THE MORRISTOWN GAZETTE, FEBRUARY 22, 1882.

THE MORRISTOWN GAZETTE.

By JOHN E. HELMS. MORRISTOWN, TENN., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1882. VOL. XV.--NO-4.7

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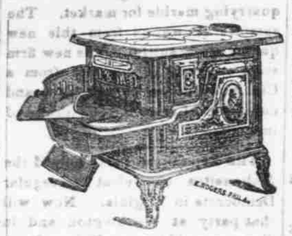

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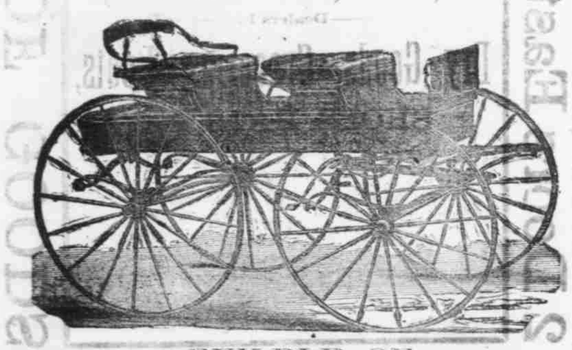

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Sole Agent for the Light-Running

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Highest market price paid for all kinds of Country Produce.

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Tuition per term of twenty weeks, from $5 to $12.50. Young men and ladies are solicited to attend our school. For particulars etc., address J. F. HALE, or C. W. YATES, Whitesburg, Tenn.

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Advertising in the MORRISTOWN GAZETTE impels inquiry, and when the article offered is of good quality and at a fair price the natural result is increased sales.

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Advertising in the MORRISTOWN GAZETTE emphatically pays. The paper is popular and has a bona-fide circulation of one thousand. It is read by the substantial business and agricultural classes of its section, besides being the official paper of Hamblen, Claiborne and Grainger Counties.

IRON IN TENNESSEE.

Its Early Manufacture in the State and Primitive Character of Iron Works.

Jas. W. Swank in Census Report of 1880.

Nashville was founded in 1780, and a few years later iron ore was discovered about thirty miles west of the future city. Between 1790 and 1795 Cumberland furnace was erected on Iron fork of Barton's creek, in Dickson county, seven miles northwest of Charlotte. This furnace was rebuilt in 1825, and was in operation in 1880. Dickson county and its neighbors, Stewart and Montgomery counties, afterwards became very prominent in manufacture of charcoal pig iron. Other counties in the same section of the State have also, but in a less conspicuous degree, made iron in charcoal furnaces. The first furnace in Montgomery county was probably Yellow Creek, fourteen miles southwest of Clarksville, built in 1802.

The iron industry of Tennessee mads steady progress after the opening of the present century. Both furnaces and bloomaries multiplied rapidly. In 1856 Lesley enumerated over seventy-five forges and bloomaries, seventy-one furnaces and four rolling mills in Tennessee, each of which had been in operation at some peroid after 1790. Of the furnaces twenty-nine were in East Tennessee, and forty-two in Middle and West Tennessee. Of the latter, fourteen were in Stewart county, twelve in Montgomery, seven in Dickson, two in Hickman, two in Perry, two in Decatur, two in Wayne, and one in Hardin county. There were at one time forty-one furnaces on the Cumberland river in Tennessee and Kentucky. The furnaces in East Tennessee were mainly in Sullivan and Carter counties—Sullivan having five and Carter seven—but Johnson, Washington, Greene, Cocke, Sevier, Monroe, Hamilton, Claiborne, Campbell, Grainger and Union counties each had one or two furnaces, while Roane county had three. There was a very early furnace in Polk county, which is not noted by Lesley, but is mentioned by Bishop. The forges and bloomaries were mainly located in East Tennessee. Johnson county contained fifteen; Carter, ten; Sullivan six, Washington three, Greene ten, Campbell seven, Blount four, Roane seven, Rhea, three, and a few others counties one and two each. Nearly all of these were bloomaries. In West Tennessee there were less than a dozen refinery forges, and one or two bloomaries. The forges of West Tennessee, like those of Kentucky, were mainly employed from about 1825 to 1860 in the manufacture of blooms for rolling mills in the Ohio valley. Most of the furnaces, forges, and bloomaries enumerated by Lesley have long been abandoned. There still remain in Tennessee twenty charcoal furnaces and about the same number of forges and bloomaries. There were also in the State in 1880 five bituminous furnaces—all of recent origin, four rolling mills, and two steel works. Cumberland rolling mill, on the left bank of the Cumberland river, in Stewart county, was built in 1829, and was probably the first rolling mill in the State. It was the only rolling mill in Tennessee as late as 1856.

Since the close of the civil war Chattanooga has become the most prominent iron center in Tennessee, having several iron enterprises of its own and others in the vicinity. Prior to the war Bluff Furnace had been built in 1854 to use charcoal, and at the beginning of the war, in 1861, S. B. Lowe commenced the erection of the Vulcan rolling mill to roll bar iorn. This mill was not finished in 1863, when it was burned by the Union forces. Mr. Lowe rebuilt the mill in 1866. It is now owned and operated by the Powell Iron and Nail Company. In 1864 a rolling mill to reroll iron rails was erected by the United States Government, under the supervision of John Fritz, then superintendent of the Cambria iron works. It is now owned and operated by the Roane Iron Company. The first open-hearth steel made in any Southern State was made by the Siemens-Martin process at Chattanooga, by this company on the 6th day of June, 1878. Lookout rolling mill was built by the Tennessee Iron and Steel Company in 1876, and was started in October of that year. Lewis Scofield was at the time the President of the company. The prominence of Chattanooga as an iron center is partly due to the excellent bituminous coal which is found in the neighborhood, and partly to its superior transportation facilties.

Tennessee is destined to become much more prominent in the manufacture of iron than it has ever been. It will owe this prominence largely to the abundance of good bituminous coal which it possesses, but largely also to the improvements in the manufacture of charcoal pig iron which have already been adopted in many instances, and which are certain to be generally adopted at an early day. Of the good quality of Tennessee ores nothing needs to be said.

Beecher Rejects Eternal Punishment.

Beecher's Recent Discourse.

I do not propose to belong to any school or any sect except to the New Testament school, and the best understandings I get of the truths of God interpreted by the providence of God. I do believe in penalties, and I believe in a future state of retribution, but I believe it is a remedial. What the end will be I don't know, for I can't see the beginning; but that punishment will continue after it can no longer do good, or that it will be made everlasting, I do not believe. Punishment so long as it continues to do good; then annihilation if you believe it, but eternal punishment, never.

Why They Killed Garfield.

Nashville American.

A prominent citizen of East Tennessee states that, on the way down from Knoxville, the other morning, Judge John Baxter made a remark showing the sentiment entertained by many Republicans in regard to the assassination of the late President. The talk was concerning the fight over the Knoxville Postmastership, and the removal of Rule to give place to Temple. "Why," said Judge Baxter, "that's what they killed Garfield for; to put out the old and put in the new." This seems to be pretty tight on Houk and the other stalwarts.

SOME NEW GEOGRAPHY.

For People Who Have Not Cut Their Eye-Teeth.

"Of what is the surface of the earth composed?"

"Of corner lots, mighty poor roads, railroad tracks, base ball grounds, cricket fields, and skating rinks."

"What portion of the globe is water?"

"About three-fourths. Sometimes they add a little gin and nutmeg to it."

"What is a town?"

"A town is a considerable collection of houses and, with four of five men who "run the party" and lend money at fifteen per cent interest."

"What is a city?"

"A city is an incorporated town, with a Mayor who believes that the whole world shakes when he happens to fall flat on a crosswalk."

"What is commerce?"

"Borrowing $5 for a day or two and dodging the lender for a year or two."

"Name the different races."

"Horse race, boat race, bicycle race and racing around to find a man to indorse your note."

"Into how many classes is mankind divided?"

"Six: being enlightened, civilized, half civilized, savage, too utter, not-worth-a-cent and Indian agents."

"What nations are called enlightened?"

"Those which have had the most wars, the worst laws and produced the worst criminals."

"How many motions has the earth?"

"That's according to how you mix your drinks and which way you go home."

"What is the earth's axis?"

"The lines passing between New York and Chicago."

"Whath causes day and night?"

"Day is caused by night getting tired out. Night is caused by everybody taking the street car and going home to supper."

"What is a map?"

"A map is a drawing to show the jury where Smith stood when Jones gave him a lift under the eye."

"What is a mariner's compass?"

"A jug holding four gallons."

NEWS AND OTHER ITEMS.

Kingston pays 27½ cents per bushel for coal, with the mines almost in sight.

There is a probability that an oak stave manufactory will be planted at Kingston.

The Tilden boom is about half an inch ahead of the Conkling boom, but neither is in motion.—*New York Tribune.*

A delegate from Alaska? What right has that $12,000,000 icicle to a delegate in Congress?—*Boston Post.*

Adam Badeau will probably apply for a pension on the strength of the fact that he has been holding office without intermission for nearly twenty years.—*Atlanta Consti.*

A correspondent of the Chattanooga *Times* says that the best average uplands in East Tennessee will produce twenty to twenty-five bushels of wheat per acre.

Ex-Gov. Hendricks is reported in Washington, and quid nunes of the capital say that he is anxious for the Democracy to try the ticket of 1876 again in 1884.

Mrs. A. T. Stewart has been ordered by the courts to pay $16,000 to a workman who was crippled for life by the fall of a grain elevator in her Garden City property.

Frank Dobson was allowed $2,000 damages at Knoxville last Wednesday for losing his eye at the Knoxville Iron Works, after seven years of litigation. The case will be appealed.

The caucus of Democratic Senators have nominated Neil S. Brown, of Nashville, for Reading Clerk of the Senate. It is thought the Republicans will probably endorse the nomination.

When the wicked reader chuckles at the thought that Guiteau was snowed under the other day he should not forget that the animal will be fully thawed out by the next Fourth of July.—*Phila. Times.*

The Democratic party in Georgia, looking for a man under the bed, has found the Republican party, boots and all. The police will be promptly called in.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Senator Fishburne, of South Carolina, is out of his latitude. A statesman of his peculiar gifts is better fitted to the readjusted Legislature of Virginia.—*Wash. Post.*

The staid old New York *Observer* doesn't believe that the newspapers are growing worse all the while. It says that the tone of the daily press in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and other cities is higher and better than it was thirty years ago.

A new coal company is being formed in Knoxville to work the Empire mines at Coal Creek, with a cash capital of $50,000. They have leased from the Coal Creek Mining and Manufacturing Company 166 acres of coal, adjacent to the railroad.

Chattanooga *Times:* Emigration has again commenced in good earnest. The East Tennessee train brought down fifty yesterday, who were gathered at the various stations along the line. They were taken down by Rufe Patty, general emigrant agent.

The Roane Iron Company are preparing to build some twenty-five or thirty tenement houses at Rockwood, Tenn. Work will begin as soon as the weather will permit. By the first of April they will be ready to employ, in connection with their present force of some 450 hands, an additional 150 laborers.

When Rev. Mr. Yancey, pastor of the Campbell Street Christian Church, at Louisville, Ky., on the night of the 5th, invited sinners to come up to the altar and seek salvation, "Abe" Buford, the noted sporting man, was the first to step forward and be baptized. He announced his intention of retiring from the turf.

Ex-Senator Platt, sometimes called "Me Too," wrote to the Albany Grant Club on the occasion of its recent banquet that he would rather "be one of the glorious 306 at Chicago, even after the storm came and the stampede raged, or one o the Spartan band who at Albany last spring and summer for many weeks faced the fury of a crazy press and people, than be a Senator."

Mr. A. J. Stoops' horse became mired on Broad street yesterday afternoon, and in trying to extricate itself broke the traces and spilled Mr. Stoops into the mud, where he sunk to his ankle, unable to move; a colored man volunteered to rescue him, took him on his back, and he too mired, and for a while the situation was very embarrassing, but both finally reached terra firma in safety, yet well covered with mud.—*Chttanooga Times.*

Edmund Burke, who died at Newport, New Hampshire, Feb. 1, was the Nestor of the New Hampshire Democracy. He served three terms in Congress, nearly forty years ago, was a voluminous political writer, (his "Bundlecund Papers," in the old Richmond *Enquirer*, probably the ablest of any.) He was Commissioner of Patents under President Polk, and largely aided in securing the nomination of Pierce for President.

Mrs. Eliza Garfield has been presented by a number of Ohio women in Washington with a handsome fire-screen. The screen is of glass with the designs painted by hand, then burned in. This glass part swings in a frame of carved ebony, which stands nearly five feet high and is about three feet wide. In the centre of the glass there is an excellent picture of Mr. Garfield, painted from a copy of the photograph taken for Queen Victoria. Above the head is the coat-of-arms of the State of Ohio.

The Editor and the Shoemaker.

Carson (Nev.) Appeal.

One day an editor, hard at work trying to devise a plan to make delinquent subscribers pay their dues, was called upon by a shoemaker, who dropped in to give the editor some valuable hints on runing a newspaper. The editor, overjoyed at the opportunity, gave the man his best cane-bottom chair, handed him a fresh cigar, and listened attentively. Quoth the shoemaker, as he lit the weed: "Your paper needs a hundred improved features. You don't grasp the topics of the day by the right handle; you don't set the locals in the right kind of type; your telegraph news is too thin; even the paper itself is poorly manufactured, not thick enough and too chalky a white. You don't run enough matter, and what you do run ain't of the right sort. Your ideat about protective tariff are infernally foolish, and your stand on the Conkling matter was bad, bad. I tell you these things because I want you to succeed. I tell you as a friend. I don't take your paper myself, but I see it once in a while, and, as a paper is a public affair, I suppose I have as good a right to criticize as anybody. If a man wants to give me advice, I let him; I'm glad to have him in fact."

"That's exactly it," said the editor, kindly; "I always had a dim idea of my shortcomings, but never had them so clearly and convincingly set forth as by you. It is impossible to express my gratitude for the trouble you have taken not only to find out these facts, but to point them out also. Some people knowing all these things, perhaps, nearly as well as you, are mean enough to keep them to themselves. Your suggestions come in a most appropriate time; I have wanted somebody to lean on, as it were, for some weeks. Keep your eye on the paper, and when you see a weak spot come up."

The shoemakes left, happy to know that his suggestions had been received with such a Christian spirit. Next day, just as he was finishing a boot the editor came in, and, picking up the mate, remarked:

"I want to tell you how that boot strikes me. In the first place, the leather is poor; the stitches in the sole are too wide apart, and in the uppers too near the edge. Those uppers will go to pieces in two weeks. It's all wrong; putting poor leather in the heels and soothing it over with grease and lamblack. Everybody complains of your boots; they don't last; the legs are too short, the toes are too narrow and the instep too high. How you can have the gall to charge twelve dollars for such boots beats me. Now, I tell you this as a friend, because I like to see you succeed. Of course, I don't know anymore about shoemaking than you do about a newspaper, but still I take an interst in you because you are so well disposed to me. In fact——"

Here the exaperated cobbler grabbed a lapstone, and the editor gained the street, followed by old knives, pincers, hammers and awls, sent after him by the wrathful cobbler, who, on regaining his seat, swore by the nine gods that no impertinent, lop-eared idiot should ever come around trying to teach him his trade.

A striking illustration of legislative inattention was furnished in the proceedings of the national House of Representatives on the 6th. Mr. Burrows moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill which provides that no person who is guilty of bigamy or polygamy shall be eligible to a seat in Congress as a Delegate from any Territory. The House was, according to the regular report of the proceedings, in an inattentive mood—a mood, by the way, not ununusual in that body—and there were but few responses, but the Speaker declared the motion carried and the bill passed. The bill is evidently aimed at Mr. Cannon, the Mormon Delegate from Utah, whose seat is contested by Mr. Campbell, but it has been understood the committee on elections is largely in favor of awarding the seat to Mr. Cannon, who received a large majority of the votes cast.

Mr. Arthur is in mourning still. He dresses in deep black, uses letter paper with a broad black margin and nominates Stalwarts to office.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Secretary Frelinghuysen is a good deal in the position of the man who took the bull by the horns and overlooked the fact that the bull had horns.—*Philadelphia Press.*

We undhrstand from private sources that James Gordon Bennett is preparing to go in person to Yakutsk to superintend the search for the missing crew of the Jeannettee.—*The Washington Critic.*

RESCUED FROM DEATH.

William J. Coughlin, of Somervill, Mass., says: "In the fall of 1876 I was taken with a VIOLENT BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS, followed by a sever cough. I was so weak at one time that I could not leave my bed. In the summer of 1877 I was admitted to the City Hospital. While there the doctors said I had a hole in my left lung as big as a half dollar. I was so far gone at one time a report went around that I aws dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told of DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I got a bottle, when to my surprise and gratification, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel in better spirits than I have in the past three years.

"I write this hoping every one afflicted with Diseased Lungs will be induced to take DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, and be convinced that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED." Sold by druggists. 1

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