

TERMS: \$2.00 IN ADVANCE. PUBLISHED WEEKLY. SUBSCRIPTIONS: \$2.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

It is a country editor's chance to go beyond the confines of his village home and to give, from his return, a thrilling and highly interesting account of his travels in the vast and obscure outer world, of course, his dear, intelligent readers are greatly disappointed.

We went to attend the annual meeting of the Tennessee Press Association, which met this year at Chattanooga. A somewhat detailed account of the proceedings of the convention, which was perhaps the largest attended and most interesting one ever held in the history of the Association, we have already given.

Our short sojourn of three days in Chattanooga was a pleasant and instructive one. The city is situated in a lovely and fertile plain, lying between the foot of Lookout Mountain and the beautiful Tennessee river; has a population of about twenty-five thousand energetic, enterprising and public-spirited citizens, who are open-eyed, wide-awake and prompt to appreciate the truth that this is an age of progress; that in order to ensure for their city a future of prosperity and commercial and industrial importance, they must put to use and profit the limitless and inexhaustible resources which nature has so bountifully stored at her gates.

She is fast becoming a most important railroad center, and to-day has some of the finest and best equipped railroads in the state running into the very heart of the city. Among these may be mentioned the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia, Western & Atlantic and Cincinnati Southern. Her city officials are young, progressive, pushing men, quick to welcome the stranger, the worker and the capitalist, and to show him the most generous hospitality and encouragement. The many kindnesses extended to the members of the press will never be forgotten. A trip to the many large manufacturing establishments of the city, on a special car, provided by the citizens' reception committee, was especially entertaining, and excited the praise and enthusiasm of the visiting editors. Among the many large manufacturing establishments which give employment to hundreds of laborers and mechanics may be noted the Chattanooga Iron Co.'s Blast Furnace, manufacturing pig iron; Keano Iron Company, making iron and steel railroad rails; J. B. Hoyt & Co.'s Tannery, the largest in the United States; Powell Iron and Nail Works, the Lookout Rolling Mill, Wason Car and Foundry Co., the Fire Clay Works, Lee Factory and many others too numerous to mention, which justify entitle her to be proudly termed the "Pittsburg of the South."

It is such enterprises as the above that make her such a growing, thriving town, keep up her commercial activity and have already, in her infancy as it were, given her a name and place and power in the land, and made her a vigorous, throbbing, ambitious, growing city. The natural scenery surrounding the city is sublime, beautiful, grand. The chief of these attractions is the far-famed, historic Lookout Mountain, which rears its lofty summit above the clouds and is shadowed from this point good rocks lead to any point of interest on the plateau of the Mountain.

"The Point" is probably the first place of interest from which, as far as the human eye can reach, may be seen the grandest and most bewitching landscape, impressing the beholder with ecstatic wonder, awe and admiration. To the north lies Chattanooga, its miles off, bustling with its busy commerce, and from this point good rocks lead to any point of interest on the plateau of the Mountain.

There are a thousand sights to inspire the poet or poetess, or to give the facile pen of the impressionist word painter. We might essay to describe how, through the picturesque valleys at its base, the beautiful Tennessee winds and "shimmers" like a silver band of light; its banks fringed with thickly foliaged forests or rich growing crops, until she gradually fades from sight in the blue haze of distance, etc. But we desist. We must hurry on. At 7:30 p. m., of Saturday, our third day's stay in hospitable and

booming Chattanooga, we gather together thirty-five of the members of the Association who have decided to accept the generous courtesy of the railroads and the "Old Dominion" line of steamships and start on an excursion to New York. With hearty hand-shakes and regretful good-byes to the resident members of the press and her ever attentive citizens, we shake the dust of Chattanooga from our feet, and boarding the fast express train of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, we fly at the rate of thirty miles an hour towards the sea board. The party was composed almost entirely of the young men of the Association. A jolly, happy, hilarious, expectant, eager lot of "quill drivers." The first night of the trip was passed in a fitful slumber, interpersed with humorous tales and fun-making, the companionable and witty slatter, of the Winchester Home Journal, chaperoning the boys. The next morning was Sunday. The train ran no farther than Lynchburg, and as it was necessary to lie over either there or at Wytheville, Va., the majority chose the latter place, and we spent the day at Wytheville.

It is a quiet, delightful, mountain town, situated along the base of the Alleghenies, and is quite a healthy and popular summer resort for tourists. We stopped at the Mountain View Hotel, a well kept hostelry, whose genial proprietor, an Englishman, left nothing undone to make the time pass agreeably. We "did" the town during the day, and at night the party attended church (as all good editors do). Good heating and fishing being near at hand, in a rippling, sparkling, mountain streamlet, some of the young ones were sorely tempted to try for the speckled beauties, but of course, they could not do so on this day.

At 11 o'clock at night the train was again boarded, and on to Norfolk was the cry. We were now on the Norfolk and Western railway, which connects at Bristol, Tenn., R. B. and the "Old Dominion" line of ocean steamships. The ride through East Tennessee and Virginia was enjoyable and interesting; the lofty chain of mountains to be seen on all sides presenting to us a view at once novel, grand and unique. Over on the ridges somber groves of pines stood solemn and dark. Wherever the axe had robbed them of their forest growth the slanting luster gleamed of whortleberry and stunted pine and feathered fern, while above the valleys an occasional field of yellow wheat or flourishing corn bespoke a more fertile section and varied the scene.

We passed through Lynchburg, Petersburg, near to Appomattox court-house, through the famous Dismal Swamp, viewed the renowned peaks of Otter, towering majestically ten or fifteen miles off, and on to Norfolk, where we were met by the citizens' reception committee, which consisted of a disappointed officer and a disappointed citizen. This is as it should be. The fearful suggestions and dark suspicions, which filled the minds of a horrified people on last Saturday morning when the appalling news was flashed over the shocked world, ought not to be encouraged in the absence of proof. Yet it is a truth, plain to every thoughtful student of the times, that the deed was the natural and legitimate offspring of the corrupt and debased spoils system, which has been the life and sustaining power of the republican party for the last twenty years. Every man in that party has been taught to believe that its sole object and aim is the spoils of office, and that nothing is so base, no act so violent to be done if by any means the party may be retained in power and the offices. It is not wonderful then that such a man as Guiteau, weak-minded, deluded an outcast of society, partially insane, brooding under some fancied wrong or disappointment from the party from which he had been taught to expect something, should become mad and crazed and like all men of his type, seek the villain's vengeance when the highest aim of his party may be retained in power and the offices. It is not wonderful then that such a man as Guiteau, weak-minded, deluded an outcast of society, partially insane, brooding under some fancied wrong or disappointment from the party from which he had been taught to expect something, should become mad and crazed and like all men of his type, seek the villain's vengeance when the highest aim of his party may be retained in power and the offices.

It is not of those who put much faith in the alleged insanity of Guiteau. We think the circumstances surrounding the horrible act preclude any such apology for the deed. He asserts that he had contemplated the act for weeks beforehand. The care and deliberation of his preparations and his attempt at flight certainly indicate an appreciation, on his part of his act as a crime. If he was mad there was much method in his madness. He awaits and watches for his opportunity. He buys a new pistol. He carefully loads it. He chooses the bustle and excitement of a crowded railroad depot where probably for the very best chances are offered for a successful escape. He anticipated his arrest by preparing letters filled with wild incoherent allusions which he knew would, be considered the writings of an unbalanced mind. He gives his motives for the deed and they are plausible. If anger and political fanaticism are insanity then he's insane. He asserts he was acting for the good of the country and the stalwart party. The murderers of the czar stated that their act was a political necessity. Who will assert that they were insane? His letters read, not like the unreasoning rant of a madman, but the premeditated deceptions of a sane man. We trust such a plea will be found worthless. It would establish a most unfortunate precedent. It would be offering a premium to political assassins. Such a treatment of this case would embolden men to assume the mask of insanity for the purpose of using the weapons of the assassin and the murderer to get rid of their political enemies. One such crime suggests another. Crime is contagious. A severer lesson of swift and sure punishment to Guiteau will be a good example and prove the best method of deterring any repetition.

THERE was a meeting of the bar and citizens of this city at the Chancery clerk's office last Tuesday, called to express the sentiment of the people in regard to the attempted assassination of the President. Ex-Senator James E. Bailey presided, and Judge H. H. Landon was elected secretary. Speeches were made by Ex-Senator Bailey and Hon. John F. House, departing the affair as a national calamity, and drawing up and adopted expressive of the sense of the meeting, and forwarded to Washington.

THE PRESIDENT SHOT.

Particulars of the National Tragedy. About 10 o'clock, last Saturday morning, the 3rd ult., the startling news was flashed over the world that President James A. Garfield had been shot and dangerously wounded by an assassin. The horrible news was received here by Mr. Pearce, the telegraph operator, and immediately bulletined in front of his office. At the time, there were but few citizens in the vicinity of the office, but in a few moments the news spread with fire, and the people began to gather in front of the building with pale, eager looks, and anxious inquiries for confirmation of the rumor, and particularly of the fearful crime. The wires seemed to be clogged, and the news came exasperatingly slow. By 12 o'clock, however, what every one heartily hoped would prove a hoax or unfounded report, was verified. He had been repeatedly elected to official position in the municipal government and as in all other relations of life, was true to the end. A consistent christian, an affectionate father, a kind friend, a faithful public officer and an energetic, prompt business man. His place will be hard to fill, and the entire community join his afflicted family in their sorrow and grief in this case.

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An interesting feature of the Atlanta Exposition will be the largest affair of the kind which ever occurred in America. The Porter Rifles at the idea of meeting the Chickasaws, in the much talked of contest, in Clarksville. They base their objection on the ground that everybody in Clarksville is a warm friend of the Chicks, and that they (the Porters) would not get impartial justice here. This proposition was kindly with him, he has all the freshness of youth in his appearance and movements. He is now living some fifteen miles below Decatur on the Memphis & Charleston railroad at a station named for him, and is engaged in the peaceful occupation of farming.

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I arrived here on the 16th, and found but few people here and all those were invalids come to test the virtues of these noted springs. There are no pleasure-seekers here. One reason why there were no more here is that it was rather too early for the usual watering season to commence. The guests that are here are principally from Ala., and Miss., and they are as fine a set of gentlemen and ladies as I ever met. They are intelligent, cultured, warmhearted, sociable and generous, and if there is any other noble quality I have not mentioned, they possess it. I shall not soon forget the kindness shown me here by those excellent people. I think the late war destroyed the noblest civilization that has ever been attained by our race when it destroyed the civilization of the south. It is so far superior to every other civilization we are acquainted with or that history furnishes any account of that it challenges the admiration of the world.

These springs are situated nine miles north of Florence Ala., in Lauderdale county. The surrounding country is gently undulating and covered generally by a fine forest of trees. The road from Florence here is one of the finest dirt roads I ever saw—it far surpasses a ride at this season of the year. And they have good accommodations in the way of hotels and spring wagons. Persons desiring to come here would do well to get a round trip ticket and

have their baggage checked through. It will save them a world of trouble. The water here is perfectly transparent, it is the clearest water I ever saw, not a particle of sediment of any kind ever appears in a vessel containing it however long it may stand, and it is perfectly tasteless, but it possesses wonderful diuretic properties which makes it so efficient in the cure of dropsy, scrofula and all kidney diseases. It was once analyzed by Prof. Twomey, state geologist of Alabama, which is as follows: carbonate of iron, carbonate soda, chloride of sodium, carbonate of potassa—and sulphur in combination with iron. The prominent ingredients are carbonic acid, iron and soda. But the relative quantities of these is not given in the analysis.

The neighborhood here is rich with legends of almost miraculous cures which have been effected by the use of water from these noted springs. And I would recommend to all persons suffering with dropsy, scrofula and diseases of the kidneys to come to this place and be healed. MONTGOMERY. Bailey Springs, Ala., June 28, '81. That "Cyclopaedia War."

Full particulars of this great literary enterprise given elsewhere in this paper, will interest every curious reader, and especially every searcher after useful knowledge. The last page of the great "Library of Universal Knowledge" was put in type on June 29th, and the complete work, in 15 octavo volumes, large type, will be ready in large quantity for delivery to purchasers not later than July 10th. A good cyclopaedia is recognized by all intelligent people as an essential part of the furnishing of a home. This the largest cyclopaedia ever published in this country, and perhaps better adapted than any other to popular use, ought, and doubtless will, find its way into the homes of hundreds of thousands to whom such a work has heretofore been inaccessible on account of high cost. Special terms are given to clubs, and \$10,000 special reward is offered by the publishers to club agents forwarding orders during the months of July and August. American Book Exchange, Publishers, New York.

FROM HAILEY SPRINGS, ALA.

EDITOR OF CHRONICLE.—Having more leisure just now than I know how to dispose of profitably, I thought I would endeavor to entertain your readers with a short sketch of my trip here, and particularly of this place and its wonderful medicinal waters. The first day I came to Nashville, and having learned that the first train that would leave going my way would be at 7:30 that evening, and that if I took that train it would compel me to travel all night, and being desirous to see the country, I thought I would try to get to the morning train which would take me to 8:50. The train left promptly on time with a large number of passengers destined for the various southern towns on our line of travel. The trip to Decatur, Ala., was without any incident worthy of notice. I enjoyed in a high degree looking at the evidences of thrift and prosperity which met the eye of the traveler at every instant as we were whirled with almost lightning speed through the rich and populous counties of Davidson, Maury, and Giles, in Middle Tenn., and Limestone county in north Alabama. We arrived at Decatur, Ala., at 3 o'clock p. m., and learned to our regret that we had missed the Memphis train about fifteen minutes and that the next train going our way would pass at 5:30 next morning. This was a lucky thing for Decatur as it compelled a large number of passengers to stop over and patronize the hotels, of which this village abounds, in numbers as well as variety. Decatur is an ancient town on the south bank of the Tennessee river at or near the head of the Muscle Shoals around which the United States government is engaged in excavating a canal, which when completed, will enable steamboats of all sizes to ascend this magnificent river to the city of Knoxville, traversing in its own course nearly the whole length of the state. This is a grand enterprise and when completed it will open up a channel through which the rich and varied products of East Tennessee can be transported to the markets of the world. The grand division of our state, with its wealth of buried treasure in the shape of the various minerals as well as its agricultural capabilities has only to a limited degree been developed. We now look with confidence to the new enterprise as one of the most efficient means of developing the resources of that diversified part of the world. The grand division of our state, with its wealth of buried treasure in the shape of the various minerals as well as its agricultural capabilities has only to a limited degree been developed. We now look with confidence to the new enterprise as one of the most efficient means of developing the resources of that diversified part of the world.

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BOOTH OF W. S. McREYNOLDS.

With feelings of the deepest regret that we record the death of Mr. W. S. McReynolds, which occurred at his residence in this city on last Wednesday night. Mr. McReynolds had been in bad health for some months and about two or three weeks since was taken ill with flux, though his condition for several days was known to be critical, his friends hoping for the best until Wednesday night when he suddenly took a turn for the worse and sank rapidly until relieved by death. Mr. McReynolds was a native of our community, for he was emphatically a worker in the busy hive. For thirty years he has been prominently connected with the building and manufacturing interests of the city, and to his energy and enterprise he is indebted for some of her best work. He has been repeatedly elected to official position in the municipal government and as in all other relations of life, was true to the end. A consistent christian, an affectionate father, a kind friend, a faithful public officer and an energetic, prompt business man. His place will be hard to fill, and the entire community join his afflicted family in their sorrow and grief in this case.

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MILITARY NOTES.

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An interesting feature of the Atlanta Exposition will be the largest affair of the kind which ever occurred in America. The Porter Rifles at the idea of meeting the Chickasaws, in the much talked of contest, in Clarksville. They base their objection on the ground that everybody in Clarksville is a warm friend of the Chicks, and that they (the Porters) would not get impartial justice here. This proposition was kindly with him, he has all the freshness of youth in his appearance and movements. He is now living some fifteen miles below Decatur on the Memphis & Charleston railroad at a station named for him, and is engaged in the peaceful occupation of farming.

It will be remembered, by those at least who take an interest in the politics of the country, that General Wheeler was a candidate in the Huntsville district for congress against Gov. Low, of Huntsville, at the last November election, and was elected by a majority of forty-eight votes. Col. Low being the sitting member from that district, and his time unexpired, gave notice at the last session that he would contest the election upon the ground that the judges of the election cast out votes which were cast in his favor so as to count Wheeler, in, when it said votes had not been thrown out, he presented a petition. Wheeler contends by way of defense that under the laws of Alabama, no ballot shall be counted which has any mark or writing upon it other than the names of the candidates voted for, and that the judges found in the ballot box at Huntsville seventy-nine ballots cast for Low with the figure eight upon them, and they cast them out, which changed the result and gave Wheeler a majority of forty-eight votes. The contest seems to rest upon authority and if electors violated the law regulating the election franchise there is no hardship in throwing out such illegal votes.

I arrived here on the 16th, and found but few people here and all those were invalids come to test the virtues of these noted springs. There are no pleasure-seekers here. One reason why there were no more here is that it was rather too early for the usual watering season to commence. The guests that are here are principally from Ala., and Miss., and they are as fine a set of gentlemen and ladies as I ever met. They are intelligent, cultured, warmhearted, sociable and generous, and if there is any other noble quality I have not mentioned, they possess it. I shall not soon forget the kindness shown me here by those excellent people. I think the late war destroyed the noblest civilization that has ever been attained by our race when it destroyed the civilization of the south. It is so far superior to every other civilization we are acquainted with or that history furnishes any account of that it challenges the admiration of the world.

These springs are situated nine miles north of Florence Ala., in Lauderdale county. The surrounding country is gently undulating and covered generally by a fine forest of trees. The road from Florence here is one of the finest dirt roads I ever saw—it far surpasses a ride at this season of the year. And they have good accommodations in the way of hotels and spring wagons. Persons desiring to come here would do well to get a round trip ticket and

have their baggage checked through. It will save them a world of trouble. The water here is perfectly transparent, it is the clearest water I ever saw, not a particle of sediment of any kind ever appears in a vessel containing it however long it may stand, and it is perfectly tasteless, but it possesses wonderful diuretic properties which makes it so efficient in the cure of dropsy, scrofula and all kidney diseases. It was once analyzed by Prof. Twomey, state geologist of Alabama, which is as follows: carbonate of iron, carbonate soda, chloride of sodium, carbonate of potassa—and sulphur in combination with iron. The prominent ingredients are carbonic acid, iron and soda. But the relative quantities of these is not given in the analysis.

The neighborhood here is rich with legends of almost miraculous cures which have been effected by the use of water from these noted springs. And I would recommend to all persons suffering with dropsy, scrofula and diseases of the kidneys to come to this place and be healed. MONTGOMERY. Bailey Springs, Ala., June 28, '81. That "Cyclopaedia War."

Full particulars of this great literary enterprise given elsewhere in this paper, will interest every curious reader, and especially every searcher after useful knowledge. The last page of the great "Library of Universal Knowledge" was put in type on June 29th, and the complete work, in 15 octavo volumes, large type, will be ready in large quantity for delivery to purchasers not later than July 10th. A good cyclopaedia is recognized by all intelligent people as an essential part of the furnishing of a home. This the largest cyclopaedia ever published in this country, and perhaps better adapted than any other to popular use, ought, and doubtless will, find its way into the homes of hundreds of thousands to whom such a work has heretofore been inaccessible on account of high cost. Special terms are given to clubs, and \$10,000 special reward is offered by the publishers to club agents forwarding orders during the months of July and August. American Book Exchange, Publishers, New York.

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