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WM. J. SLATTER, Editor.

Wednesday, Feb. 28, 1883.

"Bad roads" is the cry all over the State. Shameful!

The Legislature has appointed a committee to redistrict the State.

The Lebanon News has come to the conclusion that "there is many a slip 'twixt-probation and the Supreme Court."

William E. Chandler is to be elected Chairman of the Republican National Committee in place of Mr. Jewell, late, by deceased.

The General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian church meets in the Capitol at Nashville on the second Thursday in May.

The trial of the star route thieves has demonstrated the fact that Bob Ingersoll, their counsel, is as great a scoundrel as any one of his clients.

The report which has been circulated in the newspapers for several weeks, to the effect that a large farm near Reel Foot Lake had fallen in, is a canard.

The Express says the Sunday laws are so strict in Fayetteville that it is dangerous for a man to have his boots blacked or put on a clean shirt on that day.

An application to advance the suit in the United States Supreme Court of the bondholders against the railroads which have received State aid, will be heard the 5th of March.

Attorney-General Lea has instructed the Comptroller to receive from defaulting revenue collectors the new issue in payment of judgments against them, but not for taxes.

Gov. Bate has been called on by numerous colored people and thanked for his suggestion to have an assistant superintendent of public instruction selected from their race.

The Comptroller issued warrants to the captors of Polk last week. Gosling, Sheely and Morrill received \$9,370. The expenses of the other detectives is to be paid out of the remainder of the \$10,000.

The decision of the Supreme Court simply means that taxing districts are corporations within the meaning of the four-mile law, and does not restore the charters or affect the governments of the towns.

In accordance with the bill recently passed by Congress, the President has appointed as Civil Service Commissioners, Messrs. D. B. Eaton, of New York, J. M. Gregory, of Illinois, and L. D. Thomas, of Ohio.

The tariff bill has passed the Senate and is in the House, but as the House has a tariff bill of its own under consideration, it is not likely that an agreement will be had on the question before the present Congress expires by statute of limitation.

A majority of the party who invaded Indian Territory have withdrawn upon ascertaining that they were deceived as to the purpose of the expedition by the leaders. Several of the latter have been arrested by the military, and will be turned over to the civil authorities.

The House of Representatives, several days since, passed the bill containing the Fourth of July and other claims. The bill appropriates about \$300,000, about \$200,000 of which will come to Tennessee. It is thought the bill will pass the Senate before the close of the present session.

A bill is pending in the Legislature which provides that the value of supplies furnished by any land owner to his tenants can be recovered from purchasers of the crop of said tenant. If passed, tenants, we suppose, would be required to have written permission from their landlords to sell the products of their labor.

Owing to feeble health, Mrs. ex-President Polk has declined to receive members of the Legislature in a body, as has been her custom at every session for a number of years, but has intimated that she would be pleased to have such of the members as desired to do so call on her at any time.

While investing so much money to erect a monument in memory of the Confederate dead, the citizens of Nashville should also look after the needy living Confederates. A late issue of the Banner mentions the fact that a worthy ex-Confederate soldier died in that city recently for the want of proper attention and the necessities of life.

John T. Rutledge, the celebrated composer of music, died at Memphis recently. Like all great composers, he died poor, notwithstanding his numerous songs have made fortunes for others. Among the many of which he was the author his well-known ballad, "Dreamy Eyes That Haunt me Still" had the largest sale of any song on record; yet he disposed of the copyright for the mere pittance of \$20.

Polk's Proposition to Settle.

The following proposition was submitted in the Senate last week by Mr. Daniel, and in the House by Mr. Thomas:

Hon. W. M. Daniel, Chairman: The undersigned are requested by some friends of Col. M. T. Polk to make the Legislature, through your honorable committee, the following proposition for a settlement in full of the alleged deficit of Col. Polk to the State:

They will pay within ten days after its acceptance by the State \$100,000 in the currency of the Bank of Tennessee, and \$75,000 in the bonds of Tennessee, upon which are accumulated coupons to the amount of \$23,750, but which will not be taken into account as a part of the deficit if accepted; and within ninety days more to pay \$75,000 more in the currency of the Bank of Tennessee; the balance of said alleged deficit to be paid by the note of Col. Polk, due in one year from date, which shall be secured by a mortgage or such other mode of indemnity thereon as the State may desire, upon the interest of Col. Polk in his Mexican mining property, which interest is the one-third and is coupled with the obligation of his co-owners that he shall be paid out of the first receipts of said property the sum of \$45,000. Said interest shall be taken charge of at once by an agent designated by the State, and Col. Polk empowered, if necessary, to operate said property free of expense to the State, secure the proceeds and apply the same to the discharge of any balance due by said rate, which, however, may at any time before payment, otherwise be paid in the currency of the Bank of Tennessee.

We are satisfied that the above proposition is all that his friends can do, and that if accepted will be carried out promptly and in good faith.

Respectfully,
A. S. COLYAR,
E. H. EAST,
J. W. CHILDESS, JR.

In speaking of the decision of Judge Cooper in the Lebanon case—the provisions of the four-mile law cannot operate against a taxing district—the Tullahoma Guardian says: "Thus it seems that in the opinion of our Supreme Court the Constitution of Tennessee is an impassable barrier to any temperance legislation that may be enacted. The technicalities are all on the side of whiskey."

The coinage of the new nickel has been stopped by the director of the mint, for the reason that one side of the coin is a fac simile of a five dollar gold piece, and if gilded would readily pass for the superior coin. The treasury agents say it is a dangerous issue, and the omission of the word 'cents' makes it worse. It is at their suggestion the coin has been suppressed.

The New York Financial Chronicle estimates the takings of Southern cotton mills at 160,000 bales as against 125,000 last year, an increase of 28 per cent; and of the Northern mills at 1,125,928 against 1,163,083 for the same time last season, a decrease of nearly 4 per cent.

A Remedy for Scarlet Fever.

Dr. E. Woodruff, for nineteen years a practicing physician at Grand Rapids, Michigan, furnishes the Springfield (Ill.) Journal the following:

"Wash the child from head to foot with strong salt soda water, warm, then wipe dry. Then immediately bathe freely with oil from beef marrow or oil from butter, applied freely. Then give freely calomel, or some good sweating article, pennyroyal, etc. Repeat every half hour, or as often as they get worse or weaker, and in one or two days they will be entirely cured. I have been called to cases where they have been fully broke out, and in this way entirely cured them in twenty-four hours. I have had thirty cases on hand at a time, and never lost a case in my life. But now I am old and about to give up my business, and seeing from the papers that your town is infected with the epidemic, I wish to do all the good I can. It is so simple. You do not need to call in a doctor. A good nurse can attend to them. I, by opening the pores of the skin and sweating you can let off the poison, which is an animalcula, or animal in the blood, the cure is complete. The same is equally good in fevers of all kinds, hard colds and coughs. I take the ground that all diseases are caused by a stoppage of the pores of the skin, retaining the poison, or living animals, in the blood, and all you have to do at first is to open the doors of the system and let them out. All people know a warm bath is good. But you apply the oil to the skin, and it keeps the pores open for a long time and gives the enemy a chance to get out. I hope all will try it, and they will soon be convinced."

A New Came.

The Fayetteville Observer says the latest swindling scheme is as follows:

A wealthy-looking old farmer appears in the locality who is extremely anxious to purchase a farm. After some negotiations a trade is made with some one who wants to sell at a good price for cash, and \$50 is paid as earnest money and a contract signed until the purchaser return to his home, in the adjoining county, and secure the rest of the money. Soon after another party appears and is very much pleased with the particular farm and offers \$1,000 advance on the price. The farmer hunts up the purchaser and buys in the contract for \$500, though the first purchaser is very sorry to sell. Then the victim waits for his second purchaser with his \$1,000 advance, but he is never more visible to the naked eye, and the two snappers are ahead \$250 each. It is a very nice trick and always succeeds. Our readers must be on the lookout before they are caught.

Tennessee bonds are quoted in Nashville at 38 cents.

Supreme Court Decision.

The following important decision in the case of the State vs. Lea, convicted for tipping within four miles of an incorporated institution of learning, was Cooper on the 17th instant:

Jack Lea vs. the State. Lea was convicted of tipping liquor within four miles of an incorporated institution of learning, and appealed in error.

The conviction was held under the act of 1877, chapter 23, by the first section of which it is made a misdemeanor to tipple any intoxicating beverage within four miles of an incorporated institution of learning. The second section of the act is: "That this act shall not apply to the sale of such liquors within the limits of any incorporated town." The defense at the trial was that the defendant sold the liquor within the limits of an incorporated town, and the sale was therefore within the saving of the second section of the act. The sale was made within the boundaries of the town of Lebanon. By the act of 1887, chapter 8, all acts incorporating the town of Lebanon were repealed, except so much of the list act of incorporation as prescribed the boundaries of the town. At the same session of the Legislature, the act of 1881, chapter 127, was passed, entitled an act to establish taxing districts of the second class, and to provide the means of local government therefor. The act grants municipal franchises to the communities within the territorial limits of certain districts, including townships not exceeding thirty thousand inhabitants whose charters have been repealed, in order to provide the means of local government, with the usual legislative, executive and judicial powers. The community within the boundaries of the town of Lebanon were re-incorporated under this taxing district act, and the sale of liquors for which the defendant Lea stands convicted was made within the limits of the town after the incorporation. The trial judge, in his charge to the jury, said: "I am asked to charge you, that if the sale was within an organized taxing district of the second class, your verdict should be for the defendant. I charge you that a man has no right to sell intoxicating beverages within four miles of an incorporated institution of learning within a taxing district of the second class. This right is expressly prohibited by the act that creates the taxing districts." The sixth section of the act does provide "That nothing in this act shall be construed as permitting the retailing of intoxicating liquors in such taxing district within four miles of a chartered institution of learning." And the charges squarely raise the question whether this section can have any and what effect on the second section of the act of 1877.

By the act of 1881, chapter 149, verse 4, the dealing in liquor by retail, or tipping, is made a privilege, as it had been by the pre-existing revenue laws the dealers being taxed at an additional tax, graduated in a specified mode. Taking this act in connection with the act of 1877, the license of the dealer is subject to the provisions of the penal statute that the business shall not be carried on within four miles of an incorporated institution of learning, except within the limits of an incorporated town. Whether the license law antecedent or followed the penal statute, the latter, being in pari materia and constituting a part of a general system, would equally apply to regulate the business under the license. So, whether a town was incorporated before or after the passage of the act of 1877, the limitation of the second section of the act would equally apply to it. If, therefore, the taxing districts of the second class organized under the act of 1881, ch. 127, are municipal corporations, the sale of liquors would be within the saving of the second section of the act of 1877, and the dealers not subject to the penalties of the first section. For the words "incorporated town" in the last act manifestly mean any municipal corporation, without reference to its population or the special provisions of its charter.

At the session of the Legislature of 1879, the charters of the towns of Memphis and of a number of towns were repealed, and an act was passed entitled an act to establish taxing districts in this State, and to provide the means of local government for the same. Under this act, and acts amendatory thereof, the territory and people of the city of Memphis were incorporated into a taxing district, and the legality and effect of the legislation came before this court for consideration. We held that these acts were grants of municipal franchises to the communities within the territorial limits of the taxing districts, in order to provide the means of local government; that they created the "agencies and governing instrumentalities" of a municipal corporation, with the usual legislative, executive and judicial powers; that the local government thus organized was clothed with the authority and intended to answer the purposes of a municipal body; in fine, that the taxing districts were municipal corporations. Luehrman vs. Taxing Districts, 2 Lea, 425. A change of name could not alter the nature of the legislation. A charter for municipal purposes is an investing of the people of a place with the local government thereof, constituting an imperium in imperio, the corporate and the territory being the essential elements and all else being mere incidents or forms. O'Connor vs. City of Memphis, 6 Lea, 736, 738. It has not been doubted that the municipalities organized under these acts were incorporated towns within the meaning of the act of 1877.

The act establishing taxing districts of the second class equally grants municipal franchises to the communities within the territorial limits of the districts, and creates the "agencies and instrumentalities" of a municipal corporation, with the usual legislative, executive and judicial powers. There is no difference in principle in the character of the respective acts, and the corporations organized under them. They differ merely in the machinery of corporate government in precisely the same way that the charter of a city might be expected to differ from the charter of a village. The taxing districts of the 2d class are as clearly municipal corporations as the taxing districts of the first class. The sale of liquors within the

limits of a taxing district of the second class would, therefore, be as much within the saving of the second section of the act of 1877 as the sale within the limits of any other incorporated town.

His honor, the trial judge, was of opinion that the right to sell liquor by retail within four miles of a chartered institution of learning in a taxing district of the second class was prohibited by the act creating these districts. And it may be conceded that such was the intention of the legislators by the language used in the sixteenth section—"That nothing in this act shall be construed as permitting the retailing of intoxicating liquors in such taxing districts within four miles of a chartered institution of learning." But the intention cannot be effectuated except by treating this section as repealing the general statute of 1877, or exempting the incorporated communities within those districts from its provisions. And the difficulty is in seeing how this can be done consistently with the provisions of the constitution, and the usual rules of statutory construction. Our duty is to carry into effect the intention of the legislation, if possible.

The act creating taxing districts of the second class does not give to the corporation organized under it, or to the officers of such a corporation any authority in relation to the privileges created by the general laws of the State. The corporation can pass no ordinance inconsistent with these laws. It cannot even levy a levy a tax on either property or privileges. This is expressly forbidden by section 9 and by section 11; the State levies a tax of \$1 on every \$100 of taxable property, and on all merchants and privileges a tax equal to the general State tax, for the purpose of supporting the corporate government. The municipal authorities are not vested by the act, with power to permit or forbid the exercise of any business licensed by the State as a privilege. Nor has the Legislature undertaken in the act, by positive language, to forbid such exercise. The language of section 16 is merely negative, "that nothing in the act shall be construed as permitting," etc. And there is nothing in the act which either permits or forbids in so many words.

The constitution of the State, article 2, section 17, says: "All acts which repeal, revive or amend former laws, shall recite in their caption or otherwise the title or substance of the law repealed, revived or amended." The act creating taxing districts of the 2d class cannot be considered as an act to repeal or amend the act of 1877, for neither in its "caption or otherwise" does it recite the "title or substance" of the penal statute. Nor does it contain any such positive provisions upon the subject matter of the statute as would operate to repeal by implication. The sixteenth section, as we have seen, is merely negative in its language. The truth is, the Legislature had a general intent to create a new class of municipal corporations, and a particular intent that this class of corporations should not be within the savings of the penal statute. The general intent is fully carried out in every respect, while the particular intent fails for want of the constitutional recitals or the positive language necessary for the purpose. And if there had been the proper recitals or language, the whole act, would, perhaps, have been obnoxious to another provision of the section of the constitution above cited, that "No bill shall become a law which embraces more than one subject, that subject to be expressed in the title." For the creation of a class of municipal corporations, and the alteration of a general penal law, can scarcely be considered as one subject, even if the general law bear upon all municipal corporations. And the result would be the same if the sixteenth section be treated as an attempt to exempt one class of corporations from the operation of a general law. And it is at least doubtful whether a separate act which undertook to exempt one class of municipal corporations from the provisions of a penal law applicable to all such corporations would be constitutional.

If it was the intention of the Legislature to exclude a construction of the act as permitting the sale of liquors, under the impression that such sale was already prohibited by the existing law, the results would be the same. The language is not sufficient to create a declaratory act upon which the courts can base a new construction. The old law remains in force precisely as if the language had not been used.

The judgment of the circuit court must be reversed, and the case remanded for a new trial. Cooper, Judge.

An Ingersoll Anecdote.

A Washington correspondent of the Nashville American tells the following: Col. Robert Ingersoll spent several years of his life in Tennessee, and is, therefore, familiar with the habits and tastes of Tennesseans, and especially does he remember that peculiar proclivity of Tennessee people for good drinking water.

Some time since he took a seat on a train from this city to New York. Very soon a large, well-dressed, fine-looking man took the adjoining seat, and after the train was in motion commenced asking the Colonel a great many questions about the country through which they were passing, as to products, soil, etc., but especially as to drinking water. This style of conversation continued for some hours, when at last Col. Ingersoll, turning to his companion, said, "Are you not a Tennessean?" (which, indeed, he was.)

"Yes," replied his companion, "I am; but why do you ask?" "Because," replied Col. Ingersoll, "I know something of the proclivities of Tennesseans for drinking water. You have not failed in asking me about any of the country through which we have passed, as to the character of the drinking water."

"Do you know," said Col. Ingersoll, looking his companion in the face in a confidential way, "that I always thought Dives was a Tennessean?" "Why so?" said his companion. "Because," replied the Colonel, "he had not been in hell ten minutes before he cried for water."

N. & C. THIS FAVORITE LINE Supplements its Already Splendid Service by Additional Accommodations for the Public.

The Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, the pioneer line of Tennessee, in equipment, construction and schedules, has just taken a long stride in advance. The time was when one passenger train a day, in each direction, making slow time, seemed a great achievement; but the demands of this age are such as to require three passenger trains daily, each way, between Chattanooga, Nashville and the Mississippi river, and the management of this road, having fully grasped the situation, has come up to the requirement.

The traveler now requires the day for the execution of his business, and consequently must utilize the hours of darkness in getting from place to place. This road also supplies this desideratum by furnishing the most complete through sleeping car accommodations between the great commercial centers. The sleeping car service from Church street depot, this city, seems to be all that could be desired. As our readers may not be familiar with this "new departure," we append it, as an item of interest.

LEAVE NASHVILLE, GOING WEST.

First Train:—7:20 a. m., arrives in St. Louis, via Cairo, at 10:40 p. m. same day; arrives at Memphis 4:20 p. m., Little Rock at midnight and Texarkana at 7:50 a. m., connecting for points North. On the C. O. & S. W. Railway.

Second Train:—12:01 noon; arrives St. Louis at 6:30 next morning, connecting there for the West and Northwest; a magnificent through Pullman car attached. Latest delay by this train at Paducah Junction, for points South on the C. O. & S. W. Railway.

Third Train:—7:40 p. m., arrives St. Louis, 1:30 p. m., next day; arrives in Memphis at 5:00 a. m., Little Rock at noon, and Texarkana 7:25 p. m., connecting for points beyond. This train has a through sleeping car to Memphis, a through car to Little Rock, and a sleeping car to Fredericktown, Mo., via Columbus.

LEAVE NASHVILLE GOING SOUTH.

First Train:—9:00 a. m.; daylight run to Atlanta. Arrive Chattanooga 2:45 p. m., Atlanta 8:40 p. m., making direct connection for Augusta, Charleston and Macon.

Second Train:—4:15 p. m., arrives in Chattanooga 10:20 p. m., Atlanta 4:00 a. m., connecting there South and East. A through sleeper via Chattanooga, Atlanta and Macon, reaching Savannah at 3:30 p. m., and Jacksonville, Fla., at 11:00 p. m., next evening after leaving Nashville—a run of 31 hours!

Third Train:—12:55 a. m., arriving at Chattanooga at 7:50 a. m., Atlanta 1:40 p. m. This train has a through sleeper Nashville to Atlanta, which can be occupied by passengers as early as 9:00 p. m., and through sleeper Atlanta to Jacksonville, Fla., via Macon and Jessup, reaching Jacksonville at 7:30 next morning—a run from Nashville to Jacksonville of only 30 hours! This train also makes direct connection with E. T. V. & O. train for Bristol, Lynchburg, and points beyond. This is the most complete, convenient, comfortable and speedy line to the great winter resorts of Florida and the Southeast.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE (Reorganized.) Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States. CAPITAL STOCK \$850,000 00 SURPLUS 67,000 00 Deposits, Loans, Discounts, Drafts, etc. Our facilities for making collections at all accessible points are unsurpassed.

Phillips, Buttoff & Co., Nos. 24 & 26 College Street, NASHVILLE, : : TENN. STOVES, DENTIST, TIN-WARE. Plain and Japanned Stamped Ware, Mantles and Grates, WOODEN-WARE, HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS. Ice-Cream Freezers, ALWAYS ON HAND. Send us your orders. They shall have prompt and honest attention. When visiting the city call and see us. Remember the place: Nos. 24 & 26 College Street, Nashville, Tenn. T. H. Clements et vs. B. T. Clements et al. Davis, Martin & Taylor, Solicitors for co-plainants.

W. B. MANUEL, WITH W. A. LANNOM, in Public Square, NASHVILLE, TENN. CLOTHING AND Gents' Furnishing Goods.

The largest display of Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods ever brought to this market. A specialty in the line of Boys' and Children's School Suits at unprecedented low prices. A great variety of Piece Goods made to order on short notice. Also a large line of heavy weight Goods, carried over from last season, from 25 to 50 per cent less than cost. [see 25-1f]

C. C. PHILLIPS, Winchester, Tenn., DEALER IN DRUGS, Medicines and Chemicals, FANCY & TOILET ARTICLES, Spunges, Brushes, Perfumery, &c. Prescriptions carefully compounded with accuracy and dispensed by competent persons, at all hours of the day and night. Feb 15-82. MARY SHARP COLLEGE, "The Female University of the South," At Winchester, : : : Tenn., A LOCATION UNPARALLELED FOR VARIETY AND BEAUTY OF SCENERY, and entirely exempt from all malarial and epidemic diseases. THE METHODS OF INSTRUCTION In this Institution are such as common sense and the wisdom gained from long experience have demonstrated to be most effective. No plan is accepted or rejected because it is "new" or "old," but if proved best, no stigma is placed upon it because it is not the birth of yesterday. THE TEACHING In this College is fully up to the progressive demands of the present. Both the instruction and example such that even the sluggish and indifferent soon become interested, and study becomes a positive pleasure. THIRTY YEARS The Mary Sharp has stood firm amid the desolation of war and the persecutions of envy and jealousy, and this long record of faithful and unflinching toil should be a sufficient guarantee for the future. STUDENTS OF THIS COLLEGE, occupying positions of honor throughout the land, and who, by the education here received, are made blessings to thousands of "Southern homes," and to the communities in which they reside, are living witnesses of the thorough work done in the Mary Sharp in educating mind and heart. ECONOMY of dress is insured by a neat and inexpensive uniform. Books and stationery can be bought at Nashville prices. No combinations formed by which any teacher is to receive a profit in monies spent for pupils. THE PROSPECTS of the Institution were never better; requests for Catalogues and information received daily, not only from the Southern States, but from points north of the Ohio river. THE STANDARD of education is high, and rests upon the conviction that every system of instruction should be estimated by its success in promoting the higher education; by its ability to increase the power and range of thought, and to not only excite the mind to extended scientific research, but to join with it that pure moral culture by which alone the true dignity and well-being of humanity is insured.

FRED WENGER, Manufacturer and Dealer in ALL STYLES OF FURNITURE. As cheap or cheaper than the same can be bought in Nashville. His Furniture is all hand-made and will stand the test of any reasonable usage. Pictures, Chromos, etc., neatly framed. A lot on hand for sale very low. All orders promptly attended to. Patent 3-ply Veneer seats. All kinds of holsters, etc., done promptly. COFFINS made to order, and a full supply of the finest on hand, of any size, fully supplied by the Clerk & Master of the Chancery Court at Winchester, Tenn. I will, on Monday, March 5th, 1883, offer for sale at the Courthouse door in Winchester, Tenn., for cash, all the right titles and interest that defendant has in a tract of land containing 200 acres, situated in the 8th civil district of Franklin county, and fully described in said order of sale, being the tract land conveyed by L. P. Beckham to Augustus and William H. Hendrix and registered in the Register's office of said county in book No. 6, page 66. Sale within lawful hours. This February 6, 1883. R. F. OAKLEY, Sheriff. Feb 7-82

BRADFORD NICHOL, DEALER IN First-class Furniture. AND MANUFACTURERS OF All Kinds of Mattresses; No. 9 North College Street, Nashville, : : Tennessee. Lee Moses and Sam D. Nichol, Salesmen. All goods packed and delivered at Railroad freight free of charge.

JOE ARLEDGE, At the house lately occupied by Fanning & Son, Public Square, WINCHESTER, TENN. Proposes to furnish, cheap for cash, and of the best brands and quality, WHISKIES, BRANDIES, WINES, CORDIALS, BEER, ALE, OYSTERS, SARDINES, CRACKERS, Cigars, Tobacco and Snuff. His Bar will be superintended by Mr. Tom Arledge, and he guarantees that the best of liquors only will be sold. Hot drinks for Winter, and cool ones for Summer. Give him a trial. jan11-f

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE, Winchester, Tenn. New and elegant Top and No-Top Buggies and first-class Harness and Saddle Horses. Horses bandaged by the year, month or day very low, and well attended to by faithful groomsmen. Hacks run night and day from Winchester to Decherd. Passengers called for in any part of town, and baggage checked. apr1-f ELLIS DAVIS

JOHN SIMMONS, P. R. CURTIS, Attorneys at Law, Winchester, Tenn. Will practice in the counties of Franklin, Coffee and Moore; also in Supreme Court of Nashville. Prompt attention given to collections. Office south-east side of Public Square.

JOHNSTON PATENT OPTICAL CO'S TELESCOPIC EYE-TESTER. Call on me, and I will show your eyes exactly. Having been for 20 years in the Spectacle trade, I am able to select the spectacles most needful.

Watches and Jewellery REPAIRED IN THE BEST MANNER. C. S. CRANE, at J. M. Hutchins' Drug Store.

Ho! for Christmas! Just opened, beautiful Silver-ware of the best quality. Nothing more beautiful or durable for a CHRISTMAS PRESENT. Latest styles of Watches, Jewelry, Sets, Pins, Rings, Buttons, Necklaces, Chains, &c. Call early and make your selections before the rush begins. C. S. CRANE, Jeweler, at Hutchins' Drug Store. Dec. 6, 1882. 3m

JOHN M. HUTCHINS, WINCHESTER, TENN., DEALER IN DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. Standard Patent Medicines. Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Iodo-Stuffs, Hair, Tooth Brushes, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, Shaver's Razors, Trusses, Surgical and all varieties of Frigates' Sundries, Goggles, Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes. Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded, and orders answered with care and dispatch.

FRED WENGER, Manufacturer and Dealer in ALL STYLES OF FURNITURE. As cheap or cheaper than the same can be bought in Nashville. His Furniture is all hand-made and will stand the test of any reasonable usage. Pictures, Chromos, etc., neatly framed. A lot on hand for sale very low. All orders promptly attended to. Patent 3-ply Veneer seats. All kinds of holsters, etc., done promptly. COFFINS made to order, and a full supply of the finest on hand, of any size, fully supplied by the Clerk & Master of the Chancery Court at Winchester, Tenn. I will, on Monday, March 5th, 1883, offer for sale at the Courthouse door in Winchester, Tenn., for cash, all the right titles and interest that defendant has in a tract of land containing 200 acres, situated in the 8th civil district of Franklin county, and fully described in said order of sale, being the tract land conveyed by L. P. Beckham to Augustus and William H. Hendrix and registered in the Register's office of said county in book No. 6, page 66. Sale within lawful hours. This February 6, 1883. R. F. OAKLEY, Sheriff. Feb 7-82

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