

The Athens Post.

BY SAM. P. IVINS.

ATHENS, TENNESSEE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1874.

VOL. XXI--NO. 326

TERMS:
THE POST IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
At Two Dollars a Year, Payable
in Advance.
Advertisements will be charged \$1.00 per
square of ten lines or less for the first insertion,
and 50 cents for each additional insertion. A
liberal deduction made to parties who advertise
by the year.
Persons sending advertisements should mark
the number of lines they desire them inserted,
or they will be continued until forbid and charged
accordingly.
Announcing names of candidates, \$5.00 Cash
in all cases.
Obituary notices over five lines charged at
regular advertising rates.
There will be no discount on these terms.

TIMETABLE
EAST TENN. VA. & GA. R. R.
PASSENGER TRAIN No. 1--WEST.
Leave Bristol.....4:22 A. M.
Arrive at Athens.....2:28 P. M.
Arrive at Chattanooga.....5:25 P. M.
PASSENGER TRAIN No. 2--EAST.
Leave Chattanooga.....5:15 A. M.
Arrive at Athens.....8:35 A. M.
Arrive at Bristol.....7:30 P. M.

M. A. Helm, J. H. Hornsby,
Cashier, President
FRANKLIN
ASSOCIATION BANK,
(Chartered and Organized June, 1872.)
OFFICE
on Jackson St., one door South of Public Square
ATHENS, TENNESSEE.
Regular Meetings every Tuesday Night.

TRANSACTS A
General Banking Business.
Discounts Daily; Buys and Sells
Gold, Silver, Bonds, Stock, Uncurrent
Bank Notes, &c., &c.
In its Savings Department, receives Deposits
and issues Certificates therefor at specified
rates of interest. M. A. HELM, Cashier.
Athens, Dec. 20, 1872-16-204

R. C. Jackson, J. W. Lillard,
President, Cashier.
F. H. McClung, Vice Pres.

EAST TENNESSEE NATIONAL BANK
OF KNOXVILLE.
Authorized Capital, \$500,000.
CASH CAPITAL PAID IN \$150,000.
The only National Bank between Salem, Va.
and Cleveland, Tennessee.
Designated Depository of the U. S.
AND SUCCESSORS TO
First National Bank of Knoxville.

STOCKHOLDERS:
Jos R Anderson, Bristol
Robt Love, Johnson City
J H Earnest, Rhetown
F W Taylor, sr., Rustville
R M Barton, Morristown
Wm Brazleton, N Market
Wm Harris, Dandridge
Geo A Fain, "
J E Raht, Cleveland
H H Matlock, Riceville
N Bogart, Philad'a
J A Rayl, Knoxville
Joseph Jaques, "
F H McClung, "
Sam McKinney, "
S B Boyd, "
W W Woodruff, "
J W Lillard, "
Julia Jackson, "
R C Jackson, "
Receives Deposits, Buys and Sells Exchange,
Foreign and Domestic; deals in Gold, Silver,
Uncurrent Bank Notes, United States, State,
County and Corporation Bonds and Coupons,
and will do a General Collecting and Banking
Business throughout the United States.
Feb. 14, 1873-7-273

W. PHILLIPS, G. M. JACKSON, C. H. PHILLIPS
Late of Phillips, Late with Late with Phillips
Hooper & Co. Ori Bros. Hooper & Co
C. M. GALLAHER,
(LATE WITH S. B. SPURLOCK & CO.)

PHILLIPS, JACKSON & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN

Foreign & Domestic Liquors,
No. 49 South Market Street,
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.
Dec. 6, 1872-16-202

THOMAS O'CONNOR & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
AND MANUFACTURERS OF

Saddles and Bridles
of every description.

Carriage & Buggy Harness &
COLLARS.
GAY STREET,
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE.
Jan. 3, 1873-16-206

JOHN STEPHENS, JOHN H. FLYNN
STEPHENS & FLYNN,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
IN
Grain, Flour, Provisions, Hay, &c
Forsyth Street.....ATLANTA, GA.
Agents for the Sale of Cotton, Yarns, Ona-
burgs, Sheetings, Shirtings, Lime, Salt, etc.

Refer to the Banks and Merchants of
Atlanta.
Liberal Cash advances made on consignments
July 1, 1873-16-135

W. W. ALEXANDER, M. D.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE ON WASH-
ington Street, Athens, Tennessee.
January 9, 1874-16-319

BLANKS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CARPENTER, ROSS & LOCKETT,

WHOLESALE
GROCERS

AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

GAY STREET,
Knoxville, Tennessee.

HAVING REMOVED INTO OUR NEW
and Commodious Warehouse, adjoining
Sanford, Chamberland & Albers, we
are now prepared to offer
Special Inducements to the Trade.

We will keep on hand at all times, full lines of

STAPLE AND FANCY
GROCERIES,

FULL LINES OF
WOODENWARE,

TOBACCOS,
SNUFF AND CIGARS.

GRAIN BAGS,
OF ALL KINDS.

MANILLA AND JUTE ROPE,
SOLE LEATHER,

Crackers,
Cheese,

Candies,
and Raisins.

Nuts of all Kinds.
FINE TEAS A SPECIALTY.

WE ARE
WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR

LENOIR & BRO'S
COTTON YARNS,

AND
SALT.

Holston Salt and Plaster Co's
SALT.

WE RECEIVE AND SELL ON COMMISS-
sion the

Products of the Country,
and will endeavor at all times to get the high-
est market prices for same.

WE SELL GOODS TO
MERCHANTS ONLY.

Feb. 13, 1874-16-324

The Post.

Athens, Friday, February 27, 1874.

Look Out for Counterfeits.
Counterfeit notes on the First Na-
tional Bank of Poughkeepsie, New
York, of issue of July 5th, 1864, are be-
ing extensively circulated in the South-
ern States--principally in Georgia and
Florida.

Monroe County.
C. B. Woodward, of the Sweetwater
Enterprise, announces himself in his
issue of last week as a candidate for
County Court Clerk of Monroe. We
learn that the present incumbent, A. T.
Hicks, will be a candidate for re-elec-
tion, and that Lum Horton is also
spoken of as a candidate.

All Wrong.
The striking printers in Indianapolis
have adopted a resolution forbidding
any member of the typographical union
to trade with any merchant advertising
in the papers that refuse to accede to
their terms. They have established a
paper called the Union, and say they
mean to sustain it permanently.

Whisky too Much.
The Bulletin says the amount of bust
skull manufactured in the Nashville dis-
trict during the month of January, was
41,813 gallons; amount sold, 37,416 gal-
lons; remaining in bond on the 1st of
February, 328,013 gallons. During last
month five distilleries were suspended,
but on the 1st instant all were again put
in operation.

Important Decision.
The Chicago Tribune of the 11th in-
stant says: "Some of the citizens of Kal-
amazoo, Michigan, have been resisting
the payment of taxes to support the
high school of that city, on the ground
that high schools were not common
schools in the eye of the law, and there-
fore not chargeable upon the taxpayers.
The point was of more than local im-
portance, as it was believed to involve
the existence of the high schools through-
out the State. The Supreme Court de-
cided the case lately, and held that there
was nothing in the laws or constitution
of that State to sustain the tax-payers
in their opposition to the high school."

Rigid Justice.
In Sweden justice is a grim disre-
garder of persons. In that country the
railroad tracks are carefully fenced in,
and the law imposes harsh penalties
upon any one who willingly breaks
through the obstruction. A Swedish
nobleman, hurrying home in his own
conveyance, found that it would expe-
dite travel to drive for a short distance
upon the railroad track. He did so.
Tried for the offense and convicted, he
was sentenced to hard work in the peni-
tentiary for a period of six months. If
the majesty of the law were as impar-
tially asserted in this country, it would
be better for society.

The Danger of the Grangers.
The Grand Master of Patrons of Hus-
bandry is fully alive to the danger to
which the order is exposed from the
demagogues who are anxious to join it
for their own selfish purposes. In his
address to the Grand Lodge he remark-
ed:

The order has been recognized as one
of the great powers of the land, and the
gates are besieged from ocean to ocean
by hordes of speculators, demagogues,
small politicians, grain-buyers, cotton
factors and lawyers, who suddenly dis-
cover that they are "interested in agri-
cultural pursuits," but "only as a hawk
is interested in the sparrow."

Unless the Grangers follow the ad-
vice of their Grand Master and keep
themselves from the presence of the pro-
fessional politicians, the order will be
short-lived, and will utterly fail to ac-
complish any useful purpose.

Gen. Leslie Combs.
C. C. Fulton, in the Baltimore Ameri-
can, says:
Among the notables of Lexington is
the venerable Leslie Combs, who though
nearly ninety years of age, is more
sprightly and active than the ordinary
run of humanity at fifty years. He has
a good suit of brown hair with scarcely
a grey tint, and not an unsound tooth in
his head. He dresses with all the pre-
cision of his gallant days, with a rose-
bud in his button-hole, discloses none
of the infirmities of age, and seems de-
termined to die young. It is the opin-
ion of the people of the present genera-
tion that Leslie Combs will never die.
He is proud of Kentucky, and as fond
as ever of its Bourbon whisky, and
sometimes when he indulges in the lat-
ter ignores the fifteenth amendment by
claiming the Old Kentucky right to
"wallup the nigger." Whilst indulging
in this propensity recently he was car-
ried to the station-house and locked up.
He paid his fine, apologized to the col-
ored man for his forgetfulness of the
changes that the whirling of time had
brought around, and retired with all the
grace and dignity of a Chesterfield. He
says that there are only three men of his
generation now living in Lexington--
that is to say, men with whom he can
talk of the scenes and events of his
youthful days.

The Shelby County Resolutions.
The following are the resolutions
adopted at the Shelby County Meeting
referred to last week:

Whereas, This meeting has been called
by anti-Radical citizens of Shelby
County to secure the united co-operation
of the Liberal, Conservative and
Democratic voters thereof, who desire
rigid economy and honesty in the ad-
ministration of county and State affairs,
the speedy reduction of onerous taxes,
and the election of competent and ef-
ficient officers, regardless of nationality
or previous political affiliations, for the
purpose of acting on foot such a move-
ment as will secure harmony of action
in the conduct of a liberal, progressive
policy in the approaching elections;
and fully recognizing that the Demo-
cratic party is the only organization now
in existence in Shelby county confront-
ing the Radical party, and that under its
organization, characterized by a spirit
tempered with liberality and conserva-
tism, these objects and purposes can best
be accomplished, and success achieved
in the approaching election, we adopt
and promulgate for our future govern-
ment the following platform of prin-
ciples. Therefore, be it resolved,

1. That it is the duty of all good citi-
zens to make a united effort to secure
the most competent and reliable men
for office, but the laws may be executed
impartially and the burdens of taxation
be distributed equally among all classes.
2. That honesty and economy in our
local government, reduction of taxes
and expenses, and prompt and rigid set-
tlements with public officers, exposure
of corruption, and the punishment of
delinquents without fear or favor must
be enforced.
3. That taxation should be equal and
uniform, and no one species of property
be taxed higher than another.
4. That we recognize the equality
before the law, of all citizens, and that
in selection of candidates for office, ca-
pacity and honesty shall be the test of
merit, without regard to nationality or
former political predilections.
5. That all efforts to array one race or
class against another is odious to the
genius of the American Government,
destructive of public peace and prosper-
ity, and subversive of Republican institu-
tions.

6. That the agricultural and mechan-
ical interests of our country are the foun-
dation of its prosperity, and that wis-
dom and justice demand that these in-
terests shall be protected against the ex-
actions of monopolies, and should be
fostered by judicious legislation.
7. That, in order to accomplish these
ends, a committee be appointed, com-
posed of one from each ward in Mem-
phis and one from each civil district out-
side of the city, to whom shall be com-
mitted the management of this move-
ment, and who shall select from their
number a sub-committee composed of
seven members, to be known as the Ex-
ecutive Board of the Committee of Shel-
by county, clothed with full power to
call meetings for the selection or nomi-
nation of candidates, to appoint neces-
sary district or ward committees, to fill
vacancies in their own body, and to do
and perform all other acts necessary for
the promotion of the objects of this
meeting, and to continue in office until
the meeting of the next convention.

Old Sullivan.
A correspondent of the Morristown
Spy writes this, as well as some other
things, about "Old Democratic Sulli-
van:"

Politics will be wholly ignored I be-
lieve in the race for our member to the
next General Assembly, and the ques-
tion will be for or against a system of
free schools. This county has some
warm friends as well as bitter enemies
for a free school system, and the enthu-
siasts of the respective sides are deter-
mined to bring on the conflict. We are
glad of it, we want the issue directly
made, the question fairly brought be-
fore the people and from every stand-
point ably and truthfully presented.
The Grange movement is looked upon
with high favor in this county and al-
ready there have been several farmers
Granges organized, and more are ready
and waiting for organization.

Political Prospect for 1874.
The present Congress contains eighty-
eight straight Democrats, besides Lib-
erals and disaffected Republicans. The
gain of sixty seats next fall would give
the opposition absolute control of the
House. The increase of the farmers'
movement, essentially democratic and
hostile to monopolies, came near wrest-
ling Iowa from the administration in
November and conquered Wisconsin.
In New Hampshire, where the election
takes place March 10, the administration
folks have nominated for Governor,
McClutchins, a farmer, and the Demo-
crats are making a sturdy fight, and at
the last election threw more than 30,000
votes. Massachusetts, with all her mon-
opolists, has nearly one third of her vot-
ers Democratic.--Exchange.

Licensing Negro Brokers.
The Montgomery Journal says the
City Council acted upon the suggestion
to fix a license upon the labor brokers,
or agents from other States who shall
hire hands to be carried out of the State.
They put the license at two hundred and
fifty dollars, and no fractional part of a
year can be used.

Bishop Haven has been elected trustee
of the Knoxville University in place
of Dr. Cobleigh, deceased.

The petticoat banner of the temper-
ance movement has been flung to the
breeze in New York.

Trouble in the Camp.
The Washington organ of our colored
fellow-citizens--edited by Fred Doug-
lass and family--fired this shot the oth-
er day:

"This journal has stood by the Re-
publican party simply because that party
stood by the negro. Up to this time
we have had some but no vital reasons
of complaint, and we hope never to
have any; but it should be understood
that fair-dealing towards us by our po-
litical associates is the indispensable
ground of anything worth the name of
political co-partnership, and should the
time ever arise when our people feel
that their interests have been sacrificed
in the slaughter of any of their repre-
sentatives, we are but the servants of
our race and must link our fortunes
with their demand."

The Chicago Tribune (Republican),
says, "which means that the aforesaid
organ considers the chief end and aim
of the Republican party to be the champ-
ionship of the African race, and when-
ever that championship is not properly
conducted, 'the hand of Douglass is his
own,' and he will proceed to place it
where it will do the most good. This
is making a square issue, which the
dominant party will do well to heed;
for it comes from one having authority,
and not from a Democratic Scribe, or a
Conservative Pharisee. Douglass is a
power in the land, and whenever he
sounds the alarm the children of Ethio-
pian Israel will betake themselves to
their tents and concoct a general stamp-
ede, which may break a good many
political states."

"The immediate cause of this solemn
warning is the Senate's treatment of
Pinchback."

Athens, Tennessee.

Brother Fowler, of the Bristol News,
who was here week before last, thus
gives his impressions of Athens:

On last Monday the Editor of the
News left on the 5 a. m. train on the
E. T. Va. & Ga. R. Road, and in the
middle of the afternoon found himself
in the pleasant old town of Athens,
which unlike its ancient prototype in
nomenclature, sits under a hill. The top-
ography of Athens is a puzzle to us.
The railroad runs for many miles on
either side through a lovely, level coun-
try, and yet Athens drops from its very
edge down a lovely slope for half a
mile, so that its central and older por-
tions lie 120 feet below it. The town
contains some pretty structures and to
their beauty they add the virtue of so-
lidity and durability. The founders of
the town very wisely reserved a com-
modious and central square for the
Court House, but we found the Court
House gone, and like many of the use-
ful and distinguished Athenians, who
in former times met and fraternized
upon its green, numbered among the
mouldy things of history. But their
ambitious descendants have resolved to
have a new one and it is to eclipse the
former one. The cost of it is to be
\$22,000. We found ourself the guest of
Rev. Timothy Sullins, who together
with his excellent lady, lavished upon
us that sort of hospitality which in-
stinctively causes one to link them with
that golden period of which the present
generation will never weary at rehear-
ing to the next one. Many of our
readers will rejoice to learn that neither
war nor ill health has ended his useful
career, but that nourished by those ten-
der hands, which in their hallowed of-
fices have been likened to the vine about
the oak, he promises to do many of
those good deeds, the like of which
have spread his fame throughout East
Tennessee.

Brieflets.
Chief Justice Waite will qualify on
the 4th of March.
Maine declines to abolish imprison-
ment for debt. The cold in climate are
cold of heart.

The Ohio State Grange has passed
resolutions endorsing the woman's tem-
perance movement.

In Arkansas, when a man walks into
a house and shoots the proprietor and
others, he is styled "an intruder."

Five hundred men in Porter & Dick-
ey's cotton works, Kensington, (Phila-
delphia,) have struck for wages.

A leading dry goods jobber of New
York says the season is at least three
weeks behind time.

The Persians say of noisy, unreason-
able talk: "I hear the sound of the mill-
stone, but I see no meal."

The West Tennessee College, at Jack-
son, has nearly two hundred pupils in
regular attendance.

An elevator, with seven or eight thou-
sand bushels of oats and corn, burned
at Indianapolis last week.

Magnus M. Nelson, of Cass county,
Nebraska, swears that he raised 91 1/4
bushels of corn per acre last season.

The ice-gatherers along the Hudson
river report 94,500 tons as the daily
average.

The jewelry store of John Brennan,
Philadelphia, was robbed a few nights
ago of diamonds, watches, etc., worth
\$20,000.

Fence, or No Fence?
In the Middle and Western Divisions
of our State this question is becoming
an important one, and is attracting
much attention among farmers.

The Legislatures of several of the
States have already passed laws, pro-
viding that no stock shall run at large,
but that all persons shall take care of
and feed their own stock, instead of
turning them loose to depredate upon
the premises and possessions of their
neighbors. This law seems to me to be
right and equitable, although there
seems to exist in the public mind an im-
pression that the grass which grows on
the highways, the commons and in the
"wild woods," is the common property
of all the inhabitants, and upon which
the stock of all may rightfully be turned
to pasture. This impression is ef-
facious, and ought to be eradicated, as
it is the cause of much expense and
many evils. Every man has a fee sim-
ple title to his land, and to all its pro-
ducts, and his neighbors have just as
good a legal right to pasture their stock
upon the grass growing on the inside of
his fields, as they have upon that grow-
ing upon his lands on the outside of it:
They have no rights there, but are tres-
passers whenever they set foot upon
their neighbors soil--and while the
wild grass is of little or no consequence,
it is a serious matter, and very unjust
too, that one farmer should require an-
other to incur such heavy expense in
rails and fencing to protect himself
against the depredations of his neigh-
bors' half-fed, roving, ravenous stock.
The cost to farmers is enormous. Who
can estimate the number of rails now
in use in McMinn county? If we had
a law that required all stock to be kept
up, or if turned out to be herded, then
very little fencing would be required;
only such lands as were used for pas-
ture need to be fenced at all.

A no-fence law would be a step in
the proper direction to improve our
stock. Almost all farmers keep too
much unproductive stock on hands
from year to year. We ought to have
fewer stock and better stock. No far-
mer can improve his own stock until he
adopts the plan of keeping it up year
in and year out to protect it from the
wandering scrub and inevitable razor-
back. It is perfectly useless, and sim-
ply a vexation, to purchase improved
breeds of cattle and hogs and turn them
out with the "common herd."

The heaviest tax the farmers pay is
for making and keeping up their fences;
and for what purpose, simply and solely
to protect themselves from the depred-
ations of each other's stock.

Fence, or no fence, is an important
question, and I hope the farmers of our
State will agitate it until some practical
law is adopted on the subject by our
Legislature, thus greatly reducing the
expense of farming, and rendering it
practicable to improve all kinds of farm-
ing stock. J. M. H.

Necessity of Suffering.
There was never a hero in this world,
there never was anybody that the hu-
man race received as royal, who
had not suffered for others; who
had not given himself in some sense for
his fellow men. The heroes, for the
most part, that have been erected into
demigods or deities, were, all of them,
in spite of their faults, beings who had
the heart and greatness to suffer for their
country or for their kind. We cannot
imagine a true nobility that is self-con-
tained; that is able to ward off all suf-
fering; that never does suffer; that never
will suffer; that can live in the midst
of human life and all its unfolding and
environments, and contrive to maintain
itself inviolate from suffering. It is in-
consistent with our fundamental notions
of true manhood, that a being should
go through this life in the condition in
which men live, and be able to shield
himself entirely from suffering, and
wrap himself in a serenity of perpetual
joy. We may say, "That is a beautiful
conception;" but there is nothing in it
that wins the admiration and reverence
of men.

A Considerate Suggestion.
Some useful lesson or example may be
found in the most simple occurrences.
At the Terre Haute depot recently, an
old lady attempted to get off while the
cars were in motion. A gentleman
standing at the door prevented her. "Let
her go," exclaimed a kind-hearted pas-
senger, "if she gets killed it will be a
warning to somebody else."

Virginia.
The Richmond State Journal, the
leading Republican paper in the State,
wisely says--"Nothing can be more cer-
tain than the utter ruin of our free
schools if mixed schools are attempted
to be enforced in Virginia."

Josh Billings says: "It is highly im-
portant that, when a man makes up his
mind to be a rascal, he should examine
himself closely, and see if his sin's better
constructed for a phool."