BRISTOL NEWS

PUBLISHED IN GOODSON,

The Virginia portion of the Town.

BY

I. C. FOWLER.

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The Editor of the NEWS is not responsible for OPINIONS expressed by correspondents.

JOB WORK

Executed with neatness and dispatch at New York prices.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1879.

We publish in another column the substitute adopted by the House of Delegates last Saturday, week by the decisive vote of 79 to 33 for the Senate resolutions inviting the Bondholders to a conference with the General Assembly on the 22nd inst. The Senate will likely concur. At least the two Houses will agree on some bill of the sort.

So we are to have a conference with the Bondholders. It should be noted that while the Governor has made any other mode of proceedure impossible for the present, even this mode would have been utterly impossible but for the persisted battle waged by the Readjusters. After all then the Funders would not permit us to advance on our line, and we have allowed them no rest on their favorite plan of non action. From the first the Funders have tried persistently to prevent any readjustment of the debt at all, declaring it both unnecessary and impossible. The Readjusters, foiled on one line have pressed forward by any and every means, determined that non-action shall not prevail. They have now about brought the Bondholders to parley. Nay, they have so far succeeded that a direct offer is made to surrender the 6 per cent. currency bond for a four per cent. gold one. We have very positive evidence these gentlmen will come to Richmond and talk the matter over with the Legislature. There is one other point worthy of notice. The funders, after the readjusters have so far won the fight, step promptly forward and wish to bag the game.—They attempt to dictate the terms of the conference and would claim this measure to be their child.—Very different was the result. Instead of permitting the Funders to produce the impression that the readjusters do not mean to readjust—that they are extremists, demagouges and obstructionists-the readjusters, when they have made ready the case for action, step promptly forward and say to the Bondholders, "we are ready to treat with you as to terms of surrender before we give the final order to change your works."—The result is the bondholders agree to treat. Perhaps the most interesting phraze of the Readjustment mobement is now about to pass before the public view.

"Thou hast seen, O, Lord, by the morning papers, how the Sabbath has been desecrated!" said an enthusiastic divine. "Thou hast seen, O, Lord, by the Richmond DISPATCH of the 13th, how certain leading Funders declined to vote for a conference to settle the Public Debt!" sayeth the BRISTOL NEWS. See vote in another column.

THE VOTE.

Here is the vote in the House of Delegates last Saturday week on the resolutions for a conference with the Bondholders:

The vote on third reading and engrossment was as follows:

AYES.—Messrs. Adams, Akers, Ashton, Attkisson, Barbour, Bernard, Brown, Burger, Burnham, Crutchfield, Dance, Davidson, Davis, Dickerson, Dickenson, Dyer, Edwards, Evans, Farr, Fauntleroy, Ficklin, Fowler, Fulton, Goode, Graves, Green, Hall, H. H. Harrisson, Reuben N. Harrisson, Harvie, Healy, Henson, Riner, Hunter, Waddy T. James, Johnston, Kelly, Keyser, Kyle, Lacy, Lee, Lovell, Luck, McCabe, McCaull, McCraw, McDaniel, McMullan, Moncure, Moorman, Nelson, Oglesby, Ragland, Edmund C. Robinson, J. H. Robinson, Ryland, Shannon, Shelburne, Shriver, Shumate, E. R. Smith, Southward, Spessard, Sykes, Warner T. Taliaferro, Andrew J. Taylor, William Taylor, Trout, VanLear, Joseph Walker, Wallace, Watson, Whitacre, Smith, J. R. White, Thomas M. White, Wilkinson, Witmer, Wingfield, and Mr. Speaker—79.

NOES.—Messrs. Anderson, Bohannon, John R. Carter, Chase, Coleman, Cox, Crank, Curlett, Echols, Finney, Frazier, Fulkerson, Gray, Grigsby, Hamilton, Hanger, Hardesty, Henry, Jordan, McConnell, Mushback, Norton, Parrish, Pulliam, Reese, Sandidge, J. Howard Smith, Stevens, George Walker, Waring, Witten, Wright, and Young—33.

This House substitute for Senate resolution was engrossed and passed.

Adjourned.

THE CONFERENCE BILL.

SUBSTITUTE

PROPOSED BY THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE (AS AMENDED) TO SENATE PREAMBLE AND JOINT RESOLUTION.

Whereas in the estimation of the general assembly, it is desirable that such a speedy, just and final settlement of the public debt should be consummated as will bring the payment of the interest assumed thereon within the ability of the commonwealth; and whereas this general assembly, at its last session, in "an act to provide for the consolidation of the public debt and the payment of an uniform rate of interest thereupon," approved March fourth, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, did submit to the creditors of the commonwealth a proposition, which parties claiming to represent a large number of said creditors have indicated their unwillingness to accept; *and whereas* certain parties representing the holders of a large portion of the bonds of the commonwealth have, through the governor, suggested terms of settlement, which, in their opinion, would be acceptable to a very large majority, if not the whole of the holders of Virginia securities, which terms will not, in the judgment of the general assembly, be acceptable to the people of the commonwealth, because of the impracticability of increasing the present rate of taxation, and in view of the greatly reduced resources of the state, but the general assembly being anxious to do all consistent with what is believed to be the interest of the State and her creditors to adjust, if possible, the differences existing between the propositions made by the General Assembly at its last session, and the several propositions now before it relating to a settlement of the public debt; and whereas the prospect of such a settlement as will be acceptable to both, the people of the commonwealth and the holders of the bonds of the state, may be promoted by a direct interview between their respective representatives; therefore,

Resolved by the general assembly, That the governor be authorized to request the presiding officer of the council of foreign bondholders of London, England, Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., Messrs. L. G. & G. C. Ward, Messrs. De Rothschild, Mr. August Belmont, Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., Messrs. Richard Irvin & Co., Mr. Charles M. Fry and Mr. Hugh McCulloch, or the authorized representatives of said persons and such other creditors of the commonwealth, or their representatives, as may desire to be present to meet this general assembly in the city of Richmond on the twenty-second day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, for the purpose of conferring upon the subject of an adjustment of the public debt.

Adopted by the House of Delegates last Saturday week. Ayes 79; noes 33.

From the Knoxville Tribune of the 12th.

THE FIRE AT LOUDON.

A Card From the Neighbors of Mr. Saul.

From an article headed "Loudon," in the Knoxville *Republican*, dated 8th inst., the following is an extract:

FIRE FIEND.

"The store house occupied by S. L. Saul & Co. with nearly or quite all the stock, was consumed by fire on the night of the 21st inst. Fortunately, the stock was insured for $3 000, which our scandal mongers think was at least one thousand dollars more than the whole thing was worth.—The building was brick and situated on the corner of Gay street and Depot Square, and was owned by Cowan McClung & Co. of Knoxville. So far as known here the building is a total loss to the owners.

The frequent fires in our town, and the heavy policies held by the proprietors doesn't lessen the general impression that such accidents are *indeed* fortunate, especially when we add that the parties were on the eve of bankruptcy have caused many think hearabouts that heavy insurance policies are conducive to fires."

Without knowing the author or questioning his motives we are of opinion that the reference is likely to injure Mr. Saul, perhaps the general character of our town, therefore take pleasure and feel that we do only our duty in certifying as follows:

We are acquainted in a general way with the circumstances under which the fire occurred—amount of stock on hand, conditions on which it was insured, and having discussed and investigated questions pertaining thereto, are fully of opinion that the fire was *an accident*, and that on account of it Mr. Saul is seriously damaged in a pecuniary way, and that the facts do not justify the "insinuation," or whatever it may be properly termed, above referred.

R. M. Magill, Prof. G. W. Scribner,
J. T. Lowry, R. M. Cureton,
E. P. McQuinn, Q. A. Tipton,
Bristow & May, A. Howard,
J. J. Harrisson, J. H. Sams,
Sam'l Anderson, S. B. Cooke,
West & Simpson.

The Planets for January.

Providence Journal.

Venus is an evening star though too near the sun to be easily seen in the early part of the month. She is, however, coming toward the earth, while receding from the sun, and by the end of the month will be a beautiful object to behold, shining brightly in the glow of twilight. She sets now about 5 o'clock, half an hour after sunset, but on the 31st she will be above the horizon for nearly an hour after sunset. The most interesting planetary event during the month will occur about the 25d, when Venus, Jupiter and the new moon will be in conjunction. The trio will make a celestial picture beautiful to see, for the fairest, largest and nearest of the solar brotherhood will be side by side.

Jupiter is evening star, but he will soon be lost to sight, for at the end of the month he will be too near the sun to be visible. He sets now about 7, but on the 31st will set about half past 5. Jupiter has nearly reached his least apparent dimensions and greatest distance as seen from the earth.—He arrives at his extreme point on the 8th of February, when he will be in conjunction with the sun. After this epoch he will reappear on the western side of the sun as a morning star, drawing nearer to the earth and growing brighter till his opposition on the 31st of August. This radiant planet will be very much missed among the starry host, where he has reigned preeminent for several months, but the presence of Venus, the brightest of the throng, will soon make up the loss.

Saturn is an evening star, and is easily recognized, his position differing little from that of December.—His steady light and the absence of bright stars in the neighborhood make him a marked object. He comes to meridian about 6 and sets about 11.—He is growing smaller as he recedes from us towards his conjunction with the sun, which occurrs on the 26 of March, after which, following in the wake of Jupiter, he will join the morning stars.

Mars is morning star, rising about 5, two hours and a half before sunrise, is perceptibly larger and brighter than last month, and always easily recognized from his ruddy light.

Mercury is morning star during the month. He reaches his greatest western elongation on the 16th, and may then be seen in the eastern sky an hour before sunrise. This is one of the four favorable opportunities for seeing Mercury as morning star during the year 1879.

The January moon fulls on the 8th, and she has already passed her conjunctions with Jupiter and Saturn.—She will be in conjunction with Mars on the 19th and Mercury on the 20th, the waning cresent and the planets making a picture worth getting up early to see. The new moon on the 22nd will be in conjunction with Venus and Jupiter on the 23rd, and with Saturn on the 27th, three days before the first quarter.

The first eclipse of the year occurs on the 22nd. It will be another eclipse of the sun, and invisible in the United States. The beautiful phenomena can, however, be seen in the Southern part of South America, Southern Africa, and the South Atlantic Ocean.

Resumption is not to be interfered with, after all. The point of real resumption, the equality of paper with gold, was reached some fortnight before the date fixed by law. This, we hold, covered everything that was wanted, and would have come without any law on the subject. It is a state of things much easier to maintain than a similar equality will be under the law's operation. For the law provides the exact contrary of what the legislation of every other civilized country seeks. It lays bare the nation's stock of coin to the slaught of all the selfish speculators in the land, and vests in no one the power to check the outflow of gold in response to their demands. The Bank of England, as that of France, checks excessive outflows by controlling the rate of discount. Thus it stopped, not long ago, a borrowing operation on the part of the Treasury by making everybody pay excessive rates for loans. The consequences of these sudden advances is to force large sales, to foreigners, of goods and stocks, and thus turn the tide of gold toward the Bank again. But the treasury will have no such power. It is to place the whole supply of coin at the mercy of speculators engaged in foreign loans, or in large importations of foreign goods; and this not for this year, or any limited series of years, but throughout all our future. For if the Secretary and his friends be right, then resumption involves all this, and anything less is repudiation. *Penn Monthly (Phila).*

END OF THE WALKING MATCH.—At 9:59 o'clock Saturday night Mr. E. Fisher completed his four hundredth mile in 9 minutes and 47 seconds, and was greeted with loud applauses from the large crowd in attendance. It will be remembered that he commenced last Monday to walk 400 miles inside of 133 hours, and this task he accomplished, with one hour and ten minutes to spare; beating the time made by O'Leary, in New York, ten hours and thirty minutes. He was apparently in as good physical condition at the close as when he commenced last monday.

Mr. Thomas Boyd, of this city, who had never before entered the ring made the astounding score of 350 miles within the same time, walking his last and quickest mile in eight minutes. Notwithstanding his utter lack of training, he is but little worsted, and will probably entirely recover from his fatigue in a day or two.—What he would have accomplished had he been previously trained, is impossible to say, but his wonderful powers of endurance created universal surprise.—*Lynch. News.*

Raised His Salary.

A few days ago, during one of his rounds through his palatial hotel, the landlord of the Palmer House, entered a room suddenly and discovered a window washer leisurely engaged reading a newspaper. Being very active himself, he had no use for a lazy man, or one who slights his work.—He discharged the washer on the spot, and ordered him to go to the office for his pay. The man obeyed, got his money, and went to his room on the upper floor, arrayed himself in his Sunday suit, packed up his duds and descended into the servants apartments to take leave of his former associates. About this time Mr. Palmer entered, but did not recognize his quondam employee in his store clothes. "Here, my man, you look as though there was good work in you; do you want a job?" The ex-washer, somewhat surprised, admitted that he stood in need of one. "Can you wash windows?" The man allowed that he could. "Well," said Mr. Palmer, "I've just discharged a man who has been doing work of that sort. I paid him only $20 a month, but if you take the place and go right to work, I'll pay you $22." The proposition was quietly accepted, and in half an hour the discharged employee was scrubbing away in the same old room.

Plowing in Crops as Manure.

The Boston *Journal of Chemistry* says:

A large number of farmers are unable to understand how it is possible to better the condition of lands by plowing in clover, rye, buckwheat, etc., in a green condition. The difficulty is in comprehending methods by which crops that are supposed to draw their sustenance from the soil in which they grow can return anything more to the soil than they took away in their growth. This point is cleared up when it is known that all plants draw nourishment from the *atmosphere* as well as from the soil, and this is one source of gain. While the leaves are accumulating stores of fertility from the air, the roots are busy searching for it in the soil, and thus the two distinct parts of plants work together. It is probable that crops absorb in some way nitrogen from the atmosphere; at least, it has never been satisfactorily proved that they do not, and hence from that source one of the most valuable of the various forms of plant food may be derived. If this point is in doubt, it is certain that the leaves gather from the atmosphere the elements of organic matter, and organize them so as to form the great body of the plant; and when we turn under the clover in leaves its organic matter in the soil, and this is in an important sense manure.

But the excellent effects of plowing under clover or other green crops are due alone to elements of fertility obtained from air. The great deep-penetrating roots go to a point lower than most of the cereals, and hence they draw supplies of mineral food from sources inaccessible to other valuable plants, and further, it is to be observed that these roots of coarse texture disintegrate and loosen the soil, so that air is let in, and in some sense the work of the plow is performed by them. When these roots decay, they form a considerable portion of organic or vegetable matter, which combined with the mineral gives a good compost for better plants to thrive in.

From these brief considerations it will readily be seen how it is possible to manure land by plowing in green crops; and we will here remark that it is a practice not often enough followed by our husbandmen. The clover is perhaps the best of all the plants for green manuring, and it is easily and cheaply raised. A thin dressing of superphosphate (home-made) will almost always give a heavy crop of red clover on common land, and this crop turned under, when at its maturity, and allowed to decay, brings it into good tilth, and certainly affords to the farmer a wide margin for profit in successive crops.

The King's Church—A Swedish Legend.

There was once a King, who to the honor and glory of God, erected a magnificent cathedral, and by his express order no one was allowed to contribute to it even a shilling, for he wished to complete it all alone at his own expense. So it was done' and beautiful and grand stood the cathedral in all its pomp and splendor. Then the King caused to be put up a great marble tablet, on which he had carved, with letters of gold, an inscription, announcing that he, the King, had built the church, and that no one else had contributed thereto a single shilling. But when that tablet had remained up one day and one night the inscription was altered in the night, and in place of the King's name was another, and it was the name of a poor woman, so that now it stood written that she had built the splendid cathedral.

This enraged the King to the highest degree, and he immediatly had the name erased and had his own inscribed again. But the next day the the poor woman's name was again found upon the tablet, and again the people read that she had built the temple. For the third time the King's name was replaced in the inscription, and for the third time it vanished, and the other appeared in its stead. Then the King perceived it was the finger of God which had written it, and he sent for the woman and brought her before his throne. Full of anguish and terror she stood in presence of the King, who addressed her thus:

"Woman, a wonderful thing has occurred. Now, before God, and to save thy life tell me the truth. Didst thou not hear my command that no one should contribute anything to the cathedral? Hast thou, notwithstanding given somewhat?"

Then the woman fell humbly at the King's feet and said:

"Mercy! my lord, the King. Under thy favor will I acknowledge all. I am a very poor woman, and earn my bit of bread by spinning, so that I need not die of hunger, and, having saved up a shilling, I wished, for God's honor, to give it to the building of thy temple.—But, O King! I feared thy ordinance and thy stern threatenings; and, therefore I bought with my shilling a bundle of hay and strewed it before the oxen that dragged the stone for thy church, and they ate it. So I sought to fulfill my wish without transgressing thy command."

When the King heard the woman's words he was much moved, and perceived that God had looked into her good heart, and accepted her offering as a richer contribution than all he had lavished on the costly temple. The monarch then bestowed rich gifts upon the woman, and meekly accepted the rebuke that God had given him.

Who is powerful? He who can control his passions. Who is rich? He who is contented with what he has.

A New Diptheria Remedy.

The ravages which Diptheria is making everywhere have drawn to the study of its nature and treatment the ablest of the medical profession in Europe and our own country. The *Irish Medical Journal* has an article on the subject, the following extract from which may not be uninteresting to the student and practitioner:

Prof. Klebe, of Prague, has recently performed a series of experiments on himself and other persons, to test the efficacy of benzoate of soda in destroying the formation of microscopic fungi in the body. He has found that it procured relief in several cases of gastric catarrh and and other diseases which are often noticed in persons who work a great deal among decomposed organic substances. In order, however, to ascertain of the antimycetic power of this drug, it was necessary to find out whether, when introduced into the body of the animal, it would enable it to resist infection. Diptheritic membranes were accordingly soaked for sometime in Buchholte's solution; then mixed with benzoate of soda and inoculated upon the surface of several healthy animals, which had previously received a hypodermic injection of the above-mentioned substance. It was then shown that, in these animals which had had the injection, the diptheritic membrane was destroyed in ten minutes, while it still could be seen in the eyes of the others two hours after the operation. Klebe has administered benzoate of soda in doses varying from five grammes to his patients, who never experienced the least inconvenience from it.

Why Brother Gardner Didn't Rush.

"I war gwine ober to Mrs. Johnsing's dis mawnin' to borry a leetle coffee for breakfast," began Brother Gardner, "when I obsarved dat a certing house on de way war werry much agitated. Dar was de soun' of blows, yells, boots, and screams, and believin' dat de house was on fire, what did I do—what was my dooty in de case?"

"You rushed in dar!" exclaimed a dozen voices at once.

"Not exackly, gem'len—not exackly," resumed the President. I doan' rush as much as I used ter in de y'ars gone by. When you h'ar such agitashun in a house you kin make up your mind dat its either a family fight or de house ar' on fire. De bes' way am to wait till yer find out which it ar, an' den rush in or stay rushed out. In dis case it war a fam'ly fout. De combattants soon rushed out striking an' kickin', a' de las' I saw of dem dey war breakin' down de gooseberry bushes in de back-yard. Ez I walked along I wondered why folkes who can't live togedder in peace don't settle up 'counts an' move on? Dar is my case. Now, if de ole woman an' myself couldn't 'gree on what de Bible says, what de almanack says, an' what de preacher means, would boaf of us be dancin' 'round dat cabin on de Indianer avenue eny longer dan it would take her divide up the bottles an' brooms an' yarbs? In de fist place, be peaceful, exercise common sense, and doan' expect dat de hull side-walk b'longs to you.—Dar's heaps ob folks, lots of trials and triberlashuns, an' we can't look for perfeck human natur! We mus' ben dig way, dodge dat way, an' to do good without bein' in everybody's way. If eny member of dis club imagin dat dis kentry was diskivered an' laid out fur his individual benefit, I hev some figgers which I would like to read to him, an' will be happy to take him aroun' de co'ner an' talk wid him."

THE possibilities of the telephone may be imagined from the fact that *whispering* was distinctly heard, one day last week, between Indianapolis and Chicago 210 miles. Railroad men in those two cities recognized each other by their voices.

MISS HARRIET HOSMER is complimented by the *World*, of London, as the greatest of the few female sculptors the world has ever seen, and one of the very few among those who have produced strong work and not mere prettiness.

They were just married and he was about ten years her senior. She threw her arms around his neck and said: "I'm your darling ain't I?" This was "soft," even for a wedding day. He replied: "Ess oo is. Ess indeed oo is ore husband's darling." This was at least ten years "safter."—[*Toledo Commercial.* You are all wrong, Thomas. Ten years "safter" he would have senior in Jerico before he'd have called her any such thing.

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PRESCRIPTION FREE! For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by Indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address, Dr. W. JAQUES & Co. 130 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, O

OPIUM and Morphine habit cured. The Original [illegible] Over 100 latest Novelties [illegible] Worthington, Greene Co., O.

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VEGETINE

AN EXCELLENT MEDICINE.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Feb. 28, 187[illegible].

This is to certify that I have used VEGETINE, manufactured by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass., for Rheumatism and General Prostation of the Nervous System, with good success. I recommend VEGETINE as *an excellent medicine* for such complaints. Yours very truly,

C. W. VANDEGRIFT.

Mr. Vandegrift, of the firm of Vandegrift & Huffman, is a well-known business man of this place, having one of the largest stores in Springfield, O.

OUR MINISTER'S WIFE.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 16, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS.

Dear Sir,—Three years ago I was suffering terribly with inflamatory Rheumatism. Our minister's wife advised me to take VEGETINE. After taking one bottle, I was entirely relieved. This year, feeling a return of the disease, I again commenced taking it, and am being benefitted greatly. It also greatly improves my digestion.

Respectfully,

MRS A. BALLARD.

1011 West Jefferson Street.

SAFE AND SURE.

MR. H. R. STEVENS.

In 1872 your Vegetine was recommended to me, and, yielding to the persuasion of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostration, superinduced by overwork and irregular habits. Its wonderful strengthing and curative properties seemed to affect my debilited system from the first dose; and under its persistent use I rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health and good feeling. Since then I have not hesitated to give Vegetine my most unqualified indorsement, as being a safe, sure and powerful agent in promoting health and restoring the wasted system to new life and energy. Vegetine is the only medicine I use; and as long as live I never expect to find a better. Yours truly,

W. H. CLARK,

120 Monterey Street, Alleghany, Penn.

VEGETINE.

The following letter from Rev. G. W. Mansfield, formerly pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Hyde Park, and at present settled in Lowell, must convince every one who reads his letter of the wonderful curative qualities of VEGETINE as a thorough cleanser and purifier of the blood:

HYDE PARK, MASS., Feb. 15, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS.

Dear Sir.—About ten years ago my health failed through the depleting effects of dyspepsia; nearly a year later I was attacked by typhoid-fever in its worst form. It settled in my back, and took the form of a large deep-seated abscess, which was fifteen months in gathering. I had two surgical operations by the best skill in the State, but received no permanent cure. I suffered great pain at times, and was constantly weakened by a profuse discharge. I also lost small pieces of bone at different times.

Matters ran on thus about seven years, till May, 1874, when a friend recommended me to go to your office, and talk with you of the virtue of VEGETINE. I did so, and by your kindness passed through your manufactory, noting the ingredients, &c., by which your remedy is produced.

By what I saw and heard I gained some confidence in VEGETINE.

I commenced taking it soon after, but felt worse from its effects; still I persevered, and soon felt it was benefitting me in other respects. Yet I did not see the results I desired till I had taken it faithfully for a little more than a year, when the difficulty in the back was cured; and for nine months I have enjoyed the best of health.

I have in that time gained twenty five pounds of flesh, being heavier than ever before in my life, and I was never more able to perform labor than now.

During the past few weeks I had a scrofulous swelling as large as my fist gather on another part of my body.

I took VEGETINE faithfully, and it removed it level with the surface in a month. I think I should have been cured of my main trouble sooner if I had taken larger doses, after having become accustomed to its effects.

Let your patrons troubled with scrofula or kidney disease understand that it takes time to cure chronic diseases, and, if they will patiently take VEGETINE, it will, in my judgement, cure them.

With great obligations, I am,

Yours very truly,

G. W. MANSFIELD,

Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

VEGETINE

Prepared by

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

April 2, 1878—1y.

Nov. 26 '78 1y

July 4th 1878.—1y.

CORNELIUS A. GRAY

Barber and Hair-Dresser,

FRONT STREET, BRISTOL TENN

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May 19 1874.—tf

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YORK & FULKERSON

ATTORNEY AT LAW

GOODSON-BRISTOL, Va. & Tenn

PRACTICE regularly in all the Courts in Washington county, Va., and in Washington and Sullivan counties, Tenn. and attend to the collection of all claims in Southwest Va. & E. Tennessee.

OFFICE, on Cumberland Street Goodson, Va. sep 1 '70—tf.

D. F. BAILEY, J. D. MCCROSKEY

Bailey & McCroskey,

Attorneys and Solicitors,

BRISTOL, TENN., & VA.

Attend all the Courts in Sullivan and Washington Counties, Tenn., Washington and Scott, Va.; and Federal Court at Knoxville and Abingdon. Aug. 12—1y

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10 " "	"	one week

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Town and Township offices, 2.00
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A. H. BLANCHARD,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

BRISTOL, TENN.

Office over King & Hill's Book Store.

WILL practice in the County and Circuit Courts of Washington, Russell, and Scott, Virginia, and Sullivan county, Tenn. Also in Court of Appeals and U. S. District Court at Abingdon. July 25, '76.—1y.

H. S. GOOKIN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW &

COLLECTING AGENT.

WILL attend all the Courts of Sullivan Washington and Carter counties, Tenn. Office in law Building on 5th St., Bristol, Tenn., in rear of Bailey & McCroskey's office. aug. 8, '76—tf.

H. C. ALDERSON.

Attorney at Law.

AND GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT.

Tazewell C. H., Va.,

Will be in regular attendance on the courts of Tazewell, the circuit courts of Washington and Russell counties and Federal court at Abingdon. Special attention given to to the claims of creditors against bankrupts in the Federal court at Abingdon

JOHN C SUMMERS,

Attorney at Law.

WILL practice in the County and Circuit Courts of Washington, Scott, Smythe and Russell. Also in the Court of Appeals and U. S. District Court.

Special attention paid to suits in Bankruptcy. Office Main Street, Abingdon, Va. Sep. 23-1y

CHAS. R. VANCE, Bristol, Tenn. J. R. WOOD, Goodson, Va

VANCE & WOOD,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Bristol-Goodson, Tenn. & Va.

WILL Practice regularly in all the Courts of Sullivan, Hawkins, Ashington and Green counties, Tenn.—And in Washington, Scott and Smyth counties, Va., also in the Supreme and Federal Courts. Special attention given to the collection of claims.

OFFICE in West end of Nickels House July 7, 1874.—1y.

W. E. PRESTON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

BRISTOL, VA. & TENN.

AND

NOTARY PUBLIC

FOR WASHINGTON COUNTY, VA.

PRACTICES in Southwestern Virginia and East Tennessee. Prompt collections and reliances. OFFICE—In rear of Bailey & McCroskey's April 9, 1878—tf.

H. S. PRESTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

ABINGDON, VA.

PRACTICES in all the Courts of Washington and Russell counties. Circuit Courts of Scott and Lee, and in Federal court at Abingdon. Nov. 26—tf.

Medical.

DR. J. F. HICKS,

Physician & Surgeon.

OFFICE on Fifth Street, two doors from Main

BRISTOL, TENN. & VA.

Offers his Professional services to the Public. Will give special attention to Diseases of the Eye, all Chronic diseases and diseases peculiar to females.

Aug. 11, 1874.—tf

Vance & Vance.

WM. N. VANCE, M. D., and WM. K. VANCE, M. D., have formed a partnership in the practice of Medicine in its various branches. Calls from town and country received.—Office over King & Hill's Book Store, Bristol, Tenn. jan14 '79—6m

Dental.

DR. H. M. GRANT

WILL resume the practice of his profession in Bristol. Can be found at the Thomas House on *Saturday* of each week. July 17, 1877—tf.

DR. DUNN,

Resident Dentist

BRISTOL, TENN

OFFICE over KING & HILL'S Book Store. Jan. 15, 79, tf. rgnd feb 11, '78

DR. J. M. KING,

(*Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.*)

Will Scientifically perform all Dental Operations and guarantee Satisfaction.

WILL BE AT

BRISTOL, Tenn., from the 1st to the 9th of each month; Office, 1st street, 1st door for Main.
UNION, Tenn., from the 9th to the 18th of each month; Office, Main street, East End.
JOHNSON CITY, Tenn., the remainder of the month. Office, Dr. Sanders's old office.
May 11, '78.—1y.

Dr. S. W. Rhea,

RESIDENT DENTIST

Office next door to J. P. Faris',

MAIN STREET, BRISTOL, TENN.

Will be at Bloundville on 1st & 2d Monday of each month. feb 19, '78—1y.

W. F. FOWLER D. D. S

GREENVILLE, TENN

WILL furnish partial or full sets of Teeth according to the most improved method, and where parties cannot visit his Office, will call and take impressions. Filling and Extracting done, and all work guaranteed. No work solicited except for Cash. Sept. 17, tf.