

HOP BITTERS

MEDICINE, NOT A DRINK,

Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion,
And the Purest and Best Medical Qualities of all others.

Cures

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, especially Female Complaints.

\$1,000 IN GOLD
Will be paid for a case it will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found therein.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

Hop Bitters, 685 Broadway
NEW YORK.

FOR SALE AT
MASSIE'S PHARMACY,
109 Jefferson Street, ROANOKE, VA.



"NAME ON EVERY PIECE."

Lowney's Chocolate Bonbons.

FOR SALE BY
J. J. CATOGNI.

WHAT IS A "Carbonette" Photo?

The Greatest Thing Yet. Call and See Specimens.

Linbeck

PHOTOGRAPHER,
212 S. Jefferson St., Roanoke.

Catarth Cured.
No REMEDY is as effective in eradicating and curing Catarth as Botanic Blood Balm. (B. B. B.) It purifies and enriches the blood, eliminates microbes, bacteria, etc., and builds up the system from the first dose. Thousands of cases of catarth have been cured by its magic power. For all blood and skin diseases, it has no equal. Buy the old reliable and long tested remedy, and don't throw your money away on substitutes palmed off as "just as good." Buy the old reliable Botanic Blood Balm. Price \$1.00 per large bottle. See advertisement in this paper.
For sale by Druggists.

A Cure For Muscular Rheumatism.
MRS. R. L. LAMSON, of Fairmont, Illinois, says: "My sister used Chamberlain's Pain Balm for muscular rheumatism and it effected a complete cure. I keep it in the house at all times and have always found it beneficial for aches and pains. It is the quickest cure for rheumatism, muscular pains and lameness I have ever seen." For sale by The Chas. Lyle Drug Company.

A WONDERFUL remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, neuralgia, gout and lumbago. For colic, cramp, diarrhoea, cholera morbus, chilblains, toothache. Used internally and externally.
Price 25 cents, at
Massie's Pharmacy.

RAMON'S Nerve and Bone Oil Cures Rheumatism, Cuts, Sores, Burns and Bruises. Large bottle 25 cents.

How to Treat a Wife.
(From Pacific Health Journal).
FIRST, get a wife, second, be patient. You may have great trials and perplexities in your business, but do not, therefore, carry to your home a cloudy or contracted brow. Your wife may have contracted brows, which, though of less magnitude, trials, which, though of less magnitude, may be hard for her to bear. A kind word, a tender look, will do wonders in chasing from her brow all clouds of gloom. To this we would add always keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house. It is the best and is sure to be needed sooner or later. Your wife will then know that you really care for her and wish to protect her health. For sale by The Chas. Lyle Drug Company.

EVERYTHING IN SEASON—Bonner's.

He Got What He Wanted.
An Englishman who came over to this country a short time ago, bringing letters to a number of society people, very shortly after his arrival was invited to dinner by a well known New Yorker and his wife. In replying to the invitation, which he accepted, he added:
"Permit me to say that I always drink St. Julien claret."
On the night of the dinner, as he took his seat at the table, he saw that a bottle of the wine that he had named stood beside his glass. At the proper time red wine from a decanter was served to the others at the table, whereupon the Englishman turned to his host and said:
"May I inquire what that is that you are drinking?"
"Certainly," was the answer. "It is chateau of 18"—mentioning something particularly choice. "Of course, I gave you what you asked for, but I would not think of offering such an ordinary wine to my other guests."—New York Journal.

Lights of London.
A farmer, who had come to London for the first time to see the agricultural show, was walking along Oxford street, filling his pipe, when a matchbox came up to him with the usual "Lights, sir?" The farmer took a box from the boy, extracted a match, lit his pipe and handed the box back to the astonished lad, passing on with the remark, "Lor, what a wonderful place Lunnon is, to be sure!"—Strand Magazine.

Not to understand a treasure's worth till time has stolen away the slightest good is cause of half the poverty we feel and makes the world the wilderness it is.

Smoke LITTLE DUKE CIGARS.
Full Havana Filler.
5c—6 for 25c.
—AT—
MASSIE'S PHARMACY.

FOR every quarter in a man's pocket there are a dozen uses, and to use each one in such a way as to derive the greatest benefit is a question every one must solve for himself. We believe, however, that no better use could be made of one of these quarters than to exchange it for a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, a medicine that every family should be provided with. For sale by the Chas. Lyle Drug Company.

Woods' friend during the critical period of dentition in children. It is certain and safe in its action, producing almost instant relief for all those distressing symptoms to which children are subject.
Price 25 cents, at
Massie's Pharmacy.

Piles! Piles! Piles!
DR. WILLIAMS' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind Bleeding, Ulcerated and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and Itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is guaranteed. Sold by druggists, sent by mail, for 50c. and \$1 per box. WILLIAMS' M'F'G Co., Prop's, Cleveland, O. For sale at Fox's Drug Store, Roanoke, Va.

RAMON'S Liver Pill removes the bile. The Tonic Pellet tones up the system. Combined form a Perfect Treatment. 25c.

MR. D. P. DAVIS, a prominent liveryman and merchant, of Goshen, Va., has this to say on the subject of rheumatism: "I take pleasure in recommending Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism, as I know from personal experience that it will do all that is claimed for it. A year ago this spring my brother was laid up in bed with inflammatory rheumatism and suffered intensely. The first application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm eased the pain and the use of one bottle completely cured him." For sale by the Chas. Lyle Drug Company.

FINE cigars at Bonner's.

RAMON'S Relief Cures Sick-Headache, Neuralgia, Cramps, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, &c. 25 cents for large bottle.

The best nickel cigar on the market—Spanish Twist—at Bonner's.

THE RABBIT SCOURGE

HOW THE AUSTRALIANS TRY TO DEAL WITH THIS PEST.

Fences Made of Netting Over 400 Miles Long—Enormous Cost of Fighting the Plague—Millions Have Been Slaughtered but Numbers Continue to Increase.

Then the New South Wales government, it will be remembered, offered a reward of £25,000 to any person or persons who could suggest a really efficient method of getting rid of the pest; but, although this liberal offer led to the receipt of no fewer than 2,000 schemes from all parts of the world, none of them was regarded as satisfactory, and the offer was withdrawn. The domestic cat was introduced, and in certain limited areas did much service. Poisons were largely resorted to, and ferrets, stoats and weasels have been imported in thousands into some of the colonies and have increased fast. But hitherto the rabbits, owing to the rate at which they multiply, have managed not only to hold their own, but to constantly spread over new ground, carrying destruction with them wherever they go.

In South Australia, for instance, the direct loss from the rabbits has been put down at £250,000 per annum and the indirect loss at a similar amount. In Victoria the active operations for the destruction of rabbits on crown lands have been carried on by the government since 1880, and from that date to the middle of 1894 a total of nearly £300,000 had been spent by the state on that object. As for the money spent by private individuals for the same purpose, that is almost incalculable, but it may be mentioned that on one estate alone upward of £15,000 have been expended by the owner, with the view of clearing his land of the pest.

In the 17 years ending with 1893 nearly 68,000,000 rabbit skins, valued at £403,000, were exported from Victoria, without counting the large quantities used by hat manufacturers in the colony, one establishment alone using 374,400 every year. Yet, notwithstanding all this slaughter, the present infested area throughout the colony is estimated by the chief inspector at no less than 37,750,000 acres. Adding to the direct expenditure the depreciations of the grazing values of the land, the loss to the colonies concerned amount to millions of pounds sterling.

The final outcome of royal commissions, of international conferences and of the testing of every practical method of extermination, is that the most effectual method of dealing with the evil is found to be the construction of rabbit proof netting, by means of which the animals can be kept from areas not yet infested, can be shut off from food supplies, and can be more effectually dealt with locally.

The length of some of these fences is enormous. There is one starting at Barrington, on the Queensland border, and following the main trunk line from Bourke to Corowa, a distance of 407 miles, and there is another along the entire western boundary of New South Wales, a distance of 846 miles. The Queensland government, too, has erected a similar fence along a considerable portion of the northern boundary of New South Wales, but the surveyor general of Queensland, in the report already referred to, says that "the rabbits must have come through the fence in mobs and droves of innumerable multitudes at some time," and thus have established themselves in Queensland as well.

This, of course, is the weak point in regard to fences, which are liable to break down in places, more especially in times of flood and where they cross over creeks, while the keeping of constant supervision over the fences, so that immediate repairs can be done where openings appear, is quite impracticable where the distances are so great. In many instances countless thousands of rabbits have been seen on one side of a fence dead or dying of starvation after eating all the available food supplies and leaping up at the fence in their attempts to surmount it. One can imagine how they would rush through in the event of any opening appearing and how a single break in the fence might be the doom of a country not previously infested.

There have been many projects for the commercial utilization of the animals by sending them over here in order to contribute both to our food supplies and to the cost of their own destruction, but hitherto the enterprise has not been very profitable, while some of the most competent authorities in the colonies think that if it should be followed up the result may be to conserve the rabbits instead of getting rid of them. On the other hand, too, the shipping of some hundreds of thousands, or even a million or two, of rabbits to Great Britain every year would not be likely to make any appreciable difference on the numbers left behind to constitute what it is feared must be regarded as a pest now and together ineradicable.—London Times.

His Liberal Reward.

The champion mean man up town seems to be a young man who recently advertised in the papers offering a "liberal" reward for the return of a pocketbook containing \$30 in cash and some valuable papers. Two young men found the pocketbook in Norristown and called at the loser's house to return it. He handed one of them 50 cents. The finders protested, saying that it had cost them 65 cents to come down from Norristown, and that they hadn't enough money to get home again. The fortunate owner of the pocketbook dismissed them with the remark that he couldn't help that.—Philadelphia Record.

A Hot One.

"Smith got off a bright thing the other day."
"What was it?"
"A lighted cigar some one had carelessly dropped into the chair he sat on."
—Detroit Free Press.

THE BIRCH.

The delicate birch in its silver gown is decked with ducats of gold. It flings its eon to the brooklet cold That drops from the healthy down.

The brooklet carries that bright lagoon And sings as a gleeman should, Wandering down to the willow wood In a russet and rain gray dress.

The birch hath scattered its golden store, And now, as a spendthrift will, It shivers and moans in the breezes chill That whistle across the moor.

The brook hath squandered its gerdon bright, And now, as a minstrel doth, It seeks new songs in the undergrowth That fills the forest of night.
—Fall Mail Gazette.

COSTLY VIOLINS.

Some of the Famous Instruments and Those Who Make Them.

The Amatis turned out instruments of great beauty, some, indeed, being of indescribable grace and finish, but the tone is rather soft—small and without "body," as the violinist would put it—and for this reason their violins do not command the highest figures. A Nicola Amati may be had for from £20 to £300, according to size, pattern, preservation, pedigree, etc. A good Andreas Amati, more suitable for chamber than for ordinary concert use, can be got for £50. Andreas, who died about 1577, was the founder of the Amati family. Very few authentic instruments of his make are extant, and those that do exist are not in a high state of preservation. Nicola, the grandson, was the most eminent of the name, and he is besides deserving of social honor as having been the master of Stradivarius. Although he worked, as a rule, on the small pattern adopted by the rest of the Amatis, he made some very fine large violins—the so called "grand Amatis"—which are almost worshipped in these days, and which hold the field in the matter of prices. Even during his lifetime his instruments were in high repute. Charles IX of France gave him an order for 12 violins, 6 violas and 6 cellos, for his private band.

Before the French revolution (1789) most of these instruments could be seen in the chapel royal, but after the days of the 6th and 8th of October, 1793, they all mysteriously disappeared, and their subsequent history is uncertain. One of them, a "cello," was sold in the early years of the century to Sir William Curtis. It was put up at 500 guineas and bought in at 280 guineas. In 1872 the instrument belonged to the Rev. A. H. Bridges, who showed it in the loan exhibition of that year.

In Stradivarius and Guarnerius del Jesu we reach the zenith of perfection in violin making. The Guarnerius family, like the Amatis, consisted of several distinct makers, whose work is often confused. They all form an important branch of the Cremona school, but when violinists speak of a Guarnerius they mean an instrument by the last of the race—to wit, the Joseph Guarnerius who was born in 1687 and who is designated "del Jesu," from the curious habit he had of putting a cross and the letters "I. H. S." on his labels. Guarnerius del Jesu stands next to Stradivarius himself as the greatest violin maker the world has ever seen, and it is with him that the art may be said to have died.—Cornhill Magazine.

When the Day Will Be a Month Long.

You do know that the day, which is now only 24 hours long, is slowly increasing in length, and that it will eventually be 25, 26 or even 100 hours in length? This statement, strange as it may sound to one who has never read the results of observations made on that score, is believed to be true in every respect. Not only will the earth's motion slow up until the day will be one, two and three times as long as it is at present, but this process slackening process will increase with time, until the day will eventually be a week or even a month in length. The "retarding medium," which the astronomers speak of as being the cause of this phenomenon, is not fully understood at present. Professor Ball says that it is the friction of the tides which is responsible for the most of it. He urges that the time will come when the day will be a full year in length! Others among the investigators along this line declare that it will be absolutely impossible for this day lengthening process to increase beyond one lunar month.

This certainly looks plausible if we consider the tides as being the cause of the trouble. However, Professor Ball, who has long been astronomer royal of Ireland and the greatest British authority on astronomy, knows just about whereof he speaks, and if he says the day must eventually lengthen a year we had better prepare for the nightless season without asking any questions.—St. Louis Republic.

Harlow's Great Scheme.

Enter the man of the house with a telegram in his hand. "Too bad! Too bad! Here I am called to New York in the most unexpected manner on business of the greatest importance to the firm. I will be compelled to stay there two weeks, just when you are ready to move and need me so much!"

"Why, Harlow, I never heard of such a disgraceful thing in my life—leaving me to move alone, when there are new carpets to put down and new curtains to put up, and you not around to help!"
"You must hire a man, my love."
"But the expense!"
"Oh, hang the expense! You don't suppose I'm going to let you do it yourself? Not much! I'd rather pay double than have you killed with worry! Now I must pack and be off."

Wife (next morning)—What luck! Think of having everything my own way for two weeks, without Harlow driving me to despair by his notions. I'll hire a woman that won't dare to call his soul his own and have things done for once the way I want them.

Husband (en route)—Wasn't that dead easy, though? I know the little woman will miss me and grieve over my absence, but I'll buy her a nice present and make it all right. Great thought, that telegram!—Detroit Free Press.

Didn't Want His Share.

Perry Patette—What do you think of this hero idea of the progress of the country being mostly due to the division of labor?
Wayborn Watson—Oh, I guess it is all right, but they needn't take the trouble to divide no labor with me.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Brute Appreciated It.

Mrs. Wabash—I wish, George, dear, that you might arrange it to stay at home once in awhile at night. It is so lonesome here evenings.

Mr. Wabash—That's just the reason I'm going out.—Vanity.

Texas has been aptly denominated the Lone Star State, from the appearance of a single star in the arms of that commonwealth.

DAINTY ACCESSORIES.

Gorgeous Millinery—Flowers of Every Color and Plenty of Them.

The fashionable hat is overlaid with flowers. In some cases there are a dozen roses of different colors, with their foliage, on the same hat. The effect is not entirely satisfactory. After all this luxuriance of color and quantity there will of course be a revulsion, and no doubt the severely simple will reign again before long.

Silk petticoats are very much trimmed with lace, bows and ruffles, but some of the simpler ones are the most effective. Those ornamented with plinked ruffles of silk look as well as and sometimes better than more elaborate ones, that are crushed and crumpled by the dress skirt.

The real summer capes are very little and are always adorned with great ruffles and bows and with fantastic collars. They are seen in all colors, even in sky blue. Some are trimmed lengthwise with embroidery or bead ornamentation, or with lace and other applications. Then there are others of broche silk, with a ruche all around. A great deal of plaited black gauze and mousseline de soie is used; also open-work fabrics of black or beige over colored linings. All the capes are lined with silk, usually of a very brilliant tone. Straw,



STREET TOILET.

maize, orange, green and red glace effects, plain green, mauve, rose and all changeable tints are thus employed.

Low cut vests, having a corselet effect, are much worn and afford fine opportunities for the display of ingenious and becoming gumples.

The illustration shows a street costume of glace taffeta "flamme de punch." It is of princess form, the bodice crossing diagonally in front and fastening at the side of the waist. The collar and revers are of embroidered silk, edged with a plaiting of black silk gauze, and a band of the same trimming passes down the right side of the skirt. Bows of black satin are placed at the waist and shoulders. The plastron is of glace. The sleeves have bands of embroidery near the wrist and terminate in frills of black gauze. The hat, of black straw, is trimmed with ribbon matching the taffeta, striped with white. Black ostrich plumes and white lace complete the adornment.
JUDIC CROCKET.

BODICES AND BASQUES.

Vests of Various Materials Much Worn. Ripples Appear Again.

The basque bodices of the season are variously designed. Some of them are closed, some are open over a vest or plastron and others more or less full. All the basques are very short, falling not below the hips. The bodice may be made of wool goods like the skirt, of ottoman or broche silk, of plain or mixed cloth or of velvet.

Almost all corsages are very much trimmed in front. The adornment may consist of large, flat revers or of revers rippled, plaited or slashed in odd fashions. The vests are made in broche or embroidered, or gathered and held at the waist by a belt when it is light and thin like surah, taffeta or mousseline de soie.

In bodices which are entirely tight fitting the vest stops at the first or second dart. In those having loose jacket fronts the vest is continued to the under arm seam, thus holding the bodice in shape.

Basques are all more or less rippled, according to the form of the wearer. For persons with wide hips it is necessary to



VISITING GOWN.

decrease the godets, while women who are too narrow and slender look better with a great deal of fullness at the sides and back of the corsage.

In order for ripple or godet basques to keep their form they must be lined with fine, flexible canvas. This must be fastened against each seam and also to the lining of the bodice at the waist or just below it. The canvas ought to be fitted carefully to the outside and sewed firmly in place, allowance being made for a narrow hem or fold at the lower edge which will give the basque solidity. A lining of thin silk must be placed outside the canvas.

The costume shown in the illustration is of latania green liberty silk. The skirt is trimmed around the foot with a band of guipure embroidered with gold and steel. The bodice has short basques, brochettes and a collar of the same sort of guipure, and guipure edges the large epaulettes of russian green velvet. The sleeves of silk have cuffs of guipure at the wrists. The chemisette and high collar are of white gauze.
JUDIC CROCKET.

No miracle

about them—they are simply the result of a lifetime study and practice by the one man in America who is best qualified to treat diseases of the stomach and bowels.

Dr. Deane's Dyspepsia Pills.
Dr. Deane's Dyspepsia Pills have a greater sale on less advertising, where best known, than any other pill in the world. Eat good food, and take one of Dr. Deane's pills after each meal. Your stomach, liver, and bowel troubles will disappear. White wrapper if constipated, yellow if bowels are loose.
DR. J. A. DEANE CO., Kingston, N. Y.



I EAT AT BONNER'S.
Don't I look like I get plenty to eat? Don't I look like I get good food? Don't I look like I am satisfied with life and the good things thereof? Better come around and join me in a square meal. Patronize the pioneer restaurant—the pioneer of low prices, and the only open-all-night restaurant in Roanoke.

Woods' Teething Syrup will give relief to your infants. A certain cure for griping and windy colic. In all cases of diarrhoea in infants and children, if given according to directions, will give instant relief.
Price 25 cents, at
Massie's Pharmacy.

LEGAL NOTICES.

BY VIRTUE OF A CERTAIN DECREE of Roanoke at its March term, 1896, in the chancery cause of the nature of the style of Roxy V. Rountt against the Roanoke Development Company et al. I will, ON THE 20TH DAY OF JUNE, 1896, offer for sale at public auction in front of the courthouse of the city of Roanoke AT 12 O'CLOCK M., the following tract of land situated in the county of Roanoke, containing two hundred and seventy-two acres, three rods and twenty-eight poles, and in the same road and twenty-eight poles, and in the same land that was conveyed to the Roanoke Development Company by deed from Roxy V. Rountt and William Rountt, her husband, dated the 17th day of October, 1894, and duly recorded in the clerk's office of the county court of Roanoke county, to which deed, as well as to the papers in the above cause, reference is made for a full and accurate description of said land.

There will, however, be excluded from the sale before mentioned such portions of the above described tract of land as may have been sold by the Roanoke Development Company to purchasers from it. A schedule of that portion of the property which will not be embraced in the sale of the tract above described will be exhibited on the day of sale, and any person interested may ascertain what parcels of land will not be sold by application to the commissioner or by reference to the report filed in the above mentioned cause.

The decree of the court under which the sale will be made also provides that the same shall be subject to any valid easements or rights that may have been acquired by the public in and on said tract and by the Roanoke Development Company. **TERMS OF SALE**—One-third of the balance in one and two years, with interest upon said deferred payments from the date of sale, which said deferred payments shall be evidenced by the notes of the purchaser and secured by the retention of the title to the land sold until the deferred payments shall have been paid off.

J. CLAY H. COCKE, Commissioner.
I, S. S. BROOKE, clerk of the Roanoke County Court, do hereby certify that Lillian H. Cocke, commissioner, has executed bond as provided in the above mentioned cause of Roxy V. Rountt vs. The Roanoke Development Company et al. S. S. BROOKE, Clerk. 530 td

TRUSTEE'S SALE—WHEREAS A CERTAIN deed of trust was executed by Henry E. Colman and Francis A. Colman his wife, to George J. Peet trustee, bearing date the 21st day of January, 1892, and recorded in the clerk's office of the Roanoke County Court, and the said deed of trust, page 107, to secure the performance of the obligations of the National Mutual Building and Loan Association, of New York, in accordance with their articles of association; and whereas the said Geo. J. Peet has resigned the office of trustee, and the judge of the Roanoke County Court, and the judge of the Roanoke County Court, at the April term, 1896, did appoint Junius McGee as trustee, in place and stead of George J. Peet, and whereas the said Junius McGee has taken to all the parties in interest, and who are parties hereto, and has made in the payments and conditions mentioned in said bond and deed of trust for more than three months after the expiration of the term of said deed of trust, and has required so to do by the beneficiary of the National Mutual Building and Loan Association, of New York, I, shall by virtue of said deed and pursuant to the terms thereof, proceed to sell at public auction to the highest bidder ON THE 20TH DAY OF JUNE, 1896, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M., on the premises, all the property conveyed in said deed of trust, to-wit: the premises hereon, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a point on the south side of Watts street (or Ninth avenue s. w.) three hundred (300) feet east of Grove street (or Sixth street) and running thence with Watts street (or Ninth avenue s. w.) in an easterly direction fifty (50) feet to a point on said street, thence in a southerly direction more than three hundred (300) feet to a point one hundred and thirty (130) feet to the intersection of the said street with the point of beginning, and known as lot No. 7, section 15, as shown on the map of the Lewis addition to the city of Roanoke, Va.

TERMS—Cash sufficient to pay all costs of executing this trust, including a commission to the trustee, and to pay off the said bond with arrears due thereon, amounting in the aggregate to eighteen hundred and eighty (1,880) dollars, as of May the 31st, 1896, and the balance, if any, in one and two equal annual instalments, in the twelve and twenty-four months, with interest thereon from date, the purchaser executing negotiable notes for deferred payments and secured by a deed of trust on the property sold.

JUNUS MCGEE, Trustee.
429 td

VALUABLE MINERAL SPRINGS AND 7 mining lands for sale—ON FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1896, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M. I will sell on the premises, at public auction, that valuable and beautiful property known as Eggleston's, or New River White Sulphur Springs, and also the lands thereon. This property consists of about 500 acres of good farming land, several valuable mineral springs, long and widely known for their medicinal qualities, and a hotel and cottages. It is situated in Giles county, on the east bank of New River, in the most pleasurable portion of that stream, and within one-half mile of Eggleston depot, on the Norfolk and Western railroad.

It will be hard to find a more charming place for a summer resort, or a better chance to invest in farming lands.

I sell as commissioner of Montgomery circuit court, do hereby certify that A. H. Eggleston, the special commissioner appointed to sell the lands under a decree in suit of Wood, Marsh & Co. and Orsin Adams vs. Wm. Eggleston et al., and Wm. Eggleston vs. the New River Sulphur Springs Co., et al., has executed the bond required by the decree.
Given under my hand this 4th day of February 1896.
JNO. C. HARLESS, Clerk. 414 td