Knoxville Daily Chronicle.

VOL. XI. KNOXVILLE, TENN.: TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 30, 1880. NO. 156

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11.30 P. M.

TELEGRAPHIC.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

MACON, GA., Nov. 29.—Early yesterday morning the passenger train on the Georgia Central railroad broke in half one-half mile from Macon. The steam brakes stopped the rear half on down grade. A heavy freight train following telescoped the sleeper half way, killing the engineer. The president of the Central railroad, W. M. Wadley, and the vice president, Mr. Raoel, were in the sleaping car, but escaped through a window. Several of the passengers were hurt, but none fatally. A few minutes after the collision a second heavy freight train ran into the middle train, smashing cars into fragments. Engineer Crossby, of the middle train, was found with his hand on the lever, which was reversed. He was jammed against the hot boiler by a freight car leaping over the tender and was disembowelled and roasted. The other engineers and firemen leaped and were saved. Matt. Freeman, of Macon, was badly cut in the head by a fragment of a car seat. Raoel had his ankle sprained. The accident occurred on a steep grade where the trains could not be checked. The track has been cleared and trains are again running.

COLORADO.

DENVER, COL., Nov. 28.—The following is the official canvass of the vote on congressman: Belford, republican, 27,089; Morrison, democrat, 24,476; Murray, greenbacker, 1,691. The legislature will stand: Senate, republicans, 23; democrats, 3. House, republicans, 46; democrats, 13. The republican majority on joint ballot is 33. The vote on the presidential electors will be canvassed on Tuesday.

It is reported from Leadville that the riot among the miners at Robinson's Camp resulted in the death of lieutenant governor elect Obinson.

FIRE.

NORFOLK, VA., Nov. 28. — This morning's fire totally destroyed two buildings in Portsmouth used by Isaiah Wilkins as a cooking and bakery establishment, and W. C. Cresmond as a grocery store. The loss is $6,000; partially insured.

Two hundred bales of cotton belonging to the British steamer Sandrangham, and stored on Baker's wharf, Norfolk, were nearly consumed by fire early this morning; insured.

TEXAS NEWS.

GALVESTON, Nov. 28.—A special to News from Marshall, Texas, says: The trial of O. B. Rothchild, for the murder of Diamond Bessie, in 1877, was resumed yesterday. The defense made a motion to quash the indictment, on the ground that Guthridge, the state's counsel, was present during the deliberations of the jury finding the original bill. This Guthridge denies. The decision was reserved until Monday.

GARFIELD'S POPULAR PLURALITY.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—The Tribune furnishes the majorities taken from the official returns from every state in the union, of the late presidential election: Garfield, 4,439,415; Hancock, 4,436,019; Weaver, 305,729; Dow, 9,644; scattering, 1,743; total, 9,192,595; Garfield's plurality, 3,401.

MINOR DISPATCHES.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 28—The small steamer, W. J. Poitevant, owned by Memphis merchants and plying in the Hatchel river trade, struck a snag Friday evening, near Bolivar, Tenn., and sank in six feet of water. The boat was valued at $9,000; insured for $6,000. The cargo was valued at $1,000; insured.

WHEELING, W. VA., Nov. 29.—The mud drum under the boilers at the works of the Norway tack factory blew up this morning, wrecking a part of the building and killing Wm. Lodge, the engineer. The damage to the building is about $500.

ST. PAUL, MISS., Nov. 28—Mary Washan, charged with murdering her husband last April, has been convicted of murder in the first degree.

FLUSHING, N. Y., Nov. 29.—Diphtheria is spreading rapidly in College port. Five deaths have occurred within the past twenty-four hours.

Indiana.

Special to the Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Nov. 26.—The friends of Gen. Harrison have been quietly but very actively at work throughout the state, and to-night they claim that a careful review of the situation shows that a large majority of both senators and representives are decidedly partial to his candidacy, and that there is not the slightest reason to doubt his election on the first ballot. There are twenty-five republican senators, including Senator Poindexter, and fifty-seven republican members of the house, making eighty-two who will go into the caucus. Of this number forty-five to fifty are in favor of Harrison, making a healthy majority. But the chances are he will have a much larger vote than this on the first ballot. The feeling among the voters of the party is almost unanimously in favor of Gen. Harrison. One representative stated to-night that he could not be for any one else if he wished to be, for the reason that nearly every man in his district, so far as he had heard, was for Gen. Harrison. The same thing was repeated by other members present. The weekly press of the state, which usually represents the sentiment of the various counties with accuracy, indicates that Gen. Harrison is the choice of the people.

THE MISSISSIPPI PLAN.

A Young Knox County Man Knows How it Is.

Told to Leave the Land of Chivalry by the Red Shirters.

Here of late we have been seeing and hearing much about the alleged dismemberment of the red shirters of Mississippi and a return to the customs and observances of ordinary civilization. This abandonment of such practices looks well on paper but don't "show up" in the southern life. There is a young man in this city now who left his business in Lexington, Miss., because he had the courage to be a republican, and to write up for a newspaper some of the peculiar practices common in Mississippi during a political campaign. He is a good, honest, quiet, well-disposed young man who has always a kind word for everybody and who never yet has intentionally wounded the feelings or honor of any one. We refer to Mr. G. S. W. McCampbell, who has passed all his life in this county and who is known by a great majority of our people.

A little over a year ago he went to Mississippi for the purpose of teaching school. He prospered until the elections began to loom up, and then a change for the worse became quickly apparent. He never talked politics but never denied that he was a republican. On the day of the election he saw many strange sights and he was moved to write of them to the CHRONICLE. This he did in a short, newsy letter, in which he described the Mississippi idea of a "free ballot and a fair count," and also a free fight, which took place at the polls between some bourbons and independents. Some one in Knoxville sent marked copies of the CHRONICLE to Lexington, and it soon became known that he was the writer of the letter. From that time on his lot became an unenviable one. Men who had been his friends passed him by without notice, or with that notice which is worse than none. His patrons began to desert him, and although some of the more independent ones came to him and offered to pay him twenty-five per cent. more for the tuition of their children, it soon became apparent that he could do no good there. While he was making up his mind how to act the famous red shirt company gave him notice that he was no longer wanted in that country and he accordingly didn't stay much longer. He is now in Knoxville and says he feels great relief in being in a community where free speech can be safely indulged in.

This is a manifestation of the spirit of bourbonism in the south, a spirit which will hold any country in the world where it is rife in the most abject bondage. As long as such things happen the people of Mississippi can expect immigration to shun that state as it would a plague inflected death-house. The time is hastening, most happily too, when these bourbons will be considered the curse they are, and then Mississippi can expect to stand some show in the great race of progress and development.

Hymenial.

Married, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Mary Nance, in Grainger county, on Thursday the 25th ult., at 7 p. m., Rev. L. C. Janes, of New Market, officiating, Mr. John C. Nance, of the firm of W. H. Nance & Bro., Chester, South Carolina, to Miss Eliza P. Nance.

Only a limited number of intimate friends were invited to be present. The attendants were Miss Bettie Elmore, with Mr. Reuben Nance; Miss Emma McBee, with Mr. John Madget. At the conclusion of the ceremony the married couple, with attendants and guests, repaired to the dining room where a magnificent and well appointed repast awaited them. It is needless to say that all did ample justice to the tempting display of delicacies set before them. Some exquisite music was furnished for the occasion by Miss Sallie Jarnigan, who presided at the piano. There were no presents except a beautiful amethyst ring, placed on the finger of the bride by the groom. All went "merry as a marriage bell," and nothing occurred to mar the pleasure of the event.

On the day following all were invited to an infare dinner at the residence of the groom, at 3 o'clock. Here the festivities were kept up until the "wee sma' hours ay'ant the tw'al." Thus ended the happy event. Many kindly wishes for future happiness were extended by departing guests. To these kind wishes we pour out this libation to the gods of life's stormy sea:

May winds propitious blow,
And suns unclouded shine;
May joys their cup o'erflow,
And peace with love entwine.

McB., JR.

Strawberry Plains, Nov. 29, 1880.

SIMON CAMERON.

The Veteran Stalwart Renominates Garfield for 1884—No Intention of Pushing Grant Again for a Third Term.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.—The press of to-day prints an interview between Gen. Simon Cameron and Col. F. A. Burr, in which the veteran statesman disposes of the third term idea and practically renominates Gen. Garfield for 1884. Gen. Cameron says: "I have great faith in Gen. Garfield. I believe he will do just that during his administration which will contribute to the end I have indicated, and destroy sectionalism in this country. You can see how important this is. We don't want one section of this country arrayed against another, either in politics or interest of any kind. It keeps up a galling friction which prevents us from being what we should be: one harmonious people. Garfield is a broad man, who sprang from the common people, and can appreciate such a struggle as the lately servile element in the south must make before perfect freedom comes to them. He has also had just such an example as will fit him for the work before him. He has had the severe test of poverty, and a hard pull all the way. He has also enjoyed some of the fruits of genius, of which I think this country is destined to know more. I believe he will leave his mark upon his time. He has a great opportunity, and if he correctly appreciates the popular feeling, which gave him the high office with all its great possibilities, he will confer upon this country blessing which will be as lasting as his fame. I believe he understands and appreciates the situation and the necessity for harmonious action by all the elements of his party, and to secure this all must be called into requisition in the work he has to do."

"It is a little early; but do you understand Gen. Garfield, like President Hayes, to be committed to a single term?"

"By no means. Gen. Garfield's future is in his own hands, and he will be his own successor unless he neglects the opportunities which even crowd upon him. I am in favor of supporting his administration in every way, and if it be such as to commend itself to the whole republican party, as I believe it will, I have no hesitation in saying that he should be re-elected. Indeed, he will find no more earnest supporters, either during his administration or for his future advancement, than myself and all other stalwarts."

"Then what becomes of all the anti-third term literature?"

"That will remain only as the unhappy memory of a nightmare which has frightened more people than any other ghost I ever heard of. None of Gen. Grant's friends think, or have thought, of making him a candidate for the presidency in 1884. Gen. Grant himself has not, I believe, ever had such a thought. He is the most unselfish man I ever knew. Besides he has taken too active a part in the late contest in behalf of Gen. Garfield for even his friends to put him in antagonism to Gen. Garfield for a re-election unless Garfield should commit some flagrant blunder not now to be thought of, which would raise a popular clamor for some other candidate. Gen. Grant is yet a young man, and at some future time, after Gen. Garfield has been fully regarded, may be called to the presidency, But I deprecate all this talk about Gen. Grant's future. He is able to take care of himself. There are many fields of influence, of honor, open to him. There are a great many enterprises that would be glad to have his great ability and ripe experience, and pay liberally for them. There are public stations at his command at home and abroad. The proposition to raise a fund as a sort of pension for him I look upon as next to an unwarranted insult to him and his friends, which, though it may be meant in good part, savors very much of an effort to humiliate him. The people of this country owe Gen. Grant too much to permit him to remain idle or be dependent upon charity, and this passing around the hat ostensibly for his interest I regard as not much less than a national disgrace."

"Would you be willing to suggest your own thoughts as to Gen. Grant's future?"

"Not particularly. I do not even know that I can speak by authority. I have indicated in a general way my idea of the possibilities. Gen. Grant, with all his strength, is a good natured man, and can and will adapt himself to almost any necessity which may arise. It is not important to settle his immediate future. He is well enough off, and is enjoying himself in taking a season of rest to which his great service to the country entitles him. The most important matter, as I fell now, is to give an emphatic and unequivocal denial to the stupid talk about his being in training for the presidency in 1880."

Blasphemy Answered.

Special to the Cincinnati Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.—The Times has the following special from Reading:

Henry Lemon, a young man, residing with his grandmother, at Temple, a little village five miles from here, was arrested last week on the charge of having robbed the old lady of her money and other valuables. While in the office of 'Squire Butz, and before being taken to prison, in default of bail, young Lemon became very much agitated, and in piteous appeals declared his innocence of the crime, saying that he hoped the Almighty would paralyze him and strike him dumb if he was guilty, Lemon, despite his protests, was sent to jail, and while there confined was stricken with paralysis. He shortly after obtained bail, and was taken to his house.

The sudden and startling answer to his petition has created quite a sensation in the community where he lives.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licences were issued from the county court clerk's office during the past week:

Marion Tate and Maggie Allen.
David Boatsman and Cordelia Hillard.
Marcus A. Parker and Florence A. Hardin.
David J. Hope and Lizzie Richards.
W. T. Marley and Celia Taylor.
Theodore F. Howel and Mary Park.
John Donahoe and Agnes B. Kennedy.
Andrew J. Nelson and Lucy Willams.
Henry C. Crawford and Mary Sadler.
Geo. O. Wallace and Sarah McCallum.
Jas. M. Cox and Martha J. Bishop.

PUBLIC ROADS.

Some Plain and Comprehensive Statements by Hon. J. C. Flanders.

MR. EDITOR: I gladly respond to your request to present some views on the subject of roads. If I am ambitious of any one thing more than another, it is to contribute something to the building up of good roads through this country, which we stand so humiliatingly in need of. Farmers sow at a small cost in the spring that they may harvest tenfold in the fall. Whatever contributes to the interest of one, contributes to the interests of all classes of business. How simple and pennywise it is to refuse to invest thoughtfully and systematically a small sum in money and labor to build and keep in first class repair our public highways, when surer than the farmer's harvest, is his return. There is no good sense or civilization in allowing ourselves to be buried alive in a mudhole six months out of the year.

Four years ago this coming winter I had the honor of representing the 4th senatorial district in the upper house of the state legislature. During the canvass I promised the good people, if elected, I would do my level best to pass some road law to improve our roads, and at the same time provide that the owners of real estate, whose property would in some localities be doubled in value, should contribute an equitable share in such improvements of roads. During the session I gave the matter my earnest and continued atention. From the public library I drew the statutes of ten or more states and studied their laws on the subject of roads. After much thought and consultation, I drew up a complete bill, which passed the senate, after various amendments to it were made at the suggestions of senators whose opposition I found it necessary to overcome. It provided:

"That all real estate shall be assessed, and pay as a highway tax, the sum of not exceeding five cents on the one hundred dollars of the assessed value thereof.

"That the amount of the road tax on real estate shall be carried out in a separate column on the duplicate of county and state taxes by the assessor, and it shall be collected and accounted for the same as other county taxes, and to be subject only to orders drawn by the justice court, or so ordered to be drawn through its chairman.

"That the assessor shall prepare and have ready for delivery to the tax collector, or collectors, of the respective counties, the real estate road tax, and at the same time and in the same manner as other tax lists are prepared for collection. That the person so charged shall be allowed to work out such tax at the rate of one dollar per day, equivalent to one day's labor, but he must give the overseer notice of his intention so to do, and respond when called upon for such labor by the overseer of his district, the overseer giving him two days' notice, and the overseer's receipt, certified to by the commissioner, shall be received in payment by the tax collector, and the said receipt shall be accepted by the county trustee, as vouchers for the amount so indicated."

It should have been at least ten cents on the one hundred dollars, but the opposition to taxing real estate was so great that I found it was impossible to pass it for more than five. People in East Tennessee must realize that in Middle and West Tennessee they have many plank roads, and that their roads are not one-third the trouble to keep up that ours are. That the planters control a large number of hands, who, through the old system of overseers they can compel to work the roads, and the idea of paying a tax on real estate was something they would not listen too. However, nearly all of them admitted to me privately that such a tax was right, but their constituents would resent it. I recommended if that was the case that they prove to their constituents a "blessing in disguise," and vote for the bill. Among other things it provides as follows:

Section 1. That the county court of each county in the state, shall at their first meeting after the passage of this act, elect one commissioner in each county, resident freeholder therein, and such commissioner must be between the age of twenty-five and sixty years.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That the commissioner so elected shall hold his office until the first Monday in April, 1879, at which time, and every two years thereafter, the county court shall elect his successor in office, and for such service the sum of two dollars per day for days of actual service. It shall be the duty of the commissioner:

To supervise the repairs on the roads and bridges in their respective counties, and cause the building of bridges therein when the county court shall order such bridges built. To lay out and establish roads, to regulate and alter roads in their county, as a majority of the county court may deem proper.

To have made a list of all persons within his county, subject to work on the public roads, without more delay than is absolutely necessary after his election, and to correct such list from time to time as may be deemed necessary, said list be kept in a well-bound book, and turned over to his successor in office.

The commissioner shall appoint a competent person as overseer for every six miles of first-class roads, and he shall also appoint, if it be deemed necessary, on the second-class or cross-roads, of persons living on such roads, and for the consideration of such labor, such overseers shall each receive the sum of one dollar per day for such service as they may be authorized to render over the amounts due by them for road purposes, and the commissioner's receipt shall be a good credit to the holder for any subsequent tax for road purposes. The commissioner shall settle with them for such labor, and for such additional labor as the county court may order, and in the manner he is authorized to do during the first fifteen days of each month, and make a certified order on the county court through the chairman for the same, and the said court shall provide accordingly.

To furnish such overseer on each road in their respective counties, a correct list of the hands apportioned him within his road district.

To inspect from time to time all the roads in their counties, see that the overseers keep the same in good repair and regularly posted, and direction boards put up as provided for in sec. 1216 of the Code of Tennessee.

To go before the grand jury, at each term of the court in their repective counties, and make a statement under oath, of the condition of the public roads in their respective counties. For failure to make such appointment and statement to the grand jury, they shall be fined at the discretion of the court.

To prosecute before some justice of the peace, any overseer who refuses or fails to perform the duties required of them by this act, or who refuses to obey the orders of said commissioners.

The commissioner should be a man of experience, who knows how to build durable roads and so to instruct his overseers. He should be a man with the same sort of personal pride in having good roads as such enterprising men as the Hon. Perez Dickinson has in farming. Among other duties the commissioner must personally supervise and instruct the overseer what to do and how to have it done. One bad place in the roads properly repaired will last for years, but repaired superficiously, as is generally the case, it does not usually last the season out. The commissioner's bondsmen are made responsible that he does his duty in compelling others to do theirs. The commissioner is the general in command and is held responsible. It is a true axiom: "That whatever is everybody's business is nobody's business."

Whoever is summoned to work and neglects to do so, shall pay the sum of $1 per day in money, and shall not be allowed to make it up in labor thereafter. This will result advantageously to the counties as money can be made more serviceable in hiring labor at the right time.

The privilege of paying the $1 per day instead of working is very great to the farmer, who may be, when summoned to work in the midst of his harvesting or other equally important labor, for good roads must have timely attention.

That it shall be the duty of the county court to work the county convicts on all first-class or trunk roads, provided there is enough of such hands to justify commencing at the county seat and working out, but the said county court shall not work such convict labor on any one road more than six months at any one time, until the other first-class roads in their turn shall receive their proportion of such labor, the importance of said first-class roads to the said county, being taken into consideration by the said county court. The said labor so ordered shall be under the general supervision of the commissioner.

If the law making it a penitentiary offense for any sum over ten dollars was amended, and thirty inserted, the various counties would have more than double the number to work on the roads than they now have. This amendment may not be feasable, but it ought to be looked into by our legislators. The bill also provides: "That all able-bodied male inhabitants, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, having resided in the district one month, shall be subject to work on the public roads, but not to exceed four days in one year."

Now this provision protects the laboring classes from being summoned for more than four days out of the year. As the law now stands they can be made to work any number of days. To improve our roads we must have more work more money, more system and an intelligent head to supervise and push the work. It is unjust for the poor classes to have all the labor and the property owners nearly all the profit. Of course all alike are interested and should have a laudable pride in their citizenship to cheerfully do their part. Good roads are demanded in the interest of retrenchment and reform. The great objection to the bill was the tax on real estate and that opposition seemed to me to be very selfish and pennywise.

A tax of ten cents on the one hundred dollars for a farmer who owns a farm worth $5,000, say thirty miles from Knoxville, would only be the paltry sum of $5. It is safe to say that the breakage of one two-horse wagon and the extra wear and tear would amount to twice that sum. The extra expense in hauling his products over bad roads, in time, injury to horses, expense of feeding, eating, etc., and nearly double the number of trips necessitated, would be more than the amount of his real estate tax twenty times. Good roads increases the values of real estate, opens up the hidden treasures in our mountains. The farmers' profits are small and are unnecessarily fritted away in the expense incurred in getting their products to markets. The legislator who champions a bill and effects its passage thereby laying the foundation for such grand results, will be entitled to great praise. Governor Hawkins will no doubt do all he can to assist in the passage of such a bill, for he must realize, after traversing our mountain country in his late canvass, that the apathy and inaction of our people is standing in the way of the realization of the bountiful gifts that Divine Providence has placed within our grasp.

Thousands from abroad have visited Tennessee who find our climate adapted to their wants—who find our people hospitable and inviting and who desire to purchase lands and settle among us. One trip into the country through the mud discourages and disgusts them, and they pack up and leave our state for other localities, where they can follow agricultural pursuits with some degree of comfort and profit.

There is no sense or justice in expecting that the poorest of our land, who outnumber by far all others, will give their labor cheerfully for others' benefit. We all have a duty in this matter to perform, and let every man do all he can to help along the good work.

Everything looks bright and favorable to the completion of branch lines of railroads, and we must open up our highways. If we do our duty the day will soon come when we shall have reason to be proud of this land which the Lord, thy God, hath given us.

J. C. F.

Chronic Constipation is not cured by simply unloading the bowels. The medicine must possess tonic, alterative and corrective properties. These qualities are combined in Dr. Tutt's Pills, and they will permanently cure this serious disease, and give tone to the nervous system.

DR. HARTER'S PURIFIES THE BLOOD.

DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a preparation of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and the Phosphates, associated with the Vegetable Aromatics. Endorsed by the Medical Profession, and recommended by them for **Dyspepsia, General Debility, Female Diseases, Want of Vitality, Nervous Prostration, Convalescence from Fevers and Chronic Chills and Fever.** It serves every purpose where a TONIC is necessary.

Manufactured by THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., No. 213 North Main Street, St. Louis.

CURES DYSPEPSIA. DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC.

LEWIS & CARHART,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

GAY STREET,

Knoxville, - - Tennessee.

FULL STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.

COAL OIL and PAINTS.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following are the real estate transfers registered in the office of the county court clerk during the past week:

J. F. J. Lewis, clerk, to Thos. A. Buckley, 17 acres in 7th district, $56.50.

Shem D. Zook and wife to D. K. Mast, 8½ acres in 10th district, $100.

J. H. Jourolmon and wife to M. N. Anderson, 3 7-10 acres in 14th district, $125.

J. H. Jourolmon and wife to C. C. DeArmond, 3 7-10 acres in 14th district, $175.

M. L. Patterson, C. & M., to E. C. Camp, 20½ acres in 2nd district, $360.

J. E. S. Blackwell to W. L. Renfroe, 4 acres in 7th district, $112.

Claiborne Sherrod to Isaac Sherrod, 50 acres in 16th district, $900.

Lenoir Manufacturing Company to Jos. R. Dew, lot in Knoxville, $600.

ARE YOU AWARE THAT A SIMPLE COUGH often terminates in Consumption? Why not be wise in time, and use ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, which stop the disease and prevent the fatal consequences.

For sale by all Medicine Dealers.

Coal Famine at Atlanta.

An Atlanta, Georgia, special says: There is every probability that Atlanta, indeed all Georgia, is to experience the hardships of a coal famine. There is now no coal in Atlant and none can be had to-day for less than fifty cents per bushel, and the poor are bound to suffer. The mills have to pay forty cents for coal to make steam, which is soft coal and has always been the cheapest. Wood very scarce, but hundreds are having their grates removed from their fire-places, and will use wood for fuel hereafter. The coal dealers say they can not get cars to transport their coal from the mines, and the railroad says they can, but that the miners in the coal fields have been on a strike.

When lips receive a rosy flush,
And teeth become a dazzling white,
Beneath the efforts of the brush,
When SOZODONT is used aright;
The mouth becomes sweet, pure and warm,
And the fresh breath an odorous charm.

Public Health Association.

The New Orleans Times says: The annual meeting of the public health association, which will convene at Grunewald hall, in this city on Tuesday, Dec. 7, promises to be the largest gathering of the kind which has ever assembled in the South

Among those from all parts of the country who are mentioned by the Times as having notified the committee on transportation that they will attend, are the following from Chattanooga—Dr P. D. Sims, Dr. J. H. VanDeman, Mrs. J. H. VanDeman, Dr. Wm. H. Mullins, Dr. E. M. Wight, Hon. E. A. James, Dr. W. T. Hope. Knoxville—Dr. A. B. Tadlock, Mrs. C. M. Tadlock, Dr. James Rodgers, Col. J. W. Gaut. Lenoirs—Dr. B. B. Lenoir.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM has proved itself to be the greatest medical remedy for healing the lungs, purifying the blood and restoring the tone of the liver. It excites the phleffm which is raised from the lungs, thereby the cough, pains, oppression. Night sweats and difficulty of breathing, all the above symptoms will be cured, and the whole system again restored to health.

For sale by all Medicine Dealers.

OPERA HOUSE.

TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

Thursday & Friday, Dec. 2 & 3.

Ford's Dramatic Company,

FROM BALTIMORE,

In their most attractive musical comedy, as played by them over 100 nights, entitled

FUN ON THE PACIFIC!

with music from the Popular Comic Operas,

Miss Marie Bockel

as the Prima Donna.

The Fun of a Trip on an Ocean Steamship.

FRIDAY, DEC. 3.

Lady of Lyons.

MISS CARRIE WALKER, of Nashville, as Pauline.

Seats can now be secured at Williams' Book Store. su-tu-w-th

ROLEN, SEAY & CO.,

(Successors to Havey, Rolen & Co.)

SELL

STOVES
TINWARE
STAMPED WARE
JAPAN WARE.
TOILET WARE
AGATE WARE.
STONE WARE
PUMPS AND PIPE
BIRD CAGES

Full Stock--Prices Low!

ROLEN, SEAY & CO.,

Market Square, Knoxville, Tenn.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

Humbugged Again.

I saw so much said about the merits of Hop Bitters, and my wife who was always doctoring, and never well, teased me so urgently to get her some, I concluded to be humbugged again; and I am glad I did, for in less than two months use of the Bitters, my wife was cured and she has remained so for eighteen months since. I like such humbugging.—H. T., St. Paul.—Pioneer Press.