THE CHRONICLE

D. P. WRIGHT, M. D., Editor.

CLARKSVILLE - - SEPT. 14, 1878.

TERMS: $2.00 IN ADVANCE.

STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Election Nov. 5, 1878.

For Governor,

ALBERT S. MARKS, of Franklin.

For Congress,

HON. JOHN F. HOUSE.

For Senator,

COL. N. BRANDON, of Stewart.

For Representative,

HON. JAS. E. RICE, of Montgomery.

THE EPIDEMIC.

It is of no use; we have to write of yellow fever or not write at all. Everybody is thinking about it, and, however hard they may try to talk of other things, conversation after a few common-places about the weather is sure to drift towards the all-engrossing topic before five minutes are expired. The newspapers are full of it—politics, foreign news, art, literature, personal news are all treated of as matters of form in the briefest manner, and crowded into a corner, while the death track of the fell destroyer spreads itself over a broad half of the columns. It is as well. Where people find it impossible to withdraw their minds from the subject it is better for them to say what they have to say than to brood over it in silence, and we believe it better in ourselves to give a little friendly counsel to our readers, and a little cheering encouragement, than to steer clear of the subject as if it was too awful to contemplate. Looked steadily in the face all dangers become less terrifying than when they are contemplated in the spirit of helpless, abject fear. To come then to the one question that is in the minds of every Clarksville citizen at this time,

SHALL WE HAVE IT AT CLARKSVILLE?

We will deal in perfect frankness with our readers and admit that the disease has so completely overleaped all former limits this year that it would be rash to say of any particular place that it cannot be visited by this epidemic; but, even if the alarm lately existing at Erin were with certainty based on fact, we have the cheering remembrance that, when cholera was raging in that town, and at Louisville and Nashville as well, this happy community escaped, showing clearly that the local conditions here are adverse to the propagation of epidemic influences. There is nothing more certain than that what affords a fertile soil for one epidemic is also favorable to the spread of others. Typhus, cholera, diphtheria, yellow fever all flourish in the same soil. The last of these requires generally a higher temperature than the others, but, in all other respects, they all revel in the same soil; so that exemption from cholera, in which temperature is no consideration, is good ground for hoping that exemption from yellow fever, where it is, will follow, now that the weather is cooling.

CAN IT BE AVERTED?

Much can be done to avert it, and to mitigate its horrors if not. We endeavored to show in an article last week that the local conditions at all the places disastrously visited were, so far as we were acquainted with them, terribly in favor of the rapid spread of infection. All the local circumstances of this place are in direct contrast to these, and the city authorities are exciting themselves most creditably to remove any remediable fomenta of disease. In this respect the Board of Mayor and Aldermen have acted most creditably. They have constituted three of their Board a Sanitary Committee, investing them with all authority possessed by themselves to act in matters affecting the sanitary condition of the city. These have associated with themselves four of the physicians of the city, Drs. McReynolds, Bailey, Herring and Wright, and act regularly under their guidance, employing the whole police force in carrying out their directions. As a result of all this we believe the city to be in a better sanitary condition than ever before. All arrangements are made for cleansing the city and for every other method of providing against infection that human care can devise, and if individuals will carry out this process by minutely regarding the cleanliness of their homes, we shall have reduced to a *minimum* the probability of any diminution of the present excellent health of the city.

IF THE DISEASE SHOULD COME, IS THERE ANY PREVENTATIVE?

Yes; but don't go about with bags of camphor and assafœtida hung round your neck. The preventative is in the sedulous care of the sick. Keep them clean and their rooms well ventilated, without making them either too hot or too cold; *remove instantaneously and bury all offensive secretions;* change frequently the clothing and bedding, and unless the skin is quite cold, as it is in some stages, sponge it frequently with luke-warm water. These obvious attentions to the sick will largely increase his chances of recovery and do more to prevent the extension of infection to those who are well than any disinfectants, the efficacy of all of which is limited. Plenty of soap and hot water is the best of all disinfectants when judiciously applied.

ONE MORE PREVENTATIVE;

a quiet spirit. Cultivate composure of mind and dont yield to panics and abject terror. Everything which produces depression of the nerve favors the invasion of epidemics, and there is no depressing agent so powerful as fear. Ah! you will say, but how to secure this composure? How to avoid being terrified? There is only one way—do your duty; have your mind so intent upon those numerous duties which prevalent sickness so earnestly calls for that you have not time to be scared. A sailor who is intent on working his ship in a storm is not frightened because his mind is otherwise occupied, but the landsman who may be a passenger and has nothing to do and knows nothing either of the degree of danger or the means of averting it is paralysed with fear. Be the sailor and not the landsman in this storm; help to work the ship, leaving yourself no time to be scared.

STILL ANOTHER;

trust in God. This counsel would come better from other lips than ours, but it is the most important of all. Your preachers will tell you that if this affliction is to be laid upon us it is best that we should be afflicted. Do you believe that? You have been professing to believe it, cultivating that faith in your minds as the very essence of your religion. The strength of that faith is now to be rudely tested; if you have it, it is all you need. We are firmly convinced ourselves of the truth of the proposition; he or she who possesses it in reality needs no other means for ensuring that tranquility and balance of mind which is the true antidote to abject and paralyzing terror.

These considerations are for those who insist upon believing that we are going to have the pestilence here, but we are not among them; we cherish the confident hope that Clarksville will come through this ordeal as triumphantly as she did through that of cholera some years ago.

WHAT ARE THEY FIGHTING ABOUT?

All the broad principles the Greenback National party is contending for are those which the Democratic party has been contending for against the Republican party in Congress for the last two years. In some matters of detail the Democrats move more cautiously than their rivals; necessarily so, for they are in a position soon to become practically responsible for the carrying out of their principles. But the salient features of their demands are the positions assumed by Messrs. Voorhies and Ewing at Washington; that is, so far as they keep themselves clear of the socialistic and communistic solecisms which their allies in some places insist upon. Their platforms and resolutions and the speeches of their orators are borrowed wholesale from the words of the statesmen above named, and they have never put forward a distinctive opinion on the currency originating in their own ranks. They only differ in the one point of throwing overboard all those precautions and limitations which men who mean business are bound to regard if they would avoid the disasters that necessarily arise from the hasty and precipitate carrying out of even correct principles in a matter so delicate and sensitive as that of experiments on the circulating medium.

Such being the case, is it unreasonable to put to any who propose to join this organization, the question "What do you expect to achieve by it?" We do not put this question to the politicians who are running this machine; they have their purposes affecting their own interests quite apart from any question of greenbacks or national bank notes; but we put the question to the people, on whose votes the engineers depend for fuel.

The Greenback party in Tennessee knows well that outside of our two great cities it cannot attain any commanding position in this State. The utmost it even contemplates, the utmost it and the Radical party together can hope to achieve where they consummate one of their occasional alliances, is to break down locally the Democratic organization. What effect is this to have, if any, in Congress? Certainly not to establish there a majority of Greenbackers; the most sanguine in that party does not pretend to that. What then? The utmost it can effect is to weaken the Democratic party in its struggle with the Republicans. Is there any Greenbacker who thinks for a moment that any purpose comprised in the Greenback platform is going to be advanced by promoting the predominance of the Republican party? To any reasonable man the question must seem puerile, and yet it is a practical question which every man must in some way answer for himself before he can in reason or conscience vote for that organization. Your answer, then. Is the Republican party going to replace national bank notes with greenbacks? Is John Sherman going to pay the national debt in anything but gold if he can help it? Has not Mr. Hayes declared himself committed to hard money doctrines. Of course such questions are childish; but when you have answered them as only they can be answered, what motive can a man assign for voting with this separate organization? *Office;* there is no other possible. Those who are engineering this train can do only one of two things—they can either hitch on to the Republican train and follow its track, or wreck the Democratic train and with it wreck themselves.

Still, we don't plead with the engineers. They have their purposes, which have nothing to do with the principles we are arguing; with them greenbacks is only a pretext; their motive is office; they have one way or other failed to get it in the Democratic party and are resolved to get it by this means if practicable, but by any means to get it. With them we have no argument. We address the passengers they desire to inveigle and we say to them, if they really believe the greenback theory to be true, look at the schedule we have laid down and consider whether that is not really the direction which the train you propose to get on is taking, and if so—had you not better think before you get on it?

DR. E. V. WRIGHT of Chattanooga, has got the nomination for Governor from the Republican Executive Committee. Now for a triangular duel.

HON. J. D. C. ATKINS has been unanimously re-nominated to Congress from the Eighth District.

THE SITUATION AT ERIN.

A Card.

In the present case I am writing not as editor of this paper but as a physician and a member of the Board of Health; I therefore drop the editorial *we* and make the following statement, which has become necessary, as my name has been mixed up with very conflicting statements, both in Nashville and Louisville.

On Sunday last, Sept. 8, alarming reports arrived in Clarksville that Mrs. Bradley, a former citizen of this place, had died of yellow fever at Erin, and that her brother, Mr. Henry Baird, was sick with the same disease. As Erin is only 28 miles below Clarksville by railroad and less by the air line, this report naturally produced much agitation here, and I considered it my duty to go to Erin on Monday morning for the purpose of reporting the facts to the Board of Health, of which I am Chairman and which had been appointed to meet at my office on Monday night.

On my arrival at Erin I found the whole place in an extreme state of alarm. A large portion of the residents had left it and those who remained were extremely anxious for further light to be thrown upon the matter. I proceeded to the hotel, at which Mrs. Bradley had died and of which her husband is proprietor. I found there her brother, Mr. Henry Baird, very ill and attended by Drs. Nichols and Grigsby, who gave the decided opinion that Mrs. B. had died of yellow fever and that their present patient was ill of the same disease. Before studying Mr. Baird's case I made it my business to enquire closely into the case of the deceased lady. From the statements of the attendant physicians and those of the family I obtained the following facts: Mrs. Bradley has had ill health throughout the summer and about three weeks ago was attacked with intermittent neuralgia, evidently of malarious origin, the intermissions and paroxysms being well marked. On Wednesday, Sept. 4th, she was seized with a severe chill, which lasted about four hours. At night it was followed with fever of a high grade, which lasted through the night and Thursday morning. On Thursday evening quinine was administered, of which, unfortunately, her stomach has always been intolerant, and it was not persevered in. On Friday night great nausea was complained of and fever afterwards, but she was better on Saturday and on Saturday evening ate a piece of watermelon. That night nausea returned with vomiting and sore throat, with great difficulty of swallowing. Fever again rose during the night. At 4 A. M. on Sunday she vomited what her husband, who was present, describes as a light brown fluid, which was repeated about 5 A. M. She had become comatose and delirious during the night and the skin was suffused with a deep yellow tint during some hours of the night. This and the comatose condition lasted till 1:20 P. M. on Sunday, when she died.

I have given the above symptoms minutely enough for medical men to appreciate them at the same time that I have avoided technical expressions as much as possible. I think that all physicians will recognize the symptoms down to Saturday evening as those of intermittent fever of malarious origin, while those which supervened on Saturday night are unquestionably such as occur in yellow fever, but are not peculiar to that disease; on the contrary, few men who have practised in malarious districts can have failed to witness their occasional occurrence in malignant intermittents where yellow fever is not in question. I gave a guarded opinion to that effect, as a man must who has not seen the case, and whose views diverge from those who attended during the life of the patient.

Before making further comments I will now proceed with the case of Mr. Henry Baird, brother of the deceased lady, residing in the same house. Mr. B. was attacked with the ordinary symptoms of tertian intermittent about two weeks before I saw him, which seems to have been imperfectly cured. No special symptoms accompanied it till Friday night, the 6th of September. On the afternoon of Friday (at 2 P. M.) he had what is described to me as a congestive chill, which lasted an hour and a half. The fever which followed had subsided sufficiently for him to feel much better and eat a hearty supper. The chill returned on Sunday evening, followed by a higher grade of fever. He became delirious at about 10 P. M. and remained so till I saw him on Monday, and it may be mentioned that the kidneys acted freely on Sunday night and again on Monday morning. When I saw him about 9½ A. M. I found him comatose, skin yellow, with a perceptible moisture upon it, not unusually hot except just over the pit of the stomach. This condition remained throughout the time I stayed in Erin (till about 6 P. M.), with the addition late in the evening of retching as if to vomit. I was informed afterwards by telegraph that he died on Tuesday morning, with nearly the same symptoms as those of Mrs. B.

During my stay in Erin I also saw Mr. Hadley Bradley, son of the deceased lady, and Mr. Hiram Haskins, both of whom seemed to be suffering from the remittent fever, and a boy named Ally Soloman, at the house of Mrs. Haskins, with intermittent fever.

I have now to state, in view of subsequent events, that in the afternoon Dr. Sizemore, of Erin, visited Mr. Baird with Dr. Grigsby. Till then he had not seen either of the patients, but from the history of their disease as communicated to him by nurses, etc., had formed an opinion adverse to its being yellow fever, and retained that opinion.

My report in Clarksville was that it was very doubtful whether there had been yellow fever in Erin. Aything more decisive than this would have been improper on my part, as one patient had not seen by me at all and the other only during one stage of the disease. Before leaving Erin I requested the physicians to inform me by telegraph of the state of things every day as long as there was any alarm.

I here repeat the affirmation that while the later symptoms described are those occurring in yellow fever, they also frequently occur in other diseases and would not have given grounds for alarm in any season but the present; moreover, that the earlier symptoms were diverse from those of yellow fever, if not inconsistent with it. The truth is that nearly all the symptoms of yellow fever as well as those of epidemic cholera are sometimes manifested in sporadic cases where there is on epidemic, the only essential difference being that in one case individuals only are attacked and in the other large masses of men. In the present case if this was yellow fever at all it was yellow fever complicated with, or rather supervening upon the ordinary intermittent fever of malarious countries.

To complete the history before making further statements, it should be stated that no case of yellow fever has been imported into Erin, that the only opportunity for the disease being communicated is that cases have been carried through the place on the train, and the nearest place at which yellow fever patients had remained and been treated was Paris, Tenn., between which town and Erin occur first the Tennessee river and, secondly, Tennessee Ridge, an elevation of between 300 and 400 feet.

The attitude of my mind therefore in reference to the subject was that of opposition to the probability of an epidemic visitation, with the opinion reserved that should other patients die with the same symptoms grave anticipations of an epidemic visitation would result.

On Tuesday morning I received the following telegram, with the signatures of Drs. Sizemore and Grigsby:

Symptoms have come up since you left satisfying us that Baird died of yellow fever.

Dr. Sizemore has since stated that though bearing his signature this telegram was not authorized by him, but through Tuesday, while I supposed it genuine, my opinion was somewhat shaken by it, as I have confidence in his judgment and he had hitherto assumed the negative. The same day I received a note from Dr. Edwards, another Erin physician, not giving an opinion on the cause of Mr. Baird's death, but saying—

The panic still prevails; quite a number are complaining; some have gone to bed, mostly nurses. Probably it is fatigue, and nothing more, with some of them.

This suspense lasted till Wednesday morning, the 11th, when a gentleman who came up from Erin brought intelligence that all the sick were getting well, and that Dr. Sizemore denied the authenticity of the telegram bearing his signature of the day before. The same morning I received by the train the following note from him:

My opinion is the same as when you were here; I do not believe there has been a case of yellow fever here; all the sick are reported as doing well; alarms unnecessary; will give my opinion more freely at a future day.

Perplexed by these contradictory despatches, I telegraphed to Dr. S. enquiring whether the despatch of Tuesday was genuine. The following is the answer:

ERIN, Sept. 11, 2:5 P. M.—I have not changed my opinion since I saw you. I did not authorize anyone to use my name to a despatch. I do not believe there has been any yellow fever here; I think all this excitement unnecessary. R. H. SIZEMORE.

During the 11th several despatches arrived in Clarksville from Erin to different persons, saying that the sick were all getting well. This confirmed me in my first judgment, as the information I was waiting for was the tidings whether or not the disease, whatever it was, should assume an epidemic form. Writing as I am on Wednesday night I can only say that the information at present before me leads to the confirmation of my first impression, that the disease of which Mrs. Bradley and Mr. Baird died is not epidemic and not yellow fever.

If further information is received before this paper goes to press, it will be communicated.

POSTSCRIPT.—Since writing the above I have been receiving daily despatches from Erin which represent all the sick as recovering without presenting any symptoms of yellow fever. If Mrs. Bradley and Mr. Baird did really die of yellow fever, then the plague has taken a course entirely new in its history to take off two victims from a town and then leave it free from further visitation. I feel fully satisfied that there has been no case of yellow fever in Erin.

DANIEL F. WRIGHT, M. D.

READ Colonel House's clear and manly vindication of himself from the charge of proposing a property qualification as a bar to the privilege of voting—well, of course you will read it; but notice that what he did propose was a bar to the profuse and reckless issuance of State bonds, running the people in debt beyond their ability to pay. Would that somebody could have barred all that some twenty or thirty years ago, and we should not now be in danger of seeing the stigma of repudiation branded on the fair brow of Tennessee. The mortifying thing about it all is that the injurious charge was not made by a Radical bent upon throwing reproach upon the Democratic party, but by a brother Democrat who desires to stand in our present representative's shoes.

It is not an open enemy that hath done me this dishonor, for then I could have borne it;
Neither was it mine adversary that did magnify himself against me, for then peradventure I could have hid myself from him;
But it was even thou, my companion, and mine own familiar friend.

MAINE has rejected Radicalism and the bloody shirt and elected a Greenback Legislature. While the Greenback party continues so indefinite in its expressions of principle it is doubtful how far the election of a Greenbacker is a benefit, but it is at least clear gain that we are likely not to see Eugene Hale much longer in Washington. He has always been the most cold-blooded and persistent hater of the South in Congress, and his rejection by the people of Maine is a happy indication that the gospel of hate is not to make many more converts.

Farewell, Eugene, and if forever,
So much the better, fare the well.

THE Congressional convention of the 9th district, has been postponed till October 23.

COMMUNICATIONS AND CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. DAMFINO AND OTHERS:—You are determined to force me into the next Legislature? Well, I surrender. The sacrifice is fearful, transcendent, tremendous and stupendous; but I am ready to go, regardless of personal consequences. My wife is inconsolible, and talks of new dresses in a heartrending voice. My daughters appal me with lugubrious refrains on new fall bonnets. My sons are so broken down at my fell determination that they have to be assisted home on occasional nights in a deplorable condition—the dear boys often insisting on going to bed in their hats and boots. The horn worms are playing havoc and Tom Walker with my tobacco, but I'll go at all hazards, and stay to the last extremity of the seventy-five days, or longer, if the Governor can be persuaded to call an extra session. My mind's made up, and the next Legislature will be compelled to receive several slices of it. There are only ninety-nine men to be managed by me in that body, and having triumphed over Mr. Placehunter, I will enter upon the task with the serenest confidence.

Your platform is mine, and so are all the rest, Democrats, humble or independent, Republicans, Nationals, Greenbackers, all have platforms, I am on all of them. I am no mere party man, I am for the whole country. Convention or no convention, I will always be found for the people, in fact, I am the people myself!

To specify: The pollevil is a dreadful disease when it gets into the constitution. Verdigrease won't cure it. The constitution must be reconstructed. It would only cost some thirty thousand dollars in money to do it, or one hundred and thirty thousand in State Warrants. That instrument is in the way of every reform. For instance the Constitution killed the Dog Law, but hold—never mind—I am opposed to the Dog Law, always was, so help me Jupiter! Never mind the constitution. I'll take care of you another way, your attention, do you owe any debts? Yes, every one of your damnatory connection. So do I. Has not the State taught you a "new way to pay old debts?" If the Legislature can relieve the State of debt without paying its creditors can't you be relieved of debt in the same way, by the same authority? Of course you would suffer death before you would repudiate; but indefinite postponement of payment is not called by that name. It is hoped that you are not so morally conceited as to pretend to loftier ideas of honor than the State entertains. You ask for your exemption money. All right? Though the State has no money it can always issue warrants and bank notes, and as you suggest county warrants are not altogether unknown in our financial history; but did it never occur to your minds that the power of the individual to issue warants on future crops of tobacco, wheat, and truck-patch produce generally, would be a very desirable and easy-going thing? Could not such warrants be made receivable for debts and taxes? What security could be better than the productions of the country? Is not agriculture the foundation of all prosperity? I will not insult your understandings by more words on this highly suggestive question. Enough to my farming friends. A few words to the mechanics. You have a lien law, and the Democratic platform promises you a better one. If you are a regular Democrat this will suffice. If you are an independent Democrat you want no lien; for independent people are self-reliant, always assume the perpendicular, and would not lean on anything. Have it your own way, however, for I am on both platforms. As regards merchants I desire to say that I am inveterately opposed to all class legislation. As a class they and others have priveleges which others have not. Why should tax priveleges be granted to merchants, and the farmers be left out? Are merchants better than farmers? But why ask such a question. It does seem to me that the merchant ought to make a voluntary surrender of his tax privelege on the altar of his country.

Our feelings towards the police are in accord. They have such a taking way that they would deceive the very elect. I have always regarded them as wholly unreliable, and a short residence in the calaboose has only served to deepen my convictions. The question of "political pollywogs" I reserve for future consideration. The class is a large one in the State, and must be treated very tenderly. I feel the ground too dangerous here and cannot, for the moment, command the guarded, diplomatic language suited to the occasion. Let it pass.

Like you I am inflexibly opposed to repudiation. I am a State credit man. The State needs credit, and I want the State to have it. Personally I have always been in favor of credit. If a man has it the convenience is very great. Hence I have always been in favor of it, and never fail to take it when it is to be had. I am done. Unsought, unsolicited, undesired, unexpected, the office is about to be thrust upon me. The sacrifice is made; I have burnt my ships, the victim is ready.

ERNEST PLACEHUNTER.

A U. S. Naval Officer's Compliments to Senator Kellogg.

Commander Kells, of the United States Navy, has addressed the following letter to Kellogg:

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 6, 1878.—Sir: Several days ago the War Department, through the exertions of the Hon. Mr. Eustis and others, donated forty thousand rations to the destitute of this city.

Your suggestion to the Hon. Secretary of War caused a detention here, and the rations are not yet distributed.

You intimated that dissentions amongst the benevolent societies here might delay the distribution.

I say you lie.

Within forty-eight hours of the inception of the Peabody Association, over five thousand rations were distributed.

A Commander of the Navy is doing duty here as a clerk in the Howard Association.

Creed, race and politics are not regarded here in this great calamity, and you, fifteen hundred miles away, wish to divert the paltry allotment of the Government into political channels.

I am writing this to you as a friend. You know as well as I that as far as this State is concerned, you represent nothing or anybody, and the most that could be expected of you was, when you did not wish to do any good, not to do any harm.

Clear your record if you can. For your sake I have lost friend and family, and when I hear you on the streets daily called a liar and a coward, I can't disprove it.

When you donated public money to Shreveport, you told Clarke, "Tell the newspapers." I take counsel from your previous actions because they have succeded well, consequently I write you this open letter.

Should there be anything in the above you might construe as belligerent, you will always find my address at the Navy Department.

I have seen Mrs. Jenks, and if you sent her I would advise you to drop it. P. D. Q. Very truly,

D. C. KELLS,
Lieut. Comd'r U. S. N.
Hon. Wm. P. Kellogg, At Large.

Fall Elections to Transpire.

Colorado—October 3—State.
Indiana and Iowa—Oct. 10—State.
W. Virginia—Oct. 8—3 members Congress and Legislature.

The following States hold State elections on Nov. 5:

Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, South Carolina and Texas.

Maryland—Nov. 5—4 members of Congress.

Missouri—Nov. 5—13 Congressmen, Register Lands, School Sup't, R. R. Commissioner, Judge Supreme Court and Legislature.

New Jersey—Nov. 5—4 Congressmen and Legislature.

New York—Nov. 5—33 Congressmen, Judge Supreme Court, and the Lower House of State Representatives.

Georgia—Nov. 5—9 Congressmen.

Kentucky—Nov. 5—10 Congressmen.

North Carolina—Nov. 5—8 Congressmen and 4 Judges.

Ohio—Nov. 5—20 Congressmen and one Judge.

Vermont—Nov. 5—3 Congressmen.

Virginia—Nov. 5—9 Congressmen.

Wisconsin—Nov. 5—8 Congressmen.

CASTNER, IRWIN & CO.

Will open on or about SEPTEMBER 14TH, in their new house,

NO. 35 FRANKLIN ST.,

a full line of strictly choice

STAPLE & FANCY GROCERIES,

Consisting of Canned and Bottled Fruits and Meats in every variety, choicest extracts, Lemon, Vanilla, etc; Pickles, Jellies, Sauces, Catsups, Lemons, Damsons, Prunes, Currants, Dates and Nuts; Spices, strictly pure, direct from importers; Baker's and Vanilla Chocolate, Dessicated Cocoanut, fresh Crackers in large variety, Potted Chicken, Cooked Corn Beef, Lamb Tonges, Lunch Tongues, Lunch Ham, Pigs Feet, Ham Sausage, Bologna Sausage, Russian Caviar and Deviled Goods in every variety, Lobsters, Salmon and Mountain Trout, Cracked Wheat, Oatmeal and Pearl Barley, Hemp, Rape, Canary and Celery Seed, Corn Starch, Citron, Canton Ginger, Gelatine and Liquid Rennet, Sage, Thyme, Marjoram, Macaroni, Tapioca and Vermicelli, Mocha, and O. G. Java Coffee, Green and Oolong Teas, very choice selection, etc., etc., etc., together with a full line of staple goods.

Cigars and Tobacco a Specialty,

Pure Whiskies for Family Use,

"Orange" and "Dead Shot" Rifle and Ducking Powders, "Drop" and "Chilled" Shot. Sole Agent for Empson's celebrated Caramels and Finest Candies.

With a special view to meeting the growing wants of a growing community, our stock has been made to embrace a *greater variety* than ever before brought to this market, having been selected with the greatest care, and is confidently recommended as strictly choice. We shall keep none but standard goods of first quality, introducing every novelty in our line and new goods in season. Our first step being but the initiatory towards even a higher standard, which we shall spare no pains or expense to reach, we bespeak for our efforts in their behalf the substantial support of the Citizens of Clarksville and vicinity. Very respectfully,

Castner, Irwin & Co.

Sept. 7, 1878-tf

MT. VERNON FURNACE LANDS

FOR SALE!

By order of the Chancery Court, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1878.

4,703 1-3 Acres of Land

Divided into

36 Farms, Containing from 30 to 260 Acres Each.

Morgan & Co. vs. Jackson, McKernon & Co.

In pursuance of a decree of the Chancery Court at Clarksville, at the July Term, 1878, I will sell at public auction at Mount Vernon Furnace, on

Saturday, October 12, 1878,

the Mount Vernon Furnace Lands, purchased by Sechler, McCullough & Co. in this cause from W. T. Shackelford, C. & M. The same has been sub-divided into FORTY-SIX TRACTS, a plat of which can be seen at my office, and will be posted soon in hand bills.

I will also, on same day, sell all the MACHINERY, old houses, which can be removed without injury to the property.

TERMS OF SALE—On the land, 10 per cent. cash, balance on a credit of 1, 2 and 3 years, with interest. On the Machinery, Houses, etc., 6 months' credit, with interest. Notes with personal security and lien retained. No redemption.

BARBECUE.

A Free Barbecue will be given. All are invited.

POLK G. JOHNSON,
Sept. 7, 1878. C. & M. and Commissioner.

CLOSING OUT SALE.

Now is the time to buy bargains

AT

J. D. RUSSELL'S

CLOSING SALE OF

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

HATS, SHIRTS, ETC.

The Entire Stock to be Closed Out Within the Next Thirty Days.

August 24, 1878-4w

Headquarters for DRY GOODS!

AND CLOTHING.

NEW SUMMER GOODS

JUST RECEIVED AT

RICE, BROADDUS & CO.'S.

Another lot of beautiful new Dress Goods, Linen Lawns, Cashmere Lace, Black Grenideans, Black and Colored Silks. We are selling the best dollar Black Gross Grain Silk ever offered in this market; have sold 300 yards already and expect to sell 300 yards more.

Just received another lot of beautiful 6-button stylish Gloves, very stylish.

New lot White and Colored Hose and Half-Hose.
New lot Dress Buttons.
New lot Silk Bows.
New lot of those extra good and cheap Corsets.
New lot Umbrellas and Parasols.
Best Dollar Shirt in Clarksville.
New lot White and Colored Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' new Linen Suits.
New Colored and White Hamburgs.
New lot Ready-Made Clothing, at exceedingly low prices for Cash.

The largest and best stock of Carpets, Oil Cloths and Mattings in the city, at lowest prices; don't fail to see our stock before you buy.

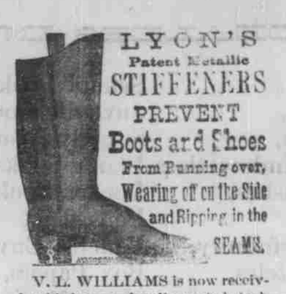
We receive new and pretty Prints nearly every week, at from 5c to 6¼c.

Bargains in Bleached and Brown Domestics, Sheetings, Table Linens, Nampkins, Towels, etc., etc.

Two-button Opera Kid Gloves at 50c; 3-button Opera Kid Glove at $1. 12-4 White Marsailes Quilts for $1 50 worth $2 25; 11-4 White Marsailes Quilts at $2 00 worth $2 75; 11-4 White Marsailes Quilts at $3 50 worth $4 50; 12-4 White Marsailes Quilts at $7 50 worth $9 00. Don't fail to see these; they are real bargains.

Rice, Broaddus & Co's.

June 1, 1878.



V. L. WILLIAMS is now receiving his large and well assorted stock of good Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, etc., for Fall and Winter wear. Prices lower than ever. Don't fail to see our goods before buying. Store room No. 25 Franklin street.

Aug. 24, 1878-tf

PEACHER'S MILL PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1878.

For Division Among Heirs of Peter Peacher.

SARAH W. PEACHER, et. als., vs. ISABELLA PEACHER, et. als.

In pursuance of an order of the Chancery Court, at the July Term, 1878, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at Peacher's Mill, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21st, 1878,

All the property owned by Peter Peacher in his life time. It will be sold in two tracts, as follows:

ONE TRACT OF 152 1-2 ACRES.

The improvements on this tract are

A FINE MERCHANTS AND GRIST MILL,

In good order, and manufactures the finest grades of flour.

A GOOD SAW MILL.

SPLENDID WOOLEN MILL,

Machinery in first-clast order, with nine looms—eight for cloth and one for blankets—with capacity for manufacturing 1,000 yards per day. The goods from Peacher's Mill are the most popular in our market.

FINE DWELLING

Two houses attached, one brick and the other frame, with stone foundation and eight rooms.

Tenement Houses, Carriage Houses, Stables, &c.

GOOD STORE HOUSE

Which sells from $20,000 to $30,000 worth of goods a year.

FINE ORCHARD OF CHOICE FRUIT,

Apples, pears, peaches, plums, grapes, raspberries, strawberries, gooseberries, &c.

Large Garden & Every Convenience & Luxury.

ONE TRACT OF ABOUT 448 ACRES.

IMPROVEMENTS:

Large Tobacco Stemmery and Brick Dry House,

Capacity six hogsheads per day.

SMALL DWELLING HOUSE.

BOTH TRACTS

Lie on West Fork of Red River, eight miles from Clarksville and about same distance from Guthrie and Trenton, Ky. West Fork is a splendid stream and furnishes the best water power in Tennessee.

THE LAND

Is the finest tobacco, wheat and corn land in the country.

IMPROVEMENTS

On these places cost not less than $60,000 and have been well taken care of.

HEALTH, SOCIETY, ETC.

The location is as healthy as can be found anywhere. A post office at the place with three mails a week, Masonic lodge, good schools, churches, and the best society in the State.

A plat will be made by the County Surveyor and exhibited on day of sale.

This is the best opportunity for investment ever offered in Montgomery county. Any man with industry can make his fortune by purchasing this property.

TERMS OF SALE:

Ten per cent. Cash; balance on credit of one and two years. Notes with good security, bearing interest from date, required and a lien retained. No redemption.

POLK G. JOHNSON,
C. and M. and Commissioner.

August 10, 1878—tds

LAND FOR SALE

The Col. H. G. Davis farm, containing 440 acres as fine tobacco, wheat and corn land as any in Tennessee, located upon the edge of Stewart county, one-half mile from the Montgomery and one mile from the Christian county line, eighteen miles from New Providence and ten miles from the old Cumberland Rolling Mill, will be offered for sale on

Friday, January 3rd, 1879,

One-half of said land is in cultivation, and the balance in timber, consisting principally of black jack, red and white oak. This land will be sold at a great bargain as a whole, or, if desirable, may be divided into two or three parts. There are two improvements on the place, consisting of double and single log houses; five tobacco barns, stables, cribs, etc; two wells and a cistern, and a deep, clear pond for stock and fish; on the place is a young apple orchard in full bearing, also peaches. Terms easy, say one-third cash, balance in one and two years at six per cent. interest. If not sold privately before Friday, January 3d, 1879, we will sell said lands publicly on that day; and if not sold, will be rented for the year 1879. Reason for selling: declining health and old age. Col. H. G. Davis, at Woodlawn, or myself, will take pleasure in showing the place at any time.

T. D. LEONARD, Real Estate Agent.
August 24, 1878-tds

Boots and Shoes!

John Rick, the boot and shoe man, has taken the room over Rosenfield's, next door to the Franklin House, where he will be glad to see all his friends and customers. Call on him when you want home-made boots and shoes.

Aug. 10, 1878—tf

H. C. BATTS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

OFFICE—Up stairs with Quarles & Daniel.
August 31, 1878-tf

A STATEMENT

OF

Tobaccos saved from fire April 14th, 1878, in a damaged condition and sold by Shelby, Scott & Co., on a salvage account for general pro rata distribution to all interested. Please call and get your pro rata.

Apr. 22, 1878.	To A. S. Wood, agent, 19660 lbs. tobacco @ $3 25	$320 62
Apr. 22, 1878,	To A. S. Wood, 1 bulk tobacco for	26 00
Apr. 22, 1878.	To J. J. Garrott, 1 bulk tobacco for	149 50
Apr. 22, 1878.	To Wm. Merriweather, 1 bulk ashes for	25 00
	Total	$518 12

CONTRA.

Apr. 26,	By am't paid hands to save and handle tobaccos	$75 40
	By am't paid to cooper damaged tobaccos	20 00
	By am't paid Gracey & Bro. for hauling and working on tobaccos	173 10
	Total	$268 50
Bal. to be pro rattered on 473 hhds		$249 62
Pro rata due on each hhd tobacco		52¾c.

August 31, 1878-tw.

BLANKS of every description for sale at this office.