TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.—One year (52 issues) $1.50; six months, 75 cts; three months, 40 cents.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.—One inch first insertion, $1; each subsequent insertion, 50 cents; displayed advertisements will be charged according to the space occupied at above rates.

TO REGULAR ADVERTISERS we offer superior inducements, both as to rate of charges and manner of displaying their favors.

NOTICES IN LOCAL COLUMNS—10 cents per line for first insertion and 8 cents per line for each additional insertion.

ALL BILLS for advertising are due when contracted and payable on demand.

COMMUNICATIONS must be accompanied by the true name and address of the writer in order to receive attention.

THE MORRISTOWN GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1883.

Private advices from Vera Cruz, of the 13th, say the yellow fever is very bad there, that the authorities are lying to conceal the fact, and physicians and the newspapers there will give no account of the number of deaths occurring. The fever is reported to be of an intensely malignant type.

Col. J. B. Killebrew has returned to Nashville. He has inspected the Polk mines in Mexico and says they are good for $150,000 per annum if properly worked. In point of fact the Colonel didn't see anything else but rich mines, which will be very satisfactory news for the holders of Mexican mining stock.

Mr. Merrick's closing of his Star Route speech was equal in its wit to Ingersoll's. His vision of the last judgment when Dorsey replied: "I don't remember" to the Great Searcher of Hearts when asking him if he were not Stephen W. Dorsey in the flesh, was a better hit than any of Ingersoll's, because it went straight to the mark and had truth behind it. The Washington correspondents all admit that Ingersoll was silenced in his encounters with Merrick and the latter's last speech was a splendid forensic achievement.

Commissioner McWhirter prints a letter in the Nashville *World*, for the edification of the public, announcing that he has appointed Dr. August Gattinger geologist of his bureau, vice Prof. Henry E. Colton, removed. Gattinger! Gattinger! That name comes to us with an Adamic, prehistoric memory of some sort! By hokey! we have it! Bet the stump of a cigar against the Nashville organ that it is the identical old fossil who was State Librarian under Brownlow! If so, it is a very fit selection. He was a fair specimen of a Radical Dutch fossil at that time, and has no doubt enhanced in value since those days.

AN INQUIRY ANSWERED.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., June 11, 1883.

To the Editor of The Morristown Gazette:

Pardon me for the liberty I take in writing you. My object is to ascertain if that place would be a good site for starting a Woolen Mill. Is there many sheep raised in that section of country? and is there any water-powers to be had? also could there be any inducement held out for a good mill to be located at that point? If there is any wool raised there, please give full account of how and what condition it comes into market—whether unwashed or tub-washed, or washed on sheep-back, and what price is paid for it. Also state whether there could be much of a custom trade worked up or not—that is, to trade goods for wool, and do carding and spinning for farmers.

Hoping to hear from you,

I am yours truly,

B. A. STALEY,

401 East Market st., South Bend, Ind.

We take the liberty of printing the above, notwithstanding the fact that it is a mere private inquiry, addressed to us personally. And we reply:

1. There may be had, at very reasonable prices, never failing water powers, in the vicinity of Morristown, sufficient in strength for all the needs of our correspondent.

2. The location of Morristown in reference to agricultural and grazing lands, together with its now splendid transportation facilities—to say nothing of what the near future is to develop in regard to railroad facilities—renders it a most desirable locality for such an establishment as our correspondent has in view. Thousands of acres of comparatively cheap land lay around us, pre-eminently adapted to sheep husbandry. The climate of this region, together with the splendid grass-producing capacity of the land, enables those who raise sheep to raise them almost without expence. It is a well established fact that sheep do not need to be fed here, on an average, as much as a month in a year.

3. The drawback, which in candor we are compelled to set down, is—the worthless dogs, and an unaccountable antipathy among our people to a wholesome dog law. The effort has often been made by many of the more enterprising of our farmers to introduce and maintain flocks of improved breeds of sheep. But we must write it down that the effort has been a substantial failure all over East Tennessee, for no other reason than that dogs have killed the sheep. It has followed as a rule that only common sheep, grown with little expense and no care, are what we have. That such a thing as the proper preparation of wool for the factory or market is not known among us.

4. We note a growing sentiment among all thinking men to demand of the legislature proper enactments on the subject, and we believe the near future will witness the expulsion of the worthless dogs and the rapid growth of sheep husbandry.

ASHEVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE.

We learn through Prof. Summers that the recent Commencement of Asheville Female College was the most satisfactory that has ever occurred in connection with that thorough and well established Institute.

The sermon by Rev. R. L. Abernethy, D. D., President of Rutherford College, who, on the 10th inst., at 11 a. m., supplied on short notice the place of Rev. F. L. Read, Editor of the Raleigh *Christian Advocate*, who was prevented from attendance by an accident on the Western North Carolina railroad, was not only satisfactory to the large and intelligent audience, but thoroughly practical, full of great thoughts, at times eloquent, and good to the use of edifying.

Rev. Solomon Pool, D. D., on the same evening, at 8½ o'clock, preached the annual missionary sermon in behalf of the young ladies of the College Missionary Society. The Doctor fully sustained his reputation as a thoughtful and eloquent divine, instructing and delighting all by grand thoughts expressed in beautiful, terse language. It is impossible to listen to such a discourse without being made wiser and better and becoming more thoroughly imbued with individual responsibility in regard to the dissemination of the gospel of Christ to the uttermost parts of the earth. The interest of the public in behalf of the Institution was fully developed by the very large, orderly, and appreciative audience which greeted the young ladies on the evening of the 11th, at 8½. The exercises consisting of recitations, essays, and vocal and instrumental music gratified the faculty, delighted the audience, and added new lustre to the already well earned reputation of the College.

The evening of the 12th brought with it the Commencement Exercises proper, confined to the Senior class. The spacious auditorium, the galleries, the aisles, the stage, every nook and corner of the vast chapel was literally packed with an audience that in point of beauty and intelligence yielded to none ever assembled in Asheville. Every performance was of the most interesting character and the exercises as a whole were a complete success. Six beautiful, gifted, well educated young ladies received full diplomas. Their names and residences are as follows: M. Lou Morgan, Asheville, N. C.; Nannie C. Morgan, Asheville, N. C.; Kate May Newland, Lenoir, N. C.; Mary B. Price, of Emory, Va., Laura L. Robertson, Asheville, N. C., and Undyne V. Wynn, Asheville, N. C. The College sends forth these young ladies as her representatives and expects much at their hands.

The College through the munificence of three of Asheville's leading business men distributes annually as many medals bearing the names of their founders. These are the "Buttrick Medal" for the best reader in the College; the "Sawyer Medal" for the best English Composition; and the "Bearden Medal" for the best scholar in the Senior class.

After spirited contests, the "Buttrick Medal" was awarded to Miss Daisy Vanvalkenburg, of Florida; the "Sawyer Medal" to Miss Mary B. Price, of Emory, Va., a daughter of Rev. R. N. Price, of Holston conference, and the "Bearden Medal" to Miss M. Lou Morgan, of Asheville, N. C.

We learn from the catalogue that one hundred and forty-seven young ladies matriculated during the session just closed. These young ladies come from ten different States extending from the ice-bound shores of Maine to the beautiful savannas of Florida. The faculty, we notice, consists of four experienced, educated gentlemen and five ladies independent of the business manager and matron. We, with confidence, recommend this Institution to the careful consideration of our numerous patrons. Asheville passes every requisite for a first class educational centre. The healthful climate, the beautiful scenery, the high moral and religious tone of the citizens, the fidelity and experience of the Board of Instruction, and the reasonableness of the charges all point to Asheville as a proper place for the higher education of the young ladies of this section of country. Prof. Summers, one or the Faculty, will represent the school in East Tennessee during the summer. He will take great pleasure in forwarding catalogues to such as may desire them. Persons desiring specific information are requested to correspond. The Professor will also visit such localities as may desire him to do so in the interest of the College. His address will be Morristown, Tenn. Happy is the young lady who can avail herself of such advantages as await all at Asheville, N. C.

"Just after Jeff Davis had been capcaptured," says a gentleman reported in the Boston *Traveller*, "I called over at the whitehouse to see President Lincoln. I was ushered in, and asked him: 'Well, Mr. President, what are you going to do with Jeff Davis?' Lincoln looked at me for a moment and then said in his peculiarly humorous way: 'That reminds me of a story. A boy way out west caught a coon and tamed it to a considerable extent, but the animal created such mischief about the house that his mother ordered him to take it away and not to come home until he could return without his pet. The boy went down town with the coon, secured with a strong piece of twine, and in about an hour he was found sitting on the edge of the curbstone, holding the coon with one hand and crying as though his heart would break. A big-hearted gentleman who was passing, stopped and kindly inquired: "Say, little boy what is the matter?" The boy wiped a tear from his eye with his sleeve, and in an injured tone howled: "Matter! Ask me what's the matter! You see that coon there? Well, I don't know what to do with the darn thing. I can't sell it, I can't kill it, and ma won't let me take it home."'"

Commodore Maury, the son of old Virginia, once said of the grand old Commonwealth which gave him birth, what every son of Tennessee can, with even more truth, repeat:

"The more I search the old State, the more she reminds me of the magic sheaf of wheat, which the more it was threshed the more it yielded; for the more I study her valleys and mountains, her waters, climates and soils, the more I am impressed and astonished at the variety, abundance and value of her undeveloped treasures and the vastness of the wealth which lying dormant in her borders, only waiting capital and labor to develop and utilize, dazzles the imagination."

DEPRAVITY OF THE "LINE FENCE."

From the Detroit Free Press.

In a crowded city, where elows touch one another; where the windows of one house over-look the domestic economy of another; where children swarm in solid blocks and in still more crowded "flats," it would be hardly strange that the great law of the Master to love one's neighbor as one's self should be frequently broken. Yet, considering the closeness of contact, neighbors' quarrels in cities are not very frequent; and in proportion to the population there are fewer law-suits for trespass than there are in the country. In the city the breaches of the peace mainly arise from accidental brawls among the drunk or deliberate assaults of burglars and highwaymen.

In the rural districts in the United States, however, the violations of peace, the quarrels and the "lawing" grow largely out of the real or fancied encroachments of one neighbor upon the rights and property of another. The fence line is a perpetual source of discord; the trespass upon a pasture or meadow, the borrowing and lending of implements, are the principal causes of heart-burning and outbreaks. Door-yards larger than many a small city park; ten-acre lots, and stretchss of land so wide that one beundary fence can hardly be seen from tho other, would seem to give room enough for everybody to turn in, without jostling or annoyance. But from the cruel vendettas of Kentucky and Texas, where generations of families fight until they have exterminated each other, to the court-resorting, lawyer-supporting deacons of New England, no prairie or forest seems big enough to secure peace and tranquility.

The papers are full of the quarrel of the Indiana widow felled to the ground a church trustee while putting up a church fence on what she believed or pretended was her "line;," while Connecticut furnishes a story, which with a little more excitement, and the romance of retainers, moss-troopers and other feudalistic pageantry, might have very well stood a century or two ago as the tale of the border.

Aaron and David Husted, who, though of the same name are not related, live in the town of Greenwich. They are members of the Congregational church there and prosperous farmers and florists. About ten years ago they had the usual dispute about a line-fence and a suit grew out of it. A little while after, Aaaron having found the gambrels of his oxen cut, charged the offense to David, but produced no proof. Soon after David began to build a house which was first partially, and then entirely destroyed by fire. Owing to some legal defects, David was unable to obtain the insurance and attributed his failure to the interference of Aaron and Aaron's nephew, named Alexander Mead, with whom David had been a friend from boy-hood, but from whom he had became estranged for taking sides in a quarrel with his uncle Aaron. David made threats against Mead and caused him much annoyance by impounding his cattle. In the church David preferred charges against Aaron of unchristian conduct, and Aaron preferred counter-charges of forgery, perjury, intemperance, profanity and falsehood. David was tried before a committee and was suspended. Afterwards this judgment was revoked, and he was taken back into the church.

Shortly after this Mead's barn was burned, which was followed by a like destruction of the one built to replace it, together with many cows, oxen and fodder. Mead publicly accused David Husted of burning his barns, and on the insurance company's refusing to insure his new one, began a suit against David, which he lost; a new trial being granted, the second is now in progress.

The testimony is made up of petty contradictory gossip; whether Mead's "women folks" could see, as they said they did, David Husted hidden in an old cellar 300 feet away while Mead's barns were burning; whether Henry Green, a negro, who testified that Husted said to him: "No barns shall stand on that spot;" did not, after being made to "feel good" by a glass or two of cider, write on a plank for a neighbor: "The Meads burned it themselves;" whether Mead did not give Green a suit of clothes to induce Green to say that Husted's voice "sounded as if he was glad when he heard that Mead's barns were burned; and whether Husted was not known to say that no barns should go up until he got even on the insurance money."

For some reason the colored element is largely represented among the witnesses. One of them, named Samuel Green, testified that Husted had offered him money not to repeat what he had said about burning the Mead's barns. This witness, in response to a question, said he was old enough to vote, and described himself as "mostly a coachman." He had lived with a coroner who was "a very popular man," whom the court "must have heard of."

And all this—mutilated oxen, burned houses and barns, incendiarism, perjury, and othe State's prison offenses, grew out of a quarrel about a line fence between the neighbors who lived half a mile apart, were school friends, young men comrades, and members of the same church. The line fence has much to answer for.

The Ohio Republican State Convention met at Columbus on the 6th inst. John Sherman's name was proposed for Governor, but the Senator positively refused the nom nation. Thereupon Judge J. B. Foraker was nominated by acclamation, and the ticket was soon completed. The platform favors a tariff for revenue and the protection of American labor, the formation of a bureau of labor statistics, the submission of the temperance question to the people uf the State in the form of constitutional amendments, taxation of the liquor traffic, the abolition of contract labor in prisons, reform in the Civil Service and a repeal of the law limiting the time within which applications may be made for pensions.

The County Court of Fentress county have agreed to levy a tax of twenty-five cents on the $100 worth of property for school purposes.

ACQUITTAL OF THE STAR ROUTERS.

On Monday, 14th, the counsel for the Government in the Star Route trial presented to the court twenty prayers for instructions, and the counsel for defense over a hundred. Mr. Ker argued the prayers for the Government, and Mr. Davidge for the defense. The defense declined to argue their own pleas. On Tuesday, Judge Wylie delivered his charge to the jury, which was regarded as very damaging against the defendants. On Thursday the jury agreed and rendered a verdict of not guilty. It is said that on the first ballot the jury stood nine for acquittal and three for conviction. The verdict is not unexpected. Although popular opinion seemed to be against the defendants, the evidence was not sufficient to justify a conviction. If nothing else had prevented a conviction, the prolongation of the trial was enough to mystify the jury and ruin the prosecution. A hung jury was generally regarded as the probable outcome. The Government has spent a large sum of money in prosecuting the defendants in this case, and spared no efforts to protect the Treasury from the attacks of influential contractors favored by derelict officials. The crookedness brought out by this investigation is doubtless insignificant to that which lies beneath the surface. Yet, says the *American*, nobody doubts the existence of the conspiracy and the perpetration of gross frauds. The country has come at length to despair of combatting, in the courts at Washington, the powerful influence of money accumulated by very questionable methods, and in pools and schemes and jobs of one kind and another, in which so many persons of influence are interested directly or indirectly. The operations of the whisky ring during the Grant regime, and later notorious scandals, show how these robberies can be effected through official collusion. When Senators and Representatives and other public servants acquire sudden and large wealth in politics, without losing caste in their party, and some of the offenders are even now setting up as Republican leaders and apostles of civil service reform, it would seem that the only hope left is by a complete change of control of the affairs of Government. This, fortunately, the people will have a chance to accomplish next year.

DUKES' DOOM.

SHOT DEAD IN THE STREET BY THE SON OF THE MAN HE MURDERED.

PITTSBURG, June 13.—The *Post's* Uniontown, Pa., special says: James Nutt, son of State Treasurer Capt. A. C. Nutt, deceased, shot and killed N. L. Dukes, his father's murderer, this evening at half-past seven o'clock. He shot four times, all the balls taking effect. Dukes died instantly. Dukes had been frequently warned of his danger in remaining in Uniontown, and he lately said that he would either stay there or in the cemetery. It is said that he had expressed fear of the son of Capt. Nutt, and was never on the street after night. To-day James Nutt was seen practicing with a revolver at his home this evening. About half-past 7 o'clock he was standing near the postoffice when Dukes came along. As Dukes was passing he turned his head and noticed young Nutt, just as he stepped from the doorway and fired, the shot taking effect in Dukes side. Dukes started to run when Nutt followed and shot again.

By this time Dukes was on the post-office steps, when he received another shot and fell inside the door.

Nutt followed and fired two more shots into Dukes' prostrated body, one taking effect in the neck. Dukes was dead before any one could get to him. The revolver that did the work is the same that Capt. Nutt carried on the morning of his death. Young Nutt gave himself up and is now in jail. He was calm but pale as a sheet. Five shots were fired four taking effect. The Coroner's jury is now sitting and excitement is running high.

Another account says: James Nutt, son of the late Capt. A. C. Nutt, shot and killed instantly his father's slayer, Lyman Dukes, at Uniontown this evening. Dukes had been frequently warned to leave Uniontown, but he persistently refused. His friends had often advised him to seek another home and his answer was always that he would either live in Uniontown or be a corpse in the cemetery. As far back as last December, young Nutt had threatened to have Duke's life and the latter had always avoided him. This evening Nutt was standing a short distance from the post-office, when Dukes came up Main street. Dukes did not see Nutt until they were side by side, when Nutt drew a revolver and fired, the first shot taking effect in the side. Dukes started to run for the purpose of seeking shelter, when Nutt fired a second shot and Dukes fell in the doorway of the post-office.

Young Nutt followed him up and put two more bullets in the prostrated body, one passing through the neck and the other lodging in the back. Persons who witnessed the tragedy rushed to Dukes, but before they reached him he was dead.

Nutt surrendered himself immediately and was placed in jail.

The shooting created an immense excitement, but at 11 o'clock to-night, everything was quiet. Young Nutt is not quite 20 years of age and has always been considered quiet and inoffensive. It is said that he has been practicing with a revolver for some time past. The murder leading to the tragedy of to-night is still fresh in the minds of all. Dukes, who was engaged to Miss Lizzie Nutt, had written an infamous letter to her father, Capt. A. C. Nutt, questioning her chastity, and Capt. Nutt, upon the invitation of Dukes, had gone to the latter's room in the hotel on the 24th of December to settle the affair quietly, when Dukes shot him and killed him. The murder created intense excitement and Dukes was arrested, tried and acquitted. His release created great indignation and threats on his life were heard on all sides, but no attempt was made to carry them out and it was generally believed that he would be allowed to remain at Uniontown unmolested.

A literal duel was fought on Wednesday, 13th, with knives, between Henry Allen and Edward Farriss, at Franklin, Williamson county, the difficulty growing out of an old feud. Farriss was seriously wounded.

PROF. COLTON'S DISMISSAL.

Nashville American.

The dismissal of Prof. Henry E. Colton from his position as geologist of the Department of Agriculture, Statistics and Mines will be learned with regret throughout the State, and will, it is to be feared, seriously impair the usefulness of that bureau. We know not the causes which led to his enforced retirement. They must have been serious indeed to justify such a step on the part of the Commissioner. With the exception of Col. J. B. Killebrew, the former head of the department, no man in Tennessee has done half so much as Prof. Colton to assist in directing the attention of capitalists, home and foreign, to its mineral and other resources. Not only this, his labors and investigations have advised owners of lands as to the real value of their property, and prevented in many cases its sacrifice to speculators at a nominal price. His loss to the public service is one that cannot fail to be felt as an actual and positive misfortune.

A HOPEFUL SIGN.

Clarksville Tobacco Leaf.

It is a hopeful sign for the farming interests of Tennessee that farmers are taking steps to improve their condition. In West Tennessee cotton has been planted year after year, and looked to as the only means of securing cash, until the lands have been in many places worn out. So in this part of the State. Successions of tobacco crops have impoverished the lands. A change, gradual, it may be, in these two sections must be had, or the farmer can not look to that improvement so much desired. Other crops must to a great extent take the place of cotton in West Tennessee and tobacco in this section. There must be more hard work on the farm. Many farmers are land poor. They own large numbers of acres of worn lands, which require expensive labor to cultivate, and the crops when produced are of inferior qualities. Tennessee farmers need to look to the improvement of their farms. It requires no more labor to cultivate a rich tract of land than a tract worn out and impoverished. Better far have a small farm which can be easily cultivated by the labor which can be secured and so increase the quality of the crops raised than to expend all the profits for labor required to cultivate a large amount of barren lands.

The suit of May Alice Almont Livingstone against Henry Fleming, the wealthy young oil broker, of New York, has been compromised. She sued him for breach of promise to marry and the jury, after a rather sensational trial, awarded her $750,000 damages. After the verdict there was a motion for a new trial on the grounds that the damages were excessive and that important new testimony, very damaging to Miss Livingstone, had been discovered. A New York dispatch of the 10th says that Fleming has agreed to pay a large amount, but how large he will not say, the attorney for Miss Livingstone having asked that he shousd not.

COMMERCIAL.

Morristown Produce Market.

WHOLESALE PRICES

MORRISTOWN, June 19, 1883.

WHEAT	1 00@1 10
CORN	50@ 55
OATS	40@ 50
FLOUR	2 50@3 75
MEAL	55@ 60
BUTTER	12½@ 15
EGGS	@ 10
BACON	@ 12½
SWEET POTATOES	@1 00
IRISH POTATOES	@ 75
PORK	8 @ 9
APPLES	@ 5
TALLOW	@ 6
FLAXSEED	@1 00
LARD	@ 13
BEESWAX	@ 20
PEACHES	3@ 5
FEATHERS	35@ 40

LEE, TAYLOR & CO., Lea Tobacco and General Commission Merchants for the sale of Country Products of every description, and agents for the following manufactures: Pure Raw Bone Meal and Bone Flour, Peruvian Guano, Wheat and Tobacco Fertilizers, Plant Bed Food, Dupont's Rifle, Blasting, Mining, Ducking and Sporting Powders, and Wholesale and Retail Grocers, 708 Main street, Lynchburg, Va., quote country produce as follows, and solicit consignments of the same, promising prompt returns at the highest market prices: Field Seeds of all descriptions, say Clover, Timothy, German Millett, Orchard grass, Herds grass, Evergreen grass, Randall grass, Kentucky Blue grass; improved varieties of Seed Wheat and Field Grains generally. Specialties with us—Apples, green, per barrel, $4 00 to $6 00; Apples, dried, per pound, 5 to 6 cts.; Bacon, new hog round, 13 to 13½ cts.; Sides, 13 to 13½ cts; Hams, 14 to 16 cts; Shoulders, 10½ to 11½cts; Salt Pork, hog round, 11 cts; Sides, 11 to 11½ cts; Hams 12½ to 13 cts; Shoulders 10 cts; Beef, hind quarters, 7½ to 9 cts; fore quarters, 5 to 6 cts; Butter, table, 12½ to 16 cts; Buckwheat Flour, 3 cts. per pound; Beans, white, per bush., $1 00 to $1 25 colored and mixed, 90 cts. to $1 00; Blackberries, dried, 5 to 6 cts; Chickens, dressed, per doz., $2 50 to $4 00; Chickens, live, $2 00 to $3 00 a doz.; Corn, old, white, per bushel, 61 to 62 cts; new, 61 to 62 cts; Cherries, dried, pitted, per pound, 14 to 16 cts; Eggs, per doz., 15 to 16 cts; Flour, per barrel, fine, $3 25 to $4 00; superfine, $4 25 to $4 50; extra, $5 00 to $5 25; family, $6 00 to $6½; Feathers, new, 55 to 60 cts. per pound; Ginseng Root, per lb, $1·25 to $1 40; Hogs, pork, 8½ to 9c; Hay, baled, meadow, $50 to $60; clover, $40 00 to $50 00, Timothy, $60 00 to $70 00; Lard; country, per pound, 13 to — cts; Oats, winter, per bushel, 42 to 45 cts; spring, 40 to 42 cts; Onions, per bushel, 50 to 90 cts; Peaches, dried, pared, 10 to 12 cts; unpared, quarters, 3 to 3½; halve, 4½ to 5 cts; Potatoes, Irish, per bushel, 90 to $1 00cts; Sweet Potatoes, 90 to $1 00 cts; Peas, black-eyed, $1 00 to $1 50; black, $1 50; Rye, per bushel, 60; to 65 cts; Turkeys, dressed per pound, 15 to 16 cts; Venison Hams, 16 to 17 cts; Wheat, white and Lancaster, $1 08 to $1 12; Fultz, $1 00 to $1 08; Wool, washed per pound, 32 to 33 cts; unwashed, 21 to 26 cts; Cabbage, per head, 2 to 4 cts; Flax Seed per bushel, $1 10; Ducks, dressed, $3 50 to $4 50 per dozen; Geese, per dozen, $7½ to $9. June 21, 1883.

A consignment of 966 cases of opium, the largest quantity ever brought at one time, reached San Francisco last week from China. The duties amounted to nearly $238,000.

Rosadalis.

ROSADALIS is a great remedy for Scrofula, and all taints and diseases of the Blood. It is not a secret medicine, but is well known to physicians, very many of whom regularly prescribe it in their practice. It is a *strengthening* medicine, enriching the blood and building up the system. It should be taken at all times and seasons, but especially in the Spring and Fall, when the sudden changes in the weather disturb the functions of the system, and induce disease. Read the following letter:

MOORE'S CREEK, N. C., Jan. 17, '81.

I have suffered 37 years with Liver complaint, Rheumatism, Sick Headache and Disordered Stomach. I was at one time raving distracted, rubbing my hands and half crazy with pain. My wife sent for a doctor, and he attended me 9 months. He said he could do me no good. I felt I was in the jaws of death. Another physician took me in charge and doctored me 18 months. I paid him $33, and owe him $40 more, but one bottle of ROSADALIS did me more good than all the medicines the doctors ever gave me.

J. H. WALKER.

ROSADALIS!

ROSADALIS

The Great Southern Remedy For the cure of Scrofula, Syphillis, Scrofulous Taint, Rheumatis, White Swelling, Gout, Goitre, Consumption, Bronchitis, Nervous Debility, Malaria, and all diseases ariring from an impure candition of the blood, skin or scalp.

ROSADALIS has its ingredients publisked on every package. Show it to your Physician, and he will tell you it is composed of the strongest alteratives that exist, and is an excellent BLOOD PURIFIER.

Sosadalis is sold by all druggist

sept.27 1y

New Advertisements.

MORRISTOWN

FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL

REV. J. G. McFERRIN, A. M., PRINCIPAL,

Assisted by Competent and Experienced Teachers.

The Graded System will afford young ladies all the advantages for Higher Education.

Arrangements have been made for the Public School to continue during the first term.

Those desiring to study music will have special advantages.

Our constant aim will be to give thorough instruction in all departments, and to use mild, but firm discipline. We most earnestly solicit the co-operation of all, that we may make this a FIRST CLASS school. The school will begin

Monday, August 20, 1883.

Further particulars will be given in due time. june 6 tf

McFARLAND & McAMIS,

EXCLUSIVE DEALERS IN

Family Groceries

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Corner Main and Henry Streets,

MORRISTOWN, TENN.

We will keep constantly in stock the very best quality of Choice Groceries, Canned Goods,

PROVISIONS,

&c., &c., which we will sell at the the very lowest retail prices.

Our object is to supply a long needed want in Morristown, that of a first-class *exclusive* Grocery and Provision store.

Our stock will be complete in every department, and we respectfully ask the public to patronize us.

McFarland & McAmis.

mch 14—1m

University of Tennessee

AND

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

ITS EIGHT SCHOOLS AND COURSES OF study include the various sciences, languages, etc. Students 15 years old, who know arithmetic, geography, English grammar and U. S. History, are prepared in it for College.

Tuition 40 weeks, is $40; Board, $95 to $100; College Fees, $20; Fuel, $5; Lights, $5; Washing $13 to $15; Total, $175 to $185. A Cadet Uniform costs $22 or $23; Furniture for room, $7 or $8. Tuition is free to Students appointed by members of the Tennessee Legislature.

Military Tactics are taught. Under a Commandant the Cadets conduct the daily order and discipline. Among them is a Young Men's Christian Association.

The situation of the University is eligible and its surroundings are beautiful. Its climate is superior.

The next School year begins Sept. 6th, 1883.

Address at Knoxville, Tennessee,

THOS. W. HUMES, Pres't.

jun13—2m

Chancery Sale of Land.

In the Chancery Court at Morristown, Tenn.

Geo. S. Crouch, Commissioner, &c., vs. W. G. Taylor et al.

IN OBEDIENCE TO A DECREE OF THE CHANcery Court at Morristown, in the above entitled cause, pronounced at the January term, 1883, I will, at the door of the Court House, in Morristown, Tenn., on the

First Monday of July, 1883,

it being the second day of said month, offer at public outcry, to the highest bidder, the following real estate, to-wit:

1st. The tract of land known as the John Robinson's heirs tract, situate in the 8th civil district of Hamblen county, adjoining the lands of Wm. Robinson, J. Morelock and B. M. Barton, and described in the bill as tract No. 18, containing about 208 acres.

2nd. One tract of land situate in the 10th civil district of Hamblen county, the property of Mrs. Mary E. Johnson, adjoining the lands of J. W. Wright, J. Burnett and Holston river, and described in the bill as tract No 21 and containing 369 acres.

3rd. One tract of land situate in the 12th civil district of Hamblen county, the property of J. D. Anderson, adjoining the lands of R. C. Sherwood, A. Hopkins, Thos. Anderson et al., discribed in the bill as tract No. 23 and containing about 60 acres.

4th. One tract of land situate in the 12th civil district of Hamblen county, the property of Mary Cobb, adjoining the lands of M. Lee, J. Davis, W. G. Read et al, described in the bill as tract No. 24, and containing about 45 acres.

The above described property will be sold for cash in hand and for the purpose of satisfying the State's lien on the same for State and county taxes due for past years. This June 1, 1883.

GEO. S. CROUCH,

Jun9—4w Special Commissioner, &c.

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july6 tf.

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—1883—

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oct.1 1883 tf