.

A page of another valuable Greek manuscript came to the Bishop of Urgento in a startling way. It was wrapped round a fish and brought into the bishop's presence; when, by the merest chance, he examined it and found it to be a part of a treatise thought for many centuries to be lost. The good man fastened to the stall of the butcher in the market where the fish had been bought just in time to save the remaining pages of the treasure.

Quite as lucky as this was the chance that led to the preservation of the Magna Charta from destruction. The story runs that Sir Robert Cotton had one day entered his tailor's shop precisely at the moment when the tailor was about to cut up, for patterns, an ancient looking document whereto were attached many large and imposing seals. Sir Robert arrested the hand of the tailor, even though he did not immediately recognize the value of the document, which he purchased for a few cents. Today the priceless manuscript is in a glass case at the British Museum, most carefully guarded.

Another valuable manuscript that was about to be destroyed, after being smothered in dust for over two centuries in a moth-eaten coffer, was the famous Journal of his Italian Travels written by Montaigne. This is now looked upon as one of the greatest of French literary treasures.

A decorator at work in a room of Lincoln's Inn in London was one day preparing to repaint the ceiling, when a bundle of the state papers of Thurlo fell out from a false panel.

For over two hundred years Milton's Commonplace Book, wherein were entered the rough notes and plans of all his poems, was lost; but finally it turned up in the garret of a neglected house in London.

One of the most highly prized manuscripts of recent times was rescued just in time from a cupboard in a house where the poet had for some-

time lived as a bachelor. This was the manuscript of "In Memoriam," and it was to the poet himself that the recovery was due; for he remembered that the book wherein he had transcribed the original draft had been hastily thrust into the cupboard, where Tennyson also had been accustomed to keep his pickles and jams. When the friends sent by the poet to recover the manuscript arrived on the scene, the contents of the cupboard had been removed by the landlady, who was just then engaged in her task of house cleaning, and tartly advised her visitors that they had come none too soon, inasmuch as she would that day have burnt all the "trash" she had found.—The Sunday Magazine.

On the Wrong Bus.

A motorist stopped on the Place de la Bourse, in Paris, and a man climbed with difficulty into a seat. He carried one of those large black cases which lawyers and literary men with documents affect in Paris. He was poorly dressed, old, short sighted and gray headed.

He was very busy with his papers, and when he looked up from them, exclaimed aloud that he had made a mistake, and was traveling in the wrong direction. The bus was stopped for him, he scrambled out and got into another.

When he had gone, a large yellow envelope with red seals on it was found on his seat. Though there were seals the envelope was open.

"Let us look," said the other passengers. "It may contain his address, and certainly it contains documents of value to him, perhaps even bonds or shares."

The envelope was opened and the papers taken out for examination. They were a bundle of advertisements of a new restaurant which has been opened near the boulevard.

"The old lawyer's clerk" spends his day riding about in buses, finding that he is on the wrong one, and leaving advertisements behind him.—London Standard.

Curious Swiss Building Law.

A peculiar building regulation is in force in most parts of Switzerland. It is required that before the erection of a new building, frames or screeds must be erected to mark out the shape of the building in profile as well as in plan. In practice this amounts to erecting at each angle of the building a pole or mast with a projecting triangular frame attached to it at the cornice level to indicate the height and projection of the cornice.

The purpose of the rule apparently is to bring out, in advance of construction, the architectural relations of the building to adjoining structures and to the district in which it lies, both for aiding the municipal authorities in passing upon the plans from the architectural view point and giving the neighboring owners an opportunity to judge of the effect of the proposed new building upon their interests.

CUPID ALWAYS MASTER

FEW VENTURE TO DISOBEY DECREE OF GOD OF LOVE.

History's Pages Record Sacrifices Made by Men of Note Who Gave Up All for the Sake of "the One Woman."

"Love often makes a fool of cleverest men" history furnishes abundant proofs, ever since (and long before) Mark Antony fell under the spell of Cleopatra's dark eyes and crowned a career of folly with suicide.

Sheridan reveled in the role of hackney coachman for the pleasure of driving his adored "Nightingale of Bath" to her home night after night and exchanging love glances with her under the eyes of her unsuspecting father; and Caning put on groom's livery and did stable work for the delight of escorting, as groom in attendance, his master's daughter on her daily rides.

William Pitt, most un sentimental of men, as he considered himself, was so intoxicated by the charms of a pretty maid of Devon that he drank to her health in canary out of one of her dainty shoes; and Mr. Sellwood, a notable man of his day, actually served as footman in the house of the lady he loved for twenty long years, until her husband's death set her free to accompany him to the altar.

And so it has always been—from the German baron who had his right hand cut off because it had accidentally struck the cheek of the woman whose little finger was more to him than his whole body, to the gilded young French nobleman who served years of apprenticeship to the law and won fame to prove to his lady love that he was not the butterfly of pleasure she fancied.

There is no year that does not yield its crop of similar stories of men who have proved that no sacrifice is too great to win a lady's favor. When the youthful Count Francis Erbach succumbed at the sight of a peasant girl whom he met one day when riding in the forest at Erbach he determined that she and no other should be his wife, cost what it might. That Anna Schultz earned her daily bread at the washtub mattered nothing to this heir to great dignities and to estates valued at \$1,000,000 a year. He defied his father's anger, fled with his peasant maid to London, and married her—a disinherited outcast.

"I do not for a moment regret the step I have taken," he said. "On the contrary, we are perfectly happy. I intend to work for my living, and have already taken steps to find employment."

It is but a short time since the heir to a noble Italian house was lathering cheeks in the shop of a Clerkenwell barber, as the first fruits of a similar adventure in matrimony. Son and heir to the Marquis di Castro of Naples, he had turned his back on title and for-

tune at the bidding of love in the form of a pretty young dressmaker whom he took to London to wed.

When the Pope Left the Vatican.

The pope's sister died without the consolation of a visit from her brother, but a writer in the London Daily Chronicle says that the pope would probably have been at her deathbed if he himself had been strong enough for the journey. Once upon a previous occasion the pope is said to have secretly left the Vatican for a similar purpose, and it is known that his predecessor broke this time-honored precedent upon three occasions. On the evening of his election Leo XIII. returned incognito to the Palazzo Falconieri in order to remove some private papers. Twelve years later he drove in secret to see his brother, Cardinal Giuseppe Pecci, on his deathbed. The third occasion was public. Taking his morning drive through the Vatican grounds Leo told his coachman to leave the grounds by the gate in the via della Fondamenta, and to return by another entrance, about half a mile off. This route took him past the mint, where the sentries, recognizing the pope, presented arms.

Actor's Triumph.

In 1845 the Boulevard du Temple was the heart of the theatrical world of Paris. In the ten theaters that lined that comparatively short thoroughfare so much blood was shed on the stage every evening at the popular plays that it was known as the Boulevard du Crime.

The audience became so passionately devoted to some of the characters interpreted for their pleasure that they sometimes showed quite fierce hostility to the actors who had to take parts inimical to them. One night, for instance, Briand, who had represented Hudson Lowe in a scene on the island of Saint Helena when Napoleon was imprisoned there, was seized by some roughs as he left the theater and hung into the basin of the Chateau d'Eau. This quite delighted him, and he gloated over it as a triumph when he was telling the tragicomic incident the next day.—From the Bookman.

Pasing of Tears.

Taking them altogether, the characters in present-day fiction show more self-restraint in one direction than their ancestors in the pages of Dickens and Thackeray. It would seem there is a fashion in tears, as in everything else. Flow fast and furious fell the tears in the days of poke bonnet and hoop skirts! A tear-a-scream—more tears—fainting fits—burnt feathers, and the unlacing of rigorously tight corsets; as the mind touches upon these points of emotional expression common to Early and Mid-Victorian days and then glances over the stressed moments in the life of today, one is almost forced to believe that we have all become stoics. —Wilkinson Sherren, in T. P.'s Weekly, London.

HELP FOR BUDDING WRITERS

Here is Outline of the "Great American Novel" Which Shall Mean Fame for Author.

It is the dream of every aspiring American novelist to write the great American novel. This novel, by tacit consent, must have its principal setting in the national capital. Many a writer of one of the six best sellers has oiled up his typewriter and set him down to pound out this wonderful piece of literature—only to join the ranks of failure.

A glance over these ambitious attempts upon Parnassian Heights shows a remarkable resemblance among them all in plot and treatment. Even the best of novelists falls into the stereotyped form when he comes to make his characters speak and move within the shadow of the national capital. The villain is always a Russian secretly attached to the police of that nation, just as the heroine is always from Virginia or some down-south state. The hero—but here's a recipe a Washington newspaper man has lately written for the Washington novel:

Select one tall, straight army officer, thoroughly dressed; one black-hearted Russian villain, one tender southern bud, one withered adventuress with bitter past, one oily senator, and three sleek diplomats. Soak one stale southern colonel of ex-confederate stock in alcohol and stuff with important government secrets.

Set all in a dance at the British embassy until the army officer and Russian villain get into a broil; roast the Russian thoroughly. Pour in plenty of rain water, adding ice to taste, in winter, and season with any borrowed literary spice, except attic salt. Thicken with descriptions of White House receptions, beaten to a verbal froth.

Then thoroughly mix whole and stew in a senatorial scandal until the villain shows black. Spread thin on three hundred pages, cut up into forty-three chapters, and serve in tasty bindings.

"Light-Horse Harry's" Dream.

The relations that existed between General Washington and his younger friend, "Light-Horse Harry" Lee—the father of Gen. Robert E. Lee—were exceedingly close and tender. It is an authentic tradition in the Lee family that Washington regarded the brilliant young cavalry officer almost in the light of a son.

Lee was inclined to be a spendthrift, and his lavish use of money often brought on him the paternal reproof of his older and more discreet friend—and the reproof was often followed by affectionate assistance in extricating him from his embarrassments.

Mrs. Washington was almost equally fond of the young officer, who often made long visits at Mount Vernon. During one of his sojourns there Harry Lee remarked to his host at the breakfast table:

"General, I had a singular dream last night, which I must tell you. I

actually dreamed a present of your place."

The next day, at the Harry Lee found the document—nothing less to him of the West. For some moments, dazed with astonishment, he stared at it. "Now, Harry," said calmly, "take good care of it. Mount Vernon away to Youth's Companion."

Preserving Light.

Probably as far back as 1738 it was known that the luminous spots of fireflies, glowworms, etc., could be dried and preserved out of contact with the air for considerable periods without losing their light-giving power. In late years it has been possible to prove this permanence by the light-giving power for at least eighteen months. Kastle and Merritt were able, upon opening tubes containing the luminous organs of the common firefly preserved in hydrogen or a vacuum, to obtain quite brilliant light by simply moistening with water. The light was increased when hydrogen peroxide replaced the water. However, scientists have yet to discover the firefly's secret of producing light without heat.

Lost Opportunities.

We miss a good many opportunities because we do not recognize them. They do not come at the expected, nor in the way we look for them. A great many of them are disguised, because that is the only way they ever get inside the gate of our prejudices. A great many come and go, holding out hands full of good things to us, but we shut our eyes until the time gone. We have a notion that our chief business is to get away from care, or keep care away from us, and yet under the name and guise of care many of our best life-making opportunities come to us.—The Universalist Leader.

Higher Mathematics.

"Dad, you're pretty good at mathematics, ain't you?" asked the hope (and despair) of the family.

"I—I used to be," confessed old Bill Payer, scented danger.

"Well, where a side track and a main track join they form an angle, don't they?"

"Yes."

"Well, if a wreck should tear up the track right there would it be a rectangle?"

Economy.

"It seems strange to me that you should book your passage to Europe on such a slow steamer," remarked Giver to his friend Grander; "a lower fare certainly would be no inducement to a man of your means."

"My boy," replied Grander, "I have made my millions by always seeing that I got the full worth of my money. If I can get ten days' board on the ocean for less money than five would cost, why shouldn't I take it?"

BUILDING RULES MOST STRICT

Those of Switzerland Designed to Give Protection to Adjacent Property Owners.

A peculiar building regulation is in force in most parts of Switzerland. It is required that before the erection of a new building, frames or screeds must be erected to mark out the shape of the building in profile as well as in plan. In practice this amounts to erecting at each angle of the building a pole or mast with a projecting triangular frame attached to it at the cornice level to indicate the height and projection of the cornice. The building law of the canon Zurich requires that the framework shall be erected when the plans are submitted for approval by the public authorities. The purpose of the rule apparently is to bring out, in advance of construction, the architectural relations of the building to adjoining structures and to the districts in which it lies, both for aiding the municipal authorities in passing upon the plans from the architectural viewpoint and giving the neighboring owners an opportunity to judge of the effect of the proposed new building upon their interests.

Nothing in it—but Money.

The late Charles Major, author of When Kighthood was in Flower, was a sincere if not a very subtle writer, and he had no patience with the literary trickster.

Mr. Major, at a dinner in Shelbyville, once condemned the literary trickster with the epigram:

"You can fool some of the people all of the time—but when you consider what kind of people they are, does it really seem worth while?"

STALEY'S HEALTH FLOUR

For Brown Bread, Griddle Cakes, Etc.

THIS is a brain, nerve, bone and muscle building Flour, especially prepared for the invalid and particularly for that large class who suffer from weak indigestion, acidity of the stomach and constipation.

It is an invaluable remedy, as proper diet is indispensable for relief. This flour prevents irritation and promotes digestion. If your grocer does not handle our flour have in order some at once, or write us; we will send 6-pound bag by parcels post for 40 cents in stamps.

Packets in Barrels, and 96, 48, 24, 12 and 6 lb. Cotton Bags.

H. B. STALEY CO.

Marion, Va.

Gentlemen's Correct Clothes for Spring 1913

Schloss Bros. & Co's. and Other Well-known Makes Famous for Style, Service, Satisfaction

ALL the new styles of the season, from the most extreme to the most conservative are now here for your selection, in every possible shade and color, gay or quiet, that you could wish for. Be sure to see this splendid style-showing, before you buy anything for Spring.

The new models are quite different from anything seen before. Last year's Suit won't do now; if you care anything about your appearance, you will have to get one of the new up-to-date fashions. There's such a variety to select from, that no matter what your individual preference, you can find plenty to choose from.

Two and three-button semi-fitting coats, Norfolks, English types, conservative models with correct cut to them. They're all here. The wealth of color-variety beggars description. You'll be attracted by the new Blues, faintly penciled with red stripes, the chalk-line stripes, the club checks, the steel and Quaker grays, Cinnamon tans and browns. They're all the style; and they're all here.

At \$15, \$17.50 and \$18 we show hundreds of the new Young Men's and College Clothes,—rich colorings and quiet mixtures, plain blues and blacks.

At \$20, \$25, \$30 and \$35 extra fine Suits in a great variety of the new styles, weaves and colorings. All sizes at every price.

The Smartest Hats For Spring

New Felt Blocks, from
New Cloth Hats, stitched brim,
New Derbys,

\$2 to 5.00
\$3 to 4.50
\$2 to 6.00

All the New Furnishings and Accessories for Spring and Summer are now ready

HAWKINS-COPENHAVER COMPANY

HEAD TO FOOT OUTFITTERS

MARION, VIRGINIA

PULASKI, VIRGINIA

