THE CHRONICLE

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

CLARKSVILLE - - OCT. 12, 1878.

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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.

THE TARIFF AND THE CURRENCY.

Last week we expressed our opinion, not for the first time, that the Democratic party West and South had made a mistake, yet capable of being rectified, in regard to the relative prominence they have given to the tariff and the currency as questions for party agitation, thrusting the tariff into the background while greenbacks are made the alpha and omega of our platforms and our oratory. We introduced the subject then incidentally in connection with our comments upon the platforms of the two parties adopted in the New York conventions; we propose now to examine the two questions on their own merits, irrespective of their availability in party strategy, believing the present moment peculiarly favorable to such consideration now that it appears that the Democracy of New York is even less in accord with the South and West on the currency question than it is in reference to the tariff.

We will commence by reconciling two opinions which we have occasionally expressed and which on the surface seem inconsistent with one another. We have maintained that the contraction of the currency effected by Mr. Sherman through the measures he has taken as a preliminary to resumption are a prominent cause of stagnation in business, while on the other hand we have contended that the money now in circulation is sufficient for the business transactions of the country. These two propositions are only apparently contradictory. A period of abrupt transition in regard to currency, increase or diminution of taxation, or any other matter directly affecting values, whether real or nominal, always exercises an adverse influence on the activity of business transactions so long as the transition lasts, whatever may be its nature. Uncertainty is the greatest impediment to trade and commerce, because men are reluctant to invest their means in the purchase or sale of commodities while a process is going on which subjects their value to constant changes, the amount of which cannot be calculated beforehand. Now what transition could exercise a more disturbing influence on values than that change of fiscal policy which commenced about the year 1873–4? A policy of enormous inflation was followed by one of abrupt contraction, at the same time that gold, then adopted as the exclusive standard of value by all Europe and America, was produced in quantities less than before, both absolutely and relatively with the production of silver. The necessary result of this was a universal contraction in nominal values, in the profits of trade, wages of labor and, while it was uncertain how far this contraction would go, a necessary stagnation in trade and commerce from the simple fact that no man wants to buy when it is certain that what he buys will be worth less six months hence than it is now and uncertain how much less. But all this does not prove that there is not enough for the commercial transactions of the country. On the contrary we believe that there is more than enough, not more than the business of the nation ought to need, but more than it does need. Everything goes to show that the currency now in circulation cannot all of it be employed in such trade as is going on now; it is seeking investment in everything besides trade; both manufacturers and merchants and turning bondholders. Mr. Sherman some time ago boasted that the nation must be prosperous because the Government could borrow money at a less interest than ever before. Instead of proving prosperity, this phenomenon was a certain proof of depression in business. Men are willing to invest money in Government bonds at any rate of interest, because there is no other paying investment. No one would invest his money in bonds at four and a half per cent. who could find any business in which he could turn it over quick and make good profits at every turn. Let business arrive at this stage of activity and four per cent. bonds will soon have no sale, Government will have to pay five and six per cent, and so will everyone else who needs money, and it will be a sign of increasing prosperity. A low rate of interest means low profits in business, and low profits mean stagnation.

What is it we want, then? Not more money, but better chances to use it with profit. Now what is called a protective tariff is, and is intended to be, an arrangement of import duties such as to prevent foreign commerce, which is the only means of employing our money with profit. The protective tariff has forced the production of innumerable articles in excess of what the home market will consume and it has forced the assembling of a great body of special workmen in our midst who can do nothing but work at their specialty, and in doing this has shut out all but home markets and restricted the products of this specialized labor to home consumption, which is demonstrably unable to consume them; hence the accumulation of unsalable products, the forced inaction of skilled labor. Remove the restrictions of the tariff and foreign commerce will revive; remove the preposterous shipping laws and American ship-owners will carry it abroad, and if we then have not currency enough to transact it all with, it will be time enough to talk of more greenbacks; but we shall have enough; men will no longer lock up their capital in bonds, but invest it in trade. Reviving commerce will attract in some form the currency it requires, but expanding the currency without giving it employment in this way will leave a mass of unemployed paper on our hands with nothing to make it circulate, and money which does not circulate is worse than useless.

We know the difficulty of attracting the attention of politicians to these subjects, and will therefore conclude by telling them that if they will read the Northern papers they will find that this exclusive and unlimited greenback cry has already started a wide-spread reaction in all business circles, and that, if we are going to stand on it and it alone as our plank, ignoring all the other measures hitherto demanded by the Democracy, the one effect of it all will be to elect Ulysses Grant our next President.

THE Cincinnati Gazette declares that at the present moment, "the same as before," the Democrats of Louisiana and South Carolina are using such means as "the shot-gun, raiding troopers, the intimidation of Republican meetings, judiciously dispensed whippings and killings" to retain their power. We fail to observe any proof of this specific charge in the columns of the Gazette. Why doesn't Deacon Smith send an emissary to Louisiana to produce some facts, or are all his emissaries afraid of the yellow fever? It is not a part of any Republican programme, however, to furnish proof of any statement. —*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

The Cincinnati Gazette is the most unscrupulous liar of all the Cincinnati papers, and that is saying a good deal. Those who know what is going on in Louisiana tell us that all political action is paralyzed there under the pressure of the frightful epidemic which is decimating her population; that yellow fever alone is talked of or even thought of. Wherever Christian charity or ordinary decency prevails Louisiana is not spoken of except in the spirit of sympathy and commiseration; but the Cincinnati Gazette is not printed in any such a community; Christian charity and ordinary decency are scouted in that city as the exploded foolishness of old fogies.

REPUDIATION TALK IN COLORADO.

Dr. Buckingham, who has been the Greenback candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction in Colorado, has been badly beaten with a large increase in the Republican vote. Those who know attribute this effect to some wild talk of his, of which the following is a specimen:

If I were about to die to-day I would cast my vote for repudiation. If I were on my way to heaven I would drop a ballot for repudiation. If I could have any influence with angels, such a shower of ballots, in favor of repudiation, would fall as would astonish the world. I would free the people in this way.

This effect is going to follow from repudiation talk elsewhere as well as in Colorado.

REPUDIATION TALK IN VIRGINIA.

The public schools in the old Mother of Presidents are about to dry up for want of funds, as shown in the following dispatch from that State:

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—A dispatch from Richmond, Va., says that Gov. Holliday and the State Treasurer and the Auditor of the Public Accounts have had a conference with some presidents of banks, the object being to obtain a loan of $250,000 for the purpose of paying the expenses of the public schools. The schools have just been reopened, but there is not a dollar in the State Treasury with which to carry them on or to pay the arrearages and salaries due them for the last session. The teachers are clamorous for their pay, and in some places they have actually refused to begin the labors of the present session until they have received the amount due them for the last. It is claimed that the taxes levied and collected for the support of the public schools have been perverted to other uses, but principally to defraying the expenses of the State Government. Gov. Holliday has set forth the extraordinary exigencies of the occasion, and made an earnest appeal to the Banks for the loan, pledging himself, as the Executive, to see that the amount would be paid when the Legislature meets. He was seconded by the other State officials. The bankers did not, at the conference, advance the needed money, and it is said they are not disposed to make the loan without the proper security.

This is the effect of repudiation talk in Virginia.

YELLOW FEVER ITEMS.

Our yellow fever items are taken from the Memphis Appeal, which unfortunate journal is now reduced to the treatment of that one sad subject and nothing more. It will be seen that, in its battle with the yellow fiend, the Howard Association has risen to its work till it assumes heroic dimensions; it charters steamboats and contracts with railroads and, in a word, becomes a department of Government, supplementing the limited powers of our State and Federal Legislature with the united efforts of private beneficence. It has been the experience of all ages that war and pestilence when they occur on a great scale bring out elements of heroism and godlike charity previously latent and undeveloped, and also instances of cowardice, selfishness and fiendish cruelty dictated by terror that would have otherwise been deemed incredible. Our experience of the last two months has not been unfruitful in both classes of phenomena. We record only the former, and, for the present, draw a veil over the latter in consideration for the feelings of shuddering humanity.

The acknowledgment which a telegram from Jackson, Mississippi, makes that yellow fever prevails there in an epidemic form, ought to convince the people of other interior towns that the quarantine they have maintained to so excessive an extent as to prohibit the mails, is of but little avail, and that it is only a question of time, unless the weather changes suddenly and severely, when they will have to succumb to a visitation from the plague which seems to be no respector of persons or places. No city or town in the South was more rigidly quarantined than Jackson. It was guarded at all points, intercourse of any and all kinds with infected places being absolutely prohibited. Despite this jealous isolation the dreaded disease has laid hold of its people, very much reduced in numbers by anticipation of the visitation, to an extent calculated to induce the belief that the same awful scenes as have harrowed the souls of Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans, and nearly all the towns and villages of West Tennessee, eastern Mississippi, and Louisiana, are there to find a repetition. We sympathise with the people of the stricken city, and can assure them that anything that our Howard Association can do to help them will be cheerfully done, and as promptly as asked for.

President Langstaff, of the Howard Association, yesterday determined upon an expeditious plan of relief for the towns on the Louisville railroad which he intends also to extend to the towns on the Charleston and Tennessee railroads, should their officers be as liberal (as they very likely will) in providing an engine and cars as the Louisville road has been. He proposes to have an engine, and an express car loaded with supplies and having two doctors and a corps of nurses on board, leave the city every morning for all points where the yellow fever rages, leaving doctors and nurses as well as supplies wherever needed. Superintendent Montgomery, of the Louisville road, in a dispatch received last night by Mr. Langstaff, promises an engine, express car and passenger coach, only stipulating that the visits of the Howard train, as it will doubtless be called, shall be extended to Paris and Erin. To this Mr. Langstaff readily assented, and the first train will leave this city to-morrow morning. Before the close of the week we hope to chronicle the departure of similar trains on the Memphis and Charleston and Mississippi and Tennessee, and, if necessary, on the Paducah roads. A thoroughly practical scheme, the conception of which belongs to Mr. Langstaff, it will meet with the unanimous approval of all classes of our citizens, and will be hailed by the people of the adjoining country as a measure of beneficence as nearly equal to their condition as it is possible for human ingenuity to devise.

BEN. HILL AND THE PRESIDENT.

Ben. Hill, of Georgia, is out with an open letter to somebody in Georgia announcing his discovery that Rutherford Hayes is not only the result of a fraud but a stupendous fraud himself. Better late than never. Ben. certainly made himself at home in the White House in the early days of the reign of King Rutherford, a great deal more than was good for his reputation in the South, but it is only just to take his word for it that he honestly believed in Hayes' honesty then; not we. From the days when we refused to gush with the gushers at Louisville in the year one of the present reign we have taken no stock in him. His professions were too much in the style of Joseph Surface and Mr. Pecksniff to go down with us, but we are glad to learn that Benjamin, of Georgia, has come to the same opinion, and we here present some of his strictures on the fraud of the White House:

Now, my friend, it is the utter and sickening disappointment which these hopes have experienced, and nothing else, which has forced from me the few words to which you allude, and which have been falsely construed by Republican papers to express personal bitterness and hostility on my part toward Mr. Hayes.

In my opinion Mr. Hayes has utterly failed to improve—indeed has strangely thrown away—an opportunity to make for himself a name worthy to be enrolled with that of Washington, because that opportunity improved would have conferred on his country a benefit quite equal to any conferred by Washington himself.

He has failed because he has shown himself utterly unequal to his opportunity. He has shown himself unequal in that he has utterly failed to realize that the Chief Magistrate of a great country has no personal friends, no personal enemies, and owes no personal obligations, but is under obligations only to his country and to that country's honor, glory, prosperity, Constitution and laws. He has thrown away his opportunity to honor himself and even his country by recognizing an obligation to reward those who, by frauds most disgraceful to their country, gave him this opportunity. He has thrown away the grandest opportunity ever given to a man, only that he might give offices and rewards to as worthless a set of rascallions as ever disgraced humanity.

A man may become President by reason of a crime, and yet himself not be tainted or even culpable. Twice in our history have men become Presidents by reason of crime. Andrew Johnson became President by reason of a wicked and foul assassination. Mr. Hayes became President by reason of a wicked and foul conspiracy to change, and which did change, the ballots of the people after those ballots had been cast. Yet each became President through the forms of the Constitution and laws.

How did Mr. Johnson deal with those who committed and who were charged with aiding to commit, the crime by which he became President? He pursued them for punishment with such vigor that, as the world now believe, an innocent woman was hanged!

How has Mr. Hayes dealt with those who committed, and those who were charged with aiding to commit, the crime by which he became President? If you will examine the list, from the humblest managers of the election precincts in Florida and Louisiana, through the visiting statesmen as they are now in mockery called, and up to and through the Electoral Commission, and show me one, black or white, high or low, who is known to be guilty, or who is suspected of the guilt of that crime, who has not received or been offered an office, you will relieve to that extent the pain and mortification I feel in looking over these sickening developments. There was a woman charged to be among the conspirators in both crimes.

In Mr. Johnson's case, Mrs. Surratt, protesting her innocence with her last woman's tears, and a devoted mother's entreaties, was chained and mocked and hung!

In Mr. Hayes' case, Agnes Jenks, confessing her guilt in brazen gibberish never before equaled, receives an office of good pay and little work in the Treasury, and that, too, at a time when many ladies of unquestioned worth, with hungry children, and husbands slain in battle, were widely refused away with the gruff answer "no vacancies."

If, instead of fleeing as a criminal, Wilkes Booth had sought the presence of Andrew Johnson on one who had rendered the latter good service, and Mr. Johnson had entertained him at the Executive Mansion and given him an office, what would the world have said? What would you say?

Letters have been produced before the Potter Committee, written by Republican members of Congress, which were written to Republican friends, and not intended for publication, which clearly show that the superior influence of Kellogg, Packard, Wells and Anderson at the Executive Mansion. In other ways we know that almost every person connected with the fraud has claimed or exercised special influence or favor at the White House. But the contrast may be stated in one short sentence:

In Mr. Johnson's case all the criminals, real or suspected, were specially marked for punishment.

In Mr. Hayes' case all the criminals, real or suspected, were specially marked for reward.

I would really be glad if I could find some excuse, some apology or even palliation for the course Mr. Hayes has pursued in this matter. But, after full consideration, I can find none. It is no palliation to say that assassination was a greater crime than fraud. Both were crimes. If it is right to reward crime at all, then the greatest crimes should receive the highest rewards. You cannot produce innocence, much less merit, by grading crimes. All diserve punishment and none are entitled to reward. To reward fraud is a greater crime than to commit it, for the reward invites many commissions. If Andrew Johnson had rewarded Booth the whole world would have pronounced him a greater criminal than Booth. It is difficult to conceive of greater crime than the defeat by fraud of the popular will. If there be a greater crime it is committed by those who reward the authors of such fraud, for such reward invites the perpetual defeat of the popular will, and, therefore, a direct supervision of the Government, and assumes the most insidious form of treason.

There is a good deal more to this purpose, but we have given enough. Anything we could have said would have been comparatively tame; Mr. Hill comes to his subject with the freshness of a new discovery; with us it is nothing new, so let the reader enjoy the racy paragraphs of the Georgia Senator:

There is but one more step between our free institutions and destruction. The Government has become identified with fraud, and is administered by the authors of fraud. If the people shall fail to repudiate the fraud and its authors, abettors and rewarders, then we shall have entered upon that phase of our career when the offices and immense patronage of this richest of countries will take the form of glittering prizes offered to induce the commission of crimes against the popular will. Assassins will be made heroes, and the greatest criminals will become most entitled to enjoy the honors and live on the benefactions of the Government. Beyond that the man who talks of the safety and purity of popular governments will be a lunatic. Your friend, BENJ. H. HILL.

Very true! but if the people are going to overthrow the Republican party it will not be on that or any other issue dependent upon the past. Blaine has failed to fire the Northern heart with a new shake of the bloody shirt, and Mr. Hill will find that he can effect very little in the South by the cry of fraud. If the Democratic party is to win in the coming struggle it will be on issues bearing on the future. Let the dead past bury its past and look to the present needs of the country. The Democratic platform does indeed need overhauling and reconsideration, but the election frauds and the Electoral Commission and the pampering of the agents of all that knavery with office will never be effective planks in a winning platform. The nation is suffering strangulation, and the winning party will be that which can find the straining cords and cut them.

THE DOVER COURIER AND THE FLOATERIAL CONVENTION.

The Courier refuses to be pacified; on the contrary he says he has picked up a gauntlet which somebody threw down at the Indian Mound convention, and is whirling it about almost as ferociously as Morton and Butler used to flourish the bloody shirt. We are satisfied that nobody intended to throw down any gauntlet or did throw any down, and, whatever it was that he picked up, he must continue to wave it at his pleasure till he is tired of it, only we adhere to our former opinion that his denunciations do not represent the sentiment of any considerable portion of the Stewart county voters. He asks with indignant scorn how many of the Montgomery delegation were proxies. We have not enquired nor do we intend to enquire, but will venture on the opinion that they represented the Democracy of Montgomery quite as truly and faithfully as the Stewart men did that of their county; more truly than the Courier represents anything but a little knot of wire-workers at Dover. And this finishes all we have to say on the subject. We hardly suppose it will satisfy the Courier; if not, he will wave that gauntlet which he thinks he picked up until he can find some giant or some wind-mill to combat with *a l'outrance* on that quarrel.

THE INDIANA ELECTIONS.

Tuesday, the 8th inst., was the day of the Indiana elections. There is no doubt whatever that the State is Democratic by a considerable majority. The object of the Republican party has been to avert the effects of that majority by the various devices usually resorted to for thwarting and stifling the voice of the people. One of these has been the fraudulent apportionment of the State. Numerous and populous Democratic counties have been crowded together in single districts, while others with a small Republican majority have been kept carefully apart, so as to elect as many Radicals to the Legislature as possible. All this was done in the high old Radical days when the Democracy was paralyzed in all departments, and was so efficiently done that in many parts of the State one Republican vote counts as much as three Democratic votes. Where this enormous advantage was not sufficient, *Independency* was the alternative; the Republicans nominated no candidate, but concentrated their force on some sore-head Democrat who could be induced to run as an Independent candidate and hope to attain office by drawing off from the Democracy enough sore-heads like himself to convert the Radical minority into a majority.

The doubtful counties seem to have been Clark and Floyd (we derive our information from the Courier-Journal). The trouble in Clark is that its people are a little sore at the removal of the county-seat from Charleston to Jeffersonville against the wish of a good many Democrats.

THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

None of the elections recently held in Ohio, Illinois, West Virginia and Iowa can be considered favorable to the Democratic party. Ohio has given a decisive Republican vote, Indiana is very nearly divided, Iowa is decisively Republican and West Virginia records serious Democratic losses. The Senate in Indiana stands Republican, 25; Democratic, 24; National, 1. The House, Republicans, 45; Democrats, 51; Nationals, 4. We reserve all comments till we receive full returns.

A PREACHER'S wife, according to Bishop Kavanaugh's remarks to the under-graduates last Thursday, is a part of his qualifications for the Christian ministry. The grand old Kentuckian said, "I never prayed more earnestly for my own salvation than I did on the subject of matrimony." He said that many a man had gone on and done his work well, and then some man had picked up his wife and broke his head with her.

THE subscription list for yellow fever sufferers is still open and all parties desiring to give to this object can leave their contributions with Jno. W. Faxon, Treasurer, at Northern Bank. If the warm weather continues the suffering will greatly increase, and the funds of the committee are running low. The Treasurer sent $100 to Chattanooga yesterday.

OUR report of the Methodist State Conference is necessarily meagre, as nothing but formal business has been done yet. A large number of distinguished preachers with Bishop Kavanaugh at their head is hospitably entertained here, and our pulpits are all occupied by them.

JOHN ELDER has done the handsome again in tearing away those sickly old boxes on the corner of Strawberry and First. He is replacing them with substantial business houses.

The Romance of the Epidemic.

Memphis Appeal.

A wedding took place on Adam's street yesterday afternoon under circumstances surrounded by oodles of romance. Several weeks ago Dr. W. F. Bessancny, a young physician hailing from Jonestown, Mississippi, offered his services to Medical Director Mitchell. His credentials were perfect, and coming at a time when credentials were most needed, were readily accepted. Just as all the preliminaries had been settled satisfactorily, a messenger entered the office in great haste, in search of a physician to attend Miss D. P. Rutter, a young lady who had been stricken with the fever at her residence on Adams street. Dr. Michell turned to the gallant young physician, and remarked that he could immediately be placed on duty if he felt disposed. Dr. Bessancny unhesitatingly accepted the call, and at once accompanied the messenger to the young lady's residence, where he found her prostrate with a bad case of the fever. It is unnecessary to go through the details of the lingering illness, but only to say that the young doctor's attention was so close and faithful, finally resulting in the young lady's recovery. Soon afterward the doctor was stricken down. True to the instincts of her womanly nature, doubly intensified by her self-acknowledged indebtedness to him for having saved her life, she went to his bedside, and there remained, giving such attentions as only a woman can bestow upon the sick, until the glad tidings were announced that he had passed the crisis, and bid fair to recover. He passed through the tedious hours of convalescence until entirely recovered. Nothing more was known or thought of the matter by the few intimate friends of the young lady until yesterday afternoon, when the doctor, accompanied by Esquire Quigley and a few friends, drove up to the residence, and in less time than it takes us to write this paragraph, the two were joined together in the holy bonds of wedlock. Such a union, consummated under such circumstances, cannot fail to abound with happiness, and, being somewhat superstitious ourself, we know of good luck.

MR. A. H. MOORE, of Minnesota, owns a team of elks, which created a sensation at the last fair. They weigh about 500 pounds each, are two years old, and well broken to harness. They can travel sixteen miles an hour, carrying two men in a buggy.

THE SCOURGE.

Yellow Fever at Erin.

There seems to be no further question of the existence of yellow fever at Erin. Dr. Summers, from Nashville, who has been treating the epidemic at Memphis and investigating it scientifically, has been requested to visit the place, and he reports that it is yellow fever of a malignant type. We have so far only heard of three deaths since that of Dr. Grigsby, reported last week, but we learn that thirteen persons are sick there, of whom it is not stated how many have the epidemic disease.

Charles Humphrys, Circuit Court Clerk, died on Friday morning, and Mrs. Stanfill, whose husband died early in the week, was considered hopeless at the time we went to press.

Clarksville has only one thing to do under the circumstances. Hitherto the means she has been able to devote to charity have been diffused over a wide area; they must henceforth be concentrated at Erin, which, being a small place, is likely to escape notice among the crowd of applicants for help. It is said she needs ice—arrangements must at once be made for a regular supply. Erin has special claims upon us and must not be allowed to suffer for the want of anything.

The following is the aggregate number of deaths from yellow fever in each of the cities and towns of the South and West where original and imported cases have occurred since the beginning of the disease in New Orleans to last Wednesday. The statement is compiled from the telegraphic reports of the Courier-Journal, and will be found closely approximating accuracy:

New Orleans	3,393	Winona, Miss	3
Memphis	3,029	Mississippi City	4
Vicksburg	1,857	Port Gibson	116
Grenada	279	Greenville	268
Holly Springs	241	Canton	121
Port Hudson	7	Ocyka, Miss	19
Gretna, La	29	Terry, Miss	20
Carrolton, La	5	Chattanooga	61
Pattersonville	23	Decatur, Ala	5
Thibodeaux, La	79	Tuscaloosa, Ala	2
Tangipahoa, La	19	Pittsburg	1
Morgan City, La	61	Jackson, Miss	15
Delhi, La	23	Mobile, Ala	11
Baton Rouge	107	Collierville	30
Paluemine, La	65	Chicago	1
Donaldsonville	14	Cairo	14
Brownsville	94	Water Valley	15
Ocean Springs	31	Pass Christian	4
Hickman, Ky	127	La. scattering	146
New York	30	Marlin, Tenn	22
St. Louis	29	Bovina, Miss	8
Louisville	46	Miss. Scattering	78
Port Eads	10	Tenn. scattering	20
Ft. Morgan	45	Ark. scattering	9
Gallipolis	19	Ky. scattering	9
Cincinnati	16	Bay St. Louis	41
Grand Junction	46	Hernando Miss	14
Labadieville	30	Sommerville	14
Biloxi, Miss	24	Moscow, Tenn	34
Germantown, Tenn	13	Williston, Tenn	13
Washington, D.C	5	Bartlett, Tenn	9
Nashville	9	Hopefield, Ark	6
Paris, Tenn	22		
Mason, Tenn	13	Total	10,106

TUESDAY'S PRESS DISPATCHES.

BROWNSVILLE.

BROWNSVILLE, Oct. 7.—The same tale of suffering continues to pour in our ears, till we are almost driven to madness. We are doing all we can to supply the needy and relieve the sick. We telegraphed to Memphis to-day for six more nurses, and Louisville yesterday for bedding. We are depopulating slowly. There has not been a case of sickness in the camp. Dr. and Miss Maria Ware are very low. Miss Emma Ware is convalescent. We are hopeful of Dr. Howell's recovery. Thomas Martin died this morning. His entire family are sick. Mrs. McFarland is extremely ill. Only seven Howards are on duty.

HUMBOLDT.

HUMBOLDT, Oct. 7.—Humboldt is in an uproar of excitement. One death and two new cases of yellow fever among the country people twelve miles from town. Every effort is being made to prevent its spreading in our midst. The Board of Health recommend concussion, and to-night the Mayor telegraphed Gov. Porter for a cannon.

PARIS.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—No new cases or deaths in the last 24 hours. The excitement in East Paris has about subsided, and many refugees are returning to their homes. Paris will soon be herself again.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 7.—The steamer John M. Chambers, from St. Louis, laden with supplies for the infected points between this city and Vicksburg, arrived early this morning. Dr. H. M. Keyes, of the United States Marine Hospital service, and Dr. Frank W. Kelley, representative of the Chicago Relief Committee are on board. The steamer leaves this afternoon, and will take all the mail for all points below here which has accumulated since communication was cut off. Unusual activity prevails at the Howard headquarters this morning, and nurses are being sent to all the interior towns adjacent to Memphis where the fever has appeared. The Board of Health officially reports twenty-six deaths from yellow fever during the past twenty-four hours, ending at 6 o'clock, to-night. The undertakers report 22 additional deaths outside the city limits for the same period.

CHATTANOOGA.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 7.—A heavy rain set in last night and continued until noon to-day, when it cleared off warm and sulry—a most unfavorable change—the cold weather being now our only hope for relief. Our working force is gradually breaking down, among the new cases to-day being four doctors and two more nurses, one of them being an estimable young lady of this place, and the first who volunteered her services. This makes eighth of our regular nurses that are now down. Six male and four female nurses arrived from Memphis this afternoon, and go to work to-morrow.

MILAN, TENN.

MILAN, Oct. 7.—The health of Milan still continues good. There is no sickness of any kind in our town, and very little in the surrounding country. We still hope to escape the dreadful scourge. Refugees still continue to return.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 7.—Deaths, 41; cases, reported, 115; total deaths, 3,212; cases 19,600.

WEDNESDAY'S PRESS DISPATCHES.

BROWNSVILLE.

BROWNSVILLE, Oct. 8—Our community to-day mourns the death of Dr. John J. Ware, President of the Board of Health. He was a true, noble physician, the leading surgeon of our town, a man of unusual force of character, great musical attainments, coupled with the rarest social accomplishments. He was loved and respected by every one. Since the outbreak of the epidemic he has worked day and night preferring to die with our suffering people rather than desert his post of duty. A more gallant physician never walked our streets. Col. Westbrook, editor of the Brownsville Bee and Secretary of the Howard Association died this afternoon. We have ten new cases. Among them is Spencer R. Wood.

CHATTANOOGA.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 8.—Dr. Van Demon reports for the twenty-four hours the following deaths from yellow fever: Harry Savage, Mat. Schwerr, Sarah Hall, Charles Kelsie, a nurse from Portsmouth, Va., and twenty new cases, twelve colored. Among the new cases are Drs. G. A. Baxter and E. M. Baird, both doing well. Kelsie is the third nurse that has died. Several others are down. The weather is unfavorable, but the disease is still in its old quarter. A camp has been established on Bald Knob, near the Fair Grounds, and the infected district is being depopulated.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 1.—Deaths, 49; cases reported, 180; total deaths, 2,281; cases, 10,786.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 8.—The Board of Heath reports twenty-one deaths from yellow fever during the past 24 hours, ending at 6 o'clock to-night. Twelve additional deaths are reported by undertakers as having occurred in the suburbs. Among those who died this afternoon are Thomas N. Johnston, William N. Capehart, J. D. Armstrader, Mrs. Jennie Hewitt, Mrs. J. M. Lebanje, Alonzo Vaccaro and Thos. Owen. Martin Griffin, Cashier of the German National Bank, has convalesced sufficiently to enable him to attend to the business of the bank. The fever has appeared at Raleigh, Tenn., from which point an appeal for a physician was made this afternoon.

HUMBOLDT.

HUMBOLDT, Oct. 8.—R. J. Dunlap, two miles northeast of Humboldt, was taken sick Wednesday, Sept. 25. Dr. Scott was called in the Saturday following and found him, without fever, in a stupor. He died Wednesday, Oct. 2. His daughter, Miss Fannie, was taken on the same night. Dr. Scott pronounced her case yellow fever. Mrs. Abner, living half a mile distant, who was there on the day of Mr. Dunlap's burial and again on last Sunday evening, was stricken yesterday morning with the same disease.

THURSDAY'S PRESS DISPATCHES.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 9.—It commenced raining this morning, at 9 o'clock, and the weather still remains cloudy and threatening. A. D. Langstaff, President of the Howard Association, has arranged with the Louisville & Nashville railroad for a train to run under their special charge, which will leave Memphis every morning with physicians, nurses, medicines and supplies for the relief of the sick at stations on the way as far north as Paris, Tenn. The first train left this morning. Similar trains will be placed on all the roads leading from this city. Twenty-eight deaths are reported during the past 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock, to-night. Twenty-four of these were from yellow fever. The undertakers report 17 additional deaths from yellow fever occurring in the corporation line. Ten horses and buggies for the use of physicians arrived to-day, from Louisville.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 9.—Deaths, 42; cases reported 153, total deaths, 3,303; cases, 10,628. It is cloudy and rainy. Rev. William Trotwick, pastor of the Canal street Presbyterian Church, died yesterday afternoon, aged forty. His wife died at 7 o'clock this morning. The bodies were laid out in church, and will be buried together this afternoon.

GOOD BREAD

The F. F. F. G.

ILLINOIS FLOUR, or our

FANCY XXXX,

QUEEN XXXX,

STAR XXXX,

MISSOURI FLOUR makes it Every barrel guaranteed, by

WALTER M'COMB & CO.

September 28, 1878.

CHATTANOOGA.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 9.—For the first time since the fever came amongst us, my heart almost fails me to-night. Our working force is almost broken down. Four doctors of our volunteer force are sick, leaving only Drs. Sims, Hope and Osment of the corps left, who with Drs. Wight, Price and Curtis, have about all the work to do. Those mentioned are doing their part nobly, but they need help. The Atlanta physicians did not arrive to-day, but are looked for to-night. Numerous calls were necessarily neglected to-day, on account of the scarcity of physicians. Another of our most energetic committemen, Charles Wight, brother of Dr. Wight, is down to-day.

BROWNSVILLE.

BROWNSVILLE, Oct. 9.—Six deaths are reported since morning, and a number very low. Miss Mary Ware, sister of Dr. Ware who was buried yesterday, died this evening. W. Ivie Westbrook, Secretary of the Howards and editor of the Bee, was buried last night. Out of a membership of over twenty, there are only five Howards on duty. The physicians have not reported the number of new cases to-day. No material change in the weather is reported.

BOWLING GREEN.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., Oct. 9.—Our citizens were alarmed considerably, last night, over the death of John Hagan, resident, pronounced by physicians as a matured case of yellow fever. His wife is down with what is supposed to be yellow fever. A child by the name of Reilly died a few days ago with suspicious fever and is thought to have contracted it from a hospital car. Wm. Murphy, brakeman on the road, died last night, from yellow fever contracted at Memphis. Everything is quiet. No new cases of any kind of fever, and no cause for alarm. Since writing the above, I have been informed that the man who dressed John Hagan was taken sick with headache and pain in the back, with symptoms of fever. A physician was called to exame him.

PARIS.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—John Porter and Emma McNeill, both colored, who have been sick several days, were to-day pronounced by the physicians to have yellow fever. Both cases occurred in Cool Town. One more evening, Mr. Arnold, a nurse, at the railroad hotel. Three cases in West Paris. Mrs. Nance's family are all convalescent. Mayor W. A Carter and J. B. Frey are both on the streets, looking well as could be expected. A few of our refugees are returning. The weather is warm and cloudy, threatening rain.

HUMBOLDT.

HUMBOLDT, Oct. 9.—It is difficult to account for the outbreak of the fever in the Dunlap family. The house stands about seventy-five yards from the track, on the north side. It is said that newspapers and other packages were frequently put off there. The family deny that there is nothing intervened to prevent, it is possible that the germs were wafted by the winds from Memphis trains and a center of infection in that way established. No new cases. Mrs. Dunlap is better and Mrs. Abner not so well.

QUITE a spirited discussion took place on Thursday last in the Tennessee Conference on the reading of the report of the Book Committee in regard to the agency of Rev. A. H. Redford, D. D. It was contended that inasmuch as the report of the Book Committee reflected upon the character of Dr. Redford that he was entitled to have his defence read before the Conference, but after considerable discussion he was denied that privilege.

BISHOP KAVANAUGH, now presiding over the Tennessee Conference at this place, is a Kentuckian. He seems to be well ladened in years and labors, yet he sends out the fire of a spirit within that thrills and gladdens the hearts of his brethren in the "army of the Lord."

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF

REAL ESTATE.

I will offer at public sale, at the Court House door (Market House on the Square) in Clarksville, on

Saturday, November 16, 1878,

unless sold privately before, a tract of land known as the

Glenwood Farm,

situated 3 miles southeast of Clarksville, in the bend of Cumberland river, on the Edmondson Ferry road, containing 200 acres, about one-half of which is open. The remainder well timbered with oak, hickory, beech, etc. The tract is a favorable combination of upland and river bottom, and is very desirable for farming purposes. The improvements on the place are a large and well arranged stable, two cribs and a large barn, the dwelling and outhouses having been destroyed by fire. The place is well supplied with both cistern and spring water. I will also sell at the same time and place the

LARGE STOREHOUSE

and lot on the south side of Franklin street in Clarksville, next door to Rice, Broaddus & Co., and known as the Barker grocery house, fronting 28½ feet on Franklin street and running back 200 feet to an alley. The house is three stories, the lower rooms being now occupied as a clothing store by Pitman & Lewis, the third story as a lodge room by Knights of Pythias and Odd Fellows.

Possession given January 1, 1879.

TERMS.

One-third cash, the balance in one, two and three years; notes bearing interest from date.

S. B. STEWART, Executor.

October 12, 1878-tds

Oct., Nov., Dec., '78.

With our usual confidence in the judgment of the public to discriminate in favor of desirable goods and styles, we now with pleasure advertise our new and full stock of

Men's and Boys' CLOTHING

at prices to suit everybody.

We promise everyone who buys from us the value of his money. Come and see.

Good Winter Suits from ..... $5 00 to $15 00
Good Winter Overcoats ..... 5 00 to 30 00
Good Winter Undershirts ..... 50 to 4 00
Good Winter Cott. F. Drawers ..... 50 to 1 50
Good Umbrellas for Ladies and Gents ..... 50 to 5 00

Substantial Jeans Pants and Overlott Shirts for Laborers, and many other things of value to be sold very cheap for Cash.

Pitman & Lewis.

October 12, 1878-tf

FOR SALE.

A Nice Little Farm Located at Pea Ridge, on the Clarksville and Trenton Road,

containing 75 acres of land, about 40 acres under cultivation, the balance in splendid Red Oak timber. The farm under good fence and divided into five lots by cross fences. On the place is a good log house with four rooms, including kitchen and dining rooms. Also a splendid cistern, stable, meat house, etc. A fine selection of fruit, embracing apples, peaches, pears, plums, quinces, cherries, grapes, gooseberries, in short everything of this sort suitable for the climate. There is also a large and comfortable public school room, and a splendid school is kept there during the year. Everything of the land is capable of good cultivation. It is one of the best locations in the county for either a school teacher or doctor, or a country store.

TERMS—$1,500; one-third cash, balance in one and two years, with good negotiable notes based on a lien and good securities.

Mr. Whitfield, on the premises, or myself, will take pleasure in showing the property at any time. T. D. LEONARD,

Oct. 12, 1878. Real Estate Agent.

HENRY FRECH

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

Dutch Bulbs,

Hyacinths,

Tulips and Crocuses,

Imported from Holland.

New Seed Rye,

Timothy Seed,

Red Top Seed,

Orchard Grass Seed,

Clover Seed.

Corn Shellers,

Feed Cutters,

Land Plaster,

Fertilizer for Wheat.

Call and see quality,