CLARKSVILLE WEEKLY CHRONICLE.

VOL. 49--NO. 38. CLARKSVILLE, TENN., SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1882. WHOLE NO. 2,415.

TO THE FRONT!

We have received our new Spring stock of

WALL PAPERS

embracing all qualities and every imaginible style. It was selected with great care and we believe we can please everyone in search of beautiful goods. We invite your attention to our stock and prices.

Respectfully,

OWEN & MOORE.

DRUGS! DRUGS!

S. B. STEWART,

29 Franklin Street,

(Stand formerly occupied by McCauley & Co.)

Has on hand a complete stock of

Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Shoulder Braces, Trusses, Sponges, Brushes, Chamois Skins, Perfumery, Fine Soaps, &c.

Special attention will be given to the Compounding of Medicines, and a careful and competent Prescriptionist will be in attendance at all hours. S. B. STEWART.

March 18, 1882—tf

GRANGE

Warehouse Association,

LARKSVILLE, TENN.,

Commission Merchants

For the Inspection and Sale of

LEAF TOBACCO.

T. HERNDON Supt'. and Salesman.

W. H. TURNLEY, Soliciting Agent.

Cash advanced on Tobacco in store, or in the hands of responsible farmers and dealers. All Tobacco insured while in store at the expense of owner, except where there is no advance, and then without written orders not to insure.

DIRECTORS.

W. F. TAYLOR, Todd Co., Ky., Pres. W. W. GILL, Logan Co., Ky., Vice-Pres.
T. M. ATKINS, Montgomery Co., Tenn., Sec'y. T. M. BARKER, Christian Co., Ky
J. S. FLOWERS, Logan Co., Ky. L. B. SIMS, Caldwell Co., Ky.
GEO. W. JESSUP, Todd Co., Ky. B. W. USSERY, Montgomery Co., Tenn.
T. F. NORTHINGTON, Montgomery Co., Ten. R. Y. JOHNSON, Montgomery Co., Tenn.
JO. D. CLARDY, Stewart Co., Tenn. JOHN DUNN, Robertson Co., Tenn.

Blue Front Shoe Store.

Bowling & Willson sold them to me.

A full line of Gents', Ladies', Misses' and Children's fine

Hand-Made Boots & Shoes,

Buy a pair of their hand-made Boots or Shoes, or leave your order and have them make you a pair. A full line of

RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES.

Latest styles in

SOFT AND STIFF HATS.

Novelties in

Neck-Ties, Collars, Cuffs and Underwear.

Buy the "Rambler," a Patent Shirt, the best thing on the market for $1.00.

In Our Wholesale Department

we can offer special inducements to country merchants.

Respectfully,

BOWLING & WILLSON,

17 FRANKLIN STREET.

Sewanee Planing Mill

G. B. WILSON & CO.,

Manufacturers of

SASH, ROORS, BLINDS,

And Dealers in

Builders' Material of Every Description.

PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

Cor. Spring and Commerce Sts., - - Clarksville, Tenn.

Jan. 1, 1880-tf.

Magistrates' Blanks for Sale at this office

NOTICE!

Since January 1, 1882, we have made some very large reductions in the price of Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, etc. You will certainly save money by buying these goods of us. Respectfully,

V. L. Williams,

25 Franklin St., Clarksville.

C. L. LOCKERT. J. B. REYNOLDS.

Lockert & Reynolds,

DRUGGISTS,

Franklin Street, Opposite Fox & Smith's.

To our Friends; Having succeeded Mr. J. F. Warfield in the drug business, we ask of you a share of your patronage.

Respectfully, LOCKERT & REYNOLDS.

March 1, 1882.

JAS. H. SMITH. W. B. ANDERSON. J. H. BELL.

Smith, Anderson & Bell,

Tobacco Salesmen

AND

Commission Merchants,

GRACEY HOUSE,

Clarksville, Tenn

All Tobacco in our warehouse, on which advances have been made, will be insured at owners' expense until sold; and all Tobacco received by us, upon which there is no advance, will be insured at owners' expense, unless we have written instructions not to insure. After being sold, all Tobacco will be held at the risk of the buyer. not5-tf

WM. J. ELY. JAS. T. KENNEDY.

ELY & KENNEDY,

(Successors to TURNLEY, ELY & KENNEDY.)

Tobacco Salesmen

AND

Commission Merchants,

Elephant Warehouse,

CLARKSVILLE, - - TENN.

Careful attention to the interests of our customers, and best prices obtained for Tobacco.

All Tobacco in our warehouse, on which advances have been made, will be insured at owners' expense until sold; and all Tobacco received by us, upon which there is no advance, will be insured at owners' expense, unless we have written instructions not to insure. After being sold, all Tobacco will be held at the risk of the buyer. nov12-tf

J. C. KENDRICK. JOHN H. PETTUS. GEO. S. IRWIN.

Kendrick, Pettus & Co.,

Tobacco Salesmen,

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

CENTRAL WAREHOUSE,

Cor. Main and Front Streets, - Clarksville, Tenn.

Just Below the New Tobacco Exchange.

All Tobacco in our warehouse in Clarksville, on which advances have been made, will be insured at owners' expense until sold; and all Tobacco received by us at our warehouse in Clarksville, upon which there is no advance, will be insured at owners' expense, unless we have written instructions not to insure; and after being sold, all Tobacco will be held at the risk of the buyer. nov5-tf

IKE H. SHELBY,

(Successor to SHELBY & CO.)

Tobacco Salesman

AND

Commission Merchant,

Bailey Warehouse,

Commerce Street, Near Court House,

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

Liberal Cash Advaces made on Tobacco in store. All Tobacco in my Warehouse, on which advances have been made, will be insured until sold. Tobacco not advanced on will be insured until sold, unless we have written instructions not to insure. dec3-6m

FOR

BLANK BOOKS,

BOOK-BINDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

—AND FIRST-CLASS—

JOB WORK,

GO TO THE CHRONICLE OFFICE.

The True Policy.

Nashville Banner.

It is singular there should be any hesitation among Democrats as to their true line of policy. While the State Committee cannot determine finally, the line of Democratic policy, it has been called together and can do much to promote the right policy. There is one principle of universal application; no party ever harmed itself by adopting the best line, devoting itself to the best interests of the State. Whatever numerical strength any other line may seem to promise, it can only end in defeat. Extract from the party its principle, right and public morality, and true men will no longer contend for that which is useless and worse than useless.

The situation of parties in the United States is now such that it becomes Democracy in Tennessee to act with a view to a national triumph in 1884. The Republicans in the North have been weakened by the Mahone alliance, by the alliance with Tammany, by the stalwart and half-breed quarrel in New York and throughout the North, which is now raging with great bitterness between the factions all over the Union.

The Democratic party has never been in better fighting trim. It has discarded the seductive greenback policy, which came so near wrecking the party; it has driven Kelly and his happy crowd of Tammany politicians and plunderers out of the party, it has commended itself to the thoughtful and conservative men of the North by its opposition to Mahone and repudiation in Virginia. The traditional, as well as the present attitude of the Democracy upon the great American international policy, which is so soon to become a vital issue, commends it to the progressive and far-seeing. The course of the party when a majority in Congress, its moderation, conservatism, and economy, its routing the lobbies and exposure of corruption, have commended it strongly to conservative thoughts of the country. The conservative attitude of the Democracy of the present House, the cessation of that presentation of radical views upon financial and economical questions, which, though coming but from a few, yet injured the party, has given the conservative intelligence of the North a new view of Democracy.

The Republican party is every way burdened beyond what it can carry. To the exposures of the past have come the utter failures of Hayes, the turning professed reform into rank corruption, the appointment of the tools of fraud to important places, the growth of the Star-route ring, the public exposure of the highest party official as a leader in the Star-route thefts. All points to the speedy and utter overthrow of the Republican party.

Instead of looking back with the eye of a Bourbon and a fossil at the records of reconstruction, reviving the Democratic bloody shirt and enkindling old and forgotten prejudices which it interests all true men to leave cold and buried, it is necessary for Democracy to look at the present, to meet the Republican party upon present issues, and to organize for the fight of to-day. Men will not be aligned to-day to fight over the battles of yesterday for the benefit of tergiversatious politicians.

The skull and cross-bones revival of memories which are well buried, is not for the good of the State. Harmony can never be promoted in this way. The Bourbons may be gathered under the issues of the past, but live, progressive men will touch alone the issues of to-day.

Let Democracy look at the politics of to-day, see what are its reasons for being, as a party with something to live for besides preparing place and pelf for fossil politicians, whose last chance is now; let Democracy prepare itself for the work of to-day, because it has practical work to do; let it feel that if it is of any importance, it can only be as a party which promises something practical and real in State and nation.

Once filled with that conception of its place and mission it will be ready to take the highest ground, to propose to the State the best policy, to look forward to participation in the national conflict. It can then aid the national party by pointing to the high stand taken. Even if it were defeated it would be more to Democracy, defeated upon the line of right as the world holds it, than victorious in wrong. This is worth fighting for. It comprehends all that is best in party and beyond party. It comprehends the highest good to the State, to the nation and to the party.

Really, looked at as a mere question of spoils, the senatorship, the governorship and a half-dozen other miserable offices are not worth fighting for when compared with the participation in a grand national victory, and future existence in State and Nation. Upon the very lowest ground to take a stand, harmonized upon a low plane and fighting for an unjust policy, is killing the goose which may lay golden eggs, for those who are still in that line of business. Except for the few fossil bourbons it is a bad policy, and it is detestable in a moral point of view. For them we grant that it is their only chance and that a very slim chance. Every consideration of public morals, expediency and mere party policy demands of Democracy that it take up the right line and move straight forward, trusting to the people that they will support the right policy if they are trusted. They will not be driven, bullied or fooled, but they can be persuaded by calm reason. Democracy has victory before it upon the right line—upon no other.

When anybody dies, gets married, runs away, steals anything, builds a house, makes a big sale, or whips his man—or his wife—breaks his leg, orgets the senses kicked out of him by a mule, or does anything that is in any way remarkable, and you have reason to believe that you know as much as any one else about the occurrence, don't wait for some other person to report it or trust us to find out only by instinct, but come and tell us, or send the facts on a postal card. It takes a good supply of news from which to supply a good home paper. See if you cannot improve this year, and let us know every item of news that transpires in your own immediate neighborhood. Above all, keep on the right side of facts.—*Ex.*

Edison, the inventor, has gone South to take a few weeks of rest in Georgia and Florida. He has been working very hard in getting up electrical machinery for England. It has been no uncommon thing for him to work continuously without rest or sleep for from seventy-two to seventy-six hours, snatching his meals from a plate set beside him on his work-bench. His physicians warned him a few days ago that rest was imperative.

Among the little items of personal comfort and economy are Ayer's Pills. They are the ready remedy which defeat many disorders, if taken in season, and should be kept in every family.

Memphis Democracy.

To the Nashville Banner:

If you take that unification meeting held by certain Democrats at Memphis as expressing the Democratic sentiment of Shelby county, you will be misled. Nor would it be just to take the Avalanche as a true exponent of the moral tone of the mass of Memphis people. But you, personally, need not be notified of these things—the marks of the demagogue stand out too plainly in the columns of that paper, and in the deliverances of that meeting, to be mistaken by men who have watched the workings of human nature. There are many Democrats in the city who have a proper sense of the importance of maintaining the honor and credit of the State, and with them that honor and credit is more sacred than the life of a mere party. These men are quiet, attend to their own business matters, and seldom mingle in meetings gotten up by office-seekers; but they think and feel, and when the time comes will vote for those men with whom they can best trust the maintenance of the honor and credit of the State. If the Democracy of Tennessee stands on the platform of that Memphis meeting, the party will lose, and ought to lose, the confidence of many who have always voted with them.

I am no politician, and want no office, but always vote; and heretofore have voted with and for Democrats, and would prefer doing so again; but I cannot conscientiously vote for men whe are willing, for the sake of office, to tarnish the honor and credit of the State. That plea, that we must settle the State debt on a basis that will satisfy the people of the State, has in it too much of demagogueism. The mass of the people are in favor of doing right, provided they know what is right. But thousands of them have neither the time or the inclination to investigate and decide as to what is right in this case. Really there are thousands who could not tell if asked, what is meant by "the 100-3 bill."

But plain men look at the animus of that Memphis "harmony" meeting. One speaker, M. Meriwether—said he didn't believe the State owed anything; and others had various views between these extremes. So to save the party and hold the offices, they agree to harmonize on 50-3. Now say the debt is $27,000,000. Mr. Meriwether, in order to save the party and the offices, is willing to tax the people with $13,500,000 which he believes they do not owe; and for the same purpose, others are willing to make the bondholders lose $13,500,000, legally due them. Now I for one, am getting tired and disgusted with that sort of demagogueism, and hope the grand old Democracy will discard all such leaders.

Memphis.

Temperance in Arkansas.

Memphis Appeal.

The campaign of the ladies of Arkansas against the liquor business has been a wonderful success. The newspapers of that State are generally proclaiming or acknowledging—one or the other, according as they boast or growl at the temperance movement—that "prohibition does prohibit." The Marianna Index says that frowning it down kills liquor; the Washington Press says the three-mile liquor law appears to be working well wherever it is in force; the A. O. U. W. excludes saloon-keeper, owing to the extra risk in insuring their lives; the Little Rock Banner mentions that $1000 has been subscribed to the Temperance Banner Company; Van Buren has taken steps to close its saloons on Sundays; the Searcy Beacon exhorts Van Buren to close its saloons altogether; it says nearly all the women and nearly all the christian men favor prohibition. Carlisle Departure: "There has not been a single case of open drunkenness in our streets since January 1st." Howard County Telephone: "Prohibition is a success in Mineral Springs and throughout the county and State." Hamburg Times: "No liquor is soid in our town, and there is no drunkenness, no riots, and no trouble in our streets; no one now doubts that prohibition is good." Ozark Democrat: "The better class of our people favor prohibition; some who opposed it favor it now that it is in operation." The Rev. H. T. Gregery: "Prohibition is a success in Beebe; not a case of drunkenness before the mayor since prohibition." B. T. Jobe: "At Russellville prohibition works satisfactory, our best citizens desire its continuance; I know no attempt to violate the law." The Rev. Frank Ritter, Pocahontas: "I have seen but two men intoxicated here since January 1st; if tested again whisky would not be allowed here." The Rev. E. T. Jones, county judge of Woodruff: "Not a case of broil before the mayor this year; during the same time last year twelve or fourteen cases." The Hon. George Thornburg, Powhatan: "Prohibition is a perfect success here; it is also successful beyond expectation at Walnut Ridge." Morrillton Messenger: "We have seen no drunken men on our streets since the prohibition, but have heard of three cases; formerly it was a daily occurrence, there were seven saloons here and much drunkenness, now all is quiet." The Rev. J. C. Brown, Augusta: "Prohibition grows in favor here; the crowds that formerly, on coming to town, were drunken and noisy go away both sober and quiet; a member of the Methodist church, a physician, ordered 120 gallons of wines and brandies, so we apprehend a great deal of sickness in the spring and summer, but his oath is on file." Batesville, Osceola and other places, the Searcy Banner—a staunch prohibition paper—says, make a showing equally good, so prohibition does prohibit, and the determination of the Arkansas ladies has proved how true it is that "when she will she *will*, you may depend on it."

We know a few plain, blunt men. They deny that the State owes the debt. They are open, avowed repudiationists. Others equally candid, say the State owes the entire debt. We want to secure the best terms we can from the creditor. But after negotiation, we will pay what the creditor demands. These men are what they are, without any seeming to be one thing to-day and another thing to-morrow. What is needed, is a canvass which will develop the class who are neither hot nor cold. There is no room for nagative, wishy-washy sort of betwixt and betweenness. We want a canvass without any unnatural alliances, for us or against us, for State-credit or for repudiation, and let men go where they belong.—*Gibson County Mirror.*

Workingmen.

Before you begin your heavy spring work after a winter of relaxation, your system needs cleansing and strengthening to prevent an attack of Ague, Billiousness or Spring Fever, or some other sort of Spring sickness that will unfit you for a season's work. You will save time, much sickness and great expense if you will use one bottle of Hop Bitters in your family this month. Don't wait.—*Burlington Hawkey*

AN ELOQUENT EFFUSION.

When John S. Allen was a college student in this city, he received in virtue of his remarkable eloquence, the *soubriquet* of Johannes Chrysostomus, or John of the golden mouth, which had been conferred in ancient times, upon the famous bishop of Constantinople, known by that epithet in ecclesiastical history.

Our Chrysostom is now an eminent lawyer in Lexington, Ky., and does not seem to have lost his faculty of eloquent discourse as will be manifest on reading the following extract which we cut from the Lexington Sunday Observer. It is taken from an address delivered at a bar meeting in Lexington, held in memory of Gen. John B. Huston deceased, and will be read with interest by Mr. Allen's numerous friends in Clarksville.

D. F. W.

If any other man than Gen. Huston had died, I should not have attempted to say anything; but the great qualities of this dead man have so long commanded my admiration, and his friendship for me and my family have so touched my heart, that I cannot but add my tribute of sorrow and respect for his memory.

I feel, too, that from us, the younger members of the bar, should come some testimony of our feeling, for we are particularly bereft in his death. To him more freely than to any of the older lawyers could we go for aid, encouragement and advice; and his wise judgment, ripe knowledge and kindly sympathy were never more cheerfully given than in assisting and stimulating to greater efforts the younger members of his profession. And perhaps to me he was kinder and more familiar than to any of the younger lawyers; for his acquaintance beginning forty years ago with my grandfather, ripening into a warm affection in the next generation for my uncle, caused him on that account to give me a warmer place in his heart than I might otherwise have had, the memory of whom I shall always be proud to cherish.

So, as his friend and as his student, for I was a member of his law class, and as one who loved him in common with all the members of this bar, I testify to the kindness, the tender feeling, the greatness of John B. Huston.

His character was to me always a study, for nature had tangled the threads with which she wove his life. Mingling with the coarser, sterner stuff of the man was the finer fibre of a woman's nature. With rough vigor, he had a feminine delicacy of intellect; to cold, analytical power, was added a sensitive mental organization, and underneath the massive exterior was a heart attuned to the softest touch of the emotions.

Those antithises of character furnish, in my opinion, the reasons why Gen. Huston did not attain the greater distinction to which some of his shining qualities so justly entitled him. Possessing abilities which made him *facile princeps* among his associates, an intellect which could cope successfully with any in the land, his mind was so delicately made, his nature so sensitive, as to shrink from the bitter antagonisms, the acrimonious contests of life; and, so, he allowed men vastly inferior to himself in ability to grasp the prizes so easily within his reach.

But the great underlying principles of his character were his tenderness, his deep and generous instincts, his big and sympathetic heart, which never failed to beat responsive to misfortune's call or misery's wail. No man or woman ever asked his sympathy or begged his pity that the gates of his heart did not open, and his kindliness pour out like an unsealed fountain to refresh and strengthen the supplants. And these tender qualities, like little flowers nestling in the crevices of some rugged cliff, adorned and sweetened his whole life.

It has been said that we young men have never heard Gen. Huston when in the meridian of his strength, and that we can form no idea of the brilliancy of his eloquence. If this be true, his powers must have been almost divine, for when aroused and his feelings excited, I have never heard more burning, thrilling oratory than his. There are men whose rhetoric was more chaste and elegant, whose periods were more evenly rounded, but for the last ten years there has been no orator in Kentucky, and perhaps in the South, with more magnetic power—no speaker possessing to such a great degree the faculty of playing at will upon the feelings and emotions of his hearers.

To a graphic power that at times was startling in its terrific effect, was added a sweet persuasive eloquence that came to the ear, after one of his grand bursts of oratory, like the sweet chiming of far away bells over the water after the storm has spent its force. At times his grand old face, under the inspiration of his burning thoughts, seemed lit up by some heavenly fire within; and again, when he portrayed the softer emotions, would melt into an exquisite tenderness of expression. His plea for mercy in the Fogle case I look upon as the most touching piece of pathetic oratory I have ever heard. But, alas! "that melody of life, with its cunning tones which took captive every heart, has gone silent." These old walls, within whose crypts and corners his eloquence has so often lingered, will no longer echo back his impassioned tones.

"The quick dreams, the passion-winged minister of thought, who were his flock, wander no more from kindling brain to brain, but mourn their lot round his cold heart."

Death has sealed his eyes. God's finger has touched him and he sleeps. The sound of the grinding is low, and the windows of the houses are darkened, and the mourners go about the street.

The world will go on as before, men will strive and fight for wealth, will sing and dance, sorrow and lament; the grief of death will give way to the trivialities of life; but the memory of John B. Huston will linger with Kentuckians until the "future dares forget the past."

Oh! earth, so full of dreary noises,
Oh! men, with wailing in your voices,
Oh! cursed gold—the delver's heap,
God makes a silence through you all
And giveth his beloved sleep.

Mrs. Nancy Harman, of Mansfield O., writes: "I have been under the care of a physician during the past seven years. Sometimes I would feel better, and then again I would feel worse. The past two years nothing seemed to help me. About two months ago my doctor seemed to be getting discouraged, and I lay completely bed-ridden. I grew very nervous; the least noise gave me great irritation. The doctor, I suppose more to get me off his hands than anything else, as he said I would never leave my bed, told me I might try Brown's Iron Bitters, at the same time remarking, "it was a good tonic, and would help to keep me alive." I have used the remedy about two months, and have been out of bed nearly two weeks, and now help about the house. It has acted like a miracle in my case."

EXECUTIVE PROCLAMATION.

Convening the Legislature in Extra Session.

Whereas, there are various matters of public interest which require legislation before the next regular session of the General Assembly:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested, by Section 9 Article III of the Constitution of the State, I, Alvin Hawkins, Governor of the State of Tennessee, do, by this proclamation, convene the General Assembly of Tennessee in extraordinary session, in the capitol at Nashville, on Thursday, the 6th day of April, 1882, at the hour of 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of entering upon the following legislative business, to wit:

1—Redistricting the State into ten Congressional districts, and providing for proper representation in the Congress of the United States.

2—The amendment of the act, passed April 7, 1881, entitled, "an act to provide revenue for the State of Tennessee and the counties thereof" in so far as the same relates to taxes for the year 1882.

3—The amendment of existing laws so as the more efficiently to provide for the assessment and collection of back taxes.

4—The amendment of existing laws fixing the compensation of sheriffs for summoning juries.

5—The amendment of an act passed March 23, 1881, entitled "an act to regulate the working and laying out of public roads."

6—The amendment of existing laws in relation to the assessment of property belonging to railroad companies for taxation.

7—The making provision for the relief of litigants, and the more speedy disposition of causes on the Supreme court dockets, by the establishment of intermediate courts or otherwise.

8—The making provision for the safe-keeping of the public revenues, which are now, or may hereafter be, collected, by providing for the investment of the same in interest-bearing securities, or otherwise.

9—The removal of the penitentiary of the State from its present site.

10—The making proyision for the relief of persons rendered destitute in consequence of the drougth of 1881, or by the recent overflows.

11—The making competent the testimony of persons rendered infamous in cases of violence by convicts in the penitentiary.

12—The amendment of existing laws in relation to the assessment and taxation of property belonging to educational institutions, and relieving the same of taxation for the years 1881 and 1882.

13—The amendment of existing laws touching the compensation of county trustees.

14—The amendment of existing laws authorizing the chartering of corporations so as to provide for chartering companies under what is known as the "co-operative system."

15—The making an appropriation to pay for the engraving of bonds of the State under the authority of an act, passed April 5, 1881, entitled "An act to compromise and settle the bonded indebtedness of the State of Tennessee."

16—The making an appropriation to pay reasonable counsel fees to defendants solicitors in the case of Thomas J. Lynn and others vs. The Comptroller, Treasurer and Secretary of State, now pending in the chancery court at Nashville.

17—The making provision for the correction of errors of revenue collectors.

18—The making provision for the better protection of the State Capitol and grounds, and regulating the salaries of the superintendent thereof and his employes.

19—The authorizing the Trustees of Ripley Male Academy to sell and convey the academy property.

20—The fixing the times for holding circuit and chancery courts for the counties of Clay, Putnam, Macon, Pickett, Overton, Cumberland and Jackson.

21—The changing of the line between the counties of Hamilton and James.

22—The amendment of existing laws governing "Tobacco Boards of Trade" in this State.

23—The making appropriations for the payment of Mrs. Buchanan for services heretofore rendered by her as Assistant Engrossing clerk of the House, and of John Terry, porter for the Senate, for services heretofore rendered by him, for which no appropriation has been made.

24—Authorizing the city of Clarksville to levy and collect additional taxes for school purposes.

25—Providing for the appointment of a clerk for the Superintendent of Public Instruction and an Assistant State Librarian and fixing the salaries thereof.

26—The making an additional appropriation to the State Library.

27—The making an appropriation for the payment of warrant No. 1,134, issued by the Comptroller to W. C. Brandon, under a writ of mandamus, from the Circuit court of Knox county.

28—The relief of the Trustee of Green county, on account of State revenue alleged to have been stolen from him.

29—The payment of costs, in felony cases, originating in State courts, and transferred to Federal courts.

30—The authorizing the city of Nashville to issue bonds for the purpose of building water works.

31—The providing for the payment of warrants issued by the Comptroller to the County Judge of Lincoln county, under authority of an act passed at the last regular session.

32—The regulation of the term of office of Alderman in the city of Jackson.

33—The making an additional appropriation to pay the expenses of the Committee of Investigation, appointed by the Senate at the last extra session, and for printing the report of said committee.

34—The payment of warrants issued by the Comptroller to the University of Tennessee, under the authority of an act passed at the last regular session.

35—The payment of military companies for services rendered by them upon the call of the Governor.

36—The amendment, of an act passed April 6, 1881, entitled "An act to provide for the settlement of the indebtedness of the extinct municipality of the city of Memphis."

37—The establishing taxing districts of the second class, and authorizing them to settle and pay the indebtedness of extinct municipal corporations.

38—The amendment of an act passed at the last regular session in so far as it relates to the appropriation of $1,125,000, for the purpose of paying interest on bonds of the State, authorizing to be issued by an act of said session, entitled "an act to compromise and settle the bonded indebtedness of the State of Tennessee."

39—The payment of interest accruing since January 1, 1881, on five State bonds held by the Protestant Orphan Asylum at Nashville, and providing for the issuance of certificates of indebtedness in lieu of said bonds.

40—The payment of clerk's fees in cases of sales of land for taxes for the years 1880 and 1881.

41—The payment of expenses incident to the holding of said extraordinary session and the transactions of the business thereof.

(SEAL) In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed at Nashville, on this 16th day of March, A. D., 1882.

ALVIN HAWKINS.

By the Governor

D. A. NUNN, Secretary of State.

In the North American for April, Gov. Eli H. Murray, of Utah, treats of the existing crisis in the political fortunes of that Territory. According to the present method of local government there, the minority of the population, the Gentiles, though they possess the greater part of the wealth of the Territory, exclusive of farm property, and though they constitute by far the most enlightened and enterprising portion of the community, are practically without a voice in legislation. The author proposes a drastic yet entirely practicable remedy for these and all the other evils prevalent in Utah. An article entitled "Why they Come," by Edward Self, is devoted to the consideration of the many important questions connected with European immigration to this country. Dr. Henry A. Martin, replying to a recent article by Henry Bergh, defends the practice of vaccination, citing official statistics to prove the efficacy of bovine virus as a prophylactic against the scourge of small-pox. E. L. Godkin has an article on "The Civil Service Reform Controversy;" Senator Riddleberker on "Bourbonism in Virginia;" and General Albert Ordway on "A National Militia." Finally there is a paper of extraordinary interest on the exploration of the ruined cities of Central America. The author, Mr. Charnay, has discovered certain monuments which conclusively prove the comparative recentness of those vast remains of a lost civilization. The Review is published at 30 Lafayette Place, New York, and is sold by booksellers and newsdealers generally.

THE FLOODS BELOW.

Helena, March 17.—The river fell something less than two inches in the past twenty-four hours, and has fallen about sixteen in all. The overflow, however, passes off very slowly, as if leaving under protest. The total fall of back-water in the city will not exceed five inches, and it will scarcely go below its present stage until the river ceases to empty its torrents upon us. The dismal reports of suffering still come in thick and fast, apparently gathering force as they come. Places that were never before submerged are entirely under water, and stock, by the hundreds, gathered upon them at the approach of the remorseless flood, have perished. It will require months, possibly years, to correctly estimate the losses we have sustained, and there is no knowing how nor when we can recover therefrom. With the exception of a few little lumps of earth in the levee, the water is pouring in a solid mass through the crevasse, over a half mile wide, just south of the city. In going to and from the break to-day, your correspondent counted ten carcasses—three mules, four cows and three hogs. It is beyond human ken to estimate the hundreds that have passed in and through this single crevasse, and are dissemminating pestilence throughout the overflowed districts. The outlook is simply awful. When the water subsides our land will be enshrouded in a perfect fog of pestilential stenches arising from the thousands of dead and decomposing bodies of animals. The spring is now fully upon us, with the summer close upon its heels, and it promises to be a scorcher, too. With such facts before us, what can we expect? and yet I have but touched the theme. It is too terrible to discant upon.

Lincoln in hot Weather.

We went up-stairs and were taken to the door of a bedroom looking out on the Potomac flats; a cheery cry of "come in!" in a great, strong voice answered the Senator's rap, and I was vis-a-vis with the first President I had ever met. It was a broiling, breezeless summer day, and the sole occupant of the room, divested of coat, vest, collar, cravat and shoes, sat in a great rocking-chair, in his shirt, trousers, stockings and loose slippers, "only these and nothing more." As he rose and came to meet us, I looked at him with surprise and wonder, for he was the most remarkable man I had yet seen; and I don't think I have seen such a one in all my journeyings since.

* * * As he talked he became excited, and rocked nervously and vigorously in his chair, and his long, lean leg, crossed over the knee of the other one, swung backward and forward like a pendulum. And, finally, from the violent swinging, off flew his slipper into the corner of the room. Never heeding it, he crossed the other leg instead, and went on with his ardent expression of feeling, in which Bingham joined, while I (as became my place) sat by, silent, but much interested and amused. Presently off flew the other slipper, and the conversation closing soon after, Mr. Lincoln rose and ushered us to the door with just three garments on his immensely long person!

But he was, of all men, the most independent of the effect of clothing or of outward appearance. Had he been clad in skins, one would have been impressed with his greatness by seeing and hearing him for half an hour. For he was an uncrowned King, a man among men, *Primus inter pares*, greatest among all the great men of his age.—*Reminiscences in the Detroit Free Press.*

The Supreme court of the State has recently rendered a decision which is remarkable in more respects than one. A man who sold a pool in this State on a horse race in Kentucky, was tried and convicted under the laws against gaming. The case was appealed, and the Supreme court has affirmed the judgment of the lower court. The grounds for this decision are stated to be substantially as follows: A pool is a bet. To bet on a horse race in Tennessee is not a violation of the law, but to bet on a horse race in Kentucky or any other State is a violation of the law of this State. In other words this State, in order to encourage the improvement of stock, legalizes gambling, but it will tolerate such an iniquity if a Tennesseean gambles on a Kentucky horse race. This may be in accord with the spirit of the law, but one must confess that there is something very curious about the law.—*Murfreesboro News.*

Subscribe for the Chronicle,