The Tazewell Republican

Published every Thursday at

TAZEWELL, VA.,

—BY—

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Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Republican, one year, cash in advance	$ 1 00
Subscriptions on time	1 50
Republican and N. Y. Tribune, one year,	1 5

ADVERTISING RATES furnished on application. Correspondence solicited.

The publishers of THE REPUBLICAN are not responsible for opinions expressed by Correspondents.

THE REPUBLICAN is entered at the Post-office at Tazewell, Virginia, as second-class matter.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1899.

OUR COUNTY ROADS.

Persons may grow weary writing of and discussing the question of county roads; and the readers of the local papers may become tired of seeing periodical articles on the subject; but the only way to effect a reform or get rid of an evil is to keep on talking about it.

There can be no doubt that one of the most serious troubles the people of Tazewell have to contend with is that of the bad county roads. Under our present road system they seem to grow worse instead of better. The large amount of loss inflicted upon the tax-payers by being compelled to travel over such wretched highways, especially in winter time, can hardly be estimated. This loss, when added to the discomfort of driving and riding over roads that are almost impassable, ought to make the men of property, the tax-payers, and even the men who gain their living by daily toil, think more conservatively about the matter. Who is to blame for the bad roads? The people who refuse to be taxed sufficiently to make good roads and keep them in repair. It takes money to build roads and to keep them in proper condition. There is but one legitimate way to raise revenue for such purposes and that is by uniform, just levies. Demagogs have ranted to the people so long about heavy, burdensome taxation that a great majority have always been ready to crucify any public-spirited citizen who, for any honest reason, proposed or advised an increase of the tax rates.

It is a shame as well as a great inconvenience for a wealthy county like Tazewell to have such terrible public roads. Every intelligent citizen will not deny this, and everybody would like to see them better. If there could be one continuous good macadamized road, running from east to west the entire length of the county, it would soon be followed with branch roads of like quality going into all the neighborhoods. The county could well afford to spend from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars to make such a road, and the people could well afford to pay any additional taxes that might be required to meet the interest on a debt created for that purpose. We have on former occasions showed that the heaviest taxes the property holders in the county are paying are occasioned by being compelled to use such bad roads. The road tax could be doubled by the county authorities to pay for good roads and the tax-payers would be less burdened than they are now by the indirect taxation imposed upon them by the muddy, rough and badly graded county highways.

The road taxes are not heavy, the rate is small, and when we take into consideration the fact that real estate is not assessed at more than one-third its value the road tax is really insignificant.

DEATH OF AN EMINENT DIVINE.

On Friday morning, the 6th inst., at 2:20 o'clock, Rev. Dr. Moses D. Hoge, one of Virginia's most distinguished citizens and the most popular and well known preacher in the South, died at his home in Richmond, Virginia. Dr. Hoge was born the 17th of September, 1817, and from early manhood up to a few months prior to his death his life was an active one. Perhaps, the history of Virginia does not record a longer and more useful career. Born and reared in the Old Dominion, his life's work was devoted to the advancement of the land he loved so well. From 1845 to the date of his death he was pastor of the Second Presbyterian church at Richmond, and there never was a time in the history of that church when its congregation would have exchanged him to be served by any other living preacher. He was not only popular with his own congregation and with his branch of the Christian church, but with all denominations and all who ever heard or knew him.

Dr. Hoge was a man of striking personal appearance, a fluent speaker, profoundly learned, forcefully eloquent, and of charming manner. With such a man for its pastor the church to which he ministered could not but experience a continual spiritual and temporal growth. He drew to hear him not only the most distinguished residents of Richmond, but prominent men from all sections who were visiitors in that city, having won a reputation both national and international as a pulpit orator.

Dr. Hoge was a thorough scholar, a brilliant writer, and true patriot. It has been said that during his life he addressed more ecclesiastical bodies than any man in America, and as editor for five years of the Central Presbyterian he won a wide reputation. As a chaplain in the Confederate army he showed his devotion to the cause of the South, but at the conclusion of the civil war he was an earnest advocate of the removal of sectional feeling between the North and South. In the death of Dr. Hoge his State and the Nation have lost one of their most useful and distinguished citizens, the pulpit one of its most brilliant orators, and the church one of its strongest pillars.

THE proposition for the Federal Government to pension Confederate soldiers can never meet with success. There are two insurmountable difficulties in the way. The first is the opposition of the Confederate veterans, who would be reluctant to be placed in the altitude of paupers, recipients of the bounty of the Government they tried to overthrow. The second is the impossibility of the government of the United States to legally give such pensions. It would be entirely improper and dangerous to set such a precedent. Those who fought for the Confederacy and are still loyal to the South, but who now acknowledge allegiance to the "Stars and Stripes" cannot but see that it would be dangerous to the Union to take such a step, as it would be giving, indirectly, a reward to the men who tried to destroy the Union. The Federal Government can't afford to take such a step, and the Confederate veterans cannot consistently consent to become pensioners on its bounty.

AGUINALDO has billed Manila with a manifesto in which he protests against General Otis signing himself Military Governor of the Philippines, and declaring that he returned to the Philippines on an American ship for the sole purpose of conquering the Spaniards and to win the independence of the islands. It will be remembered that this same Aguinaldo received a large bribe from the Spaniards to leave the islands and never to return. He took the bribe but has returned, and now wants to take charge of affairs after the Americans have driven the Spaniards out. Maybe he is trying to get another large sum from the Americans as an inducement to leave. Is this the kind of man to take charge of the welfare of eight millions of people? Would the anti-expansionists have the United States Government turn the control of the Philippines over to such an unworthy man?

MR. BRYAN continues to declaim against what he calls imperialism, without suggesting anything that shall be done in connection with the Philippine question that is not being done. In other words, he is dealing with a theory and ignoring existing conditions.

IN a speech delivered before the Andrew Jackson League, held at the Tremont House in Chicago on Saturday night, Mr. Bryan said the Chicago platform will live in history. So it will, as the most perfect demagogic paper on which any political party ever stood.

BRYAN addressed a Jackson Club in Chicago on Saturday night, the 7th inst., and Altgeld addressed a Jackson Club at Omaha the same night. So it seems that Bryan and Altgeld are still standing together. They would make a good representative ticket for the Democracy in 1900.

WORLD OF BUSINESS.

Year Begins With the Kind of Demand That Counts.

New York, Jan. 6.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

The year begins with the kind of business demand that counts. For months there has been a rising demand for materials, but now the crowning demand for finished products begins to advance prices in the iron and steel industry about 1 per cent., without quotable changes in pig except at the East. Beams have advanced $2 per ton; bars $1, and plates are strong, with an Australian order for 32,000 tons refused at Chicago because the works are already overcrowded. Many thousand cars are covered by orders at Pittsburg, 10,000 tons are taken for agricultural works at Chicago, 105,000 tons rails are taken by the Pennsylvania Company, the Midland Railroad Company of England has ordered twenty locomotives from the Baldwin Works, and many other home and foreign orders are reported. The demand has never been greater at the beginning of the year than it is now. The wooden manufacture has a similar embarrassment. While 100 quotations of wool by Coates Brothers, of Philadelphia, average 18.03 cents, against 20.71 a year ago, the market is gradually yielding, because people appreciate the magnitude of stocks on hand, which the Boston Commercial Bulletin reports at 291,000,000 pounds, an increase in its account of 114,000,000 pounds for the year. Obviously, this means a great movement from the farms to millers' stocks and Eastern markets, but prices are not low enough to encourage large buying or consumption by the manufacturers. The only heavy-weight goods yet opened are at reduced prices, as had been expected, and it is still uncertain how far the trade for the coming season may prove satisfactory.

Cotton goods are in fair demand, with cotton at 5,87 cents, and while nobody can guarantee that the price will not go lower, it is believed by competent observers that the market for goods is so far relieved of accumulated surplus that prices are not likely to decline materially, even if cotton falls.

The movement of cotton thus far indicates a crop over 300,000 bales larger than that of last year in spite of a natural disposition and concerted efforts to hold it back. As producers are not this year in unusual need, a movement so heavy hinders any advance in price, although taking of spinners have been as large in 1898 as in any other year, and exports larger than before.

The wheat movement has to sustain the largest foreign demand movement ever known for wheat and corn together, and Atlantic exports of 5,314,420 bushels, flour included, against 2,840,318 last year, with Pacific exports of 614,833, against 872,446 last year, would give some reason to anticipate higher prices, were not the Western receipts 4,101,532 bushels against 2,876,072 for the same week last year.

The wonder is that the foreign demand for corn continues so heavy 3,572,512 bushels having been exported in the week, against 2,954,890 in the same week last year.

The country is on the up grade, and the men who expect it to take the downward road have yet some time to wait. There are no indications of the reaction which always follows a large and rapid business recovery, and existing conditions in the industries and in foreign trade by no means forbid the hope that the increase may continue, as it did after the revival in 1887, for several years.

Exports compared with imports continue to indicate an enormous balance in cash due this country, and gold imports begin again.

Failures for the week have been 243 in the United States, against 322 last year, and 24 in Canada against 32 last year.

An Honest Ballot.

Richmond Times.]

The Washington Post, in discussing the negro question in the South, says that it wants to see, not in one section, but all over the country, an election law under which no ignorant man can vote, and under which no man can trade upon his infamy. It wants to see the franchise made a noble and a sacred thing, and so arranged that white or black, the dupe, the fool, the rascal shall be excluded from the privilege of American citizenship. And adds:

A law under which a respectable negro cannot vote, while a white ruffian and ignoramus can, is a law which we hold in execration and contempt. Such a law is a slander on free institutions, and a shame to our common country. We can say for the Southern aristocracy—the representatives of Southern manhood and honor—that they have no sympathy in legislation of that kind. It is to the interest of everything good and high and patriotic in the South to exclude ignorance and corruption from the ballot-box, no matter what the race and color of the individual, and we advocate that interest with every energy at our command. The negro leader and agitator is as pernicious as the white bulldozer. The country's peace depends upon the absolute suppression of both classes.

That is the position of every Southern white man, except some of the politicians who wish to profit by juggling, and some of the voters who have an idea that political jugglery is necessary to prevent negro rule. For our part, we do not believe in cheating and jugglery, and we are not to be caught by the infamous argument that "the end justifies the means." We do not believe that good can be accomplished by evil methods, and we know that election frauds throughout the South since the war have done more than any other instrumentality of the devil to corrupt and demoralize the people. We believe in dealing with this suffrage question, as with all public questions, frankly and courageously and honestly. Nothing good is to be accomplished by indirection and the methods of the sneak thief.

Great is the Chicago Platform.

Philadelphia Press.]

The declaration of the Illinois Democratic State Central Committee in favor of the Chicago platform and William J. Bryan is the first answer to the suggestion of ex-Judge McConnell of Chicago that the 16 to 1 issue be abandoned and another one substituted. Judge McConnell found himself in the position of the Apostle Paul when he preached against the idol worship at Ephesus and all the silver and goldsmiths of the city tried to drown his voice by shouting: "Great is Diana of the Ephesians."

The Democracy can be pardoned if it clings tenaciously to the free silver issue. There is no other cry under which it can rally and with that issue eliminated there is no reason for its longer existence as a party. Like the Ephesian silversmiths the occupation of the Democratic leaders would be gone if the advocacy of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 were abandoned. The proposition of ex-Judge McConnell was that the following be accepted as the platform on which the Democracy should rally: "We oppose all trusts and monopolies in order that wealth may not gain undue advantage and that competition shall be free and unrestrained among the people. We oppose the single gold standard and favor the restoration of bimetallism regardless of the action or desires of any other nation."

The Democracy cannot be blamed for refusing to substitute such a milk and water declaration for the defiant utterance of the Chicago platform. No party ever gained anything by taking a cowardly course, and there is no probability the Democracy will adopt one now. They will cling to the Chicago platform, with its free silver and socialistic features and wait to see if some mistake of their opponents will not give them another issue. It should be the purpose of the Republicans to make sure that the Democrats are not given an advantage in this way.

Persistent Coughs

A cough which seems to hang on in spite of all the remedies which you have applied certainly needs energetic and sensible treatment. For twenty-five years that standard preparation of cod-liver oil,

SCOTT'S EMULSION

has proved its effectiveness in curing the trying affections of the throat and lungs, and this is the reason why: the cod-liver oil, partially digested, strengthens and vitalizes the whole system; the hypophosphites act as a tonic to the mind and nerves, and the glycerine soothes and heals the irritation. Can you think of any combination so effective as this?

Be sure you get SCOTT'S Emulsion. See that the man and fish are on the wrapper.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Secretary Long says that although Fulton may have suggested the torpedo it never came to a practical test until used by the Confederacy in 1863.

Brayton Ives, president of the New York Stock Exchange, served in the Civil War on the staffs of Sheridan and Custer and retired a brevet brigadier general at the age of 24.

Senator Allison, who has been in the Senate for twenty-five years, was one of the secretaries of the Republican National Convention of 1860 and as such it was he who announced the nomination of Lincoln.

Dr. Seward Webb, who is mentioned as a possible successor to the seat made vacant by Senator Morrill, is an expert chess player and recently won five games at the same time against five other players.

Prince Milik Mansur Mirza, second son of the Shah of Persia, an intelligent-looking boy of 18, of European education, has arrived in Brussels for treatment for a nervous disease from which he has long suffered.

The maternal grandfather of the late Colonel George E. Waring was Jonh Burger, architect of the First New York City Poorhouse, and, in 1789, one of the original thirteen sachems of Tammany Hall. Colonel Waring strongly resembled his grandfather.

The Emperor of Germany is such a lover of old customs that, when an admirer recently presented him with the snuff-box of his famous predecessor of Prussia, Frederick the Great, William at once had the box filled with the best snuff and has been "taking" it ever since.

In Admiral Dewey's cabin hangs a picture of the battle of Manila done by a Chinese artist of Hong Kong and presented to the Admiral by the junior officers of the Olympia, who have themselves each ordered a copy of the work—a contract calculated to keep the artist at work for some time.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and, therefore, requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address,

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

☞Sold by Druggists, 75c.

NOT OF MODERN ORIGIN.

Grip Epidemic in London Sixty Years Ago.

A recent dispatch from Washington says: The grip is literally epidemic in this city just now. There is scarcely a person, high or low, who has not some relative or friend down with it, and the physicians are on the stretch and strain night and day. Senators, Representatives and officials of every degree, as well as private citizens, have more or less of its touch upon them. New York and Baltimore are also suffering, according to the accounts received here, but not in the same proportion as Washington.

The common impression is that this disease is one of recent orign, but this is not sustained by the facts. It was almost or quite epidemic in England and Ireland sixty years ago. In the life and correspondence of the Right Hon. John Wilson Croker, the distinguished member of Parliament for Dublin University, there are several most interesting allusions to it. On June 1, 1833, Mr. Croker writes to a friend from his country seat.

"The season has been the most sickly ever known. Everybody has had the influenza, as it is called, and though nobody, or very few, indeed, have died, it seems to have disposed those who have it to take the opportunity of dying of any other disease they may happen to fall in with."

The disease seems to have established a comparatively permanent foothold in the British Isles at that period just as seems to be the case now in this country, for nearly four years later, or on February 8, 1837, Mr. Croker writes to another friend from a London parish.

"Our influenza, which kills nobody, continues somehow to people the graveyards. Last Sunday there were between eighty and ninety funerals in the little church near you in Regent's Park, and as many in proportion in all the other churches in town. In Dublin the same day there were 1,00 burials."

So this is another illustration of the familiar adage that there is nothing new under the sun.

Watterson's Proposition.

Petersburg "Index-Appeal" (Dem.)]

Colonel Watterson is probably more successful in decorating the Star-Eyed Goddess with the ornaments of hyperbole than in naming fit and acceptable candidates for the presidency. One would suppose that his self-confessed failure in the case of Cleveland in 1892 had taught him to go slow in president-making ventures. But he is at it again, and this time he is pressing Admiral Dewey to the front on a ticket in which Fitz Lee is to hold second place. Could anything be more abnormal than the suggestion for the first place? Here is a man named for president who has long since passed the meridian of life and whose training and habit of command have been in a branch of service absolute almost to the point of depotism, and who knows little or nothing of the ways of civil or political life. Mr. Watterson's suggestion points to the spoiling of a fine naval officer to make probably a very poor president.

The President's Colonial Policy.

Philadelphia Press.]

Both Cuba and the Philippines present a situation to-day frequent enough in the past but never before met, precisely as it is, under the President's colonial policy.

In both the Western island and the Eastern archipelago insurgent forces which could not have succeeded without the aid of the United States are in arms at the close of the war dissatisfied with the immediate outcome of a struggle which leaves sovereignty in one case temporarily and in the other permanently in the hands of the intervening power.

Six months ago, when the London "Times" commented upon this probable outcome, it predicted that in due season the United States would be forced summarily to crush the forces in whose behalf it had interfered. In a like situation in the past, and history has many similar precedents, this policy has been usually followed, but it has not been adopted by President McKinley.

Instead, with both Cuba and the Philippines containing troops enough to crush resistance at a word, President McKinley has patiently sent out to adjust differences without collision by a recognition of mutual rights. In due season the officers and men of the Cuban army will be offered individually, not as an organization, a sum sufficient to aid each man in obtaining some peaceful pursuit. An appropriation of $3,000,000 for this purpose has already passed the Senate. It will be paid by American officers on a careful examination of Cuban muster-rolls as officers and men surrender their arms and dissolve their military organization.

Every possible effort will be made as this goes on to convince the commanders and the rank and file of the insurgent army of the good faith of the United States and its purpose in the organization of a Cuban government to recognize, fully and fairly, all classes of the population and all interests upon the island. Manifestly, if this moderate, tactful and liberal policy succeeds President McKinley will have won a success greater than any in the war.

A precisely similar policy is proposed in the Philippines. Aguinaldo and his "republic" actually occupies and administers a Tagale territory on the island of Luzon less than that of New Jersey. The region is open to naval approach from all sides and the troops already in Manila could suppress Aguinaldo's forces in a month's campaign. The Visayan forces in Iloilo could be disposed of in even less time. An English Government facing a like situation would strike instantly and let insurgent claims be considered later. English colonial history is blotted with like brutal resorts to force, and in dealing with an Oriental population and its leaders grave danger exists that delay, conciliation and consideration for inchoate rights will be deemed, each and all, signs of weakness.

But an appeal to reason and self-interest prior to a resort to force consorts with American public opinion. The insurgent leaders and troops in the Philippine Islands deserve fair recognition. There, as in Cuba, fair payment will be offered. The purpose of the United States to aid in the development of the islands, to establish an equitable administration and to foster the largest practicable measure of self-government will be made clear to the inhabitants, slow as this work must be in a half-savage population. Force will only be used when all other means have failed.

If President McKinley's plan and policy succeed it will open a new chapter in civilized dealings with dependent Asiatic races. Whether it succeeds or not, it is right. Just men will approve and good men will support it. It has its plain and manifest risks. They are serious. But Congress should give its adequate trial all needed aid and support.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

Arsenical spraying does effect circulio, and the results of the Bordeaux mixture in grape rot are even more marked.

The currant is a fruit of great excellence and very popular with almost everyone. The growing of this fruit is not overdone, yet it is about as easily grown and at as little expense as any fruit placed on the market.

A doctor who had been called to prescribe for some sick children, was honest enough to tell the father to buy apples for them and the doctor continued, "you think perhaps they are too expensive, but they are cheaper than any medicine."

The common cranberry is said to be an attractive plant when properly cultivated in pots, and can endure a good deal of neglect which would be fatal to other plants. It needs to be kept cool and moist. A compost of muck and sand is the proper material for potting it in.

We should not allow blue grass to set in our orchards as it consumes too much of the water so essential for the maturity of perfect fruit. The roots of blue grass have been known to penetrate the ground to the depth of 16 feet. —Western Plowman.

Barreling Apples and Pears.

In barreling apples it is quite safe to pile the apples as much as two inches above where the head will fit in the chine. If pressed down evenly there is elasticity enough in the apple skin to allow such compression without bruising it. If the apples are not thus pressed down they will shrink so as to be loose in the barrel, and will thus bruise in handling the barrels worse than they would if pressed down. Pears cannot be thus pressed down. They are best packed with a paper around each, which will keep it from touching its neighbor.

Apples from Young Trees.

The first few crops of apples that a young apple tree bears are apt to be of large size, but poor keeping qualities. The extra size is usually because the tree is growing fast, and furnishes more sap than the fruit set can use to the best advantage. Besides, in a young, virorous-growing tree, though there may be many blossoms in spring, most of these are drowned out, and the blossom falls to set. This is most apt to happen when rain comes at blossoming time. But we have known warm, dry weather at blossoming to cause the fruit to set poorly, indicating that too much sap in the shoot produced as bad an effect as too much rain outside. If young apple trees bear profusely and grow fruit less than the normal size of the variety it is well to look for evidences of the border on the trunk as the cause. —American Cultivator.

A Winner.

Old Bullion—So, sir, you want to marry my daughter? Wasn't that your name I saw signed to a poem in one of the magazines the other day?

Reginald Ricksley—Yes, sir; I have written a great deal of magazine poetry, but indeed I assure you, sir, I do not depend upon it for a livelihood. I have a regular job as timekeeper in a machine shop.

"Oh, in that case I suppose I ought to let you have her."—Chicago Evening News.

An apple tree when full grown, healthy and in good shape for manufacturing apples has from 300,000 to 500,000 leaves which are the lungs or breathing tubes of our apple trees.

TO the clerk of the county court of Tazewell county, in the State of Virginia:

I, the undersigned J. E. Glenn hereby file with you this my application as provided by statute to purchase one tract of land containing 39.39 100 acres, more or less, situated in said county, and being the same land sold by the Treasurer of the said county, on the 17th day of December 1895 for delinquent taxes due thereon for the year of 1894, by and in the name of Guy Harrisson, and bought at said sale by the Auditor of Public Accounts of Virginia for said State and county, the said land being assessed on the Commissioner's book of the said county for the year 1897, in the name of A. T. and C. E. Harman. And I hereby agree, as provided for by law, to pay the amount for which said real-estate was sold as aforesaid, together with such additional sums as may or would have accrued for taxes and levies with all interest as provided by law, had said real-estate not been so sold and purchased by the Commonwealth.

Given under my hand this the 1 day of September 1898. J. E. GLENN.

VIRGINIA: Tazewell county to-wit:

I, T. E George, clerk of the county court of said county, do hereby certify that the foregoing application for the purchase of real-estate by J. E. Glenn is a true copy of an application on file in my office.

Given under my hand this the 5th day January 1899.

T. E. GEORGE, Clerk.

VIRGINIA: In the clerks office of county court of Tazewell county, Virginia, on the 5th day of January 1899, an affidavit having been made and filed in the above application that the defendant Guy Harrisson is a nonresident of the State of Virginia, therefore the said Guy Harrisson is required to appear within four months after due publication of the said application and do what may be necessary to protect his interests in said application. And it is ordered that a copy of the said application be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Tazewell REPUBLICAN a weekly newspaper, published in Tazewell county Virginia, and that a copy be posted at the front door of the Courthouse of the said county on the first day of the next term of the county court.

A Copy: Teste:

T. E. GEORGE, Clerk.

1-5-99

TO the clerk of the county court of Tazewell county, in the State of Virginia:

I, the undersigned J. E. Glenn, hereby file with you this my application as provided by statute to purchase one tract of land containing 275 acres, more or less, situated in said county, on Mud Fork, and being the same land sold by the Treasurer of said county, on the 29th day of December, 1891, for delinquent taxes due thereon for the year of 1890, by and in the name of Samuel Davis and bought at said sale by the Auditor of Public Accounts of Virginia for said State and County, the said land being assessed on the Commissioner's book of the said county for the year 1897, in the name of the said Samuel Davis and W. T. DeVault is trustee in deed of trust to secure the Holston National Building and Loan Association, of Bristol, Tenn. And I hereby agree, as provided by law, to pay the amount for which said real-estate was sold as aforesaid together with such additional sums as may or would have accrued for taxes and levies with all interest as provided by law, had said real estate not been so sold and purchased by the Commonwealth.

Given under my hand this the 5th day of September, 1898. J. E. GLENN.

Virginia, Tazewell County, to-wit:

I, T. E. George, clerk of said county, do hereby certify that the foregoing application for the purchase of real-estate by J. E. Glenn is a true copy of an application on file in my office.

Given under my hand this the 3rd day of January 1899.

T. E. GEORGE, Clerk.

VIRGINIA: In the clerk's office of county court of Tazewell county, Virginia, on the 5th day of January 1899 an affidavit having been made and filed in the above application that the defendants, M. T. Devault and the Holston National Building and Loan Association, of Bristol, Tenn., are non-residents of the said State of Virginia, therefore the said M. T. Devault and the Holston Building and Loan Association are required to appear within four months after due publication of the said application and do what may be necessary to protect their interests in said application. And it is ordered that a copy of the said application be published once a week for four successive weeks in the TAZEWELL REPUBLICAN, a weekly newspaper, published in Tazewell county Virginia, and that a copy be posted at the front door of the courthouse of said county on the first day of the next term of the county court.

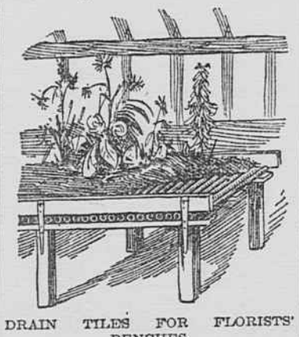
A copy: Teste:

T. E. GEORGE, Clerk.

MODEL TILED BENCH.

It Possesses Truly Remarkable Advantages Over the Old-Style Soil Benches.

Florists and those who are interested in growing flowers can easily make a tiled bench which possesses remarkable advantages over the old soil benches, for if the first cost of the tiled bench is from 25 per cent. to 30 per cent. greater than the wooden bench, it is a great deal cheaper in the end, and the results are more satisfactory. While the drainage is perfect, still the soil will not dry so completely as with the bench with a wooden bottom. The benches rest on posts placed four feet apart; the cross pieces are two by four inches, and the stringers upon which the tiles rest are also two by four inches. The tiles used



DRAIN TILES FOR FLORISTS' BENCHES.

may be two or three-inch, the two-inch being slightly preferable, but the three-inch covers so much more space for the same amount of cost that they are much more economical. On these benches five inches of soil is placed, as the drainage is so rapid that this depth can be safely used, and depth is considered desirable where the desire is to make a special flat, hollow tile for florists' use. If made with plenty of sand in the clay to make it porous it would make a good bench for flowers and would perhaps be more convenient than drain tiles.—Scientific American.

How to Store Vegetables.

Vegetables in cellars may be kept plump and fresh all winter if properly stored, sound, unbruised and the cellar ventilated. But at best, cellars are unhealthy places to keep roots. A ventilator should extend from the bottom of the cellar to the top of the house. It can be closed during very cold spells. Keep the cellar open as long as possible in the fall and never allow it to become too warm, especially in spring. A thermometer is indispensible. Keep the temperature just above the freezing point. Should severe cold cause it to drop below 32 degrees, hang up a lantern or put in a lamp.—Farm and Home.

Clinch Valley Roller Mills. . .

Why run the risk of eating adulterated flour when you can get perfectly pure flour by buying that manufactured at home?

We guarantee our flour to be made from

Pure Wheat

and as good as the best.

Our millers are skilled in their business.

Try any of our brands of flour and you will be satisfied.

Our meal and chop are up to the standard.

HIGGINBOTHAM & KIRBY,

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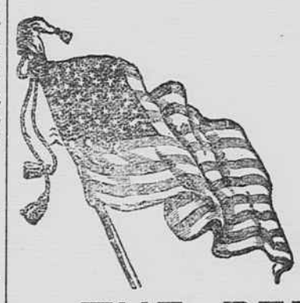

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