

THE WEEKLY CHRONICLE.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10, 1875.

The Morristown Gazette, "on behalf of Tennessee, thanks Maynard for voting against taking up the Civil Rights Bill."

If the Legislature adjourns without passing an efficient road law, it will have committed an inexcusable blunder, and the State will be set back at least ten years.

We congratulate Gov. Porter and the people of the State, on his outspoken views on the school question, as we understand them from the brief allusions to his message in our Nashville special.

The Cincinnati Gazette presents a review of the buildings to be constructed this spring in Cincinnati and concludes that the prospect is bright for "plenty of labor, plenty of material and low prices."

The Chattanooga Times says: Since his election, it is correctly reported, Andy Johnson has been constantly troubled with the "shakes." Some men when they are "troubled" that way imagine that everybody else has the "shakes." This may explain the situation with the Times man.

We invite attention to our letter from New York, which has some pertinent comments upon Mr. Johnson's well known financial views, and the influence he will exert in the moulding of the Democratic platform for 1876. The writer is a shrewd observer and his letter deserves attention.

GENERAL BATE's friends are engaged in writing him up just now. He is a wonderful man according to these accounts, and has done a great many wonderful things. It is not hard to guess what all this means. Senator Cooper's time expires two years hence and he must have a successor.

COL. JAMES L. GAINES, the recently elected Comptroller, will enter upon the duties of his office about the first of next week. He will make no change in the clerical force in the office, we learn, the present incumbent having had an experience of four years, and being regarded as a very efficient clerk.

GEN. GORDON may be a very clever gentleman, and no doubt is, but he has a severe attack of the Presidential fever, and there is no telling what the result will be. He and Senator Thurman are engaged in the delightful task just now of blowing their own horns, and when one of them gives his a loud, long blast, the other fairly explodes in an effort to emulate his rival's example.

The Bishop of Maryland has declined to issue papers to Dr. Dudley, of his diocese, who has been elected Assistant Bishop of Kentucky, because he has married a second time. He places it upon the doctrine of St. Paul, who said "That Bishops shall be blameless, the husband of one wife," &c. Those who think this subject may ever be of interest to them can find the qualifications prescribed for a Bishop in the 3d chapter of 1st Timothy.

It turns out that among the large number of persons who knew Sugg Fort, and who aided him in getting his claim against the government, by certifying to his "excellent integrity and good character," there are several leading Democrats, such as W. B. Reese, Chas. N. Gibbs, Secretary of State, Judge Joe Guild of Nashville, Gen. J. M. Quarles, Judge Pete Turney, of the Supreme Bench, Jno. C. Burch and Gov. John C. Brown, the latter signing it officially. If his claim is fraudulent, as it now appears, it can not be said that it was paid through political favoritism.

The House ought now to finally dispose of the Civil Rights Bill. It has blocked legislation and been a source of division among Republicans long enough. It is our judgment that the country would do very well without that law. The colored people in the South have made a mistake in forcing it as an issue before the country. They are just now needing a good many things more than Civil Rights, as the Senate bill confers them. The testimony before the Louisiana Committee does not indicate that they need mixed hotels, cars and schools half as much as they do free homes, a free ballot and equality in the Courts of Justice.

INHERITANCE.

Some of the most curious and remarkable statistics ever obtained, have just been given to the public by Dr. Harris of New York. His attention was called, some time since, to a county on the upper Hudson, which showed a remarkable proportion of crime and poverty to the whole population—480 of its 40,000 inhabitants being in the almshouse—and, upon looking at the records a little, he found certain names continually appearing. Becoming interested in the subject, he concluded to search the genealogies of these families, and, after a thorough investigation, he discovered that from a young girl named "Margaret"—who was left drift, nobody remembers how, in a village of the county, seventy years ago, and, in the absence of an alms-house, was left to grow up as best she could—have descended two hundred criminals. As an illustration of this remarkable record, in one single generation of her unhappy line there were twenty children; of these, three died in infancy, and seventeen survived to maturity; of the seventeen, nine served in the State prisons for high crimes an aggregate term of fifty years, while the others were frequent inmates of jails and penitentiaries and almshouses! The whole number of this girl's descendants, through six generations, is nine hundred, and besides the two hundred who are on record as criminals, a large number have been idiots, imbeciles, drunkards, prostitutes and paupers. A stronger argument in favor of the inheritance of vice, and for careful treatment of pauper children could hardly be found.—Medical Journal.

Let our readers as they peruse the above extract handed to us by a medical gentleman of this city, consider what is duty in regard to many who are now moving among us in this community. Such an array of facts, speaks volumes in behalf of the institutions now in operation within our city bounds; and all who are lovers of their kind, and are able to contribute to the support of the "Homes" which our benevolent ladies have been instrumental in organizing, will be induced, it is hoped, to continue in well doing.

A YEAR OR MORE ago a fellow named Buell, as the Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, published a mean libel on Senator Chandler. Buell knew at the time he telegraphed his story that it was false. Chandler is not our ideal statesman, but he and every public man has a right to defend himself against the small fellows who gather at Washington and send out every bit of scandal they can pick up. Buell was indicted for libel, at Washington where he lived and where the alleged fact transpired. He is now arrested in St. Louis on this indictment as we take it, and the indications are that he is to be a martyr. The press of the country is to rush to his rescue, as they are expected to do whenever a newspaper man is sued for libel.

We have seen Buell. He belongs to that class of Washington correspondents, who think it to be their duty to gather up every idle rumor, every bit of gossip that floats about, and telegraph it for publication. He believes in the "power of the press," and likes to show it by "going for" every man "spotted" by "newspaper row." We want the independence of the press maintained, and journalists defended in every legitimate, honest and fair effort to expose corruption, and incompetency in public men. We will go as far that way as any journal, but we are just as anxious to see our legislators and others called to public stations, protected against the "bummers," whose only idea of journalism is to vilify and criticize and tear up everything and everybody. We are conscious that the "power of the press" is being seriously crippled by such fellows, who write anything to fill up a column with sensational news, without reference to its truthfulness, or the propriety of its publication.

There may be a principle involved in this arrest of Buell, of which we are not now informed, but so far as we now know the facts, he is likely to prove an unfortunate subject for a "martyr."

THE CINCINNATI iron merchants note an advance of \$1 per ton may safely be quoted on No. 1 and No. 2 charcoal foundry pig iron, while mill iron of all grades is firmly held at No. 2 prices.

There is much difference of opinion, however, as to whether the advance will be maintained in the immediate future, but it is possible the improvement will continue until such figures are obtained as the holder may consider living prices.

THE FOLLOWING dispatch from Washington to the Cincinnati Commercial of the 2d, is of interest to some of our readers:

The Southern Congressmen were unsuccessful in their attempt to pass a bill authorizing the sale of leaf tobacco to the amount of fifty dollars at the farm. This proposition was rejected from the Little Tariff Bill. It was presented to day as a distinct Southern measure and defeated—yeas 102—nays 108.

THE NEW RULE IN CONGRESS.

The attempt to characterize the action of the Republicans of the House of Congress, in changing the rules of that body so as to give them that fair control of legislation, to which their majority and responsibility entitles them, must fail. The new rule adopted is fairer to the minority than any ever passed by the House. Never before in the history of Congressional legislation, was the power of a small minority to block legislation, demonstrated, as in the now historic forty-eight hour session of the House. A party in control of Congress is held responsible for its legislation and it is entitled to every fair advantage a majority can command. The power of a minority should be ample to check arbitrary and hasty legislation, to give the body fair notice of the character and object of the legislation proposed, but beyond that every advantage is a trespass upon the rights of a majority fairly obtained. Apply these principles, and the new rule just adopted, so far from being revolutionary, is a positive concession to the minority, for while it robs it of the unjust power to positively block all legislation and control the House, it gives it dilatory powers never heretofore enjoyed. The rule adopted is not the rule first proposed from the Republican caucus and framed by Gen. Butler, but it is one proposed by Speaker Blaine, a parliamentarian of recognized authority. It is one which he framed with express reference to his rights as one of the Republican minority of the next House.

To show that we have fairly stated the nature of the new rule, we quote from the Cincinnati Commercial Washington special which comes from a correspondent not over friendly to the Republican majority. He says:

There is nothing in the new rule that can be the lobby any comfort. It rigidly excludes all the dangerous propositions embraced in the Cosens rule, and greatly facilitates the transaction of public business. There was a general exhibition of relief and good feeling when the rule was passed. Even some of the leading Democrats admitted in conversation that the rule was a good one, and if their party had not by the long struggle been solidly united against any proposition to change the rules, there is little doubt but that many Democrats would have voted for it. As it was, Mr. Holman, one of the purest men on either side, voted to sustain the Republican majority in their call for the previous question upon the final passage, while General Butler voted against it.

These remarks are made upon the merits of the rule and without reference to its bearing upon the Civil Rights Bill, to the passage of which we object.

The object of the change in the rule was not the passage of the Civil Rights Bill, although its effect was to bring that bill before the House. This was unavoidable, for it stood upon the Speaker's table a block to legislation.

The real object of the rule is to prevent an extra session of Congress. The Civil Rights Bill had friends enough to keep it constantly menacing the House, and the issue with Republicans was either to fairly meet it and pass it or reject it, or allow it to defeat the appropriation bills, and make an extra session necessary. Other legislation deemed necessary by the majority was also certain to be defeated if the minority was not stripped of its unparalleled filibustering disposition.

Of course the Republicans are responsible for the results of the new rule, whatever they may be. But so far as the rule itself is concerned, we do not hesitate to affirm that it is just. It is a rule that conforms to the rules of nearly every State legislature. It provides an opportunity for debate, never heretofore the right of the minority, in this, that the previous question can not be called on the first day when a bill is presented, as at present, by a mere majority, but requires a majority of two-thirds of those present to enforce the previous question.

The Postmaster General has called upon Postmasters all over the country wherever newspapers are published, for early reports of the operation of the new postage law for the first month. It is intended by this to ascertain if as much revenue will be derived from newspaper postage under the new law, at the rate of two cents per pound as under the old, which required one dollar and forty cents a year on dailies published seven times a week, one dollar and twenty cents, when published six times a week, twenty cents a year for weeklies, &c. We doubt very seriously if as much revenue is collected under the new plan as under the old. The figures will show however.

MERRY MEMPHIANS.

We had supposed that our friend Col. Jno. Williams was the happiest man in America over the result of the recent Senatorial contest, not even excepting the Great Commoner himself. But from the following extract from the Avalanche, we conclude that some people in Memphis are as happy as they can be:

Chris. Steinkuhl yesterday shipped to Andrew Johnson, at the Maxwell House, Nashville, a thoroughbred game cock, with spurs and comb trimmed, and in good fighting order. When Johnson's success was promulgated in the court-rooms of this city, Tuesday, a jury of twelve citizens, busy trying an important case, became so enthused that they broke loose and danced several horripipes, pigeonings and other divers for half an hour or more in the corridors of the court-house.

The country must begin to grow impatient over the tedious, and in one sense meaningless discussion, which has been going on in the United States Senate over the Louisiana question. Every day for a month, this question has taken up a large proportion of the time of that body, to the exclusion of other questions upon which action is demanded. If the prime object of those who have precipitated this discussion had been the amelioration of the condition of Louisiana, it would be different, and looked at in this light, it is meaningless. But the main object of the Democratic Senators, who brought on the discussion was to make political capital. The great political battle of 1876 is opening on Louisiana soil, and it is waged without any sort of reference to the effect it has on the people of that unfortunate commonwealth. Facts are nothing with those who desire to make capital, while that which will create and arouse prejudice is everything. Under this state of affairs much valuable time is being frittered away, and the country is not benefited.

THE TRUSTEES of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad have opened the bids for 25,000 tons of iron and 22,000 tons of steel rail, in quantity almost sufficient to lay the track for the whole road. Among the lowest bids for iron rails guaranteed for at least three years, were Marietta Coal & Iron Company, from \$48 to \$56 per ton, according to quantity and place of delivery; Cambria Iron Company, Johnstown, Pennsylvania, \$48.50; Cleveland, Ohio, Rolling Mill Company, \$52.75 to \$60; Roane Iron Company, Tennessee, \$56.

The bids for the steel rails were Cleveland, Ohio, Rolling Mill Company, \$76.75; Cambria Iron Company, Johnstown, Pennsylvania, \$72 to \$74; Naylor & Co., New York, \$79. The bids are considered unusually low, the steel rails as low as many roads have paid for iron rails now in use.

THEORETICALLY, in their platforms framed for catching votes, the Democratic politicians are very much opposed to monopolies. Unfortunately their theory and their practice are diametrically opposed.

In the fall elections, it will be remembered that Pennsylvania elected a Democratic Legislature. That Legislature was charged with the duty of electing a United States Senator, as the successor of Hon. Jno. Scott. Tom Scott, the great railroad king of the Keystone State, whose claims to being a monopolist none will dispute, wanted a Mr. Wallace elected. Why he wanted him elected, we leave the public to infer. He made known his desire to the Democratic Legislature of Pennsylvania, and in obedience to his wish, Wallace was elected. The greatest monopolist in the State, has only to suggest to this Legislature, and his suggestions are faithfully carried out.

No matter what may be thought of General Butler, no right thinking man will approve of the language used by Mr. Brown, of Kentucky, in speaking of him in the House of Representatives Thursday. Such language will create more sympathy for Butler, and do him more good, than all the eulogies that can be pronounced by his friends from now until the 4th of March. Its weakness is its bitterness. It is the very essence of vindictiveness and hatred, and looks too much like the attempt of a bully to make a point by displaying his muscle. Such a display of passion does the South more harm than all the invectives of which Butler is master. Such sweeping denunciations of the Southern people as he is credited with, meet with no sympathy with the Northern



NEARLY ALL DISEASES originate from Indigestion and Torpidity of the Liver, and relief is always an untimely sought after, if the liver is removed in its action, nature almost invariably cures. Want of action in the liver causes Headache, Constipation, Jaundice, Pain in the Shoulders, Chest, Throat, Distention, Sour Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Depression of Spirit, or the Blood, and a hundred other symptoms, which SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR is the best remedy that has ever been discovered. It acts mildly, effectually, and, being a simple vegetable compound, can do no injury in any quantity that it may be taken. It is harmless in every way; it has been used for 40 years, and hundreds of thousands of people from all parts of the country will testify to its being the purest and best.

THE SYMPTOMS of Liver Complaints are: uneasiness and pain in the side, sometimes the pain is in the shoulder, and a mistaking for rheumatism. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and biliousness, bowels in general costive, sometimes alternating with lax. The head is troubled with pain, and dull, heavy sensation, considerable loss of memory, accompanied with painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. Often complaining of weakness, dizziness, and low spirits. Some many of the above symptoms attend the disease, and at other times very few of them; but the Liver is generally the organ most involved.

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people, but this tirade of Brown is a disgrace to the House of Representatives, and gives Butler a standing in the North which he could never reach through his own efforts.

WHETHER it is owing to our poverty or to our innate honesty we will not discuss, but it is nevertheless honorable to the State, to know that in the late exciting Senatorial contest, no money was used for the purpose of corrupting members of the Legislature. We say know, for we have every reason to believe that such was the case. Money has become such a power in politics, and so many important elections are carried through its use, that it has come to be looked upon as a very common occurrence for electors to be bribed to vote one way or another, but in this Senatorial election, we have never heard it intimated that such a thing has been done. None of the candidates had money to use, and we do not believe that if they had had it, and had been inclined to use it, it would have been profitable before the present Legislature.

Lowering of Wages.

[From the New York Commercial Advertiser.] Our American workmen ought not to be discouraged at the lowering of wages which the industrial condition of the country compels the manufacturers to enforce, as has just happened in the meeting of the iron manufacturers at Boston. Let our workmen bear in mind that the depression of business is general throughout the world, and that the price of labor has been still more lowered in Europe than in the United States. For the third time within the last three years the wages of miners and millers have been diminished in Great Britain, so much that before the latest lowering the weekly wages had already fallen from £3, or £15, to £2, or £10, and now the are still less than that. In Germany, at the celebrated Krupp Iron Works of Essen, where 12,000 workmen were employed, only 4,000 are kept at work, and that at very greatly decreased wages, and the laborers were officially and brutally notified that any one of them who should complain would be dismissed immediately.

A Noble Request.

Ex-Mayor T. M. Allen, of Hartford, has offered to give that city \$100,000 for the establishment of a free industrial school for the instruction of boys and girls in the business avocations of life—agriculture and the mechanic arts. He suggests that every boy, while he is acquiring a knowledge of the arts, sciences, and modern languages, should become a practical agriculturist and master of some useful trade, and that the girls should be instructed in all the practical duties of the household, understand and become familiar with the chemistry of the kitchen, and made to master the art of making every article of a lady's wardrobe, and also that they learn bookkeeping, banking, telegraphy, photography, or any other occupation that is within the measure of their strength and adapted to their tastes.

During the hard times of 1837, when money was scarce and the State Bank of Georgia was at its wits' end, an old Georgian of the rural districts came to Milledgeville and sought his representative in the Legislature. "Mr. Toombs," says he, "we must have more money. We're obliged to have more money." "Well," says Toombs, in his brusque way, "how are you going to get it?" "Out of the State Bank," says the financier. "But," says Toombs, struck by the earnestness of his constituent, "how is the State Bank going to get it?" "Stamp it!" says the financier. "Stamp it!" roared Toombs, "and how is it going to redeem the money it stamps?" A glow suffused the face of the financier. "Why, Mr. Toombs," says he, "that's just what I'm a-coming to. You see, Mr. Toombs, I'm agin redemption!"

The St. Louis Globe thus speculates on the obituary of the future: "Charles Fuyker, 34 pounds; cremated July 9, 1872. For wife of the above third pickle bottle on next shelf. Little Tommy; burnt up September 16, 1862. Jane Matilda Perkins, Oct. 1869; put up by the Alden Corpse Cremating Company; none genuine without signature."

THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY.

Is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is PURELY VEGETABLE.

Containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which are twice Proven to be placed in countries where Liver Diseases are prevalent. It will cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver and Bile.

Regulate the Liver and prevent CHILLS AND FEVER.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR, OR MEDICINE.

Is eminently a Family Medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctors' bills.

After over Forty Years' trial it still receives the most unqualified testimonials to its virtue from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC.

For Consumption, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Distention, Sour Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, despondency, gloom and foreboding of evil, all of which are the offspring of a diseased Liver.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver, or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently.

Sometimes many of the symptoms attend the disease, at other times very few; but the Liver, the largest organ in the body, is generally the seat of the disease, and if not regulated in time, great suffering, wreathed disease, and death will ensue.

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a Remedy to MALARIAL FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDICE, NAUSEA.

It is the Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World!

CAUTION!

Buy no Preparation or Preparation SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR unless in our approved wrapper, with Trade Mark Stamp, and Signature unbroken. None other is genuine.

J. H. ZELIN & CO. Macon, Ga., and Philadelphia.

117 Broadway

CHANCERY SALE

OF Valuable Real Estate.

No. 2495.

PURSUANT to a DECREE PRONOUNCED at the January Special Term, 1875, of the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tenn., in the case of R. V. Frederick, Guardian, vs. Lizzie B. Baker, I will sell, in front of the court house door in Knoxville,

On Saturday, the 6th day of March, 1875, at 11 o'clock, A. M.,

at public auction, to the highest bidder, a portion of the real estate described in the pleadings, lying in Knox county, Tennessee, on the right side of Holston River, about two miles from Knoxville, and being part of the tract of land of which Captain Baker died seized, to-wit: the tract of wood land of 8 1/2 acres lying north of the Knoxville and Sevierville road, between the tracts belonging to Isabelle Stephenson and Minerva Jourdan and 20 acres off of the western end of the 97 1/2 acre tract lying on the east side of the new road laid off by the Commissioners.

TERMS:

Two hundred and fifty dollars of the purchase money will be required at confirmation of sale and the balance on a credit of one and three years, requiring of the purchaser notes with security bearing interest from date, and retaining lien on the land so further security, February, 1875.

M. L. PATTERSON, Clerk & M. M.

CHANCERY SALE.

OF Valuable Real Estate.

No. 2436.

PURSUANT to a DECREE PRONOUNCED at the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, at the March term, 1874, and revived at the January Special Term, 1875, in the case of McGhee & Robertson, vs. P. P. Yeaman, et al, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, in front of the Court House door, in Knoxville,

Saturday, the 6th day of March, 1875, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

a portion of the real estate described in the pleadings, to-wit: Lots Nos. 54, 56, 57 and 58 in Block 4, and a Company's Addition to Knoxville, Tenn. Said lot, Nos. 54 and 56, front 26 1/2 ft. and No. 58 fronts 48 ft. on Park street, and lot No. 57 fronts 48 ft. on Belmont street, and a plat of same can be seen at the Clerk and Master's office.

TERMS:

One fourth of the purchase money to be paid in hand, the balance equally on six and twelve months time, the purchaser executing his notes accordingly, bearing six per cent. interest, and approved surety, and a lien retained on the property as further security, February, 1875.

M. L. PATTERSON, Clerk & M. M.

IN COUNTY COURT OF HAWKINS.

ORIGINAL BILL FOR DIVISION OF LAND

Lucy Portrum et als vs. Henry Portrum et als.

IN THIS CAUSE IT APPEARING FROM THE allegations of complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that the defendants Henry Portrum, Dolis Ann McKinnon, Lewis McKinnon, Frederick Boger, John Boger, Mary Boger, Charles Boger, Thomas Boger, and the heirs of Joseph Boger, deceased, are non-residents of the State of Tennessee, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Knoxville Chronicle, a newspaper published in the city of Knoxville, East Tennessee, notifying the said non-resident defendants to appear before the County Court of Hawkins county, on or before the first Monday of March, 1875, to make defense to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them, and set for hearing at that date.

Witness, J. K. Armstrong, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Rogersville, Tennessee, on this the first Monday of February, 1875.

J. K. ARMSTRONG, Clerk.

A. D. HUFFMAN, Atty for Complain. 10d1w3

Clothing.

A NOVELTY!

Newgoodsatthisseason.

We have laid in a new stock of CLOTHING and bought it so cheaply that we can offer the GREATEST BARGAINS ever offered in Knoxville. We want to sell before spring

200 SUITS of all grades, 500 COATS of all grades, 1000 PANTS of all grades, and offer them accordingly.

Our stock of White Shirts and Furnishing Goods generally is complete.

Merchants will find it to their interest to give us a call.

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Every instrument fully warranted for 5 years