THE CHRONICLE

D. F. WRIGHT, M. D., Editor.

CLARKSVILLE : : : AUG. 11, 1877.

TERMS : $2.00 IN ADVANCE.

THE TRUE SOURCE OF TROUBLE.

While the railroad employes and the Pennsylvania miners were in armed resistance to the government and in usurped possession of the property of their employers, we refrained from speculating upon the causes of the depression in business and shrinkage in profits which have led to the present deplorable state of affairs, not only affecting the railroad interest but manifested in every department of industry, trade and commerce throughout the country.

Depression so universal cannot be caused by anything originating in the mines and railroads alone, so that while we shall have to criticise the action of railroad companies and mining interests, we shall still have to go further back and investigate the policy of our government itself in refernce to its whole commercial polity. The problem we have to solve, if possible, is to ascertain how it is that a large working population has been developed, whom the business they are engaged in is no longer productive enough to sustain in moderate comfort. For this is the allegation on the side of capital, that the interest or profits on capital have been reduced to little or nothing, and that out of this little or nothing they are expected to pay wages as great, or in some cases even greater, than they did in more prosperous times.

Of course this compels us to enter into the cause of this stagnation in business of which nobody can be unaware, and we need not be at a loss for allged causes. Thus, here in the West and South the answer is loudly and pertinaciously made that the "resumption act" is the cause of all our distress by contracting the amount of currency required for business transactions. Now our opinion has long been given that the fixing an arbitrary period for the resumption of specie payments irrespective of the state of business at that time was a very dangerous mode of legislation, pregnant with disastrous consequences, if at the contemplated period the business of the country should be in a stagnant condition, in which case it would necessarily aggravate that stagnation. In the present case this has evidently been done, but the stagnation in its degree existed long before the resumption act was passed, and we have to look further back for the *fons et origo malorum*.

This essential and central cause, both of our mining and railroad troubles and of our commercial and financial depression, we conceive to be the vicious legislation of the last sixteen years. This legislation, instead of leaving all departments of human industry free to find their natural fields of employment, and so enable the supply of labor to be determined by the natural demand for it, has made it its business so to frame the commercial fabric by protective tariffs and bonuses in various forms as to build up great industrial interests where the natural laws of demand and supply would not have evoked them. The natural result has been that that which has been artificially created has to be artificially sustained until the means of its sustenance can no longer be found, and then comes collapse, as now.

The iron and railroad interests will be exclusively considered in this paper, though the same process has been applied to countless other interests, with similar results. This restriction is adopted both because we have not room for the more extended enquiry and because iron and railroads are our main difficulty now. Long before the war the iron interest in Pennsylvania was clamorous for *protection*, to so great an extent that in Pennsylvania even Democrats were protectionists. This and other demands for protective imposts were held in check so long as the South was a potentical agent in politics. But from 1861 down to very recent times the voice of the South has been shut out from the nation's counsels, and the agricultural West unaided by the South was not strong enough to resist. So protection had full swing. Now protection means that the farmer must pay two prices for his spades and plough shares in order that they may be made in this country; they can be made in England, Belgium or Germany and delivered here for one price, but that (so they argue) would be sacrificing our free labor to the pauper labor of Europe. So a heavy tax must be put on the European goods that the American farmer may not get them too cheap, for if he does he will trade with those countries. Now the argument in favor of this system, that it was necessary to secure American labor from European competition, was after all a delusion, for the labor was not here to demand protection. It was the purpose of this legislation to bring it here and it did bring it; miners from Ireland and England and Germany thronged to this country and were put to work in Pennsylvania mines, new mines were opened for them and a new population is grown up there—such a population as we now have to deal with at Mauch Chunk and Scranton. And all this, remember, at the expense of the American farmer, who pays for it by giving two prices for his ploughs and hoes and pitchforks.

There we leave it for a while and take up our railroad legislature. This has been directed both in the Federal and State governments to the promotion of railroad construction far beyond the demands of our traffic. The infallible test of a railroad being really wanted is the willingness of the people along its line to take stock in it. But it has not been left to that; if it had we should not have half the number of railroads we have now, but those which we had would have paid both stockholders and laborers, and the scramble of capital and labor for profits which don't exist would never have had its existence. We did not leave it so: State governments, county governments, municipal governments lavished their subscriptions on railroads, squandered their bonds in furtherance of their credit, every one eager that the road should run his way, until scarce a region exists where there are not two lines of road to do the business which could be carried on by one. These subscriptions and loans of credit were made with the full knowledge that as an investment it could not be made to pay, but it was done with the hope that the loss would be made up by the increased transportation facilities. One result was an enormous additional stimulus to our iron interest. Immense quanties of iron were wanted for our railroads, and still new mines were opened and the old ones worked with a larger force, and still the mining population increased by immigration, and latterly it was increased by another cause—the immense strikes in Europe. The European strikers came over in droves, and they were a turbulent class, but for a while there was work for them, but not long; railroad construction very abruptly checked its pace. When not a single railroad in a State is paying dividends, the citizens of that State get tired of investing in new railroads. Individuals are sick of it, States are sick of it—hence repudiation; at any rate no more railroad iron is wanted; the railroad iron interests are both depressed.

But now comes in the work of the tariff again, which is a double edged knife and cuts two ways.

What had been done in iron had been done in regard to everything else the production of which could be in any way brought about in this country; many articles had been taxed 100 per cent. ad valorem, and many others had been by heavy import duties entirely excluded from importation, among them, quinine, an article of indispensible necessity to a vast portion of our population, the whole of which were taxed heavily to secure a monopoly to a single house which has grown enormously rich upon it. Such monopolies Queen Elizabeth with all her despotism had to recede from before the stern opposition of a parliament complying enough in other respects. In imposing these extravagant taxes the absurd solecism in political economy had been acted upon that all exports enrich a nation and all imports impoverish it, and the object seems to have been to establish that monstrous impossibility, a commerce which was to consist all of exports with no imports. No commerce was ever transacted on such principles and we have, by the attempt, been rapidly brought to a condition in which we have no commerce at all. Our imports and exports have both been reduced to their lowest terms, our manufacturing establishments are doing nothing, though it was in their interest that the pernicous system was adopted, and where there is no commerce there is no transportation—so our commercial shipping and our railroad system have collapsed. In one word, no business is done and everybody is poor—and all this evil is constantly increased by an increase of taxation; for notice this: where heavy import duties prevent altogether the importation of an article, there is no revenue arising from them at all, so that such taxes oppress the people in two ways; first by raising enormously the price of necessary articles, and secondly, by necessitating additional taxes through preventing the importation on which revenue can be raised. As a result, then, of this precious system, we are doing no business and we have no money.

We must now return to our railroads, for these things act and react upon one another in such a way that we are compelled to take them up alternately. We have seen that railroads were built under the influence of loans, subsidies, and subscriptions not for investment, but for promoting the road, in multitudes of instances where there was no traffic to sustain them, and that, in many instances, two parallel tracks were built under this system where one was enough for the traffic, and of course profits were very scanty for shareholders, and now was added a complete stagnation of business with, of course, suspension of traffic; and what has been the course of railroad managers to remedy such troubles? The rashness and folly of it are astounding; where there were parallel lines already doing a poor business because two had been built where one could do the traffic, they made matters ten fold worse by an internecine war upon one another—each line ruined itself in trying to ruin the other. Lines that were already ruining their shareholders cut under one another in freight and passenger rates, and ran the concern at a loss till one had to give up altogether and the other came out of the contest so crippled as to be incapable of paying dividends for years.

Now we have a basis for the recent troubles. Two great interests the railroad and iron-mining interests, forced into doing business on a scale for which there was no sound basis, call into existence a vast laboring population who have learned such work as they can employ and no other. After a while the very process which gave origin to them, being an unsound one, sapped the resources on which their vitality depended; both are reduced to inanition, and here is the population which they have created, gaunt and ferocious, demanding "what will you do with us?" It is not competent for their employers to answer "Why are you here? go elsewhere; we don't need you;" for the answer at once follows, "You brought us here; but for you we should not be here; but for you we should many of us be engaged in other occupations where we *were* needed."

It is a terrible position, make the best of it. It is like the tale of Frankinstein, so popular in the early part of this century, but now forgotten. A medical student in Germany has discovered the secret of imparting life to dead matter; out of the loathsome materials of the desecting room he constructs a gigantic human being and one fatal night inspires it with life. At first the creature does the bidding of its creator, whom it reverenced as the author of its exsistence, but some collison of wills arises, and the student is no longer able to supply the needs of his protege, which at once escapes, destroys the young lady to whom the student was plighted, threatens his own life, and when the terrified students hides, roams over the world seeking him, and using its superhuman strength in killing, rending and ruining every one and everything before it.

Enough; the tariff and the bounty system is the Frankinstein, the presumptuous student, and the railroad and mining population is the monster he created. What will he do with it?

THE SANTA GERTRDIS MINES.

During last week and the present, our city has been favored with a visit from Major B. F. Fly, agent and proprietor of the Santa Gertrudis Mines, in Coahuila, Mexico. His purpose is the promotion of the sale of shares in a joint stock company for these mines, which has been formed in this State, and of which Major W. A. Bethel is President and A. H. Hurley Secretary and Treasurer. Both gentlemen are well-known in this place.

Major Fly, who favored us with a visit at our office and who is an intelligent gentleman of good address, gave us a lecture on Monday night generally commendatory of the climate and people of Mexico and of its mineral resources, and especially demonstrating the mineral richness of the Santa Rosa valley in Coahuila; he also gave reasons for believing that that State with four other provinces of Northern Mexico would before long be acquired by the United States. Making some abatements for its very roseate coloring, it was an interesting lecture.

Besides this lecture the Major brought with him a small pamphlet containing the report of a committee of Tennessee gentlemen which left this State last Spring for the purpose of examining into the advantages claimed in behalf the Santa Gertrudis mines. On this report we prefer to base the few remarks we have here to make. We examined it with the purpose of doing justice to the promoters of the enterprise and also with a high sense of our responsiblity and duties towards our readers.

The committee consisted of Messrs. Richards and Hurley, of Nashville, Mr. R. L. Cobb, C. E., of Memphis (son of our fellow citizen Dr. Cobb), and Capt. S. B. Reardon, of Little Rock, Ark. They were joined at San Antonio, Texas, by Col. Moses, then proprietor of the mine, and Major Fly, our late visitor, who, as we understand, has since become its purchaser. In five days they arrived at Santa Rosa, an old Spanish city in the centre of the Santa Rosa mining tracts.

Briefly noting that the conditions of soil, water, fuel, labor, transportation, &c., were favorable, we are brought to the Santa Gertrudis mines. There are two of them, the Alto and Bajo; in other words, the upper and lower mines. These mines have been worked by the Spaniards in former times and by Mr. Moses, their owner. The following facts seem to us to be sufficiently well established.

First—The Santa Rosa plateau does certainly abound in very rich silver mines; this is historical and need not be questioned.

Second—The mines in its immediate neighborhood, viz., the San Juan on the Northwest and the Central Pavilion on the Southeast are being worked to considerable profit, especially the former, in which a rich *bonanza* was struck while the committee were in the country.

Third—The Spanish records of the working of the mines in old times are favorable, placing these two mines among the best in the country.

Fourth—Gentlemen engaged in neighboring mines bear testimony to the good quality of the mines at the time when work in them was abandoned in consequence of flooding.

Per contra: First—Both these mines are flooded. This happens after a certain stage in the working of these mines, and at that stage the Spaniards always abandon them, having no machinery adequate to the draining of them.

Second—The excavations hitherto made are unavailable, having caved in, the pillars supporting the roofs having been broken up for the ore they contained.

[Only an engineer of ability could calculate the time and labor it would take to make the excavations. Mr. Cobb, who is a good engineer, thinks that the Alto mountain could be approached at a different point from the original opening with advantage].

Third—What the mining advantages may be beyond the point at which working was stopped, no man can do more than conjecture. It can only be said that the indications were good at that point; but in these volcanic regions *faults* are common, and where these are found a promising lead will break off suddenly. This is a risk in all mining operations.

Fourth—Major Fly speaks in his lecture of measures which are in progress for the United States to take possession of these provinces. We believe his opinions are not groundless; but this transfer he believes can be effected without war; here we cannot concur with him, if there is to be war, there would be indefinite delay before returns would be available, added to the time required for drainage and re-excavation.

We have placed before our readers the *pros* and *cons* to the best of our understanding; if they are meditating the purchase of stock they will do well to weigh them and must form their own judgment without holding us responsible—we simply give them the facts by us attainable.

We have received from the Secretary, Dr. R. L. C. White, of Lebanon, the "Proceedings of the Tennessee Press Association at its seventh annual session, held at Clarksville, June 21-22, 1877." Every page calls up pleasurable reminiscences of our first participation in the general affairs of the Tennessee press, and none of those reminiscences are more pleasant than those which recall our associations with Dr. White himself.

CITIZEN SOLDIERS.

We suggested last week the formation of a volunteer company in this place in view of the likelihood of our being visited by a turbulent class of tramps next Winter. Our neighbor, the Tobacco Leaf, opposes the proposition and takes issue with us on several grounds, which we will briefly notice.

First—"The condition of society here furnishes no cause, etc." That we fully admit; the conduct of the laboring classes here, and also of their employers, was creditable to both parties during the late disturbances; but it was not in view of anything in the condition of our resident population that we made our suggestion, but in anticipation of the influx of a dangerous population during the Winter.

Second—"Such activity would excite prompt organization by that class to be dreaded." The class we speak of is already organized, and it is only society which is not.

Third—"All probable dangers can be met by enforcing our vagrant laws, increasing our police force and giving employment to the idle."

We are in favor of all these measures so far as they can be put in operation without special legislation, which cannot be had for a year and a half; but the population we speak of do not intend to be put to work at anything, and any work at road-making we might give them would require as many policemen as vagrants to keep them at it.

Thus much in answer to our neighbor. We persist in the opinion that there is great need for such an organization as we have suggested. The mining population of Pennsylvania, a large portion of which cannot now be employed in mining even if they would, are men of ferocious and desperate characters; they are not Americans, but belong to the turbulent, uneducated classes of other nations, and their depredations in the North have already been attended with murder, rape, arson and robbery. They travel in organized bands and numbers of them will be in the South next Winter.

Our contemporary continues:

"Should such an emergency as our neighbor anticipates arise, we apprehend our good citizens would rally promptly at the tap of the drum, under the banners of such veterans as Capt. Crusman, Capt. Polk Johnson, Col. Young, Capt. Gracey, Col. Atkins, Gen. Quarles, Col. Bailey, and others."

But that is exactly what could not be done, and no one knows it better than the gentlemen whose names are given. Without organization, preconcerted arrangement and discipline, men cannot be promptly concentrated on one spot at the tap of the drum, and, even if assembled, would be a mere mob against a mob, however respectable the persons who composed it.

Lastly our neighbor says:

"No; it is not military organization that we want. Deliver us from any more military rule; we have had enough of shoulder straps; the tendency is too strong towards consolidation and despotism."

We heartily agree with him, but local volunteer companies such as we have suggested are the best remedies for consolidation and centralism. The politicians who are desirous of centralism are even now talking of the necessity of largely increasing the United States army with a view to keeping large garrisons in every State, ostensibly as a precaution against future disturbances. Sooner or later this will be done, unless we occupy the ground with local organized forces, which have always in history been an obstacle to centralization rather than a means for promoting it.

We can only add at present that this is not a mere notion of our own. A very prominent citizen of this place was, a few weeks ago, in conversation with Gov. Porter who was very anxious that a local military force should be organized at this point and offered to supply a company with arms of the best quality and made according to the latest improvements.

We trust that the matter will receive attention from those who can carry it out.

POLITICS HERE AND THERE.

LOUISVILLE.

The regular Democratic nominations in this city have generally been beaten by so-called Workingmen's candidates, who are backed by the Republican party—anything to beat the Democrats.

VIRGINIA.

The Democratic convention in Richmond is a good deal distracted on the question of State finances, Gen. Mahone leading off on a repudiation plank. If, as is anticipated, the platform contains a State credit plank, Mahone and his repudiators will secede from it, and be joined by the Republicans, as were the Tennessee repudiators. Anything to beat the Democrats.

So that altogether the Republican party South has no principles of its own, but waits for little splits in the Democratic party and sides with the beaten fragment; Communism, Repudiation. Anything to beat the Democrats.

WE don't know why it is, but it's a fact that, while Clarksville can boast of some of the most beautiful and accomplished ladies in the world, the editor of the CHRONICLE and the editor of the Tobacco Leaf are old bachelors. This is not WRIGHT, and it is RILEY over the case in a town where two papers are published.—*Neal's State Gazette.*

And in a paragraph just above that some one calls Neal the "observingest editor in Tennessee." *Old* bachelor quotha! who's sold? Well, Riley does begin to show some deep furrows round the corners of his mouth, but that's sorrow for the sinfulness of the world—he isn't old; as for the CHRONICLE, there is not an old man in it. No, sir; because you happened to *Neal* at the shrine of beauty in your "green and salad days" before you were old enough to know what you were doing, you needn't fancy every well-developed man a Methuselah—old quotha!

The people of Mississippi will vote upon the question of abolishing the office of Lieutenant Governor at the election this fall. A constitutional amendment for that purpose has been submitted.

THE Porte's circular charging the Bulgarians and Russians with massacreing Mussulman inhabitants, gives the names of various Mussulman villages at which the Russians massacred almost all the inhabitants. The circular claims that one survivor only is believed to have escaped out of 1,900 inhabitants of the Mussulman village Bolover.

STATE ITEMS.

—The Athens News has suspended.

—The East Tennessee watering places are well patronized this summer.

—Hal Gosling, of Tennessee, has been offered the consulate at Rotterdam.

—The Supreme Court meets at Knoxville on the second Monday in September.

—The colored people of Cincinnati are making a strong effort to raise $5,000 to endow Central Tennessee College.

—Wm. H. Hunt, a barkeeper at Culleoka, Maury county, killed Sam Cooper in a saloon fight last Saturday night.

—For the week ending Saturday last at noon there were in Nashville 27 deaths—adults 10, minors 10; whites 14, colored 13.

—Bishop Quintard, of Tennessee, sends the Historical Society of that State a Turkish war map and two Turkish papers, direct from the land of the Bashi-Bazouks.

—The Jackson fair will be held in October, beginning on the 23d and continuing five days. Eight thousand dollars will be given away in premiums.

—Rev. W. A. Haynes, of Brownsville, has accepted a call from the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Gallatin, and will also take charge of a fine female school.

—During the storm of last week Mr. Charles, who resides in the northern part of this county, had seven hogs killed by lightning and a mule knocked down.—*Trenton Mirror.*

—The re-union of the Sixth and Ninth Tennessee regiments at Jackson last week was a pleasant affair. The next annual gathering will be at Denmark, Madison county, on the last Friday in July, 1878.

—Major L. A. Gratz, Grand Dictator of the Knights of Honor for the State of Tennessee, instituted a lodge of this order at Sweetwater, Friday night, being the ninety-third lodge organized in the State.

—A number of the barbers and bootblacks of Nashville, Tenn., will establish a co-operative shop, unless their employers will acceed to their demands, which mean sixty-five per cent. of the gross earnings.

—The negroes had a picnic near Lavergne Saturday, at which two men got into a fight, resulting in the drawing of knives and the disemboweling of one of the combatants, who died within a few minutes after he was cut.

—Mr Bob Grizzard, who was in McKenzie last week, says that fifty-five wagons loaded with wheat were counted there at one time, and that it was estimated that 300 wagons had been in town that day.—*Huntingdon Vindicator.*

—James Dickey, who has been farming for some time near Jackson, Tenn., was recently arrested for the murder of Joe Criner, committed ten years ago. Dickey claims that the murder was committed by another party who is now dead.

—The Supreme Court of Tennessee decided that telegraph lines are taxable property, a species of property partaking of the nature of reality. These telegraph companies pay four mills per dollar on every $100 in gross receipts under the act of 1871.

—The Huntingdon Republican says that Henderson county has undoubtedly the oldest citizen in the State. The editor of that paper is informed that a Mr. Hendrix, residing about twelve miles west of Clarksburg, is one hundred and twenty-five years old, in good health, and will perhaps live several years.

—The colored convention, which assembled at Nashville last week, met with generous designs, but was only attended by about two hundred and fifty blacks, with a few whites. Among the objects were "to promote a spirit of reconciliation with the whites and blacks," and "to devise some plan to save the race from crime, degradation, and dishonor."

—Governor Porter has written a letter to Governor Matthews, of Virginia, expressing his regret that he cannot attend the gathering of the Governors of the different States of the Union, at Philadelphia, on the 26th of August, on account of the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which is to be held in Nashville on August 26th.

—A prominent citizen of Blount county has been suffering for some weeks with what he supposed to be a cancer on his body, from the effects of which he became quite reduced in flesh and was for some days confined to his bed. The afflicted part was examined by his wife and a physician was summoned to treat him for cancer, when it was discovered that a large dog-tick had imbedded itself in the flesh to a depth that it it was unrecognisable. And now it is considered unhealthy for any man who are not in good fighting trim to mention anything about his late illness.—*Knoxville Tribune.*

—A very serious accident befell Mr. Hugh Ballew, the engineer of the steamer T. T. Hillman, while the boat was near Clarksville Friday night. About 12 o'clock Mr. Ballew was standing out on the fantail, shifting buckets, when his foot slipped and he was precipitated on the wheel. Mainly on account of the efforts of Mr. Robert Ferguson, the clerk of the Hillman, he was rescued, but only after sustaining severe internal injuries. Mr. Ballew is one of most popular men on the river. He is an old steamboatman, and his many good qualities of head and heart have won for him a very large circle of friends. His injuries are painful and serious, but the physicians think he will recover, provided mortification does not occur.—*American.*

—The following cheerful paragraph is from the Tipton Record of last week: "From various sections of the county we have the most gratifying reports of the crops, both corn and cotton We will make over an average yield, and as our farmers are keeping clear of debt, business will be better than usual this fall. We have started upon the right road to success if we will only adhere to it. Let evey thing be reduced to a cash basis, and this system generally adopted will certainly bring prosperity. Our farmers are beginning to look to other sources for money besides cotton. We see daily, peaches, pears, and other fruits brought to our market and sold for good prices."

What is Loss on Cotton Seed at the South.

New York Bulletin.

We see it stated in some of our Southern exchanges that the "*Patrons of Husbandry*, of Tennessee, advises farmers against selling their cotton seed to oil mills for $5 and $10 per ton, when they would as readily command $35." It would seem as if the farmers have had little knowledge of the actual value of the seed, and sell it for $8, whereas the latter named price it appears would be paid by the oil manufacturers if farmers were posted as to holding the seed. As showing what could be saved each year if farmers put up oil mills, the following statement is made: The crop this year will reach 700,000 bales, and from this there will be obtained 840,000,000 pounds of seed. There could be realized from this product alone nearly $15,000,000. Not more than one-tenth of the seed would be consumed in planting, showing that the farmers' loss on this item alone will reach over $13,000,000.

The Game Law.

EDITORS CHRONICLE: In a late issue of your paper appeared an article on the game law which gives an erroneous impression, at least for this county and some others adjacent. The close season for game birds is not from Feb. 1st to Nov. 1st, as there stated, but from Feb. 1st to Sept. 1st, as will be seen by the clause below, which we copy from the digest for 1873. *No act of Assembly was passed at the last session* altering the Act of 1873 in the particulars mentioned. The clause of the Act is as follows:

"No person shall hunt, kill, or capture in said counties (Montgomery, Robertson, Davidson and Maury) from 1st of February to 1st of September, any song bird, as the mocking bird, thrush, robin and oriole, or any game bird, as the wild turkey, partridge, quail, grouse, pheasant, woodcock, snipe and lark, or any bird that feeds on insects which destroy fruit trees, as the sparrow, cat bird, blue bird and woodpecker. No person shall at any time destroy the nests or eggs of any of these birds in the counties of Montgomery, &c."

We made an effort at the last session of the Legislature to change this law in certain particulars, but for some reason or other it did not succeed. We wished the *open season* for partridges or quail to extend from Oct. 1st to March 1st, since it is a rare thing to find partridges full grown before Oct. 1st, and many covies are too small to shoot as late as Nov. 1st. No one should be allowed to slaughter a whole brood of half grown "cheepers" that are not fit to eat. Again, we wished the open season for snipe to extend to May 1st. The snipe is a migratory bird and never breeds here, hence we should be allowed to shoot them whenever they pass through; this occurs here only in March and April (and sometimes a few days in February). As the law now stands, we can never bag a snipe lawfully.

All true sportsman, as well as the owners of the land, are anxious to have our game birds protected from indiscriminate slaughter and extermination, and we hope it will not be long before both of these classes will unite to put a stop to the depletion of game now going on. In every direction traps are used, which destroy whole covies, and innumerable nests are robbed every year. Shooting never destroys all the stock in a country, but it sometimes disappears under the attacks of foxes, traps and field hands. If the farmers would insist on conformity with the game law, prevent their workmen from trapping and robbing nests, and require those who shoot upon their places to leave enough seed for the next year, there would soon be a plenty of game for all. Being myself a disciple of "Frank Forester" I can suggest to others the propriety of leaving a portion of the game killed with the owners of the land who allow the privilege of hunting thereon. This is too often neglected, and when I consider the many inconveniences and dangers to which people are subjected by the roving bands of reckless Nimrods (some scarcely half grown), I wonder at the kindness and courtesy of the land-owners.

W. W. L.

P. S.—Dog laws are readily suggested by game laws, so we take this opportunity to congratulate the town upon the absence of the usual attack of hydrophobia, which seizes upon town councils about this season. Notwithstanding the fact so long demonstrated that more dogs go mad in the Spring and Fall than in Summer, our city fathers, just to keep their hands and satisfy their constituents of the necessity for their existence, get very much heated during the so-called "dog days" and go to muzzling or poisoning (one is about as fatal as the other) man's most faithful servant. We hope no sick dog will put in an appearance on the street until cold weather, for the mere sight of such an object is sufficient to cause this annual fever to break out with hydrophobic violence.

Clarksville, August 2d, 1877.

School Population.

Below we give the report of the school population for this district, compiled from personol inspection by James Wood. James has taken this in hand and carried it out with the industry and close attention which he always gives to whatever business he undertakes, and we doubt not that it may be taken by our readers as entirely reliable for accuracy:

Number white males in city	263	
Number white males out of city	218	481
Number white females in city	267	
Number white females out of city	193	460
Number colored males in city	210	
Number colored males out of city	296	506
Number colored females in city	213	
Number colored females out of city	301	514
Total		1,961
White males and females in city	530	
Colored males and females in city	423	953
White males and females out of city	411	
Col'd males and females out of city	597	1,008
Total		1,961

Broadhurst INSTITUTE

Broadhurst Institute will open on

MONDAY, AUGUST 27TH.

No inexperienced teachers are employed. We ask patronage because we intend to do all in our power to give value received. It will do no harm to consult us before sending elsewhere. Send for Catalogue to

Robt. Aug. Broadhurst.

August 11, 1877-tf

BIDS RECEIVED.

Trustee's of the Tennessee Orphan Asylum ex parte.

Pursuant to a decree of the Chancery Court in this cause, notice is hereby given that private bids will be received at my office until 5 o'clock P. M.,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8TH,

for the purchase of the

ORPHAN ASYLUM PROPERTY,

being a tract of land on the Russellville Turnpike, north side of Red River, containing about ONE HUNDRED ACRES, and bounded on the West by Red River and the lands of Mrs. M. J. Brandon; on the South by the lands of E. L. Williams, Mrs. Brandon and Mrs. Silleston; on the East by Red River and the lands of B. F. Gill and Albert Porter, and on the North by the lands of Mrs. Brandon and the Sulphur Spring road. Upon this property are a LARGE BRICK DWELLING and necessary out-houses.

TERMS—A bid of $6,000 has been offered, and no bid will be received for less than that sum. Bidder will be required to pay $1,000 in cash, and execute four notes for the remainder, bearing interest from September 8th, 1877, and due in one, two, three and four years, and a lien will be retained until the same are paid. FOLK G. JOHNSON

Aug. 11, 1877-5wpf $13 00. C. & M.

STRAYED.

From the city, about three weeks ago, a BRINDLE COW AND CALF. The cow is about 8 years old, and has a hole in one or both of her horns. The calf is about three months old, and of a red or brown color. For the delivery of the cow and calf at the Eclipse Livery Stable a liberal reward will be paid.

Aug. 11, 1877-3w

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.

Having qualified as Administratrix of Dr. W. A. Haynes, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate settlement, and all having claims against the estate will present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred. BETTIE A. HAYNES, Administratrix.

August 11, 1877-1w

Trustee's Sale OF STOCK!

At CUMBERLAND IRON WORKS, Stewart county, on

OCTOBER 20, 1877,

I will offer for sale GRADED MARES and HORSES, fast trotters and good workers; Graded COWS—Durham stock—1 thoroughbred Durham Bull; HOGS—Poland China, Essex and Berkshire; also a lot of good FARM MULES. Some of said stock will be at the Stewart County Fair, October 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th, 1877.

TERMS.

All sums under $10, Cash; over that sum, twelve months time will be given. A note well secured, at six per cent. interest, will be required. J. C. STEGER, Trustee.

See advertisement of 14,000 acres of valuable farming land for sale, in ninety-five small tracts. jy28eowts

W. F. COULTER, J. B. COULTER, M. A. STRATTON.

NEW FIRM

Coulter, Bro. & Stratton,

SUCCESSORS TO

B. F. COULTER & BRO.

It is our purpose to continue business at the old stand, and we cordially invite the customers of the old house and all others to visit us. We promise to do all in our power to merit your confidence. We are buying

NEW GOODS

to replenish our stock, and shall offer real bargains. In order to reduce stock as much as possible by Sept. 1st, we shall offer many lines of goods at very low prices. Give us a trial. We will offer you good inducements.

Very respectfully,

Coulter, Bro. & Stratton.

Referring to the above notice it will be seen that B. F. Coulter & Bro. have dissolved partnership. I have sold my interest in the business to Messrs. Coulter, Bro. & Stratton, and in retiring beg to express my unfeigned gratitude to all who have patronized me, and to commend the new firm to the confidence of my friends and the public generally. Very respectfully,

B. F. COULTER.

July 21, 1877-tf

14,000 ACRES OF CUMBERLAND Iron Works Land FOR SALE.

PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned until

SEPTEMBER 1st, 1876,

for fourteen thousand acres of Woods, Yeatman & Co.'s land on the north side of Cumberland River, in Stewart county, Tenn. The land has been divided into

SMALL TRACTS

and mapped, and the tracts numbered. The land and map will be shown on application to J. C. STEGER, Cumberland Iron Works. It is a fine body of land, WELL WATERED, and embracing all sorts of soil. A part is

Well Improved and Cultivated

We can suit almost everybody in quality and price.

TERMS.

The land will be sold for one-third Cash, the balance in one and two years, with interest on the deferred payments at the rate of six per cent. per annum. Bids can also be made payable in Woods, Yeatman & Co.'s paper. Parties in bidding will please specify the number of the tract, as laid down on the map, and state whether they propose to pay in Woods, Yeatman & Co.'s paper or on the part cash and part time basis. The right is reserved to reject any bid. Mark envelope, "Proposal for Cumberland Iron Works Lands," and direct to

D. WEAVER,

Chairman of the Committee of Woods, Yeatman & Co.'s Creditors,

THIRD NATIONAL BANK,

July 21, 1877-4t Nashville, Tenn.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

I will sell to the highest bidder on

Saturday, Sept. 1, 1877,

MY RESIDENCE,

Household & Kitchen Furniture,

Horses, Carriage, Harness,

COWS, CART, PLOWS, MOWER, HAY RAKE,

Garden Implements, &c., &c.

The House and 13 acres of ground (more or less) will be sold for one-third Cash, balance on 6, 12, 18 and 24 months credit, with interest on last two payments at 6 per cent. per annum. A credit of four months will be given on everything else. Note and security required. Amounts of twenty dollars or less Cash.

The House contains 10 rooms, and is beautifully located in the most desirable part of the suburbs of Clarksville. It has been newly painted, and on the premises are two good Cisterns, arched with brick, a Pond and a never-failing Spring of Water, Fine Orchard, Grapes, Fruits of all kinds, Fine Barn, Carriage House, Ice House and other conveniences. Garden and Fruits protected by pickett fence. An inspection of this property respectfully solicited.

Sale on the premises at 10 o'clock A. M., promptly. Residence will be sold first.

B. F. Coulter.

Clarksville, July 7, 1877.

Lieber's Trade Palace!

HALL OF FASHION!

Great Clearing Out Sale OF SUMMER GOODS For the Next 30 Days.

Everything in Our Store at Greatly Reduced Prices.

We are prepared to give extraordinary inducements throughout our entire stock.

GREAT BARGAINS

in all Dress Goods, Black Cassimeres, Black Mohairs, Alpacas, Grenadines, Linen Dress Suitings, Linen Lawns, Pacific Lawns, Worsted Poplins, etc. These goods need only be seen to be appreciated at the prices at which we are offering them.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!

We have the largest, best selected and cheapest stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods in Middle Tennessee, consisting of Fine White and Colored Shirts, Undershirts, Drawers, Suspenders, Hosiery, Gloves, Ties, Scarfs, Bows, Linen Collars and Cuffs, and in fact everything in the way of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. Special inducements in our Unlaundried Shirts.

We offer our immense stock of

Ready-Made Clothing AT COST,

in order to make room for our Fall and Winter Clothing, which will be the largest stock ever brought into this city. We have on hand, and will sell at cost, 100 Cassimere Suits, a splendid line of White Vests, 50 Linen Suits, 50 Black Alpaca Coats and three dozen Dusters, all new; 40 pair Black Doeskin Pants, 35 pair Light Colored Cassimere Pants, and 300 pair Linen and Cottonade Pants. Also sell at Cost our entire stock of Piece Goods, consisting of Cloths and Cassimeres, Linens and Cottonades.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Largest stock in the city. Our entire stock is made to order, and we guarantee every pair to give satisfaction.

HATS in all the latest styles to be found in the market.

TRUNKS and VALISES very low.

Call one, call all, before purchasing elsewhere Remember the place, Lieber's Trade Palace, Clarksville, Tenn.

SALESMEN:

ALEX. WEILL, GUS. HARRISON, C. W. ABELL, JULIAN LEON

Very Respectfully,

PHILIP LIEBER,

June 30, 1877. A. B. Harrison's Old Stand.

J. J. CRUSMAN

IS NOW RECEIVING

NEW STOCK,

CONSISTING OF

Devilled Ham,

Devilled Turkey,

Devilled Tongue,

Devilled Chicken,

WHITE HEATH PEACHES,

BARTLETT PEARS,

YARMOUTH SUGAR CORN,

TOMATOES,

PINE APPLES, SAUCES,

PICKLES,

EXTRA GOLDEN SYRUP,

OLD JAVA COFFEE,

FINE TEAS,

Laundry and Toilet Soaps,

FANCY CRACKERS, NICK NACKS,

Extra Quality New Orleans Molasses,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

Corner of First and Franklin Streets.

March 10, 1877-tf