

SHERMAN IN OHIO.

The campaign for the fall election in Ohio has commenced in earnest, and the first gun was fired by the secretary of the Treasury in the form of a speech delivered at the 20th inst. As we did not get this speech till the day we went to press last week, we were unable to criticize it in our last number, and so reserved it for attention in the present paper. Nor do we even now propose to examine and controvert its several clauses. This will be the work of not only the present campaign, but, if Mr. Sherman be the Presidential candidate of his party, that of the campaign of 1880. We take it up at present simply for the purpose of ascertaining from it what is to be the programme of Republican position and movements in case Sherman and not Grant is the candidate of the Republican party.

We have only to examine the manifesto very superficially to discover that while it is issued ostensibly in favor of Mr. Foster as candidate for Governor of Ohio, it is substantially a bid for the Presidency on the part of Mr. Sherman himself, and it will be found to be quite as carefully adapted for the case of Sherman versus Grant as for that of Sherman versus the Democracy. It contrasts the administration of 1876-79 with that of 1868-76 quite as elaborately as it states the case of the Republicans against the Democratic party. Resumption cannot be puffed sufficiently without an implied condemnation of the inflation of the Boutwell period, nor can he boast of the collection of revenue without a back-handed blow inflicted on the enormous stealage of the Grant administration.

The speech is divided into two departments, the first and most predominant of which is the financial issue, and the second and subordinate one is that of the issues of the extra session. In Maine, where Blaine rules supreme, this order is reversed; the financial questions are held carefully in reserve, and the moderate brigadiers and the bloody shirt boom bravely and loudly.

THE CARE OF GIRLS.

Dangers of the Freedom Permitted American Young Women.

The solution of what was known for months as the "Lynn mystery," by the arrest of the criminals, has revived the painful interest taken in the community in that painful case. It recalls the surprise with which we learned the vast number of persons viewed the corpse to see if it was not the girl who had disappeared. It brings to mind the words of the Chief of the Boston Police, who expressed the opinion that not less than six or eight hundred women, brought up in comparatively good circumstances, are leading lives in or near the streets of such a kind that they prefer to hide from their families. This is by no means the number of abandoned women, who constitute a not made known to the number of women whose families are not far from the city, whose relatives are respectable people, and who still will suffice to send of shame to desire to be unknown to their parents and brothers and sisters.

The number of women who lead lives of shame is greater in Europe than in America, but they come, usually, from the lowest classes. In Europe poverty presses harder on the poor man than in his country. In Europe, also, there is a larger class of men ready to tolerate and who will still suffice to send of shame to desire to be unknown to their parents and brothers and sisters. It may be doubted that the number of women who fall from families living in comfort is greater there than here. It may be doubted that a case similar to our "Lynn mystery," should it occur near Liverpool or Lyons, would call forth inquiries for missing women from so many households of comfort. And our opinion is based on some acquaintance with life and social statistics of both continents.

In the education of the European girl the chief emphasis is placed on three things—absolute innocence, habitual dependence and amiability of temper. Her absolute innocence is secured by the constant companionship of the mother, or of some elderly woman employed for the purpose. She is not permitted to place herself for a single moment in a situation where it would be possible for anyone to tempt her. The companionship of which we speak is not made known to the contrary, it is so pleasant, so friendly, so youthful in its manner, so sympathetic in its spirit, that the girl is brought up in such absolute innocence, she is not left ignorant of the duties she may be called upon to perform as wife and mother; on the contrary, she is carefully instructed concerning them. The system of companionship with the mother, or of some elderly woman, must necessarily create a habit of dependence and deference, and a disposition in which amiability is a marked trait. The rigidity of the system, the care of the parents to carry it out during every moment of the girl's life, is quite surprising to the American who observes it for the first time. The writer of this was once, on Sunday morning, languidly refused admittance to a church in plain sight, with two English girls, who were sisters, the mother remaining behind, and it would be an improper innovation. If anyone asks how such a system can exist in the light of the nineteenth century, the mother would reply that the light of the present century is its best justification. Moreover, the young man who wants a wife depends on the mother's choice, and has an absolute guaranty, whose amiability is unquestioned, and whose habit of deference is established from her infancy, and by her preference for a wife who has been brought up in the strictest conformity to a marked trait. The wealthier families in America, we are told, are beginning to adopt it in a modified form. How dependent our young girls have been, everybody knows. The European plan is regarded with the utmost scorn by the large majority of our people. Nor could we follow it in all its features. Yet we have no question that a part of it might be transplanted to American society with great advantage. Our methods have certain tendencies that we fear. The European system does not work ill, it might suppose that a girl brought up in it would be a weak and aimless creature, insipid, characterless. But the French and the contrary, is proved by the fact that the English wife lacks charm. The common idea that at marriage the French woman steps from her innocence into a life of dissipation, is true only of those whose homes are in Paris boarding-

stage by Mr. Sherman. This has been acknowledged by Sherman himself. Nor with these ample and supports could he have sold his bonds and so bought his gold but for the aid of the national banks, which he has been paying dearly for. There is not space in the present article for a detailed account of these transactions; suffice it to say that one of his favorite banks in New York made over \$1,000,000 by one of them.

But though these financial arguments are specially directed against the Democrats, they are intended indirectly to strengthen Sherman against the Grant ring of the Republican party. If he claims praise for resumption, he at the same time condemns the inflation policy of the Boutwell finances, and when he boasts of the faithful collection of the revenue this year without default, he reminds us by implication that he is the first Republican Secretary of the Treasury under whom this has been effected.

Then he comes to the doings of the late extra session, the chief topic being the failure to make appropriations for the pay of Deputy Marshals. In reference to this he says that "the Republican party is determined to have free but fair elections, cost what it will." Our readers well know the sort of freedom and fairness which John Davenport and his Deputy Marshals found at New York and how they succeeded in it; they know that what is really aimed at is the power of overruling Democratic majorities in great cities so as to substitute Radical candidates not elected for Democratic candidates elected by the people. This is what the Republican party is resolved to have, cost what it will, and this is what the Democratic party, backed by the people of the United States, is determined to resist, cost what it will. Altogether, if Mr. Sherman is able to produce nothing stronger than this, Gen. Ewing and Mr. Voorhies will have an easy time replying to him. But the truth is that argument is not what he relies upon in this contest; money stolen from the people's treasury and patronage used unblushingly as a wholesale system of bribery are the forces by which he hopes to elect Mr. Foster as Governor of Ohio, and then to secure the Republican nomination for the Presidency for himself in 1880.

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houses, and whose husbands have learned the vices of the capital. Those who have formed an extensive European acquaintance do not find that the system of education which is so much boasted of, on the contrary, there is a growing appreciation of it among Americans who have examined it thoroughly. And when we think how many of our girls will be permitted this week to take long rides or walks in this country with gentlemen who are not relatives, how many when they return from the country, will go to the theatre in some manner, how many will be sent to the opera alone to entertain the gentleman caller, how many next winter will go in groups, with many jolly young men, to drive a sleigh until late at night, and, perhaps, to alight at some hotel to warm themselves and partake of some refreshments before returning, we cannot forbear a shudder. All these things are considered a part of the independence which properly belongs to a girl. We dissent emphatically. No mother should indulge her daughters in such independence. No girl should desire it. The chief care in the education of a girl should be the development of a character proof against temptation and vice; but at least secondary interest should be given to the character of her daughter, the American mother excels and if she has paid too little attention to other things, her good sense will lead her to confess her fault and to amend her course. We do not see the wisdom of the dangers to be avoided.

Our own comment is the old proverb, "Sauce for a goose is sauce for a gander." P. S.—Kalloch is not yet dead, and is reported as improving.

The Cabinets of the University.

(CONTINUED.)

The splendid collection of RECENT SHELLS constitutes a most attractive part of the Cabinets of the University. There are few persons who do not experience some pleasure in the contemplation of these wondrous structures of the Molluscan inhabitants of the deep. The beautiful and varied tints—the delicate and fragile character of some, contrasting with the strength and massive nature of others—the exquisite adjustment of the hinge among Bivalves—the arrangements for siphonal prolongation, and for muscular attachment and movement—the inexplicably strange duplication of every marking and coloration as evinced in the multitude of representatives of any one species—the close gradation of species by which we pass without abrupt break from one type of life to the most distant and distinct—all these points, and many others, obtrude themselves upon the attentive examiner, as subjects most interesting and worthy of study.

The extent and completeness of the collection will best be indicated by giving the result of the summing up of the contents of the drawers, as made by Prof. Stewart himself; his catalogue is now before us, and closes with the following: "Recapitulation—230 genera, 4,682 species, 14,285 specimens." The arrangement is, in general, according to the Zoological classification, the first drawer containing the remains of Cephalopods, the highest division of Mollusks. In this are found two specimens of the interior bone of bone of Sepia, such as are frequently seen in Canary bird eggs; four fine specimens of the Chambered Nautilus, one of these being cut to show the septa within; then there are six representatives of the beautiful Argonauta, commonly called Paper Nautilus, its shell being extremely thin and delicate—it is not, however, chambered, as is the true Nautilus; besides these, there are fifteen small, light and white shells, of the genus known as Spirula, allied to Argonauta. The contents of this tray represent some of the most highly developed forms of Molluscan life. It might be well to remark that the position of an animal in the Zoological scale depends upon the character of its soft body, of which the shell often gives no satisfactory indications. Conchology, therefore, which is the science of shells, is but a part, although a charming part, of the Zoology of Mollusks.

MURDER FOR MURDER.

Within the last two weeks two murders have taken place at widely distant localities of the United States, presenting some remarkable coincidences in their surrounding circumstances. They are the murder of H. N. Dixon by Major Barksdale in Mississippi, and of I. S. Kalloch by Charles DeYoung in California. We call them both murders, though Kalloch was not dead at last reports, and may recover. Both the murdered men were candidates for office in a heated political election; in both elections social questions were involved which were violently agitating the communities in which they took place, and even the race question in Mississippi and the Chinese question in California, and both events have been the subject of passionate controversy in political circles since they took place.

The first of these, Dixon, was candidate for election as Sheriff of Yazoo county, Mississippi, on an independent ticket against the regular nominee of the Democratic party. He had been a Confederate officer of some distinction, and was preciously to this last election well known as a keen partisan of the Democratic party. Much irritation was therefore excited when he enlisted as a candidate against the regular nominee of the party, appealing mainly to the colored population for support. A deputation from the party called upon him and demanded his retirement from the canvass, to which he consented at first, but afterwards renewed the canvass, upon which he had been elected, and he was again requested to withdraw, and on refusing was shot by Barksdale. In the California affair, Kalloch was the nominee of the Workingmen's party for Mayor of San Francisco. This Workingmen's party is the Communist organization of which Kearney is leader. It includes but few who are really workingmen, but all the hoodlums and ruffians of the city, and is turbulent as rabble as could be found outside of Paris. Charles DeYoung was one of the editors and proprietors of the San Francisco Chronicle, an organ of the Republican party and of the railroad rings which have long lorded it in California. It had not a good reputation; it had long been dealing in very scurrilous personalities, and was considered to rely upon blackmail for its main profits. During the canvass it had made Kalloch the object of many of its personal attacks, and Kalloch had retaliated by making some personal attacks upon the reputations of some female relatives of DeYoung. The latter threatened a personal attack if Kalloch should repeat those assertions in public. Kalloch did so, and DeYoung killed him.

THE COMING TOBACCO CROP.

EDITORS CHRONICLE: If you have room in your valuable paper, I wish to offer a few suggestions in regard to curing tobacco. In the first place, when you enter our protest against curing it in one day, you should stand until it is ripe, it is an easy matter to cure it a rich brown or red color. In some seasons it is difficult to cure it a bright red or mottled red. This is always the case when we have much rain late in August or during the month of September, the plant being filled with sap, which causes it to take the second growth. When this is the case, in order to make a bright or mottled red, the plant should lay on the ground in the sheds or barn three or four plants deep, just enough together to keep from heating, which will frequently cause it to yellow in twenty-four hours. I have often placed it in this way in my shed, laying it at least four plants thick. Those who have never tried it will be surprised to find it yellowing so quick. After it is sufficiently yellow it may be housed and fire applied at once. Commenced with a mild heat and increase it by degrees until you get it as high as it is safe to raise it, and continue the heat until it is thoroughly cured. The first great mistake made by the planter is in cutting his tobacco green, and the next mistake is to put it in the barn so soon as it is cut (many times before it has time to wilt), and then starting a brisk fire under it, frequently causing the plant to rot and over-heat. This process of curing makes it dark and lifeless and shows well only while in the sweat, and when it passes out of this state it is lifeless, and, I might say, worthless, or nearly so. Now a word as to crop prospects. I would like to know what market reported the crop of 1878 nearest right in the months of July and August. Can you find out? If the Agricultural Bureau missed far this year as they did last, the growing crop will not amount to about forty three per cent. of an average, taking fifty per cent. of an average as a true basis. I believe it is now conceded that the 1878 crop will not pan out over fifty per cent. of an average. The Agricultural Bureau placed last year's acreage at eighty-four per cent. of an average; this year they place the acreage at seventy-seven per cent. of an average. We will be glad to give you any of the wanted information, and also harmonize the agricultural reports.

ONE WHO WANTS INFORMATION.

Yellow Fever.

Taking into consideration the large increase in the population, yellow fever is proportionately on the increase in Memphis. The population is in a highly irritable condition; murder and arson have already occurred, but the vigilance of the better class of the population is incessant and any open outbreaks are not feared. In New Orleans the pestilence is slowly spreading; its appearance in the family of Gen. Hood has been mentioned in another column. We have had the pleasure of an introduction to Prof. Hemplih who has arrived here to take the Chair of Ancient Languages in S. W. Presbyterian University. Prof. H. has a high reputation as a Hebrew scholar as well as in Latin and Greek. Max Muller once said no man could know a language well without knowing all other languages and we have no doubt that a thorough knowledge of the Hebrew is the most valuable contribution largely to that acquaintance with the philosophy of language in general which is so essential to an accomplished linguistic teacher.

THE SUBSTANTIAL WORK ON ELDER'S HALL IS NEARLY COMPLETED.

The substantial work on Elder's Hall is nearly completed, and Mr. James West, scenic artist, is employing his magic brushes on its decoration and scenery. The drop curtain is to be illustrated with a scene from Thomas Cole's admirable series entitled "A Dream of Life." The outlines of this picture are already completed, and when finished it will be a work of art beyond anything hitherto produced in Clarksville.

A base ball match took place on Monday, the 25th inst., between the Chickasaw Guards and the Bluff City Grays. We were prevented attending by being misinformed as to the day, and can only give the score as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Team Name and Score. Includes Bluff City Grays, Chickasaw Guards, and other teams.

SMITH & LUTZOFF have opened streets to their lots, which are to be sold to-day, so as to reach them by Greenwood Avenue. In going to the sale, travel Greenwood Avenue to the brick-yard of Mr. Geo. Buck, where you take the new street just opened to the sale and barbecue. An omnibus will run from Crumman's corner to the sale from 9 o'clock and after.

Strayed or Stolen.

From my stable on Saturday night, the 25th of August, four miles from Clarksville, the mare named 'Mollie,' one black mare, one bay, one white, and one grey, also a mare on the front leg. Any information leading to their recovery will be highly rewarded. ED. WARFIELD.

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MR. BEN. HARRIS of the South-side, presented us on Tuesday with two heads of cabbage, which weighed ten pounds each. He also showed us two pea pods which measured twenty-six inches in length, and a pod of pepper which measured nine inches around.

HENRY AULING, Watchmaker, Jeweler & Optician.

And dealer in Fine Gold and Silver Watches, of all kinds and qualities. Come and see my stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Fancy Goods of every description. Spectacles and Eye Glasses, the newest and latest styles just received. Lowest prices in the city and warranted to be genuine. Special attention given to the Making and repairing of fine Watches and Jewelry; also Music Boxes. If I have any business of my own, I will be thankful for any business of your own. Address: No. 13 Franklin Street, Clarksville, Tenn.

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Broadhurst Institute

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COOK STOVES, HEATING STOVES, PLAIN AND ENAMELED GRATES, WALLACE PATENT GRATE, IRON MANTELS, ETC.

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N. B.—If you want to go to house-keeping we can fix you. January 11, 1879-10

PITMAN & LEWIS.

THE Clothiers! Of Clarksville, Tenn.

April 5 1879.

MEMORIALS. The Yellow Fever. Memphis Appeal, Aug. 24. According to the official reports furnished from the books at the Health office, up to six o'clock yesterday afternoon the city's work of the fever footed up seventeen new cases and eight deaths. The total of new cases up to that hour is six hundred and eighty, and of deaths, one hundred and ninety-two. Of the new cases seven are white and ten colored. Of the deaths two are white and six colored. The weekly report from the Health Office shows that thirty-one persons died of yellow fever, and eighteen from other causes, during the week ending at six o'clock yesterday evening. The localities of the sick reported shows that the fever is now scattered throughout the city, although the Fifth, Seventh, Eighth and Tenth wards still continue to furnish the bulk of the cases. It is impossible to estimate the true condition, with the unfavorable changes in weather conditions.

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and warranted perfect time keepers. All work warranted to give full satisfaction or the money refunded. Prices the very lowest. With thanks to my friends and customers for past favors, the patronage of the public generally is solicited. Respectfully, HENRY AULING.

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