

Blount County Democrat.

VOL. I.

MARYVILLE, TENN., THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1879.

NO. 11.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Circuit Court—Hon. S. A. Rodgers, Judge; W. C. Chumlea, Clerk. Court meets the fourth Monday in January, May and September.

Chancery Court—Hon. W. B. Staley, Chancellor; E. Goddard, C. & M.—Court meets second Mondays in June and December.

County Court—S. L. Greer, Chairman. Quarterly terms first Mondays in January, April, July and October. Quorum session first Mondays in each month.—J. A. Greer, Clerk; John C. M. Bogle, Deputy Clerk.

A. M. Rule, High Sheriff. Deputy Sheriffs—H. M. Edmondson, W. W. Freshour, John Armstrong, A. Gamble.

Trustee—James A. Goddard, Register—J. N. Badgett. Coroner—H. O. Willson. Surveyor—J. C. M. Bogle.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Franklin Elliott. Office in the Maryville Normal and Preparatory School, in West Maryville.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1st Dist.—H. L. W. Johnson, H. C. Tedford.

2d Dist.—John P. Rhea, S. L. Greer.

5th Dist.—W. M. Brickell, Jacob Peters.

6th Dist.—Jas. E. Scott, J. T. Kinnick.

7th Dist.—S. C. Hinton, Sam'l Henry.

8th Dist.—S. F. Bell, Lee Garpenster.

9th Dist.—Joseph Armbrister, S. F. Cowan, W. H. Clemous.

10th Dist.—Wm. H. Anderson, E. D. Harrold.

11th Dist.—A. R. McBeth, H. L. W. Singleton.

13th Dist.—Hugh H. Gamble, D. W. Trotter.

14th Dist.—James Waters, Josiah Gamble.

15th Dist.—W. H. Lawson, Spencer Walker.

16th Dist.—Daniel E. Lawson, N. H. Sparks.

17th Dist.—Wm. Harrison, Harvey S. Bright.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

Sunday School 9:30 A. M. Preaching at 11 A. M. on the 18th of May, and every three weeks thereafter, by Rev. W. D. Mountcastle. Prayer meeting every Thursday at 7 P. M.

M. E. CHURCH.

Sunday School 9:30 A. M. Preaching on the third Sabbath in each month, by Rev. J. D. Lawson. Prayer meeting every Tuesday at 7 P. M.

NEW PROVIDENCE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Sunday School 9:30 A. M. Preaching every Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., by Rev. Chas. E. Tedford. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 6:30 P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

Sunday School 2:30 P. M. Preaching fourth Sunday of each month, by Rev. H. C. Hamstead.

SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Sunday School 9:30 A. M.

FRIENDS' CHURCH.

Sabbath School 9:30 A. M. Services at 11 A. M. Sundays and Thursdays.—Social Meetings every Sunday night.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Sunday School 9:30 A. M. Services at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M., by Rev. J. C. Lawrence.

AFRICAN M. E. Z. CHURCH.

Sunday School 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. Preaching every Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M., by Elder J. N. Brown.

COLORED MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH.

Services in the white Baptist Church, on the second Saturday night of each month, and also on the second Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. John Clemens, Pastor.

LODGE DIRECTORY.

I. O. O. F.—Maryville Lodge, No. 184. Meets every Friday evening. H. O. Willson, N. G.; J. F. Richardson, V. G.; Wm. C. Chumlea, Sec.; J. M. Greer, Treas.

New Providence Lodge, No. 128, F. & A. M.—Meets first Monday night in each month, in Freeman's Hall. W. O. Raulston, W. M.; J. A. Clemens, S. W.; J. M. Hood, J. W.; J. J. Faulkner, Sec.; H. O. Willson, Treasurer.

Maryville Lodge, No. 514, I. O. G. T.—Meets every Thursday night at 8 o'clock. Charles Burger, W. C. T.; Mrs. Bettie Fulkerson, W. V. T.; John E. Hood, W. Secretary; Miss Sue Miller, W. A. S.; Fred D. Fulkerson, W. F. S.; Miss Sue Hannum, W. T.; D. Griffin, W. Chaplain; Alexander Farmer, W. M.; Miss Willie McGhee, W. D. M.; Miss Bell Currier, W. I. G.; Joseph Broyles, W. O. G.; Mrs. L. T. Currier, W. R. H. S.; Miss N. E. Bartlett, W. L. H. S.; Wm. P. Hastings, P. W. C. T.; F. M. Hood, L. D.

WANTED!

Wheat, Corn, Bacon, Lard, Chickens & Wood, in exchange for the DEMOCRAT.

HAVE HOPE.

BY FATHER RYAN.

The shadow of the mountain falls athwart the lowly plain,
And the shadow of the cloudlet hangs above the mountain's head—
And the highest hearts and lowest wear the shadow of some pain,
And the smile is scarcely fitted ere the anguished tear is shed.

For no eyes have there been ever without a weary tear,
And those lips cannot be human which have never heaved a sigh;
For without the dreary winter there has never been a year,
And the tempests hide their terrors in the calmest summer sky.

So this dreary life is passing—and we move amid its maze,
And we grope along together, half in darkness, half in light;
And our hearts are often hardened by the mysteries of our ways,
Which are never all in shadow and never wholly bright.

And our dim eyes ask a beacon and our weary feet a guide,
And our hearts of all life's mysteries seek the meaning and the key;
And a cross gleams o'er our pathway, on it hangs the crucified,
And He answers all our yearnings by the whisper, "Follow Me."

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26, '79.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:

What the Democratic party ought to do now, if reports reaching here are correct, is to alter its course as to the political contest now going on in Maine. The fight is not between "soft" and "hard" money men, but really between the conservative people of the State and the Blaine-Hamlin radical party. The result of last year, if repeated, can but have an important effect in other States. Liberal contributions of money, and the sending of able speakers to that State, by the Conservative men of the country, to meet the necessities created by the extraordinary canvass being made by the other side. At least, aid should not be given to the other party, as now, it seems, is being done.

There are a few facts which it will be well to remember in connection with the coming political contests.

1st. The Democratic party has, at the recent session of Congress, demonstrated its devotion to free elections and fair juries. It has done this at an apparent peril of losing support in several States.

2d. The Republican party, apparently for immediate gain, and certainly not as a matter of principle, has at the same time voted for and spoken for military and civil interference at the polls and proscription in the jury-box. Men will and should remember these two facts. When the occasion comes they will show that they appreciate the full force of them.

The sending of Secretary Sherman to Maine indicates not so much a desire to make him a Presidential candidate as to make the financial issue a prominent question in the coming campaign. What the wily Secretary himself may think the effect will be on his own fortunes is another matter. But the radical idea is, while pushing the sectional issues as far as seems judicious, to make a considerable fight on the finances.

Those who have called the next meeting of the National Banking Association, to meet at Saratoga on the 6th, 7th and 8th of August, have wisely determined to ask the attendance of persons connected with State Banks, Savings Banks, and other financial institutions, as well as of representatives of commercial and other branches of business. The meeting will be large and can hardly fail of important results.

Among the Second-Lieutenants to be appointed from civil life are sons of Generals Fremont, Ord and Rucker. Only three appointments are made from the South. There were over a thousand applications for the thirty-seven vacant places.

Don.

Newly married husband—"This is a friend of mine, my dear—a friend of twenty years' standing."

His bride—"Good gracious! Then pray give him a seat, for I am sure he must be tired."

Joaquin Miller says that men who love the beautiful are never bad. This will be consolation to the man who runs away with his neighbor's wife.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The utmost alarm prevails in France at the prospect of poor harvests.

A man in Marshal county, Iowa, has a spring that throws water thirty feet high.

A telephone between Petersburg, Va., and Wilmington, N. C., a distance of 226 miles, is a success.

The crops in many parts of Great Britain have been ruined by rain, and the agricultural outlook is everywhere very bad.

New Hampshire pays its Governor \$1,000 a year, its Chief Justice \$2,400, its Associate Justices \$2,200 each, and its State Treasurer \$1,800.

North Perry, Maine, has an infant giantess in perfect health. Though only one year old, it is three feet high, and stout in proportion.

A clergyman of the Methodist camp-meeting at Bucyrus, Ohio, prayed that God would kill the member of every anti-Christian family in the county.

A new cave has been discovered near Newson's Station, in Davidson County, Tenn. One branch has been explored two miles and another three miles. It is not yet known how long it is.

The Thames River is the principal and longest river in England. It is 250 miles long, and the area of its basin is 6,160 square miles. It is navigable for vessels of 200 tons to London bridge.

The postmaster at Levering, Ohio, has a postal card which he sent around the world. It made the trip in one hundred and nine days, passing through New York, Liverpool, Alexandria, Singapore, Yokohama, and San Francisco. He thinks it is the first and only American card that has traveled so far.

The distance between New York and San Francisco is 3,252 miles. The hours of time occupied in going by train are 168. The distance from New York to Liverpool by water is 3,013 miles, as follows: Liverpool to Queens-town, 240 miles; Queenstown to Cape Clear (Fastnet), 60 miles; Cape Clear to Cape Race, 1,713 miles, and Cape Race to Sandy Hook, 1,000 miles.

The bridge over the river Volga, in Samara, Russia, on the line of the Siberia Railroad, will, when completed, be the largest in Europe. In the spring season the Volga at that point is over four miles wide. The bridge will have twelve piers, eighty-five feet high, at intervals of 364 feet. Two thousand men are employed in building it, and the estimated cost is \$3,500,000. This immense structure will be completed next year.

The custom of shaving the beard was enforced by Alexander of Macedonia, not for the sake of fashion, but for a practical end. He knew that the soldiers of India, when they encountered their foes, had a habit of grasping them by their beard, and so he ordered his soldiers to shave. Afterward shaving was practiced in the Macedonian army, and then among the Greek citizens. The Romans imitated the Greeks in the practice, as they did in many other things, and spread it to the different European nations yet barbaric. In the Middle Ages, at the time of the Renaissance, shaving was introduced, and the habit retained, though classicism gave place to romanticism, and that in its turn was replaced by realism. The beard was a source of trouble to Peter the Great, who, simultaneously with the introduction of his great reforms in Russia, tried to induce his people to imitate the shaving nations. This innovation was resisted by his subjects with the utmost resistance, and they preferred to pay a heavy fine rather than suffer disfigurement of the image of God. To the Russians of olden times the beard was a symbol of liberty. In several countries of Western Europe, and in the United States, the beard was restored to honor only about twenty years ago, but even yet the majority of men respect the custom introduced by Alexander the Great.

States Rights and States Sovereignty.

From the Boston Herald.]

The Democratic party has been driven by its Southern masters, by force of circumstances, and by lack of harmony on all other issues, to accept as its sole doctrine the old Calhoun dogma of State Rights.—New York Mail.

The above is a fair sample of the paragraphs we find too common in the Republican organs. No distinction is made in such paragraphs between the doctrine of State sovereignty, the fruit of which was secession, decided against in the late war, and State rights, which is the correct doctrine under the Constitution, the most vital of the principles underlying our government, and as important for New England as for any section of the Union. How far State rights should extend is a question upon which honest and patriotic men may differ, but we do not understand that the Democratic party, or any section of it, maintains that the States are not subordinate to the National Government in all those functions which the Constitution confers on the National Government, or that they are in duty bound to accept the Constitution, with all its amendments included, as the supreme law of the land. Yet these Republican organs are doing all they can to teach the young citizens of this country—those who have come of age since the war—that there is something treasonable and revolutionary in the principle of State rights, and the phrase is habitually used with contempt and covered with odium. This is all wrong. It leads to the most erroneous ideas of our form of government. It implies that ours is a centralized government like France with an unwritten Constitution like England; that a majority in Congress, the President consenting, has no limitations to its power to do whatever it sees fit to do. When the nation was making a supreme effort for its own life, the Constitution was neglected and sometimes violated. There is no longer excuse for such treatment of it. It alone makes us a nation, secures freedom to the late slaves, and equal rights for all under the laws. We can not guard it too carefully. Its provisions securing the rights of the States are as sacred as those giving power to the nation. They guard us against the encroachments of a power which possesses in the highest degree the capacity for self-aggrandizement. New England is especially interested in maintaining this principle of State rights in its most comprehensive character. It has realized its importance in the past, and may be called upon to defend it in the future. We beseech the Republicans who denounce State rights as something infamous and wicked, to look beyond the next election and be wise in time.

An Important Discovery.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch: The five border States of Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, that are universally thrown into hotch-potch as part and parcel of the "Solid South" and as thoroughly "Rebel," actually supplied the National Government with a larger number of soldiers to fight for the Union and to suppress the Rebellion than five New England States!

Here are the official figures of the War Department:

Maine	72,114	West Va.	32,068
Connecticut	57,359	Maryland	50,316
N. Hampshire	36,629	Kentucky	79,025
Vermont	35,262	Tennessee	31,092
Rhode Island	23,699	Missouri	109,111

Total, - - 225,063 Total, 301,612

So it appears that five "Rebel" States actually sent 301,612 soldiers into the Union army to suppress the rebellion, or 76,549 more than five New England States!

One of the most used words during the great rebellion, and one which had its origin at about the time of the Bull Run defeat, was "skedaddle." Some bogus philologists tried to trace its origin from the Greek. But this was voted fraudulent. It was simply an army word, perhaps a growth, possibly an inspiration. Nor was there ever a satisfactory explanation of its origin.

Rumbling in the Bowels of a Tennessee County.

Jackson Tribune and Sun: A field on the farm of Mr. Ewell, east of Cotton Grove, in this county, is causing great excitement. It seems that for some time past the tread of persons and animals passing over it sounds hollow like a drum, as if a cave existed below. Lately these sounds grew more distinct, and seemed to indicate that the earth over the supposed subterranean cavity was a mere shell. Persons could hear loose dirt break from the crust as persons and animals passed over, and then could hear a splash, as if the loosened dirt had fallen many feet into a lake of water. These strange sounds grew more frequent and plainer, until the field was abandoned in alarm. No entrance to the supposed cave has yet been discovered, although vigorous search has been made. There is considerable excitement in the neighborhood, and various conjectures are indulged in. The following amusing anecdote is told: A few days before the field was abandoned a man was plowing in it. He kept hearing the hollow sounds and the falling and splashing of loose dirt. His imagination was highly wrought up and terror was rapidly getting possession of his soul. Suddenly his horse stumbled and fell to the ground and the terrified plowman thinking that his animal had fallen into the abyss below, and that the ground beneath him was giving away, broke and fled in a panic, nor turned to view the scene behind until he was well out of the mysterious field. He was greatly astonished when he did look around to see the field in statu quo, the horse standing patiently in the field awaiting developments, and the field itself still peacefully glistening with its green fruit under the summer sun. Our plowman returned to his work, but very soon after this the field was abandoned and is now regarded with awe by the people of the neighborhood.

Friends.

People who have warm friends are healthier and happier than those who have none. A single real friend is a treasure worth more than gold or precious stones. Money can buy many things good and evil. All the wealth in the world could not buy a friend or pay for the loss of one. "I have wanted only one thing to make me happy," Haslitt writes, "but wanting that, have wanted everything, and again, my heart, shut up in prison of rude clay, has never found, nor will it find, a heart to speak to." We are the weakest of spendthrifts if we let one friend drop off through inattention, or let one push away another; or if we hold aloof from one for petty jealousy or heedless slight or roughness. Would you throw away a diamond because it provoked you? One good friend is not to be weighed against the jewels of the earth.

A Short Sermon.

Nothing makes a man so in love with purity as parity. Many a man has been lifted out of debasing sins against which he has vainly struggled, by coming to know and love a pure, sweet woman. It is the sight of embodied goodness that makes us want to be good. Many a mother, by the quiet usefulness of her life, fills her children with a desire to be like her that makes them in their turn unselfish. There are obscure men and women who hardly in their lives utter a word of conscious teaching, who by their example do more to make people around them gentle and truthful and Christianlike, than any preacher can do. It is not those who talk about goodness, but those who are good, that are the light of the world.

Nashville Banner: Failing to accept the 50-4 compromise does not lessen the responsibility of the State debt, to the contrary if it fails to become a law we will be compelled to pay 100-6. This fact should bring all voters to the polls on the 7th of August, who have their own and the State's interest at heart.