The Library

The RUGBY GAZETTE
AND EAST TENNESSEE NEWS.

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This map shows you how to reach Rugby, Tenn., the most delightful situation on the Cumberland Mountains. The climate is pure, healthful and bracing, the scenery is picturesquely grand.

The "Tabard Inn,"

Is now open for Summer Guests, with clean well-furnished rooms, and excellent board at moderate prices.

Amusements of various kinds are provided, such as lawn tennis, croquet, swings, etc.; a shady grassy Lawn for children's playground; cool wide double Verandas and Hammocks for lounging, while the wild romantic river rambles are indeed charming. The Hughes Public Library of over 6,000 volumes, donated by the American Publishers, is free to visitors.

Patrons of the Tabard are made at feel "at home." No liquors are sold in Rugby, and rowdyism is unknown. Ladies and children can go to the river on berry or flower hunting unattended.

ABNER L. ROSS, Jr., Lessee.

☞ New hacks and horses with careful drivers are always in waiting at the Depot on arrival of the trains that leave Cincinnatti or Chattanooga in the mornings, to convey passengers and baggage to the Hotel.

We have telephone connection now with the Depot and telegraph connection with the world.

NOTICE.

During the months of July, August and September the Hack will meet the morning and evening trains on Sundays.

Fare for the Round Trip (Sundays only), - - - *$1.00*

WM. BALDWIN, Proprietor.

N. B. Horses and vehicles for hire. Special attention given to picnic and excursion parties. june26-3m.

CHEAP FARMING LANDS

ON THE

BOARD OF AID ESTATE,

ON THE

CUMBERLAND PLATEAU.

Titles Perfect, Warranted and Defended.

Comparative Elevation.

Cincinnati	550 feet above sea level.
Chattanooga	685 " " " "
Rugby	1410 " " " "

Health and Climate.

All health seekers, whether from Northern or Southern States, should try the climate of the Tableland. The recent United States Census shows it to be almost the only district east of the Rocky Mountains, entirely free from malarial, pulmonary and intestinal diseases.

The Plateau has a double climate, one resulting from latitude and the other from elevation. The air is pure and invigorating. The water is freestone; cool and sparkling. Mineral springs are numerous.

The mean summer temperature is 72 deg. Fahr., and in winter 37 deg. Fahr. The nights are always cool and refreshing.

Soil.

The soil is a sandy loam upon a mulatto clay subsoil. It is light, friable, holds manure, is easily cultivated and responds readily and generously to the least fertilizer.

Crops and Grasses.

Corn, wheat, rye, oats, and barley all grow well, though this is not claimed as a grain growing soil. Tobacco is a profitable crop here, as also is sorghum. Herd grass, orchard grass, German and pearl millet, timothy and red clover have all been tried, and take hold and root well. Kentucky blue grass also thrives wherever introduced. The natural pasturage is abundant.

Vegetables

Grow abundantly. Cabbage, onions, beans, sweet and Irish potatoes all make a fine return. The Irish potatoes are unexcelled by any grown in America. Sweet potatoes and onions yield 500 bushels per acre.

Fruit and Grape Culture.

This region is especially adapted to fruit, and particularly to the winter apple and the grape. The apple crop here has never been known to fail. The trees are healthy, and the fruit smooth, plump, juicy and firm, rarely ever specking or rotting. The grape finds all the conditions requisite to the highest success. The vines are vigorous, robust, free from mildew and rot. The best wine varieties have succeeded admirably, and the wines made from them are excellent in quality and in good demand. These two fruits are destined to become the great and staple products of the Tableland, and will undoubtedly yield larger returns than any other crops now cultivated.

Strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, currants, cherries, plums, and nearly all the small fruits thrive and bear prolifically.

Stock and Sheep Raising.

The excellent natural pasturage, good drainage, abundance of running water and freedom from flies make these occupations eminently suitable and renumerative.

Stop feeding stock for eight months in the year. Come South, where you can buy cheap lands, work out-doors all the winter, and turn your stock into the woods most of the year.

Land.

The Board of Aid Estate, centrally situated on this plateau, consists of 35,000 acres of grazing, farming, fruit raising and vine growing lands.

It Skirts Ten Miles of Frontage on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, With Four Depots Located On It

The lands enumerated below are being offered in tracts suitable to all purchasers, at *low figures* and with deferred payments.

Board lands on the Cin. So. R. R., west of Glen Mary Station. About 3,060 acres of very desirable land fronting on the Cin. So. R. R., is here laid out in 100 acre farms. No farm is more than three miles from either Sunbright or Glen Mary Depots; to the latter are adjacent the Crooke Coal Mines, employing 200 men and with an out-put of twelve car loads per day. Glen Mary has 200 inhabitants, three stores, telegraph station and post-office, and is stopped at by all trains, four passenger and four freight daily. Good and ready market, with best shipping facilities for either agricultural produce or timber and tan-bark.

Also several fine tracts of land fronting and lying on the east side of the C. S. R. R., and half a mile south of Glen Mary.

Board lands on the Cin. So. R. R., west of Sunbright. These lands lie directly south of the above and are close to the thriving town of Sunbright, with 200 inhabitants, two hotels, Masonic Lodge, six stores and post-office. They are well watered and timbered, and have excellent market, shipping and especially lumbering facilities.

Rugby.

Founded in 1880, has many social advantanges, viz., Two Good Hotels, Fine Church and School Building, Public Library with 6,000 volumes, Masonic Lodge, Drug Store, Large Commissary and two other General Stores, Dairy, Livery Stable, Weekly Newspaper, Post Office with two mails per day and telephonic communication with Rugby Road its depot on the Cin. So. R. R., which is a telegraph station with good siding accommodation. The town is beautifully laid out and picturesquely situated between the gorges of Clear Fork River and White Oak Creek. The streets are clean and dry, and invalids will find no difficulty in taking exercise even in the worst winter weather. They are bordered by, for the most part, good houses, standing in well kept, neatly fenced gardens, and by several very attractive villa residences. Several bored wells strike mineral waters containing sulphur and iron constituents, which are highly esteemed. Choice building lots are now being offered at very reasonable prices, also small tracts on the town site suitable for vineyards.

The site of Rugby Road is laid out in town lots and the Board is prepared to offer liberal inducements to persons settling there for manufacturing or business purposes.

The Board's Rugby lands comprise several tracts lying west of Rugby, in Morgan and Fentress Counties, as well as all their territory between Rugby and Rugby Road and Robbin's Depots on the C. S. R. R. These lands are traversed by the Rugby Pike, a graded road, seven miles long and pronounced the best dirt road in Tennessee, and are, on account of the superior communication, as accessible to the railroad as the less remote lands of the Board. They are situated on the direct and, in winter, only line of traffic from the C. S. R. R. to Jamestown, Livingston, Celina and Byrdstown, respectively the county seats of Fentress, Overton, Clay and Pickett Counties.

The Board have arrangements with the C. S. R. R. by which they can furnish settlers with reduced rate certificates from Cincinnati and Chattanooga to Rugby Road, on application to the undersigned. Maps and plans can be seen at the Board's Office on Central Avenue. Intending Settlers will be most liberally dealt with, and any information cheerfully given by

ROBERT WALTON,
RUGBY, MORGAN CO., TENN.

RUGBY GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED AS *THE RUGBEIAN* IN JANUARY, 1881.

Terms:

One Year	$1.50
Ditto, Foreign Subscription	2.00

Payable in advance.

Foreign subscribers can remit by registered letter or P.O. Order on Cincinnati, Ohio.

Advertising Rates:

One inch, One Insertion	$ 1.00
" " Each subsequent insertion	.50
Quarter column, Three months	10.00
" " Six months	15.00
" " One year	25.00
Half column, Three months	15.00
" " Six months	25.00
" " One year	45.00
One column, Three months	25.00
" " Six months	45.00
" " One year	80.00

Reading notices, 10 cents per line.

NEWS AND NOTES.

Among the improvements that are being made in Rugby, not the least, though perhaps the most unpretentious, are those now going on in Christ Church. It is significant of the mind of the founders of this Colony, that in the beginning, due provision for the spiritual necessities of colonists—so far as buildings and facilities for worship is concerned—was made. Thousands of villages are scattered over this wide country, in which the "sound of the church going bell" never breaks upon the ear, nor the voice of melody or prayer, expresses the aspirations of the worshippers. By the terms of the original arrangement with the owners of the soil, the building is available for worship according to the Episcopal ritual every Sabbath morning and for an "open service" in the evening. The expenses in connection with the Church are *solely* those which are necessary for the comfort of the congregation, such as cleaning, lighting, hymnals, etc. The Vestry of Christ Church is responsible for the building, and to meet the incidental expenses that arise, an offertory is taken on three Sundays in each month, the fourth being omitted, so that the evening collection taken at that time should not suffer. This single collection affords the only resource for that congregation to pay its share of the expense incurred in connection with its worship. Extra necessities are met by extra efforts. By this means an elegant chandalier was purchased last winter, by friends in both congregations, and placed in the Church. The Vestry recently determined to place a communion table on the south-east side of the church, to inclose with a neat walnut railing, to carpet the interior, to add a Dossal, and to place cushions on the step in front of the rails. An ecclesiastical chair is placed on either side of the altar; a light railing will extend from either wall, along the edge of the raised platform, to the semi-circular hollow in the centre, and will partially enclose the whole. When the arrangements are complete the effect will be pleasing and will decidedly improve the internal appearance of the church. The walls are colored in a light shade of stone that imparts an air of repose to the whole arrangement and will supply a deficiency that has been long felt.

Rugby is fortunate in having many friends who have stood by her in sunlight and shadow; some whose interest has been awakened by personal acquaintance with the place, and others who love Rugby because of friends who live here; they not only *wish it well* (and we are pleased to know it) but help it along when occasion serves. Foremost of all stands Mrs. Hughes, of Uffington Lodge, who presents the church with an *altar* cloth; this is one of many proofs of her unfaltering attachment to the church and people amongst whom she dwells. The Misses Devereaux, of Riverside, Ohio, present a carved alms basin in memory of a deceased sister. The carving will be executed by —. Fry, Esq., who assisted in carving the throne of Victoria, and who directed the carving work in the White House, as well as in the historic house at Mt. Vernon, Washington; and last, but by no means least, Mrs. and Miss Fisher, of Taunton, England, mother and sister of our highly esteemed fellow citizen Mr. F. C. Fisher, of Yandilla, contributes £5 10s in coin and a complete outfit of eucharistic linen.

If these friends of Rugby who are absent can realize in any faint degree the encouragement their active sympathy affords the infant church among the pines, they will then recognize the true value of their gifts.

The woodwork was executed by Mr. C. Onderdonk, the chairs by Mr. F. Taylor, and the coloring of the walls by Mr. G. W. Berry, and the entire arrangement under the able direction of a Committee appointed by the vestry, consisting of Messrs. Fisher and Lumley.

Clements A. Markham, Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society, who served in the Arctic expedition of 1850 in search of Sir John Franklin, has written a letter *apropos* of the recent charges made against the Greely party. In this he says: "The accusation of murder and cannibalism made against the Greely party is a disgrace to American journals. Decency would have suggested silence until Greely had submitted his report to the Government. There may be a remnant of truth in the charge. It is possible, but unlikely, that brave men in the last extremity should have succumbed." Markham draws attention to the fact that a similar cruel accusation was made against Sir John Franklin's expedition, and quotes the noble words of Admiral Sherard Osbone, who commanded one of the Franklin search expediions, "Why attempt to lift the veil with which the All Merciful has been pleased to shut out from mortal ken the last sad hours of brave men battling with famine and disease?" Markham, continuing, says: "The American Navy Department should have controlled and been responsible for the expedition. The party should never have been left without a depot ship wintering within an accessible distance of them. The difficulty of navigating the channels north of Smith's Sounn was ignored and precautions neglected; hence the catastrophe, for which there is no excuse. Lieut Greely's observatory work will form a valuable supplement to the series of observations which were taken by the ship Discovery in 1875. The Greely expedition will bear the test of thoro scrutiny. The expedition are mistaken, however, in stating that Beaumont's Cape Brittania was visible from Lincoln Bay on the west side of Robeson channel. The real Cape Brittania is visible from Lincoln Bay, the most distant visible land being Cape May and Mount Hooker. The point which Lockwood and Brainard reached was Cape May, not Cape Brittania. The next land they reached was Beaumont Island with a small island between it and Brittania."

One hundred years ago the first eight bags of cotton ever received at Liverpool were seized by the crown officers as not being a product of the United Kingdom. Now they very gladly take about $300,000,000 worth annually.

As the time approaches for opening the doors of the World's Exposition at New Orleans encouraging reports from various foreign and domestic commissions indicate that the riches of the great fair have been by no means over estimated. The scheme has grown so rapidly that it has been found necessary to erect additional buildings from time to time in order to accommodate the increasing number of exhibitors. Three and possibly four of the buildings will be found to be larger than any similar erections of any age or country. This fact gives the Exposition a pre-eminence among world's fairs that will be potential in drawing strangers from far-away lands. Those who have made up their minds to see one world's fair have now the opportunity of seeing the best example that has yet been devised in America or Europe.

There can be no such thing as failure now. With abundance of money in hand, and the largest number of exhibits ever booked at an exposition, and thirty-five States and fifteen foreign countries participating, the management may well feel proud of the success already achieved. In addition to the products of art, science and industry of the old world, such as have made other fairs renowned and attractive to remote dwellers of the round globe, the New Orleans creation has unique features.

The Mexican garden of five acres will contain one hundred and four varieties of trees from every part of the Republic. Many of the woods have a high commercial value and yet, strange to say, some of them are practically unknown in the United States. The Mexican cedar, mahogany, Campeche logwood, saffron and linaloe, that has a perfume that never leaves it, are all trees of great value in commerce. The timber growth of Mexico is practically unlimited, and there is boundless wealth in many untouched forests awaiting the hand of enterprise and industry.

Should the Exposition succeed in making known to the people of the world the riches of the North, Central and South American forests, it will have accomplished at its close a highly important mission. But what is said of trees may be repeated in different and more precise language of tropical fruits that are to be brought to the great Exposition. The different varieties of figs, grapes, oranges, mangoes, bananas, pine-apples and many rare fruits will be shown growing upon plants or trees, thus presenting a rare spectacle to Northern eyes. While the departments of forestry and horticulture will be the largest yet seen, the other features of the Exposition such as the cotton, sugar, mineral, machinery, government and live-stock exhibits, will attract scarcely less attention.

The actual results already obtained are quite sufficient for the management to base a prediction upon, to the effect that the coming World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial is to be the largest, most complete and satisfactory of the nineteenth century.

In Bibb County, Ala., there is a bottomless lake on a high hill. It never rises nor falls, and fish put in it disappear.

A large colony of immigrants from Germany recently arrived in Louisiana to settle on lands in the northern part of that State.

Great sanitary and police improvements have been made in the State prisons of Alabama under the present administration.

The name of Daniel F. Beatty, of Washington, New Jersey, is tolerable well known to the majority of the people of the United States in connection with the manufacture and sale of musical instruments. By liberal and wide-spreading advertising, and by dealing direct with the purchaser, he built up a most extensive business in organs and pianos. It was his ambition to erect and own the largest organ factory in the world, and he succeeded in so doing. But the hindrances and losses incident to a disastrous fire in 1881, and the want of adequate capital, combined with a lack of business method, led to a serious entanglement in his affairs. Although he made and sold over seventeen thousand (17,000) organs last year his embarrassments, which dated their origin years before, became so serious that he finally sold his business to a corporation composed of his creditors. It is understood that this company, with ample capital, has undertaken to make good as far as possible all the obligations of Mr. Beatty, giving preference to the purchasers of organs and pianos whose goods are still undelivered, and to whom it is shipping daily instruments. The company is under the presidency of Mr. I. W. England, of New York, his manager being Mr. W. P. Hadwen; and the gentlemen composing the directors and stockholders are among the best known and most responsible business men in the country. All new orders, we are assured, are filled on receipt with instruments of the best quality; while arrearages are being manufactured and shipped at the rate of not less than 100 a week. On such a basis, supplying a superior article at a moderate price, free of agents' commissions, the new concern ought to achieve a great success.—*Leslie's Ill. Newspaper.*

A site has been purchased at Knoxville, Tenn., for a new cotton mill for which one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars capital has been raised. Another new woolen mill in the city is also probable.

The rapid progress made by Texas is truly marvelous. It is officially reported that the taxable values in Texas will reach over $600,000,000, an increase over last year of $100,000,000.

Arthur Elliott, Liberal member of Parliament from Roxburgshire, has written to the Scotsman, maintaining that reform of the Commons is more important than reform of the Lords. He says the worst fifty Lords are not worse than the worst fifty members of the Commons.

Philip Cheetham, who died recently at Stockport, in England, is believed to have been the oldest living Freemason. He was in his 97th year, and was initiated on October 3, 1811. He had been Past Master at Stockport since 1841, and was Secretary of the lodge for over half a century. His Masonic jubilee was celebrated in 1861.

M. Levat, a learned member of the French Academy of Sciences, has just discovered that melons contain a somewhat considerable proportion of alcohol. This gentleman decorticated three kilogrammes of melon, put it through a course of scientific treatment, and obtained therefrom five litres of alcohol, perfectly normal and usable.

The Constitution of Texas provides for arbitration to prevent litigation but it is said to seldom give satisfaction to the disputants.

Capua, whose luxury proved too much for Hannibal's army, is frequently ravaged by a band of brigands who have settled down to business near it.