

TWIN CITY GROWS; FUTURE IS BRIGHT

(Continued From First Page.) He had been busy interviewing the leading business men, and in many instances examining water books, securing data for his next annual report, and that he found that in the matter of necessities the trade of the merchants had been slightly better for the year...

Post-Office Figures Tell. Colonel Peters said further that houses, repairing, such as painting and papering, etc., would show an increase of fully 10 per cent, and in this connection to substantiate his belief that even during the panic stricken Bristol was growing, he said that nearly eight years ago the United States government erected here a post-office building that all supposed would be large and commodious enough in which to transact the mailing business of Bristol for many years to come, and which cost the government \$60,000, but during the last year or two the growth of the mail has been so great...

Plenty of Good Water. While on that line, the general manager further said that the Tennessee side of the town had during the past year paid \$150,000 for the city water works, and had added another \$50,000 for betterments and extensions; that they had cast aside the old source of supply and had purchased the Preston Springs, some six miles east of the city, which has an elevation of 1,908 feet, therefore making the head of the supply some 143 feet higher than the city; that the city is now using about 2,000,000 gallons of water daily, and that this new supply, together with the Bristol, Va., water system, will give the double-barreled city fully 5,000,000 gallons surplus each day; or, in other words, Bristol now has a sufficient supply of pure mountain spring water to easily take care of a population of more than three times what she has at this time.

Several of the large industries here sink their own artesian wells, and thus secure their independent supply of water. These wells are put down on an average of 200 feet, when an abundance of pure water is secured. Good Roads the Cry. The city of Bristol and the county of Sullivan, Tennessee, have lately authorized the sale of \$100,000 worth of good roads bonds. The bonds were purchased by Chicago parties, who paid \$105,150 for the issue. The bonds are designated to run ten, twenty and thirty years, or an average life of twenty-three years, and the rate of interest is 4-2-3 per cent. per annum.

Messrs. John H. Caldwell, John Swadley and John Preston are the committee members appointed to supervise the building of these good roads, which means that every cent will be wisely used. This commission had already secured the services of an up-to-date, competent engineer, who has placed a well-equipped corps of assistants in the field, and who are now engaged in surveys between Bristol and Blountville, Tenn.

It is calculated that inside of twelve months this section will have a system of county roads that all can and will be proud of. Virginia Side Spends Money, Too. The city of Bristol, on the Virginia side, has just contracted for a most modern courthouse and jail. The additional property purchased, on which to place these buildings, cost over \$30,000, and the contractors have just commenced the work on the new courthouse, the contract price of which is \$80,000. The city of Bristol and the county of Washington, Va., have during the past year spent many thousands of dollars in streets, bridges and road improvements.

It should be borne in mind that this great work and large outlay of money has been planned and is being spent by the cities of Bristol and the counties of Sullivan and Washington, in which Bristol is located, during that period that people have been calling hard times.

General Manager Peters insists that if there has been any such thing as a panic, or even hard times, the good people of this section of the country have not found it out. In fact, they have been too busy to think about it. Manufacturing Interests. The chief manufacturing of Bristol is in the iron, wood, leather, paper pulp, tannery, extract, etc., lines. I replied that that was hard to answer, Bristol being the doorway for the hardwood section of the South, its closeness to the iron ore deposits, its exhaustless mines of the best coal, its limestone and marble quarries, its proximity to the cotton fields of the South, with its mountains full of sheep, make it a fine location for almost any industry that works in iron, lumber, cotton or wool. Then its many industries giving employment to men alone leaves a large female element that would make satisfactory employes for any enterprise needing female help.

Its excellent educational system, its churches, its water, its elevation, its financial system, its temperate, moral, industrious people, its railroads, its coal, coke, iron, timber, cotton and wool all go to make Bristol a desirable location for any enterprise working in iron, wood, cotton or wool that needs low-priced but contented labor, the best and cheapest fuel, the churches, schools, colleges and social conditions that are necessary for any and all industries to hold and keep their expert workers and their families that they bring with them satisfied and contented.

Bristol has all these conditions, together with brick paved streets, good sewers, electric cars, opera houses, gas and electric lights and all modern conditions; but I am to write more fully of this double-barreled city of 18,000 population, and then I will go more into detail concerning its business enterprise, its banking ability, its educational and religious advantages, and the inducements it has to offer to the capitalist and the home-seeker.

People in Canada, who argue about the selling price of hogs and what the packers can afford to pay to the farmers for their hogs have apparently been arguing from false premises. They have assumed that the English market is dependent on Canada for bacon, and that the price of hogs in Canada fixes the price of Canadian bacon in England.

He gives the following figures to show that England never depended on Canada for her supplies of bacon, the first three months of this year and the corresponding period in 1904 being used for comparison: England imported from the United States during January, February and March, 1904, 1,594,720 lbs.; 407,500 from Denmark, and 2,238 from Canada. For the first three months of this year the importation from the United States was 1,738,000; Denmark, 516,600; Canada, 165,660, or nearly 10 per cent. of all the bacon imported.

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