BRISTOL NEWS,

PUBLISHED IN GOODSON, The Virginia portion of the town, by

I. C. FOWLER.

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JOB WORK

Executed with neatness and dispatch at New York prices.

Bristol News.

VOLUME XVI. BRISTOL, VIRGINIA & TENNESSEE, TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1881. Whole No. 820. No. 49

TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1881.

EVENT and COMMENT.

The Wytheville *Enterprise* says Mr. Winchester Belvin, son of the late J. A. Belvin, of Richmond, attempted, as is believed, to commit suicide last Saturday night week ago at Sharon Springs, by shooting himself in the side. The ball struck a rib and glanced, so that the wound was a slight one.

The Rogersville *Times* records a shooting affray between Nick Tarter, (who was charged with having stolen a $150 gold watch from Wm. Hord, of New Canton,) and Thos. Purcell and John Kelley, who were the witnesses relied on to convict him. Tarter, on the morning of the 10th, determined to kill Purcell, the chief witness against him; but was prevented by Mrs. Purcell. Later in the day Purcell and Kelly attempted to capture him in a corn field, and Purcell wounded him with buckshot. Kelley then ran and Tartar turned and shot Purcell with a musket loaded with rifle balls. Two balls took effect, and it is thought Purcell may die.

The Readjusters of Smyth have organized Cameron clubs at Killenger's, Anderson's, Debord's and Greenwood's School Houses. And still the good work goes on.

The Court Martial in the Cadet Whitcaker case, has unanimously decided that Whitcaker put up the job on himself, and he is to be dismissed the service.

A number of stockholders in the Richmond & Alleghany R. R., which is built on the tow path of the canal, have applied for an injunction to prevent its consolidation with the Ohio system of roads—the Atlantic and North-western and the Ohio Central.

Mrs. Millard Filmore, who recently died, was the second wife of the ex-President, and never married him until after his Presidential term expired. Of course she never presided at the White House.

THE Lynchburg NEWS being sadly disappointed by the fact that the Republican convention at Lynchburg decided not to aid in the election of Daniel, Barbour and McKinney by putting up a straightout ticket, says now the reason they were eight days in giving Daniel a gaseous send off was that they had to wait for the white Republicans and negroes to get done with the Opera House, that they had to take time to *wash and fumigate* it, before they could use it.

We suppose the colored people will appreciate the compliment and will so manifest their appreciation next November.

WE observe that the Funders have appointed as canvassers for the State at large, Gen. W. H. F. Lee, familiarly known as "Rooney", Gen. James L. Kemper and Rev. W. W. Walker of Westmoreland. Rooney will impregnate the whole State with sublime dignity. Kemper will spend the season in a valu effort to disprove his Readjuster message of 1874, and W. W. Walker will organize the Abingdon Funders into a minstrel show to follow him around while he retails his elegant anecdote about "more cats."

Dr. Agnew.

HIS REPLY TO THE CRITICISMS OF THE PHILADELPHIA TIMES.

The following card from Dr. Agnew, of Philadelphia, is printed:

"In responding to your editorial of this morning, Aug. 13, let me say that I did not charge any medical gentlemen as *intentionally* misrepresenting my views, nor the *Times* of *fabricating* statements on any subject whatever. It is very easy even for a medical man, in reporting an informal conversation on a professional subject, to omit the technical exactitudes especially where anatomical questions are concerned, and thus materially change the true thought of the informant. That such has been the case in the article which called forth my card, will appear from the following statements, which shall be made as brief as possible:

1. It is stated that the wound had been explored to the depth of about seven inches. This statement would lead the reader to infer that the exploration had been made from the point of the entrance of the ball, and that the track of the missile had been traced seven inches, whereas, as was stated, the exploration was made through the counter opening or the abscess, the depth of which, to the point where the ball passed the rib, was two inches and a half, which would leave for the track of the ball a distance only of four and a half inches.

2. I am made to say that the

PRECISE LOCATION OF THE BALL

is either in the quadralus lumborum or psoas magnus muscle. The precise location of the ball I have never professed to know. I did say that, in my judgement the missile passed along the anterior face of the quadralus muscle behind the kidney, and probably was lodged in the anterior part of the iliac fossa.

The two statements of an exploration extending seven inches, and of the ball lodged in the quadralus lumborum muscle are wholly irreconcilable on anatomical grounds, as the entire length of the muscle named does not exceed three and a half or four inches, and it is not probable that, having spent the most of my life in the study of the human body, I should make a mistake on this point.

3. A cut is introduced, showing the point where the ball entered the body, and another point at the crest of the ilium, "precisely" indicating its present location, and which will be seen to be considerably posterior to a perpendicular dropped from the wound of the entrance.

THIS DIAGRAM,

as I understand it, was introduced to explain the location of the ball, as implied by my statements. Now, in no sense can it be made to interpret or explain any statement ever made by me in reference to this subject.

The text of the article distinctly locates the ball at the crest of the ilium and at its posterior part, whereas I have always suspected, and many times have said to members of my profession, that there were strong reasons for believing that the missile was in the iliac fossa and anteriorily. If, moreover, the ball occupies the place indicated on the diagram, it could readily be felt by the filter.

5. I am represented as saying that the liver may have been bruised but not lacerated, whereas I have invariably stated that, after studying the case, I was disposed to believe that the liver had been lacerated and not perforated, the laceration being produced by the rib at the time the latter was struck by the ball, a supposition which, if true, would account for a limited hemorrhage answering to an area of percussion dullness present after the injury, and which has been slowly clearing up since. I therefore reaffirm, that in no particular of the several details mentioned in regard to the President's wound, have I been correctly reported, at the same time disclaiming any intention of charging either a professional brother or the *Times* of intentionally misrepresenting my views.

In conclusion, I cannot but feel that an omission was committed in not allowing me an opportunity of reviewing the article in question before committing it to the wide circulation of the *Times*. It would, at least, have saved the necessity for two communications from one who, I assure you, does not seek public disputation. I may say, further, that the criticism to which the President's medical and surgical and surgical attendants have been subjected does not disturb their equanimity in the least. They have a responsible duty to perform, and nothing will be omitted, nothing knowingly committed which, in their judgement, will endanger this valuable life, and when the prayer time arrives they will submit the medical and surgical history of this remarkable injury to the profession, the only tribunal competent to pass on the conduct of the case.

Very respectfully,

D. HAYES AGNEW.

Conkling and Arthur.

HOW THE EX-SENATOR RECEIVES THE UNFAVORABLE NEWS—THE VICE PRESIDENT.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Ex-Senator Conkling was seen this afternoon by a reporter. "I cannot tell you," said Mr. Conkling, "what anxious hours I have passed since my Washington dispatches of yesterday. A relapse at any time is dangerous, but at present the worst of all. The more I think of this fearful tragedy, the firmer I am convinced that our country is passing through a dangerous crisis, and that Mr. Garfield's death would be one of the most unfortunate things that could happen to it. I do not intend to leave the city should the President grow worse, unless it should be to offer my services to the bereaved family."

Vice President Arthur passed the morning very quietly at his residence. He said he had received no further tidings from Washington and did not intend starting for the capital until sent for.

Crowds of people were everywhere tonight, reading the bulletins as received regarding President Garfield. Vice President Arthur was at his home, tonight, surrounded by Gen. Grant, ex-Senator Conkling and other friends.—During the evening the Vice President received some dispatches from Washington, the nature of which he would not divulge. He said that he had not received any summons to go to the Capital and would not go till requested to.

The New River Branch of the N. & W. R. R.

We learn from the Pearisburg *Virginian*, that the sale of the New River road to the Norfolk & Western has been perfected and the property turned over to the purchasers; also, the following additional items:

The line has been let to contract from New River Bridge to the mouth of East river, a distance of 35 miles. Mess. Mills and Rowland, the contractors, will be there next week with five or six hundred hands to commence work. They are old contractors and have recently been engaged in building the Shenandoah Valley road. They have a large quantity of tools and material at New River depot ready for work.

Capt. John Graham has been retained as chief engineer, and will have control of the work on the entire lines. He has had control under the New River Company for the last three years and understands the work thoroughly.

Three engineer corps are now on the road, one under Mr. C. C. Wentworth, at the mouth of East river, one under Mr. J. G. Osborne at Eggleton's Springs and the other near New River Bridge under Mr. Patterson. The fourth one will be put on in a few days, and the road staked off and made ready for grading as fast as possible.

Major Thomas Graham, late Vice President of the New River road, has accomplished practically in the sale of this road to the Norfolk & Western, what he started out to do five years ago—secured the building of this important line of road. The sale is a good one for all parties interested, and the road will be completed by the first of January if hands enough can be secured to do the work in that time. The new company has a surplus of money and mean business.

Simultaneously with the sale of this road a large coal and iron company was formed with plenty of money. Mr. Thos. Graham is President of this company and will use his best efforts in developing the mineral interests along the line of the New River road.

Mrs. Garfield's Condition.

A special dispatch from Washington, sent by the correspondent of the National Associated Press, upon official information furnished by the President's family physicians, makes announcement of a fact which must greatly intensify public interest in the President's case, and add to the sorrowful features of it if the Executive should yet prove a victim to the assassin.

This news relates to the condition of Mrs. Garfield. The lady, as the public already know, has been very ill ever since her advent to the White House.

Her sickness dates almost from the Inauguration Day. At the time the President was shot Mrs. Garfield's condition was so critical that the physicians who attended her at Long Branch all but despaired of her recovery.

After her recall to Washington by Guiteau's crime, the heroic character of the lady being so strongly appealed to, asserted itself, and from that time she has apparently been much better.

It is now announced that it is expected that in November next Mrs. Garfield will again become a mother.

Mrs. Garfield was married to the President in 1858, in her twenty-third year, and he in his twenty-seventh. She is now in her forty-sixth year.

When it is stated that Mrs. Garfield's condition was entirely misunderstood up to the time of the attempted assassination, and only at that time was its real nature made known to her and the President, the special enormity of Guiteau's act becomes apparent. The present announcement will carry it to the American people, a new idea of the patient heroism which has inspired the noble fortitude of the illustrious sufferer at the White House, and that of his devoted wife during the long and weary weeks of their unparalelled trial.

A Free Education.

"Common schools fostered and protected.
—Democratic Platform, 1880.

	1879. *Last year of Funder rule.*	1880. *First year of Re-adjuster rule.*
No. of Schools	2,491	4,854
Graded Schools	128	205
Pupils	108,074	220,736
Teachers	2,504	4,873
Expenditures	$570,389,15	$946,169,33
Colored Teachers	415	785
Colored Schools	678	1,256
Colored Pupils	35,768	98,606

—*Whig.*

The Just Debt of Virginia.

Old registered and coupon debt, as of Jan. 1, 1861,	$31,506,582,90
Old James River Stock and James River and Kanawha bonds,	294,130,00
Total State Debt of Jan. 1, 1861	$31,800,712,90
Interest from Jan. 1, 1861 (including arrears at that date), to July 1, 1871,	$21,504,342,90
Debt and interest to July 1 1871,	$53,305,055,80
One third off for W. Va.,	17,768,351,93
Virginia's two-thirds,	$35,536,703,87
Interest paid from Jan. 1, 1861, to Jan. 1, 1867,	4,711,243,99
	$30,825,459,88
Interest paid under acts of 1867,	2,545,479,67
	$28,279,980,21
State's interests in public works sold for *old* bonds between Jan. 1, 1866, and July 1, 1871,	2,087,479,82
	$25,592,810,39
State's interest in public works sold for bonds of '66-'67, between Jan. 1, 1866, and July 1, 1871,	1,023,069,85
	$24,569,750,54
Deduct four years' war-interest on two thirds of the original debt at 6 per cent,	5,088,114,06
	$19,481,636,48
Add interest at 6 per cent from July 1, 1871, to July 1, 1881,	11,688,981,88
	$31,170,618,36
Interest paid in cash since July 1, 1871,	2,321,311,78
	$28,849,306,58
Interest paid in coupons since July 1, 1871,	7,801,917,00
Redeemed by sinking fund since July 1, 1871,	5,694,720,38
Virginia's just debt	$15,352,669,20
Add four years' war interest deducted above,	5,088,114,06
	$20,440,783,26

—*Whig.*

Godey's Lady's Book for September

Is brimful of attractions. The steel plate is "Love and Duty," designed by Darley, and illustrates a scene in Dickens's great novel "Our Mutual Friend." The Colored Fashion Plate and the other numerous illustrations of the latest fashions are exceptionally good. Jas B. Marshall contributes a story of great interest entitled "Ashton's Acquaintance," and there is in addition the usual budget of short stories, poems and sketches, and a Diagram Pattern for the latest style of an early autumn wrap for ladies. Any of our readers who do not take the Lady's Book can be supplied, promptly, by leaving their orders at this office.—We will furnish our own paper and the Lady's Book for the low price of $3,00 per annum. The publishers agree to start a subscription with any month you may select.

Harper for September

Has been received. The illustrated articles are:

Frontispiece.—Herrick's Poem. "A Dialogue betwixt Himself and Mistress Eliza Wheeler," under the name of Amatillis.

The Little Kings and Queens. A poem—H. H.

The English at the Sea-side—W. H. Rideing.

To-morrow at Ten. A poem—Nora Perry.

Summering Among the Thousand Isles—E. H. Repos.

The Widow Lee's Son Will—Marinus Willett.

The Girls' Sketching Camp—Olive Thorne Miller.

An Old Fort and What Came of It—N. H. Egleston.

On Star Island. A poem—Sarah O. Jewett.

The Framing and Hanging of Pictures—A. F. Oakey.

Anne. A novel—Constance Fenimore Woolson.

A Laodicean. A novel—Thomas Hardy.

The standard departments are very full and very interesting. We will club *Harper* and the *News* together at $4.20 for the two.

The Follv of Mourning

Natures, of course, differ widely, and there are some who (probably in consequence of having been accustomed from their earliest years to regard as the emblem of death and sadness) find some amount of relief and comfort in wearing when a friend dies, and feel a satisfaction in marking the especial event with especial garments. But all are not of this way of thinking, and there are many whose inclinations are just the reverse. The sort of self-consciousness and strangeness of feeling which usually accompany brand new clothes are distasteful to them in a time of trouble, and they wish only to go about in whatever they are in the habit of wearing, without any further alteration. Sorrow may be none the less true and real because it shrinks from ostentatious parade—from wearing the heart on the sleeve, for daws to peck at; it may feel that the inadequacy of outward signs to give it expression makes an attempt at doing so a mere mockery, and may prefer to conceal itself, as far as possible, under its wonted exterior. How can real grief be represented fittingly by crape and hatbands? And if no real grief exist, then the whole affair is nothing but a miserable exhibition of humbug and hypocracy—an appeal to the world for sympathy and commendation upon false pretences.—What sort of sorrow is felt by relatives who say: "Oh! we must put the children into mourning for Uncle so-and-so—he's left us something in his will;" or else: "I shan't trouble about black for Cousin Such-an-one—he's left me nothing;" as the case may be? It would be surely more honest for such pretended mourners as these to assume signs of rejoicing or woe, according as they do or do not find themselves the possessors of fresh riches. Even when sorrow is really felt, its intensity and duration will not be alike in all cases where the relationship is the same, because no two husbands and wives, brothers and sisters, or other relations will love one another in exactly the same degree; and on this account, there must necessarily be something foolish and unreal in a practice which assumes that the depth and extent of regret may be reckoned on according to nearness of kin. More or less of sloppiness and hollowness is almost inseperable from the wearing of mourning, according to the present custom; yet there is that about death which is apt to put human nature essentially out of tune for all that is artificial and sham.

Again, how can anyone who believes in the resurrection reconcile it with his conscience to make everything connected with death dark, gloomy and melancholly? If he has that sure confidence which he professes to have as to the departed being safe from all future dangers, and having passed to a state of bliss far beyond what is attainable upon earth, why does he not rejoice in their happiness? Does he think them out of reach of sympathy, because out of sight? Or is he too selfish to let the thought of their gain outweigh that of his own loss?

In 1875 a Mourning Reform Association was started by three ladies, and has certainly commended itself to the public mind to some extent, seeing that it now numbers 450 members. It discourages the use of mourning stationery, wearing of crape, and putting of children and servants into black; recommends that mourning should be shown by a black band around the arm, or by a black scarf; and aims generally at minimizing mourning.

The *North American Review* for September opens with a profoundly philosophical article on "The Church, the State and the School", by Prof. Wm. T. Harris. M. J. Save treats of "Natural Ethics," showing that the principles of morality are rooted in man's nature, and are the products of evolution; consequently, that they are not affected by the vicissitudes of dogma or religious creeds. The Hon. John A. Kasson gives a history of the "Monroe Declaration", and proves that the credit of formulating that cardinal doctrine of American statesmanship is due to John Quincy Adams. The Rev. Edward Everett Hale writes of the Taxation of Church Property. He would have all churches taxed in form, but would exempt in practice those which by their charitable work help to lighten the public burdens. The other articles in this number of the Review are, Jewish Ostracism in America, by Nina Morals; The Decay of New England Thought, by the Rev. Julius H. Ward; Ghost Seeing, by Prof. F. H. Hedge; and Fictitious History, by Rossiter Johnson. The latter article is a scathing criticism of Jefferson Davis's recently published historical memoir.—Fifty cents per copy. Five dollars per year. Address, The North American view, New York, N. Y.

The Frequency of Accidents by Lightning

So many accidents by lightning have occurred this summer that it might be supposed people generally would now begin to observe those plain and obvious precautions which cannot safely be disregarded in a thunderstorm. Yet we find little evidence of increased care in this direction. People will persist in seeking shelter under trees when a heavy thunder shower comes up, young women will persist in watching the lightning from open windows at which they sit, and parents will persist in sending their children out in the heaviest electric storms of the season on errands of the least importance. The fatal results which often ensue seem to convey no lesson except to the few whom they directly affect.

This ought not to be so. Every man, woman, and child in the country ought to know better than to stand under a high tree in a thunder storm. Scores of persons who were alive last spring would probably be alive now if they had possessed this knowledge and acted on it. And why cannot people be made to understand that an open window is not a safe place from which to watch the weather on such occasion? Every season it proves to be a post of death, all over the country, and yet every year, it seems to maintain its fascination for new victims. Again, several of the most peculiar distressing accidents by lightning which have occurred during the present summer have happened to poor children engaged in untimely outdoor errands for their elders.

Another important factor in the frequency of lightning accidents is the ignorance or carelessness which prevails in the construction and adjustment of lightning rods. They are insulated when they ought not to be, and the connection with the earth is apt to be defective, if, indeed, the conductor itself is not broken somewhere along the side of the building. A house or barn thus endangered instead of protected is struck by lightning, and the owner declares that lightning rods do more hurt than good; and so they do, if not properly applied.

Not long since, a Government life-saving station on the New England coast was struck by lightning. It is situated near a favorite summer resort, where there are many hotels with numerous guests. The inmates, during the height of the storm, solaced themselves by the reflection that their abodes at least were well protected by lightning rods. But, in fact, on the roof of one of the largest hotels the conductor was parted in more than one place, and on none of the houses was the system of rods or the mode of application that which is most approved by modern science.

Yet within a quarter of a mile of these hotels stands a lighthouse, where the proper system and method are exemplified, and from which they might readily be learned. It is protected by a lightning rod construed on scientific principles and put up in a scientific manner. So, we believe, are all our lighthouses, and also the buildings of our colleges and institutions of learning generally, throughout the country.—But the arguments of the wandering lightning-rod man prevail over the example of the wise, and, therefore, such accidents as we have mentioned continue to happen.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A Good Baptist

clergyman of Bergen, N. Y., a strong temperance man, suffered with kidney trouble, neuralgia, and dizziness almost to blindness, over two years after he was told that Hop Bitters would cure him, because he was afraid of and prejudiced against "Bitters." Since his cure he says none need fear but trust in HOP BITTERS.

How to Serve Watermelon

Instruction in eating watermelon is given by the Baltimore *American*, which should be good authority, as it is published in the melon region. The hotel plan of cutting a watermelon like a tulip, and putting a lump of ice in it, is condemned, because ice should never touch the pulp; but the burial of the uncut melon in ice for two days is wise. Then cut lengthwise, and eat between meals. "People deal unjustly with this fruit sometimes by eating a hearty dinner first, and then topping off with a melon, and then if a moral earthquake sets up in the interior, they charge it to melon. The watermelon was intended as an episode—an intrigude—a romance without words—a nocture in green and red—not to be mingled with bacon and greens. Its indulgence leaves a certain epigastral expansion, but this is painless and evanescent. The remedy is to loosen the waistband, and—take another slice."

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THE matchless and unrivalled Sewing Machine of the age. Simple in Mechanism—self-adjusting in all its parts. Light Running and almost entirely noiseless. A marvel of simplicity and in strength a prodigy. Doing work of all grades, from the finest cambric to heavy harness. Other Sewing Machines are falling back before its advance like the wild buffalo before the march of civilization. It is the most beautifully illustrated—often being mistaken for a five hundred dollar Beatty Organ.

The Manufacturers being of superstitious proclivities, have determined, since the appearance of the late Comet, to sell out their entire stock at less than cost. Now is the time to make your purchase. Call and examine. Satisfy yourself at once. A full set of attachments free with each machine, and a written guarantee from the manufacturers warranting each machine for five years. For further particulars, address

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July 17, '81—2m

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JOHN C. SUMMERS,

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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 AND

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,

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