

TEMPERANCE DEPARTMENT. THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

What is Being Done in the State. Mr. N. J. Gibson, Grand Worthy Secretary of the State of the Independent Order of Good Templars, concludes a circular letter addressed to Lodge Deputies thus: During this quarter, there has been instituted eighteen new lodges and several re-organized, and we are proud as many more (and the assurances are good) before this month shall have expired. Arrangements have been made for an aggressive movement all along the line the ensuing quarter. With Brothers Morgan and Goldman in the East, commanding, with their efficient subordinations, Brothers Poynt, Thomas and Callen; Brother Gray in the West, directing the forces, with the aid of Brothers McLeskey, Brandon, Sims, Parker and others; in the Middle West, respectively "Logan," in command, with his efficient corps of Deputies, Deason, Tyler and others, co-operating with that great and good man, orator, lecturer of lecturers, Brother Geo. W. Bain, P. G. W. C. T. of Kentucky, bombarding Memphis, Jackson, Murfreesboro', Shelbyville, Clarksville, Columbia Springs, Gallatin, Pulaski, Mes Minnville, Winchester, Sparta, Alexandria, Smithville, and Lebanon during the month of June, who can but anticipate a glorious work—a mighty march forward? Let us rally around our standard, the ensuing quarter, and make it one of unusual progress. The opening before us is auspicious, and indicative of a general upheaval in favor of temperance. Will we not avail ourselves of the occasion? There is no lodge but can double its membership. A little personal labor and sacrifice (if you can call it such) from each member will accomplish this, and where is there a member who can not bring in just one recruit in three months? There is none but what has a sufficient influence to do this. Bring this matter before the lodge, urge its application, and give us the pleasure of chronographing through the "Household," at the end of the term, the result.

Yours, faithfully, N. J. GIBSON.

Liquor's Work

HARTFORD, CONN., April 17.—Anton Linberg, while drunk, fatally stabbed Andre Johnson in his sick room at Collinsville last night. John Felton, who entered the room on "arriving the disturbance was stabbed for three and died instantly. Felton's wife was dangerously stabbed. Linberg had been the victim of a rabid dog, and in the delirium of hydrophobia had killed or endangered the lives of all about him, as he did in his drunken fit, would not every dog in the community have been muzzled at once or so confined that they could do no harm if they should be attacked with hydrophobia? And yet the drinking-saloon was as free of access after the murderous assaults as before, as if they were not the instigators—the prime cause—of the foul deed, and men stood behind the bars as ready to pour out the number-exciting drink to their besotted customers, as if no guilt attached to their acts, and no blood of their fellow-men stained their skirts. Dogs must be muzzled, confined, killed, however harmless and innocent they may be, when a community becomes excited about hydrophobia; but doggeries—a thousand-fold more harmful than mad-dogs—are licensed and protected by the law in the face of all the murders they inflict, and all the misery and wretchedness they cause. Is not the State that gives men license to sell intoxicating drinks to brutalize their fellows and make murderers of them, guilty of the blood of its citizens? Is not the citizen whose wife sustains a legalized liquor traffic partner in the murder of his neighbor? Simple questions, requiring simple answers. Who will answer them, and yet vote for men who favor the license law?—Southern Household.

Do Workmen Need Liquor?

The change of the Great Western railway of Canada from "head gauge" to the width of track commonly in use in this country, over two hundred miles of track, is one answer. The method is described by a correspondent: "For this purpose they have had nearly 2,000 men at work almost night and day, and for the time being nearly all the traffic has been suspended. It was quite an interesting sight to see these men like busy bees, hard at work on some portions of the line. During the alterations the men are prohibited from having any beer, although some of them worked night and day, and on an average of eighteen hours per day, yet they declared they were better without the beer. Though the company puts this restriction upon the men, yet they were not indifferent to their wants in this particular; they provided an abundance of oatmeal, sugar, and pure water, and for every gang of twenty men or so, one man was set apart to prepare this oatmeal beverage, etc., which the men enjoyed, many of them testified that they preferred it to beer, and the company were satisfied that the work was done much better and sooner than it would have been if the usual allowance of beer had been given."

Diabolical Doses.

A gentleman settled the estate of a wine dealer in New York. Having access to his books, he examined the accounts of what was bought and sold, and was surprised to find that while for years he had sold large quantities of wines, there was no indication in his books that he had ever bought any. Not a gallon purchased, but thousands of gallons sold—sold for the juice of the grapes, when, in fact, it was his own infernal concoction of drugs and poisons, on the sale of which he grew rich at the expense of the lives of his fellow-men. Wine is a mocker; strong drink is raging; the genuine article is bad enough, and at the best it is like a serpent and stings like an adder; but these diabolical compounds are worse than a whole colony of serpents, adders, and scorpions, and no living man, it is said, can by the taste distinguish the spurious from the true.—My Paper.

If you admit wines and liquors to your home, and invite guests to quaff the social bowl, how do you know but that your influence in that regard may make ten thousand drunkards, with their miserable homes and wretched, suffering families? The thirst draws its nourishment from the soil, and

produces beautiful flowers, which for a time shed a fragrance and a perfume on all around them, and yet, with the decay of the flower, it sends its deadly seed on every breeze of wind, to drive out vegetation and impoverish the ground.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LE TUESDAY UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

That "Balky Horse"—Careyville—Jacksboro', Etc.

To the Editors of the Chronicle: All innocent of the time the train reached Careyville, I started up the road. When near Coal Creek, where I designed stopping, the conductor kindly informed me that the train would not reach Careyville in time for me to reach Jacksboro' and lecture the next night. Visions of long walks and blistered feet arose before my tired anticipation. Reached Coal Creek—which was more than my appointment had done. Near the hour of 12 o'clock the next day might have been seen a temperance pilgrim, on foot, with a heavy valise, through the hands of which was thrust an umbrella, said umbrella resting on the right shoulder, with a roll in the left hand, similar no doubt to the one Bunyan's Pilgrim carried. Through the lonely defiles between the Cumberland Mountains on the left and Walden's Ridge on the right he passes in silence. On the forest's right grows deeper, as human habitations grow scarcer, until the last house is reached, where "four-footed beasts" are kept. Here the much sweating pilgrim stops to negotiate with a tank mountaineer for a mule ride over Walden's Ridge. It was now noon. The mule must eat. Pilgrim would be glad to. In the other department of the cabin a mingled sound of kitchen activities arose upon the din of many feet and voices of the rather numerous household, consisting of ten children and two dogs. We (that is to say, the pilgrim) being invited out to dinner, did ample justice to the frugal fare, at the conclusion of which the rather young and buxom wife brought out her white-headed twins to regale the pilgrim's eyes with their budding beauty. She proudly informed him that this was the second pair out of her ten children. Could but think that if the future is as the past the "olive branches" around that table will be as numerous as willows by the water brooks.

Scene II in the grand charade—Pilgrim mounted on mule back with valise in front, umbrella in the right hand, and the mule boy walking behind. Slowly up the deep gorges, over the rocky "springs," and through various windings, first the summit, and then the other side of the ridge, is reached. Then we come to a place where the road crept under the fence. The mule not being able to do likewise, pilgrim dismounts, and discharges mule, and mule-boy, and wends his way to the tunnel hard by. He disappears in the shadows—then darkness swallows him up, as the mud threatens to do. Trickling waters, lurking shadows, and startled echoes, seem to come about him. The distance to the arch opening at the other end is surprisingly prolonged, but is finally reached, as is the resolution, never to repeat that pilgrimage on foot, and alone. Reach Careyville, and are kindly "sent for," with horse and buggy from Jacksboro'. To say it rained, and was dark, is an exceeding tame way of putting it. Yet we had a large audience, and our temperance lecture was well received. The lodge at that place will receive a new lease of life, as we hope. Met Col. Gibson, of the General Assembly, who is a temperance man, and spent the night at Mr. Wm. Allen's, where he and his good lady exerted themselves to make us comfortable, and succeeded.

Next morning early (for the creek was rapidly rising), we set out in a buggy, drawn by a horse somewhat eccentric in his notions of movement, for he often stopped and then began to "back." The second effort in backward travel, not being careful how he pushed the buggy or where, resulted in our going over a high embankment, and just didn't upset. For which I hope we were duly thankful, though our thanks did sound a little like emphasized abuse of the "balky" horse. Driver lashed out in the mud, took the horse by the "bit," and led him into the road, and while he was lunging furiously forward, driver climbed behind; for after the horse got to going, we had to keep him going, for as sure as we let him stop he reversed the engine and started backward.

On reaching the creek, we found it many rods wide, apprehensively deep, and startlingly swift. We began to feel awful sorry it had rained so much. Concluded to venture. Water threatened us where we sat in the buggy. But all of this was as nothing, compared with what followed. Leader did you ever have anything to do with a "balky" horse? And was your peace as a river, your temper placid as a dreaming sea? For a horse to balk at a hill is bad enough—so balk on the level road is worse; but to take an innocent temperance lecturer far into deep water, where it is rods to where you can even reach mud knee deep, and then with "malice aforethought" to stop, refusing to go another step, and even threaten to "back" into water deep enough to drown the tall man living is about as villainous a thing as a malicious horse could do. This did our horse. Talk of the agonies of Prometheus on Mt. Caucasus! What are the soft twinges of having your liver torn by yellows, compared with the momentary expectancy of being submerged on a cold morning, in the muddy waters of an angry creek?

Then our temperance head "swam." The buggy occasionally flew sideways, up the creek, at a forty-foot rate; and we came to ourselves, clinging to the buggy seat, mortified to find it had not moved an inch. We were just preparing for the worst, when our horse reconsidered his first resolution and walked straight out of the water, taking us with him. Reader, I am a "cold water man," but I am now convinced that one can have too much of a good thing. In due time we reached the kind hospitalities of Mr. Ben. Wheeler. Lectured at Careyville, and was away again to other fields. What a blessing, if all balky horses would die in their colic-wood. J. F. GOLDMAN.

The East Tennessee Wesleyan University Again.

To the Editors of the Chronicle: My attention has again been called to the Holston Methodist. An article therein begins with this statement: "We published, as an item of news, some time since that the East Tennessee Wesleyan University was to be sold at public auction, and that it was believed by some that the present trustees could not make a good title. Our statement was made under good authority, and we have no reason to wish to withdraw it."

Why does not this editor now publish as an "item of news" that the sale of which he speaks, will not take place? Most of the Democratic papers in East Tennessee did this, and had not mentioned it previously. But see how ingeniously his words this paragraph! One would understand by it that he refuses to withdraw his statement in regard to the sale of the property. Verily his character for "slippery" is justly due. In regard to the statement that the present Trustees could not make a good title, it must be remembered that he made this statement, and now renews it, knowing all the facts in the case. 1. That the present Trustees have held the property under color of title for more than seven years. 2. That it was purchased by them at Chancery sale and the purchase money since paid. 3. That the M. E. Church, South, (or individuals representing that Church) attended this Chancery sale, and had the same opportunity of buying that other had. 4. Mr. Rowley, to whom the debt against the property were then due, authorized his attorney to give to the M. E. Church, South, the refusal of the property, which was done. 5. That the wives of the prominent Southern Methodists in Athens, were on the streets in Athens about that time, trying to raise money to buy the property at said Chancery sale. 6. That while Price was publishing at Knoxville that the present Trustees could not make a good title, and that the purchaser would buy in vain, a meeting of representatives of the M. E. Church, South, called together by no less an official than the Presiding Elder of the Athens District, was being held in Athens for the purpose of taking steps looking to the purchase of the property at this sale so gratuitously advertised by the Holston Methodist. The editor of the Holston Methodist may not have known this last fact, but if he did not, it shows that there are others in his own church who think the present title legal—the other fact none knew better than he, for they have been brought out again and again in response to similar charges and insinuations. No other paper, so far as my knowledge goes, has ever given a moment's consideration to such a flimsy pretext.

If those who make assertions that a title can not be made to the property have any confidence in what they say they would not have slept on their rights for more than seven years, especially when they have been challenged to test the matter at the end of the law. The witnesses are all living; why delay this matter longer? We defy them to appeal to Chancery. Let them do this or cease their war on this score. Or if the Holston Methodist will not do this let it give its authority by which it sustains its assertion, or stand convicted before the public of a fabrication and misrepresentation of facts merely for the purpose of injuring a school of a sister denomination. People of all parties and sects here, where the case is best understood, do not question the legality of the title of the present owners.

He says the article in the CHRONICLE was "malicious," because it contained "personal accusations and innuendoes" against him, and cowardly, because the author did not come out over his "proper signature." In regard to the first charge I plead "guilty" as to the "accusations," and "not guilty" as to the "innuendoes," or, if "guilty" on that score, it is unintentional. I meant to make them all "accusations." Now let him read the article over again, and what he understands as "innuendoes" just consider as direct "accusations." Then if he will give the first article and this, or their substance, without suppressing any of the facts, to the editor, I will be satisfied. As to the second charge, "cowardice," if he will call on the editor of the CHRONICLE he can obtain the author's "proper signature." He is authorized to give it. What matters it, however, who is the writer of an article till some of the facts are denied and disproved? In the meantime, it might be well to call the attention of the Holston Methodist to some communications which appeared in its columns under the signature of "Crawford," attacking the University at Athens, whose "proper signature" was demanded, and the editor refused to give it. The writer of this at one time demanded the "proper signature" to an article attacking and misrepresenting a preacher and whole congregation in the M. E. Church, and the editor of the Holston Methodist refused to give it.

He says further, "against the Athens school, as a school, we have never urged an objection." Let us see how this harmonizes with the facts in the case. He has charged time and again that the M. E. Church came in possession of the property by the use of illegal means, and will he tell his readers what it is intended this statement shall accomplish if these means are never to be tested by law? He has published that the University at Athens is not a University in the proper sense of that term, and will he tell his readers what he intended to accomplish by this statement when he knew the same might be said of many other Universities in the South? He has held the College at Athens responsible for the individual and private opinions of Bishop Haven, and will he tell his readers what he intended to accomplish by that, when he knew the trustees, teachers and students fully endorsed all of Bishop Haven's views, and that even other Bishops of the M. E. Church did not? He has repeated until it has become stale to his readers that the institution received three thousand dollars from the Freedman's Bureau under engagement to make it a mixed school, which is not true. The institution received this amount from the Freedman's and Refugee's Fund, but not for that purpose nor under that engagement. The precise engagement

has been stated several times for his special benefit and he has never spoken of it in his paper without suppressing portions of it and misrepresenting others; This engagement has also been given in every annual catalogue since the money was received. What does he hope to accomplish by this constant misrepresentation? He says the Institution has committed a "breach of trust," which is also not true. This same complaint was made some time ago to those having charge of this fund at Washington, and accordingly an agent was sent to Athens to investigate the matter, which was done, and the agent returned to Washington satisfied that the engagement had been fully complied with. Why has Price never given this fact to his readers? Why, if the parties to the contract, who certainly best understood it, are satisfied, does he continue, as he says, to demand the return of the money to the donors? Is it possible that he understands the intention of the donors better than the donors themselves? His undue anxiety for the Freedmen in this case can only be accounted for by supposing he is possessed of such concealed bitterness and opposition to the efforts and enterprises of the M. E. Church in the South that he prefers to see money squandered rather than used where it is and is accomplishing so much for the good of the church and country. And all these things are elements in the "unceasing warfare" he is now and has been making on the E. T. W. University. We are able to endure it as long as it has no more effect than it has had thus far. We hear no complaint on this subject, except from him. His own members in Athens and in many other parts of the country patronize the institution, which, in view of this "unceasing war," is somewhat surprising as well as gratifying to the friends of this institution. But two families in Athens, I believe, but what either are patronizing the school or have done so in the past, and there are a good many Southern Methodists in Athens and most of them read the Holston Methodist. In view of these things, I will venture the suggestion that he might expend some of his vital force in righting things nearer home.

Now a word or two to the editor of the Holston Methodist and I am done. If I were you, I would answer that communication in the CHRONICLE. Your dignity demands this and your friends expect it. If I could not meet all the facts, I would "slip" around them. I would pick out one or two clauses or sentences and give them "Hall Columbia," and make my readers believe there was nothing else in the article I was answering. Don't look down on anything you have said. If I could not do any thing else I would ask some questions. They say you are good at that, and it don't make much difference what questions you ask so you make your readers believe there is a "nigger in the woodpile." You can shape your questions so that your readers will believe they can be answered only in a certain way. I would not try to prove anything. I would let facts alone. Tell your readers who wrote the article in the CHRONICLE, and perhaps that will do. It makes so much difference, you know who it is that writes what is true.

The consolidated Virginia, one of the bonanza mining companies, paid another dividend of \$1,080,000 in March, making \$2,000,000 since the year opened. The ore now being crushed assays over \$100 per ton, forty-five per cent. being gold. One of the San Francisco papers estimates the wealth which has flowed into that city from the Comstock lode at the greater part of \$2,000,000,000, and suggests to that class who are so rich that they don't know what to do with their money that there are industries to introduce, libraries, art galleries, and great schools to found and endow.

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IN THE CHANCERY COURT AT Jacksboro', Campbell County, Tennessee. James M. Gayler, et al vs. Wm. Gayler et al. IN THIS CASE IT APPEARING FROM THE allegations in the bill which is sworn to, that the respondents, James Gayler, Martin Gayler, Robert Gayler, Joseph Robertson, and Hubert Robertson, reside in the State of Kentucky; Aaron Gayler, et al, reside in the State of Indiana; and John Gayler, Mary Taylor and Wm. Taylor, reside in the State of Illinois. It is therefore ordered by the said publication of the number of the said subscribers which is in the Knoxville Chronicle, a newspaper published in Knoxville, Tennessee, notified said defendants to appear before the Clerk and Master of the said Court, on the 20th day of April, 1875, on the first Monday of June, 1875. If being the last day next preceding the next term of said court and the same will be taken as confessed and set for hearing ex parte on to them. April 20, 1875—J. H. LINDSAY, C. M.

IN BANKRUPTCY. District of East Tennessee. At Knoxville the 20th day of April, 1875. THE UNDERSIGNED HERRERY GIVES notice of his appointment as Assignee of T. H. Hough, of the County of Campbell, Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. H. L. McCLUNG, Assignee. April 20, 1875—H. L. McCLUNG, Assignee.