THE CHRONICLE.

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

Clarksville, Tenn., Sept. 27, 1879.

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NEW YORK AGAIN.

The New York election of next November is unquestionably the most important political event which is to come off before the Presidential contest of next year. Both Maine and California have voted in a way that gives no decisive indication of their action in the struggle of next year. Both have elected Republican Governors, but in both the Republicans were in a minority of the whole vote cast, and only escaped defeat by the divided counsels of the opposition. In Ohio the contest is kept up with vehemence on both sides, the Democrats gaining confidence by the accession of Independent voters to their support.

In New York the very event which threatened ruin to the Democracy seems to be telling in its favor. We allude to the defection of Kelly from its ranks, with so much of the Tammany organization as he can carry with him. To understand the situation there we have to consider the action of both parties in their State conventions. In both it may be said in general terms that there was a struggle between the machine and the people. On the Republican side Mr. Conkling was directing the machine in the interest of his own personal influence and with a view to appropriating the spoils for his friends, and on the Democratic side Mr. Kelly was doing precisely the same thing. Both these gentlemen were acting in the interest of office-holders and tax-consumers, their antagonists in that of tax-payers. On the Republican side the machine beat the people; on the Democratic side the people beat the machine. Mr. Conkling's candidate was Mr. Cornell, a man whom the President (in his reforming days) had displaced from the head of the Custom House, because, as he alleged, any substantial reforms were impossible while he remained there; and the result proved that the President was right, for his successor largely diminished the expenses of the Custom House, and at the same time caused a much larger revenue to reach the treasury. Useless employes were discharged by hundreds, excessive salaries were cut down, systems of wholesale fraud were broken up and the Custom House was conducted in the interest of the national revenue instead of that of Conkling and the machine. The discharged officials were Conkling's political agents. The profits of the cancelled frauds had fed fat the Conkling clique; hence the thunders hurled by that *Jupiter tonans* against the President and Cabinet. The Custom House had been Conkling's private concern, and the President had dared to touch the Custom House; the President therefore must receive a crushing rebuke; Cornell, dismissed from the Custom House, must be appointed Governor of New York, with full credentials from His Majesty King Conkling the First; the edict is issued, the convention is packed full of King Conkling's liege subjects; a few uncourtly dissidents resist, but His Majesty's behests are paramount, and Cornell is the nominee; the spoils against principle, the machine against the people, are irresistible.

Not so in the Democratic convention. Here too the late incumbent had given dire offence to the machine and its engineer by removing appointees of the latter. John Kelly had been bestowing offices wholesale on his supporters in New York City and creating offices to bestow, and Gov. Robinson had discharged appointees and abolished offices during his first term, thereby giving mortal offense to King John. John swore that Robinson should not be nominated again, or, if nominated, should not be re-elected, for Tammany had declared war against him. He was nominated and seems likely to be re-elected by a larger majority than his former one, for the Democracy is a unit for him, and a large number of influential Republicans are refusing to swallow Cornell as Governor and Conkling as Dictator. One hundred and thirty of the most influential Republicans in New York have published a protest in which they declare that nothing shall induce them to vote for Cornell, the machine-made nominee of Conkling. In reference to this movement the Nation, a conservative Republican paper, thus expresses its views:

> An excellent address to the Republicans of New York has been circulated during the week, calling upon them to scratch the names of Cornell and of Soule, the candidate for State Engineer. It opposes Cornell on the grounds of his having, as Chairman of the State Committee, manipulated votes to secure his own nomination; because of his want of fitness for the office; "because he was nominated, not in the interests of the Republican party, but in order to demonstrate who controlled it," an undeniable proposition; and "because he is a notorious opponent of President Hayes and of administrative reform." Mr. Soule's election, it is declared, "would give practical encouragement to canal corruption." The address points out the danger, in case the appeal for "harmony" is listened to, and no protest is made now, that "the machine element will force upon us, in the supreme issue of 1880, a candidate who will be defeated by the disheartened apathy of his own party;" that the attempt to thwart this element in primaries and conventions has always proved abortive; and that "the one way for the ordinary citizen to oppose the machine politician, with his professional skill, is to make his trade uncertain, by giving him practical notice that a bad candidate may be defeated by those independent votes within the party which he chooses to defy." The Independent Republican Committee, as the promoters of the address in this city call themselves, offer to supply at cost Republican ballots with the names of Governor and State Engineer in blank, and invite correspondence "with a view to a more general organization after this election."

In another article the Nation says:

> The independent voters—that is, those who exercise their judgment freely about the probable consequences of their votes, and do not allow their ticket to be finally settled for them in the convention—will do well to bear in mind that the election of Cornell will be, more distinctly than any election which has taken place in our time, the triumph of one man, and that not a man identified with any great cause, or principle, or idea, or policy, but a thoroughly and undisguisedly self-seeking politician. It will send him to the Presidential Convention next year with the air of having the State of New York in his pocket, and of being therefore entitled to a weightier voice about the nomination than anyone else there. That his voice will be thrown in favor of whatever nomination seems most likely to restore the regime in which he was the leading figure from 1868 to 1878, there can, of course, be no doubt, and, should he have his way, the Republican party would be committed to the very men and principles and methods which frittered away the majority of 1872 so rapidly that by 1874 the Democrats had possession of the House of Representatives, and probably elected their President two years later. It is difficult, in fact, to understand the mental processes of a person who attaches great importance to the continued possession of power by the Republicans, and yet is willing to vote so as to strengthen Mr. Conkling's hands in the convention of 1880. The alternative is plain enough. Every Republican voter can indicate his continued confidence in the party, and his continued determination to adhere to it, and can thus make the election tell as he desires it to tell on the Presidential contest of next year, by voting the whole ticket except Cornell and Soule, the canal engineer. These two men stand for Conkling and the machine, and electoral jobbery, and the perversion of the public service to personal and partisan purposes, and for nothing else. To scratch them both, while voting the others, would indicate hostility to these things, and nothing else. If they run behind their ticket, it will indicate that Mr. Conkling does not control the Republican vote of this State, and cannot use it in making bargains at the convention next year, and nothing else. If, in consequence of Cornell's running behind his ticket, Gov. Robinson is re-elected, there will be no harm done. There could hardly be a higher tribute to his integrity than the fact that the Tammany faction is ready to bolt sooner than accept him.

Meantime Kelly has no friends left except some stalwart Radicals who are urging him on in the interest of Cornell. New York may yet become a decent city if the Republicans can shake off Conkling and the Democrats Kelly.

SOUTHERN REPUDIATION IN NORTHERN POLITICS.

We well knew that our financial delinquencies would be made ample use of by our enemies in the coming elections. So tempting a theme for denunciation of Confederate Brigadiers could hardly fail to be greedily taken up by those whose stock in trade is abuse of the South. We are not surprised therefore at finding three columns of the New York Tribune occupied with a history of the debt question in this State. Where the truth will answer their purpose, these Radical sheets will tell it, and unhappily we have furnished them with abundant material during the last eight years; so that the author of the article in question finds it quite sufficient for his purpose to state facts as they really occurred, so far as he relates the legislative action of the State. Indeed he was under no temptation to do otherwise, for nothing could have suited his purpose better than to say that, as a State, we have within the last eight years made no effort whatever to meet the demands of our creditors, whether just or unjust. When, however, he undertakes to make the Democratic party solely responsible for this humiliating record, he soon falls back upon his beaten track of slander and misrepresentation. The following is his editorial comment upon the narrative, from which it might be inferred that the whole Democratic party is spattered and defiled with the filth of repudiation, while the Republicans have kept their robes as pure and spotless as the driven snow.

THE DEBT-SHIRKING PARTY.

The closing entries in the black list—and it is the blackest of black lists—of the repudiating Southern States, are given herewith. The most persistent efforts have been made by the press of Tennessee to delude the Northern and English creditors into the belief that the State was utterly unable to pay its debts. This unwarrantable assumption is brushed aside in the accompanying article, and the rank dishonesty of the Confederate Brigadiers who have made the policy of repudiation their own and their party's, in order to "get even with the North," is brought to light. That the fair fame of Virginia has been as foully besmirched is shown in the concluding article of the series, wherein the so-called readjustment process is fully explained. The public debt has already been scaled down to so low a level that the bondholders have lost $27,277,462; and the default in interest on $18,000,000 of bonds and deferred certificates already exceeds the principal. The debt-shirking party is thus shown to be master of the situation in any one of the States lately in rebellion except Texas. The losses sustained by the creditors of these States—mainly Northerners and foreigners—already approximate $272,000,000, exclusive of municipal obligations, which, if added, would bring the figures up to $300,000,000. The Brigadiers have done this in their own States. What will they *not* do if they can put their fingers on the national debt?

Now as far as concerns our own readers there is no need that we should refute this assumption that all the ignominy of repudiation rests on the Democratic party, and none of it on the Republicans; we have too frequently and too recently proved the complicity of that party in fixing this brand on the forehead of the Southern Democracy to leave any demand upon us unsatisfied as far as they are concerned. If we could reach the thousands in Northern States who will read these imputations on us and never hear them contradicted, we might tell them of the intrigues of Radicals with low-tax demagogues; of the solid negro vote for repudiation, always ready as a soft feather-bed for sore-head Democrats to fall back upon; we might tell them of the united effort of all the recognized leaders of the Democratic party to carry at least the recently proposed compromise, and of the defeat of that effort by the treacherous duplicity of the Radicals, the selfish cunning of low-tax demagogues and the ignorant pertinacity of the negro voters, always true to that which they had been taught as the cardinal doctrine of their political creed, that what the white men proposed they should oppose—but to what purpose? Our own people know it already, and those who do not know it, we cannot reach; their ears are closed to anything coming from us.

The only thing therefore for us to address to those whom we can reach—to our own people, in short—is the admonition that in the North we are judged by the action of our Legislature alone. Whatever that does is taken as the action of the Tennessee Democracy, and what it did last session, together with the recent popular vote, is alienating thousands of votes from the Democratic party North, and wresting from us the confidence of our best and ablest in the South. Is it needful to put the question "can we do without our Northern friends?" And if not, then comes the next question, very momentous and very practical, "What shall our next Legislature do to regain their confidence?" It is not, after all, the highest consideration which should actuate us, but it is a very cogent one.

VOLCANIC RUSSIA.

The following from the New York World serves to illustrate in a striking manner the volcanic state of the whole Russian empire. Even Siberia, it seems, is no longer safe. Siberia, which has so long been used as a sort of safety-valve through which anything like political agitation could be carried off from the civilized portions of the empire—Siberia itself is becoming the field of a dangerous political agitation, and can no longer be used as a place of deportation for political offenders, who must be sent to Saghalien Island for safe keeping in vessels the horrors of whose forward deck are a match for those of the middle passage in the flourishing days of the slave trade.

Russia may still become a powerful nation after the revolution now impending over her has had its will, as France did after the revolution of 1793, but the revolution must come first, and with it the total subversion of everything now distinctive of her political and social system. The wonderful thing is that she is still intent upon the unprofitable extension of her territories in Central Asia, when all her energies and all her wisdom are so much needed at home.

> An English journal elsewhere cited draws a fearful picture of a Russian prison-ship met at Port Said. But whatever the truth may be as to the condition of the unfortunate prisoners now on their way from Odessa through the Red Sea and the oceans of the East to a living death of hard labor in the coal mines of that "Asiatic Iceland," the island of Saghalien, the fact that the Russian Government has resolved to make that island a new Siberia is full of significance. It bears witness to the existence even in Asiatic Russia of the same forces and impulses which are shaking the fabric of the European empire of the Czars. The name of Siberia has long been identified in the West with exile and desolation, and when we consider how vast the distances are which separate the wide wastes of Russia in Asia from the centres of the Russian population in Europe, it may well seem as if nature had guaranteed the despotism of St. Petersburg and Moscow against any peril of disturbance either by the victims of its policy or by the influence of their ideas and their passions, within the far-off circle of the frigid zone in Asia. From central Russia, where the trains of prisoners sentenced to transportation are organized and despatched through Nizhni-Novgorod, Kazan, Perm and Tobolsk to Siberia, the distance to Tiumen, the first village of Western Siberia, exceeds 1,500 miles, and to Middle Siberia it exceeds 4,500 miles. Over these weary leagues the miserable exiles used to be driven, chiefly on foot and often in chains, by squadrons of Cossack cavalry, the terrible journey sometimes occupying a calendar year. They are now transported over much of the distance in huge barges towed by steamers, and from the point of physical and moral suffering it may be doubted whether in this transit they undergo a more cruel torture than the convicts sent by England or by France to the antipodes. But remote as Siberia is from Western Russia, the agitation of the age has gradually annihilated the spaces which divide them, and for ten years past the Siberian people have been growing more and more restless under a system which has retarded the development and infected the very substance of Siberian society. For such a thing exists as Siberian society, and the Asiatic empire of the Czars, stirring with a life of its own, begins, like the Australasian empire of England, to protest against being any longer as the sink of the mother country. There are now no fewer than four millions of free Russians in Siberia. The country has vast resources of all sorts, many advantages of climate, great rivers and an active commerce. Thanks to the transportation system, life and property are much less safe there than in European Russia. In the government of Tobolsk it is estimated that one crime a year is committed by every seventy-two convicts, and in the government of Tomsk one crime a year by every seventy-six convicts. In Siberia at large one violent robbery to every 31,000 inhabitants and one homicide to less than 9,000 inhabitants show that the criminal average is ten times greater than in Western Europe. This is bad enough. But in addition to this Siberia struggles in vain against the obloquy earned for her very name by the transportation system. The number of convicted and political exiles which under Nicholas averaged some eight thousand a year has increased under Alexander II. to nearly twenty thousand a year. The steady flow eastward of this criminal colonization checks all other colonization of Siberia. And hence it has come to pass that even in Siberia a spirit of resistance to the imperial authority and an angry disposition no longer to tolerate the abuses of Czarism have manifested themselves of late so clearly and decidedly that the Government has begun to consider the practicability of diverting its criminals and its enemies southward to Turkestan and far eastward to Saghalien.

NOT FOR TILDEN.

If anything could belittle the noble struggle now made in New York against machine work in politics it would be the success of the attempt made by some of our journals to convert the whole thing into a Tilden boom. The grand principle of the whole contest in which the Democracy is engaged with Conkling, Cornell and Kelly is the assertion of the independence of the New York vote as a thing too big to be carried in any man's pocket. If it were merely to put down Kelly in order to put up Tilden, this editor would not lift a pen on one side or another.

The truth is that Democrats everywhere are giving the cold shoulder to Tilden. He has not the magnetism that binds men to a statesman's support; he has too many vulnerable points in his armor, and his nomination would necessitate a defensive warfare throughout the campaign. While other Democratic statesmen have been making a manly fight against executive usurpations and corruption in high places, he has been sitting at home like a great spider, spinning cobwebs to entangle politicians and harness them to his chariot, himself not lifting a finger in the cause.

And nowhere have men turned from Tilden so universally as in New York itself. Canvassers in the present contest are every day protesting that while they are opposing Kelly and Cornell, it is not in the Tilden interest that they do so, and the New York World, which is decidedly the strongest Democratic paper in that city, is as outspoken against the claims of Mr. Tilden to own the New York Democracy as it is against the dictations of Tammany and its rulers.

The work which the New York Democracy are now engaged in is not the personal aggrandizement of anyone, but the reverse; it is a fight against personal dictation.

A Card of Thanks.

DR. WRIGHT: You will please allow me to thank you for your late editorials on the "Three Phases of Society," and especially for No. 2 in the CHRONICLE of Sept. 13. You write like a bold, honest and philanthropic man. You need not fear the ill-feelings which you anticipate will be aroused against you for your bold stand; on the contrary, all thoughtful people can but commend you for these timely remonstrances against the dangerous customs and evil tendencies of modern society. What you say as the editor of a secular paper will have more weight than had it come from any other source. Our only fear is that they have not been generally read by those by whom these things are to be corrected—the heads of families. We hope they will carefully read what you have said on the subject. We have heard these articles highly commended by some of our best thinkers. R. K. BROWN.

Our first impression on receiving the above was that it was too complimentary to publish. On second thoughts, however, we concluded that it would be false delicacy to suppress it, as it is important to be known that one so well qualified to judge as the reverend gentleman who wrote it agrees with us in deprecating the usages we condemned. We will now add that we have been gratified and encouraged by assurance of approbation from many of our best citizens, heads of families, and especially mothers, who are convinced that measures of restriction must be adopted if we are to escape worse evils than have already been experienced.

We have only to add that the paper on the third phase of society, describing the usages of English society, was deferred this week to make room for necessary political matter, but will appear in our next issue.

Foot Sore.

A number of our young bloods are in Louisville, having gone there to attend the races. We understand that their investments have not been fortunate, and that they may be expected in Clarksville somewhere about the middle of next week *on foot*. There is not the price of a return ticket in the crowd.

Knights of Pythias' Trip to Henderson.

DEAR CHRONICLE:

In attempting to give you an account of our recent excursion to Henderson and the grand display which followed the reception of the Grand Lodge by the knights of that city, I will not enter into minute detail of the events connected with that memorable occasion, but give such information as may be of interest to those who were denied the pleasure of participating.

Cumberland Lodge of this city having accepted an invitation to be present on that occasion, our delegation took the 6:35 A. M. train on the 15th, arriving at Guthrie about 7:20, where we spent three hours in promenading the principal thoroughfares of that delectable city; at length, however, we found relief when the shrill whistle from an approaching train reminded us that the hour of departure was at hand. Here we met the celebrated Helicon band, of Columbia, who, having an engagement with the Hopkinsville knights, were on their way to accompany them to Henderson. We called for music, when they favored us with a lively piece, at the conclusion of which the conductor called out "all aboard," and we were off for Hopkinsville, which place we reached at 12:30 P. M. and were met by the gallant knights of Evergreen Lodge, in full uniform, who, headed by their splended band, escorted us to the hotel where we were assigned comfortable quarters during our stay. Dinner was soon announced and we were conducted to the dining hall where a sumptuous repast was spread and enjoyed by all. Our delegation was then invited to join the knights at their drill room preparatory to forming for a street parade. The procession being formed and headed by the band, moved about 3 P. M., passing through the principle streets where their steady march, shining plumes and splended music, attracted large crowds. At night we had the pleasure of attending a concert, given by the members of Evergreen Lodge, which proved a grand success, and closed the festivities of the day. At 12 M. on the 16th we boarded the train for Henderson, arriving there about 4:30 P. M., and were received by Ivy Lodge of that city, who, with knightly honors, extended a hearty welcome and escorted us to our quarters, after which the remainder of the day was spent quite pleasantly in forming acquaintances and seeing the sights. The city and people were decorated in holiday attire. Her streets and public and private buildings were covered with bright flags, mottoes and other emblems, such as good taste suggested and the occasion required. The scene was inspiring in the extreme, and the cordiality and hospitality extended by her citizens added greatly to harmony and enjoyment of the occasion. The morning of 17th was occupied in receiving visiting knights from Evansville and adjoining towns, and perfecting arrangements for the grand display. About 2 o'clock P. M. the procession moved, passing through the principle streets and out to the fair ground where the drill for the prize banner took place and was witnessed by over six thousand persons. This ended the exercises of the day, to be followed by a ball and banquet in honor of visiting guests and friends. By 9 o'clock the spacious hall was crowded with merry dancers ready to join in the becoming festivities of the hour. The banquet, an accessory to the ball, was a fitting dessert to the entertainment of the day. The large hall was gorgeously decorated for the occasion. Evergreens, fragrant flowers and attractive mottoes lent a charm to the affair, while the arrangement of the tables, their equipments, the delicacies and substantials with which they were loaded, readily attested the power of the lady managers to please. Thus closed an important and interesting event in the history of the Knights of Pythias of Kentucky, and one which in after years may be referred to with pride and pleasure. On the morning of the 18th we bid a reluctant adieu to this delightful city, and shall ever hold in fond rememberance the happy hours spent among its excellent men and beautiful maidens.

J. Y.

LETTER HEADS, bill heads, and office stationery of every description, printed in the neatest manner at the lowest prices, at the CHRONICLE Job Office, and put up in tablet form without extra charge.

The Collinsville Revival.

In the first place it commenced right. The people were looking for a good meeting and made preparation for it. The roads leading into the village were trimmed out, for the nights were dark. A new bell was swung on top of the Church, the echoes of which were heard afar. By a common feeling the people turned out to Church, and the congregations were large. Then, also, the preachers came in the right spirit. I have never before heard Bro. Mooney do such preaching. Our resident physician said he would like to have a good horse and nothing to do but follow our Elder around and hear him preach. Albeit the Doctor and his wife joined the Church. And Bro. Gannaway was in his true element. One of our officials said he was in no hurry to swap off his present pastor, but hoped when a change became necessary that Gannaway would be planted in the place. John Dickson, our class-leader who carries the community on his heart with as much anxiety as does the pastor, was busy everywhere in the work. Squire Harper rejoiced to see his two grown sons take a firm stand in religious life. The meeting was pleasant, joyful, and full of hopeful results. We have had 52 conversions on the circuit up to date, and we never served a kinder hearted people. With a true regard for the comfort of the pastor and family, financial obligations are being very generally met. The Collinsville meeting resulted in 19 conversions and 16 additions to the Church.

J. W. CULLOM.

Sept. 18, 1879.

AN immense Gar pike is on exhibition at Roth's window. He is over five feet long. Gars of that size do not often condescend to honor any stream smaller than the Mississippi. This gentleman came into the Ohio with the back-water during the late rise and failed to secure his retreat. This curious fish is the sole surviving species of a great genus, which was once diffused over the habitable globe. He seems to form a connecting link between the fish and the amphibious reptiles, such as the crocodiles and alligators; his swimming bladder is a much more elaborate organ than that of most fishes, and is nearer analogous with the lungs of the turtles and alligators. According to the Darwinian theory, the extinct species of the genus are not properly extinct, but have been developed into the amphibious beings above mentioned, or perhaps into the great saurian reptiles of geological ages, themselves also extinct in the present day. To come down to the present time, the gar is altogether worthless for food. The Mississippi boatmen have a saying, when they want to denounce a man, that "he is as mean as gar-broth." Visitors need not be afraid of getting gar-broth, however, at Roth's, where everything on the table is of the very best material that the market supplies, and cooked by an artist who would gladden the palate of an Apicius.

Asbury Circuit.

This pastoral charge is in a better condition than it ever has been since I knew it. Chaos is being reduced to order, the lines are becoming more and more distinct between true and false Church-members, many dead-weights have been dispensed with, and the necessity for the full recognition of all religious obligations is more clearly perceived by the well-disposed. The introduction of measures to bring about some of these results caused commotion, of course, and alarmed the Belshazzars, but who has not learned that healthful reforms are always attended by such things? To purify the Church, implant correct principles, and give systematic shape to the work constitute the goal toward which I press. Getting up "big meetings," floating on the popular current and taking up all the collections are accounted the surest token of success by many in high and low places, but these things though good enough of themselves, are but the glitter of prosperity. The foundation of a pastoral charge must be of more solid stuff than this if it would endure.

In carrying out the programme which we regard most favorably, it is gratifying to report that our labors have been rewarded with a goodly number of conversions and accessions to the Church, and that the financial condition of the charge has undergone some improvement, albeit the best paying Society formerly belonging to it was taken from it just before our pastorate began here. Whether the pastor has given general satisfaction or not is a matter into which he does not condescend to inquire.

The work of consolidating Churches, so long and so much needed, has at last been begun, and most auspiciously, I think. By the unanimous vote of the Quarterly Conference it was agreed to consolidate Carmel and Mt. Pleasant Churches, which but opens the way to a speedy readjustment of the entire circuit where the general good requires.

PASTOR.

BY noticing your address at the head of your paper, you can learn to what date you are paid up.

Godey's Lady's Book for October

will be received with pleasure by its subscribers, being an unusually beautiful number of this ever popular magazine. The steel plate, by Darley, represents a merry-making at the time-honored festival of All-Hallow-e'en. The autumn fashions are shown in a mammoth colored steel plate, and numerous pages of additional illustrations, which have full descriptions in the fashion department. Godey's fashions have been unsurpassed for nearly half a century. The literary matter is of the best, comprising the continuation of "The Rosebud Garden of Girls," which increases in interest with every number; the conclusion of "A Gentle Belle," one of the best novels of the day; and short stories and poems by popular authors. The usual pages of music, amusement, household matter, architecture, home adornment, and fancy work are given, and the entire number is a proof that the editors keep their promise, in offering to the public the best fashion magazine in the country. The publishers will send to any address, post-paid, of receipt of 50 cts., the remaining three numbers of the present year, or for $1 will send the full current volume. Address Godey's Lady's Book, Philadelphia.

Warning to Refugees.

The following warning to refugees has been published in the Memphis papers:

> Frequent applications being made to the Board of Health and Superintendent of Quarantine by absentees from here to return, we deem it best to make this public announcement, that though the number of new cases of yellow fever and deaths are small and perceptibly on the decline, it would not be safe for those who have not yet had the disease to return yet. The comparatively small number of new cases and deaths is due to the fact that there are so few unacclimated people here. Those who have had the fever, and wish to return, will be permitted to do so, and will be furnished a certificate to that effect on application to the Superintendent of Quarantine. None others will be permitted to enter Memphis before it is officially announced by the Board of Health that it is thought there is no longer danger from the infection, which will be done at the earliest possible day.
>
> G. B. THORNTON, M. D.
> President Board of Health.
>
> JNO. JOHNSON,
> Superintendent of Quarantine.

Dissolution Notice.

The firm of C. Shubinski & Co., of the New York Store, has been dissolved by mutual consent, J. P. Harris retiring. C. Shubinski will continue the business at the old stand, and is authorized to collect and settle all debts. All having claims against the firm are requested to present them at once for payment. Those owing the firm will please come forward and settle immediately.

C. SHUBINSKI,
J. P. HARRIS.

Sept. 27, 1879-4t

HEADQUARTERS
—FOR—
DRY GOODS,
Rice, Broaddus & Co.

Are now receiving their mammoth stock of

Dry Good, Carpets, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Etc.

Grand opening of Dress Goods, embracing many new novelties in Silk and Wool fabrics. Elegant Brocade Satins and Silks, in the new shades of Bordaux—Dregs of Wine, Gend'arme, Navy, etc. Beautiful French Plaid and Striped Satineens, one of the greatest leaders of Parisian fashions. Handsome English novelties for over-dresses and trimmings. Black and colored Silk Velvet in all of the new shades Brocade and plain Velveteens all colors. Satin and Velvet stripes for trimming Silk dresses. Colored Satins and Silks in all colors. Elegant stock Black Silk (Grass) Fringes from 50c to $1.50 per yard, with heading to match.

QUERY—Why should I go to Rice, Broaddus & Co. to buy my Dresses?

ANSWER—Because I can find the handsomest stock, at lowest prices, to select from, and can get all the trimming to match, and save time and money by going to headquarters at once.

We propose to give bargains in all our departments this season, especially in Dress Goods. We offer all-wool Black Cashmeres at 45 cents; all-wool Colored Cashmeres, new shades, 50 cents to $1.50; all-wool Colored Satineens at 45 cents; beautiful Colored Satine Cords at 40 cents; and an endless variety of medium and low-priced Dress Goods at from 10 to 35 cents.

CORSETS.

We offer the best 50 cent Corset made for the money. Our 75 cent Corset cannot be excelled. For $1.00, we give the best value in America. We offer a great variety of equal good value in Corsets at from $1.00 to $4.00.

Don't fail to see our elegant and varied stock of Ladies', Gents' and Misses' Linen Handkerchiefs. Be sure and see our 15, 20 and 25 cent numbers. We don't think they can be beat this side of New York. We give

A Dozen All-Linen Handkerchiefs for 60 Cents.

Our stock of Ruffs were bought direct from the manufacturer, and will be sold proportionately cheap. We show all of the new novelties in Fine Hamburg Edgings and Insertings. We are offering a new Job Lot of medium and wide Hamburgs, by the *piece only*, at the low prices of 10, 12½ and 15 cents—goods that are worth 50 per cent. more than we ask for them.

If you want bargains in Table Cloths, Towels, Napkins, etc., go to Rice, Broaddus & Co. Turkey red Table Damask at 50c to $1.25; All-Linen Table Damask at from 25c to $1.50, most excellent value; All-Linen Napkins at from 50c to $4.00 per dozen. For 15c we propose to give the best value in All-Linen Towels in the city. For 25c we give the best Linen Duck Towels this side of New York for the money. These goods are selling fast, and no house-keeper should fail to see them.

BARGAINS IN FLANNELS.

Notwithstanding the heavy advance in woolen fabrics, we bought our flannels at less than last season's prices and propose to give our customers the advantage of the low prices. Come and see for yourselves.

Splendid stock of nobby Scotch Suitings and French Worsted at low prices. Don't send off for your suits, You can do better by buying at home. We will guarantee good fits and best styles, and prices as low as the the lowest.

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS DRUGGETS, ETC.

We offer exquisite designs in Tapistry, Brussels with Stairs to match, all wool 2-plys for from 75 to 85 cents, real good cottage chains at 50 cents, good cottage carpetings very cheap. Wide sheet oil-cloth, extra quality, 4-4 floor oil-cloth, at 25 to 75 cents.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

We offer this season the best selection and largest stock ever offered by us, at prices that are within the reach of every one. A fall suit for $3.50 to $7.50; a good all-wool suit at from $10.00 to $15.00; real nobby Scotch suits for $20.00; Youths' nobby Scotch suits at from $15.00 to $20.00. We propose to close out our BOYS' CLOTHING, as it does not pay us to keep it, and we will offer extra bargains in what we have on hand—say cost or less.

Ladies' and Misses' Cloaks and Dalmas.

Don't buy your Cloaks or Dalmas before seeing ours, as we show the most elegant garments south of New York at popular prices. To see is to be convinced. Our motto is the BEST GOODS at the lowest cash prices.

Very respectfully,
Rice, Broaddus & Co.

Arrival of the "Chicks" at St. Louis.

St. Louis Republican, Sunday.

The Iron Mountain railroad train which bowled into the Union depot at 6:30 yesterday morning, had on board the famous Chickasaw Guards, who had come direct from their encampment at Clarksville, Tenn. They were received at the depot by the St. Louis Cadets, who escorted the gallant company to the Laclede Hotel, where a good breakfast had been prepared for them. From the hotel they went to the Fair grounds, where they pitched their tents and will remain encamped through the Fair time. The company was in charge of Capt. S. T. Carnes and Lieuts. Camp, Allen and Clapp. They still bear about them the same *esprit de corps* and general good-natured way, which made them such prime favorites here during their last visit. They have been in active service ever since the fever fiend took possession of their home, and will, for this reason, prove formidable companies. Memphians quartered in St Louis express confidence in their sixty men, and expect them to carry away the first prize for company drill. All the St. Louis volunteers want to see the Chicks win, although of course they will do all in their power to avert defeat at the hands of the Southerners.

ELDER'S OPERA HOUSE!

For 3 Evenings Only!

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 29rh and 30th, and Oct. 1st.

Fashionable Dramatic Entertainment of the season, and first appearance in Clarksville of the talented actor,

J. H. HUNTLY,

And the charming young actress,

Florence Kennedy,

Supported by their own Dramatic Company and Prof. Wm. Layton's SILVER CORNET BAND and OPERATIC ORCHESTRA.

Newest and Most Popular Plays.

Entire change of programme each evening. Monday evening, for the first time in this city, will be presented Bartley Campbell's celebrated society drama, in 4 acts, entitled

PERIL,

Or On the Beach at Long Branch,

Admission 75 cents. Reserved seats, without extra charge, at Owen and Moore's.

SALE
OF
Ten Splendid Building Lots!

On Tuesday, Oct. 14th, 1879,

I will sell at auction my residence and ten acres of land, situated in the northern portion of the city and formerly known as the Shackelford property.

The Grounds Have Been Highly Improved,

and are well adapted to raise anything that may be planted on it. The residence has all the modern improvements, and the outhouses are in good repair. The ten acres have been laid off in ten lots to suit purchasers.

TERMS—One-fourth cash; the balance in 12, 18 and 24 months, with a lien retained for purchase money.

A. WEILL.

Sept. 27, 1879—3w

Masonic Brethren, Take Notice.

The Queen of the West Lodge of F. and A. A. Y. M. met in their stated communication, and expelled Samuel Baker for 99 years for grossly unmasonic conduct.

B. SMITH, W. M.

J. H. PERSLEY, Sec'y.
Sept. 27, 1879—1w.

Executor's Notice.

Having qualified as the Executor of O. C. Smith, deceased, his creditors are requested to file their claims with me as soon as convenient, and his debtors are requested to pay. I wish to wind up the estate at the earliest practicable time.

POLK G. JOHNSON,
Executor of O. C. Smith.

Sept. 27, 1879—4w.

Great Tennessee Land Sale!

14,000 Acres Rich Hill and River Bottom Land Divided Into 94 Farms,

A part of the Cumberland Iron Works property, fronting five miles on Cumberland River, 35 miles below Clarksville, Tenn. Rich soil, abundance of fine timber, inexhaustible springs of pure water, convenient to market, cheap transportation, healthy climate, etc. Will be sold without reserve, under order of court, Nov. 20, 1879, by J. C. Steger, Trustee; title perfect; terms liberal. No personal security required. Much of it is in fine state of cultivation, growing wheat, corn and tobacco, and is unsurpassed for sheep-raising. No greater inducements are offered for really cheap lands and good homes. For map and a full description of the property, address THE TOBACCO LEAF, Clarksville, Tenn. Real estate agents will address Dr. J. C. Steger, Cumberland Iron Works, Stewart county, Tenn.

Sept. 27, 1879—4w

NOTICE!

COUNTY COURT SALE.

Splendid Building Lots.

H. P. Wisdom et als. vs. Thos. W. Wisdom, et als.

Pursuant to a decree in this cause at the August Term, 1879, of the Montgomery county Court, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on the premises, on

Saturday, October 18th, 1879,

the following described property, known as the Wisdom property: Begins at the southwest corner of R. W. Macrae's property on the Port Royal turnpike, running thence westwardly with said pike about 576 feet to a stake at or near the Wisdom grove; thence southwardly 1,000 feet; thence eastwardly about 576 feet to R. W. Macrae's line; thence with his said line about 1,000 feet to the beginning; containing about 12 acres. This land has been divided into five lots, three of which front on the pike, the other two on a street that has been cut through the premises. This land lies just outside of the corporation, a plat of which can be seen at this office.

TERMS—One-fourth cash, balance on a credit of 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, in equal payments. Notes, with interest from date, for deferred payments, and lien retained.

R. D. MOSELEY, Clerk.
By C. H. Bailey, D. C.

Sept. 20, 1879—4prts 0 00.

HENRY FRECH

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

NEW CROP

North Missouri Rye,
Fultz Seed Wheat.
Gold Dust
Wheat Fertilizer!
Guano,
Flour Raw Bone,
Land Plaster.

Choice Seed!

Timothy,
Clover
Red Top,
Orchard Grass.

Hoes, Plows, Cutting Boxes, Corn Shellers, etc., low for Cash.

August 16, 1879-tf

CLARKSVILLE MALE ACADEMY

This school will begin on the THIRD MONDAY (the 18th day) OF AUGUST, 1879. The Principal can take four or five boarders in his own family.

For information, as to terms, address the Principal,

D. M. QUARLES,
Clarksville, Tenn.

June 21 1879-tf

TRADE PALACE!

Grand Fall and Winter Opening
—OF—
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING, DRESS GOODS,

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps,

BLANKETS, SHAWLS, SKIRTS, FLANNELS, ETC.,

—AT—

Lieber's Trade Palace.

We have now in store the largest stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Dress Goods, Blankets, Shaws, Skirts, Flannels, Boots, Shoes, etc., of any house in Clarksville, all bought before the late rise in goods, and will be sold extremely low, according to present hard times.

A full stock of Flannels, 50 pairs of Blankets, 100 pieces of Jeans and Doeskins, Canton Flannels, 2,000 yards Brown Cotton.

150 PIECES OF FALL PRINTS!

3,000 yards Dress Goods, with Trimmings to match, in Silks, Satins and Velvets.

The largest assortment and finest line of FANCY HOSE for Children, Misses and Ladies in the city.

A beautiful line of Black, Garnet, Plum, Seal Brown, Myrtle Green, and Navy Blue Cashmeres, for sale very low.

The Largest Line of Fall and Winter Clothing

In this market, which we will sell at 10 per cent. less than last year. 250 Men's suits, 100 Boys' and Youths', 300 Overcoats of all styles and prices. A very large assortment of

LADIES' CLOAKS, CHAPER THAN EVER.

Our entire stock of CARPETS, 15 per cent. cheaper than Eastern cost, to close out.

We invite you to come and price our goods, as we will give you the most goods and biggest bundles for the least money.

We also will inform the public that we have made arrangements with an Eastern Buyer who will watch the market closely, and send us NEW GOODS WEEKLY, which we will sell 15 per cent. cheaper than any other house in the city.

Our motto will be, QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS, and we will not be under-sold by anybody.

The Trade Palace is the Place to Buy Your Goods,

And it behooves the rich man and the poor man, the farmer and the mechanic, the laborer and the rest of mankind to call and convince yourselves, before you buy elsewhere, as a dollar saved is a dollar made.

Thanking the public and my friends for their very liberal patronage in the past, and hoping a continuance of the same in the future.

Respectfully,
PHILIP LIEBER.

P. S.—Clothing will be made a specialty this fall, and will be sold 10 per cent. cheaper than any other house in the city will sell them.

We also have a large lot of Remnants in Calico and Worsted goods which we will sell for 50 cents on the dollar.

sept. 27—1y

Wheat Seeding for 1879!