

Whig & Chronicle.

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FIELD AND FARM.

Sheltering Manure.

The author of "Chester County Notes," in the Country Gentleman, discusses the question as follows:

"Much has been written of the comparative value of manure from under the barn and that from the open yard. Many farmers will tell us that they can see to a farrow where the manure from under a shed was put, and that one load of it is worth two from the open yard. I do not deny it, but must claim that this difference is not all due to shelter. The manure from the stable is always thrown under the barn, and is better than that formed in the open yard, not only because more grain is fed in the stables, but also because it contains less straw and no cornshells.

In many cases the manure in the open yard is washed by rain water from the roof, which is allowed to run off and take with it the strength of the manure. If other things are equal, and no more water gets into the yard than falls there, and none of this is permitted to run off, I do not imagine there will be much difference. If we fed all our straw and cornshells we could then do without the open yard, but so long as we depend on our stock to incorporate them with the manure, we must have more or less open yards.

Several of my correspondents complain of a loss of their horse manure by heating and freighting; this is because they keep it by itself. If mixed with the manure from the cows or cattle stalls, this trouble will be avoided. Manure from the horse stable and sheep pen should be mixed with the less active manure from the other stables, and the whole placed where it will be well trodden down. I find it a good plan to place the horse manure around the water trough.

Now Clover Seed Early.

Do not delay securing a supply of clover seed, and sow it immediately. It is useless now to wait for a decline in the price. If you would have the plants get a good start, the seed must be sown early. Now, at any time when there is a light fall of snow, is the best time to sow it. It sometimes happens, but not often, that after the seed has germinated, a heavy frost, the sun and drying wind, will kill the tender plants. If sown early, the chances are that the plants will grow readily, as the spring rains will soften the ground, so that the clover roots can penetrate it deep enough to get well established before the hot, dry weather sets in. The following preparation of the seed previous to sowing is highly recommended to us by one of the best farmers in the State, and is worth trying. Put the seed into a tub and wet the whole thoroughly without floating it, and mix it with twenty-five pounds of dry land plaster (gypsum), or sufficient to dry it properly, and sow the usual quantity of seed per acre. The importance of securing a good start of clover can hardly be overestimated. Therefore, sow the seed early—the earlier the better.—Rural World.

Sheep on a Farm.

Sheep are undervalued by the mass land-holders as a means of keeping up the fertility of the soil and putting money into the pockets of farmers. The moment one begins to talk of sheep husbandry, the listener or reader begins to look for wool quotations, as if wool was all that yields profit from sheep. One might as well look for wheat quotations alone when there is talk about the profit of farming. Sheep on a farm yield both wool and mutton. They multiply with great rapidity. They are the best of farm scavengers, "cleaning a field" as no other class of animals will. They give back to the farm more in proportion to what they take from it than any other animal, and distribute it better with a view to the future fertility of the soil. Prove this? There is no need of proof to those who have kept sheep, and know their habits and the profits they yield. To prove it to those who have not the experience, it is necessary they should try the experiment, and accept the testimony of an experienced shepherd. But the live stock of a farm should not, necessarily, be sheep, exclusively. Cattle, horses, swine, have their respective places in the farm economy. How many of each to keep is a question that locally, character of manure, adaptation of soil, predilection, taste and skill of the husbandman must decide. But one thing ought not to be forgotten, that the more stock a man keeps on his farm the more grass, and it ought to, and, if properly managed, it will grow. The rates of increase will correspond with the business tact, technical and practical knowledge, and skill of the husbandman.—New York World.

Southern Apples.

The Rural Carolinian gives the following list of sorts which have been most generally approved—in which, of course, there may be some variation in different localities. For summer—Early May, Early Harvest, Red Astrachan, Summer Pearmain, Early Joe, Sweet Bough, Horse, Williams' Favorite, Early Red Margaret, Strawberry, Maiden's Blush, Summer Rose. For autumn—Bonum, Distaroon, Equinately, Golden Russet, Hoover, Taunton, Entw and Smoke-house. For winter—Shockey, Carolina Greening, Buncombe, Bull, Vandevere, Lady Apple, Lambertwig, Hall, Clarke's Pearmain, Stevenson's Winter, Hookett's Sweet, Faust's Winter.

Probably the Shockey is the best keeping apple cultivated in the cotton States. It is a valuable fruit, and should be more propagated in Tennessee. They can be kept the year round with a little extra labor. The writer planted an orchard of 400 of this winter apple, which gave entire satisfaction.

Recall of Gen. Schenck.

There seems to be no longer any doubt but the recall of Gen. Schenck has been determined upon. Secretary Fish would receive the appointment if he would agree to accept, but this he declines to do. It is not yet decided whether a successor will be nominated at the present session of the Senate, but the charge will be made before a very long while.—Wash. Cor. Cla. Gazette.

Mr. Beecher to Travel.

An intimate friend of Mr. Beecher is authority for the statement that it is his intention, as soon as the trial is concluded to seek recreation in a few months' travel. It is not his intention to go to Europe, as he dreads a sea voyage, but he is thinking of a journey by rail to California and Oregon. Intimations of his designs have already been given to the Plymouth Society. Mrs. Beecher will accompany her husband.

DALTON LETTER.

Improvements—Temperance—Small Pox—Civil Rights, &c., &c.

Owing to the critical condition of Hiwassee bridge (transfer having to be made by flats) the train was later than usual reaching Dalton.

There is some spirit of improvement here even in these hard times. The Baptists are building a splendid new brick church, with a beautiful spire, at a probable cost of fifteen or twenty thousand dollars.

A fine hotel is being erected near the depot, which will be an ornament to the city. A large brick store house is also being erected.

There are quite a number of other improvements in progress, such as residences, &c., &c.

The two weekly journals published here are ably edited, neatly printed, and have a good circulation, showing that they are appreciated.

There is considerable small pox down the Seina, Roane and Dalton roads at several points along the line. One case is all they have had here, and it is convalescent. The people are not uneasy about its spreading.

There is a very strong and prosperous Lodge of Good Templars in the place. They number near 250, I learn. Pretty good for the place. The Order is doing a good work in this State. Some counties, I learn, have, by special legislative action, secured prohibition.

The "civil rights bill" has caused no trouble here so far as I can learn; white and black seem to be getting along quite well.

In Atlanta a few days ago, in one of their theatres some negroes took seats in the "first circle," and were forced by the whites. One returned, was badly beaten and thrown down the stairway, being seriously injured. The tone of contention is still on the deck.

Prof. Schoeller, (who is a fine musician) has a large class in music at the Female Institute, and there is a large number of pupils in attendance.

The Crawford College is also in a flourishing condition.

From what I can learn the young men of Knoxville continue to take considerable interest in the welfare of the young ladies of Dalton. One of them has been manifesting his interest in one of the handsomest and most accomplished young ladies of Dalton to such an extent that some suspect he will soon take her leave of them, and locate in the "Switzerland of America." Who knows who?

Mrs. Culbertson has fitted up a neat house, well furnished, for the accommodation of the travelling public, and I should advise any of our Knoxville or East Tennessee friends, if they wish a nice clean place to stop, where they will be made to feel at home to enquire for the Rudd House. Prices are moderate.

You may expect more hereafter. Yours as ever, H. & T.

Judge Christiancy on President Grant.

In the course of Senator Christiancy's remarks in opposition to the admission of Pinchback, he indulged in the following just allusion to President Grant, for which he is in danger of unmeasured denunciation from the Democratic press:

To me the whole process of the formation of the Louisiana State Government seems to be circular, beginning where it ends and ending where it begins, and with whatever velocity it may be made to revolve, it never moves a step forward from the point where it started. It leaves this Kellogg Government, which assumed to elect a Senator in Congress, just where and what it was in its origin—not a Legislature or Government of the State of Louisiana, but a body set up, installed and kept in power and imposed upon the State by the Executive Department of the Federal Government, and derived all its authority from this executive action. But I am as well satisfied as I can be of anything which does not admit of mathematical demonstration, that the President had no wish, or intention to usurp power which does not belong to him. Yet called upon as he was for prompt action for the suppression of apprehended violence and insurrection, and prompted by the humane motive of giving protection to the colored population, hundreds of whom had on several occasions been butchered in cold blood, a motive which does honor to the man, and in which I confess I sympathize with him, and without having all the evidence before him which we have before us, nor, as I think, the best legal advice, it is just strange that he should have failed to see clearly the true principle involved, and that he should have erred, as any other man under similar circumstances might have erred.

Scandal.

The story is told of a woman who freely used her tongue to the scandal of others, and made a confession to the priest of what she had done. He gave her a ripe thimble-top, and told her to go out in various directions, and scatter the seeds one by one. Wondering at the penance she obeyed, and then returned and told her confessor. To her amazement, he bade her go back and gather the scattered seeds; and when she objected that it would be impossible, he replied that it would be still more difficult to gather up and destroy all the evil reports which she had circulated about others.

Any thoughtless, careless child can scatter a handful of thimble-seed before the wind in a moment, but the strongest and wisest man can not gather them again.

Curing Hay.

The Paris correspondent of the American Farmer says an analysis made in Belgium of two samples of hay, derived from the same field, mown at the same time, but saved differently, one left thirteen days exposed to wind and weather and the other housed in three days, showed one per cent. difference in the soluble elements of what was originally the same grass. Five-sixths of the nutritive value of the long exposed hay was lost. The wood in the stems of grass straw remains, but not the substances that form the blood, flesh and bones of farm stock.

TEXAS.

A Grand One-pion Embarked in Wise Legislation—Tom Scott Finally Done For—The Short Route to the Pacific.

Houston, Texas, March 11, 1875.

To the Editors of the Chronicle.

The International Railroad bill, substituted for that vetoed by Gov. Coke, has become law, and the Company now owns 12,000 square miles of the richest land, in the finest climate in the world. The Company, its road and land are exempt from taxation for twenty-five years, and it thus happens that Texas intervenes and substitutes for Tom Scott's Southern Pacific a railway from St. Louis, through Austin, to Laredo, on the Rio Grande, and thence to San Blas, on the Pacific coast.

This enormous land grant makes the International perhaps the richest corporation in the South, and its road soon becomes the highway for an enormous traffic between nine millions of North Americans, to say nothing of the fact that each ship from Nankai or Canton for San Francisco is borne on ocean currents and trade winds to San Blas before it turns northward to the commercial capital of the Pacific coast. There is no special need, just now, for the acceptance of Tom Scott's generous (?) propositions.

The State of Texas accomplishes for the South all, and even more, than was promised by the great Pennsylvania Ring Master, and the commerce of the Orient will soon be drawn through East Tennessee, as through a funnel, over all railway lines that enter Texas and connect with the International.

The Torbett Issue.

The special joint committee appointed by the Legislature to consider questions growing out of the recent decision of the Supreme Court on the Torbett issue, made the following report:

Whereas, the Supreme Court of this State has, at its present term in the city of Nashville, in the cause therein pending of "the State of Tennessee, and Sam'l Watson, Trustee, vs the President and Directors of the Bank of Tennessee, et al," adjudged and decreed that the notes of the bank issued since May 6, 1861, held by Atholun and Duncan and set out in their answer are legal, and subsisting debts of the bank, entitled to payment at their face value, and having the same priority of payment out of the assets of the bank as the notes issued before May 6, 1861.

That the debtors to said bank were entitled in payment of their debts to the bank, to tender said notes issued subsequent to May 6, 1861, and that

When the common school fund was placed in the bank to constitute part of its capital, it became assets of the bank, to which the creditors of the bank had a right to look, and that these constituted a trust fund applicable to the payment of the debts of the bank. The act of the Legislature of 1860, which appropriated the assets of the bank, or school fund, impaired the obligation of the contract between the bank and its creditors, and was therefore null and void, as was also the assignment made in pursuance of that act, so far as it gave preference to the school fund.

And, whereas, it is to the interest of the State as well as the other parties interested in said bank assets, to have as speedy a settlement of the affairs thereof as may be possible.

Therefore, it is resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, that the assent of the State be and the same is hereby given to the sale of the real and personal assets of the Bank of Tennessee, as provided in the acts of 1865-6, entitled an "Act to wind up and settle the business of the Bank of Tennessee," and in the deed of assignment made thereunder on the 4th of April, 1866 and said assent is also given to the receiving the purchase money for said property in the said notes of the bank issued after the 6th day of May, 1861; provided the bids therefor be made separately and showing whether in United States treasury notes or in said issue of the bank; provided further, that under an order of court the Clerk and Master take proof, and report a minimum price upon the real assets of said bank.

And resolved further, that the Treasurer of the State be, and he is hereby empowered and directed to deliver up the fifty bonds of \$1,000 each, attached by the creditors of said bank in said cause, to the said trustee and the Clerk and Master of the Chancery Court of Nashville, to be held by them as is now the case of the other personal assets of the bank.

And resolved further, that to avoid further expense in and about said matters, and in the behalf that the assets of the bank are amply sufficient to satisfy the claims of said note holders so adjudged to be entitled to priority of satisfaction out of said assets, the direction of the Attorney General heretofore given against the State in favor of the right of the holders of said notes issued since the 6th of May, 1861, to tender and pay the same to the State in payment of their taxes, is hereby revoked.

The report was adopted in the Senate by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Aden, Blizard, Buchanan, Butler, Hodges, Jones, Logan, Marchbanks, Marve, Quarles, Smith, Trotter, Speaker Payne—13.

Noes—Messrs. Emmert, Haynes, Jordan, Overton, Ragland, Wade, Wilson—7.

When is Easter?

Easter Day is always on the first Sunday after the first Monday which happens upon or after the 21st of March. This year the moon falls on the 21st of March, which also happens to be Sunday. Therefore, Easter falls on the following Sunday, the 29th of March. This is within six days of the earliest period on which it can occur. The earliest possible date for the occurrence of Easter is the 22d of March, and the latest the 25th of April. These extreme limits are, however, seldom reached. In 1861 and 1818 Easter fell on the 23d of March, but this will not happen again, either in this or the following century. In 1913 it will fall on the 23d of March. The latest Easters in this century or the following will occur in 1889 and 1943, on the 25th of April.

An Interesting Church Meeting.

There were some very exciting occurrences at a religious service held near Big Spring, Ind., on a recent Sunday evening. The exercises had just begun, when some one announced that the horses of the worshippers, which were supposed to be safely tied outside of the building, had been cut loose. A general scramble ensued, but after the horses had been caught and tethered again, quiet was restored. Then one of the congregation missed his pocketbook, and announced the fact aloud. A second period of excitement followed. The door was locked, and every one in the room was called upon to submit to an investigation. One young man present was just enough intoxicated to be quarrelsome, and refused to let any one search him. The rest of the party insisted on their right, however, and after examining every pocket in his coat, vest and pantaloons, punished him for his resistance to authority by pitching him rather rudely out of doors. The youth immediately hunted up some boon companions, and led them to an assault upon the sanctuary. A great many hard words passed between the congregation and the mob, the former being armed with billets of stove wood and other improvised weapons, and the latter with pistols. After numerous threats had been exchanged and a great deal of bad blood roused, the clergyman succeeded in procuring a truce to hostilities, and the services were concluded in due form. As a sequel to the whole affair—and one which may not be without its moral—the person who missed his pocketbook found it, when he returned home, in his barn, where it had been lying all the time.

A Tribute to Stanton.

In the Pittsburg United Presbyterian of last week is an interesting letter from General James A. Ekin, now of Louisville, Kentucky, in which he speaks of a recent visit to Washington city, and a stroll through the Congressional Art Gallery, where he noted the absence of any distinguished tribute to the memory of a personal friend—the late Secretary of War. In mentioning this matter the General felicitously expresses himself in these words:

But, among all these statues I looked in vain for one which I thought ought to grace the halls of the National Capitol—that of the great War Secretary, Edwin M. Stanton. The country, which he did so much to save, or at least those who represent it in Congress, seem, in the political excitement of the passing hour, to have become oblivious to his great name and glorious deeds. For several months his grave in Oak Hill Cemetery was unmarked and unadorned, save by bright flowers strewn by the hand of affection; but above the sequestered spot repose his remains, a massive obelisk—the emblem of the strong character of the deceased statesman—rears its towering front, bearing the simple inscription:

EDWIN M. STANTON.
Born December 19, 1814;
Died December 24, 1869.

This beautiful and appropriate monument is the tribute to his memory by one who was nearest and dearest to him while living, and who now dreamlessly sleeps beside him in death. But Mr. Stanton has a monument in the patriotic hearts and memories of the loyal people of the country more enduring than granite, marble or bronze; and while remembering that in the late struggle war between the North and South, he, with almost superhuman energy, sent to the field the vast armies which, after so many heroic struggles, finally crushed the rebellion and restored the integrity of the Union, they can never forget that during his brilliant war ministry he filled a larger space in the public eye than any of his distinguished contemporaries in the Cabinet or in the field. And so there is every reason to believe that, in a time not far distant, this popular sentiment, deeply rooted in the loyal heart of the country, will assume visible shape in the erection of a suitable statue or monument at the National Capitol, which shall perpetuate the forms and features, while commemorating the name and fame of one whom impartial history will proudly rank among the illustrious statesmen and unselfish benefactors of the Republic of the United States.

Important to Dealers in Manufactured Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars.

Section 33, Act of June 6, 1872, provided, that, whenever any stamped box containing cigars, cheroots, or cigars, shall be emptied, it shall be the duty of the person in whose hands the same may be to destroy utterly the stamp or stamps thereon; and any person who shall wilfully neglect or refuse so to do, shall for such offense, on conviction, be fined not exceeding fifty dollars, and imprisoned not less than ten days nor more than six months. Section 72 makes it the duty of every person who empties any stamped box, bag, vessel, in wrapper, or envelope of any kind, containing tobacco or snuff, to destroy the stamp or stamps thereon; and any person who wilfully neglects or refuses to do so, is liable, on conviction, to be fined fifty dollars and imprisoned not less than ten days nor more than six months.

Our merchants generally, dealing in tobacco, snuff and cigars will take special notice of the foregoing, and thereby avoid the penalties imposed.

The New Postage Rates.

A law was passed just at the close of the last Congress, and which is now in force, increasing the postage on transient newspapers, books, book manuscript, proofs and ordinary printed matter, from one cent for each two ounces, to one cent for each ounce. Under this law the postage on each of the Knoxville papers is two cents for a single copy. This applies to transient papers and not to regular subscribers. Those having occasion to send mail matter of the third class, such as enumerated above, will pay the postage at the rate of one cent per ounce. Mail matter of this class can not be sent unless the full postage is paid.

Cincinnati Southern Railroad.

The contract for the completion of the King's Mountain Tunnel, on the line of the Cincinnati Railroad, was yesterday awarded to Messrs. Boye & Koch of this city. The following additional awards were also made: The contract for the construction of section 60, division D, to J. S. Wolfe & Co.; sections 12, 13, 22, and 24, of division C, to M. Lynch & Brother; sections 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 24, of division C, to Henry Stewart & Co.; sections 14, 15, and 23, of division C, to Ryan & Brady.—Gazette, of 17th.

Dry Goods, Hardware, &c.

1875. SPRING TRADE. 1875.



We are now receiving and will have open by the 1st of March, our immense stock of

DRY GOODS.

- 500 CASES PRINTS. 500 CASES PIECE GOODS. 300 CASES BLEACHED DOMESTICS. 600 BALES BROWN DOMESTICS.

Gingham, Linens, Ardens, Delains, White Goods, Tickings, Tramburgs, Drills, Shirtings, Stripes and Cotton Flairs.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

- Men's and Boys' Rip Foots, Brogans and Tie, Women's and Children's Pettibone Grains, Rip, Gait and Loring Balmorals. 2000 CASES RIP BOOTS. 1000 CASES CALF BOOTS. 1000 CASES RIP BROGANS. 500 CASES CALF BROGANS. 2000 CASES WOMEN'S SHOES. 500 CASES CHILDREN'S SHOES. 500 ROLLS LEATHER.

HATS.

A splendid assortment, and every line complete in its department. 1000 CASES MEN'S HATS. 1000 CASES BOYS' HATS. 1000 CASES LADIES & MISSES HATS. 500 CASES CHILDREN'S HATS.

NOTIONS.

All the Novelties in Notions and every line complete in this department.

CLOTHING.

TRUNKS, VALISES, SATCHES, HASKETS, UMBRELLAS & PARASOLS.

HARDWARE.

A complete assortment of staple Hardware.

POCKET CUTLERY.

TABLE CUTLERY

- 2000 Kegs Nails. 1000 Kegs Horse Shoes. 1000 Boxes Horse Nails. 500 Boxes Axes. 5000 Reams Wrapping Paper.

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A great variety of styles manufacture and finish.

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Ever offered in the Southern country. The advantages obtained by us, in purchasing direct from

MANUFACTURERS

In Large quantities, enables us to compete successfully with the largest houses in the United States.

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SPRING, 1875.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, CURTAIN MATERIALS,

White and Mourning Goods

HANDKERCHIEFS.

HOSIERY AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

The largest Stock of these Goods ever brought to this market, and

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

The attention of the ladies is specially called to my Stock of

EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS,

WHITE GOODS AND GUIMPURE LACES

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Call and see me and SAVE MONEY. Carpets cut, made and put down on short notice. Orders solicited and prompt attention given.

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A. GREGG, KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE,

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General Hardware

AND Agricultural Implements.

Sole Agent for BUFFALO SCALE CO.'S SCALES, EXCELSIOR SEMI-STEEL PLOWS, EXCELSIOR STEEL PLOWS.

CHANCERY COURT, AT KNOXVILLE, TENN.

No. — D. A. Carpenter, editor, No. 12 Martha Piche and her husband Jesse Piche, P. 250b, Jas S. Van Gilder, W. A. Henderson, William Dall, Richard Dyer and wife Jane Dyer, Kansas Dall and Harry Dall.

IT APPEARING FROM THE BILL, WHICH I saw on file, that the delinquents Rufus Dall and Harvey Dall are non-residents of the State of Tennessee, it is ordered that the delindefa above named appear before the Chancery Court at Knoxville Tennessee on the 6th Monday in April next, 1875, and make defense to the bill filed in this cause, or the same will be taken for non-appearance. It is further ordered that this notice be published for four consecutive weeks in the Weekly Who and Where issue, March 1st, 1875.

A true copy—Attest: M. L. PATTERSON, C. & M. By W. A. GARDNER, D. C. & M. 11th

GREAT TEXAS LAND

DISTRIBUTION!!

A FARM FOR \$3!!

A Fine Dwelling, a Splendid Business House, or a Building Lot, for \$3.00.

\$300,000

Worth of Real Estate

Will be distributed among the ticket-holders at Houston, Texas, March 15, 1875. The first gift will be a fine brick house, on Main street, rental \$18.00, valued at eighteen thousand dollars, and the smallest gift will be 40 acres of land or a built-up lot. The distribution comprises over 60,000 acres of good land, in thirty-eight growing counties. (The rest of Texas and the Southwest committed to the land at option of the public)

For tickets, prospectus and full particulars, address: WAGLEY & LOCKART, 127th

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