THE CHRONICLE.

R. B. YANCEY, Editor.

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OUR DOTSONVILLE CRITIC.

Some backwoods philosopher, a kind of rustic "mugwump" of the religio-scientific school, has taken the CHRONICLE to task for undue levity and too strong a tendency to what he considers a materialistic creed; and *mirabile dictu!* the medium he chose for his lecture was the columns of that pious and most dignified journal, the Clarksville Democrat.

Our learned critic wrote from the city of Dotsonville, in this county, and what he don't know about science and such like has been left for the sages of the future to discover. He is fully up, so to speak, on all that has yet been brought to light. It is he,

"With intellect piercing afar,
Dividing the law of each planet and star,"

who can uphold the truth and grind into powder the dangerous doctrines of the pseudo scientists.

It was a little allusion we made recently to "The Survival of the Fittest," in connection with the theory of evolution that got up the dander, as it were, of the Dotsonville savant and made him arch his back at us with such an ominous growl. He thought we meant to be personal, and were insinuating that his ancestors were monkeys, or probably that he came from the offspring of that famous union when the monkey married the baboon's sister.

Our wise reviewer can possess his soul in peace and enjoy in undisturbed repose the "boundless contiguity of shade" that surrounds Dotsonville. We don't believe in evolution and consequently couldn't possibly have intended these base insinuations against his ancestry. His lineage is, no doubt, very aristocratic; we have no disposition to dispute that he is a direct descendant of Adam. But discarding evolution and taking up metemsychosis, it must be admitted that our Dotsonville friend furnishes some evidence in support of the theory. The spirit that now enlivens him, no doubt, once lived in a wise house cat that could out "yowl" all the other cats in the neighborhood, or probably it animated the carcass of

"Some solemn, sentimental owl."

We don't believe in evolution. We haven't any fixed opinion in that regard because we don't know anything about it. Unlike the sage of Dotsonville, this writer is not a scientist. Beyond a cursory reading of the "Origin of Species," "The Descent of Man," and some of Mr. Huxley's minor writings, we have made no study of evolution, and wouldn't pretend to express any opinion of its merits.

If we believed that our Dotsonville friend had read one-fourth as much, we might treat his article with some degree of seriousness, but we are convinced that all he knows about evolution was learned from that rat story which we related in the editorial of which he complained. He doubtless thought our tale of the cannibal rodent embraced the nebular hypothesis, natural selection, survival of the fittest, in fact, all the ingredients and concomitants of the theory of evolution, including even "the missing link."

We believe, in the light of history, that it is foolish for the church to become alarmed over the promulgation of scientific theories. Such theories never meet with popular acceptance until they become demonstrated facts, and without such demonstration time will sink them into oblivion. The church persecuted Copernicus because he said the world was round. Some years later Columbus demonstrated this theory to be a fact, but Christianity didn't suffer in consequence; it only served to carry the gospel "into the uttermost parts of the earth." Giordano Bruno was burned at the stake for holding some such idea, and when the great Galileo said the world moved, the theologians held up their hands in holy horror, and forced him, on penalty of death, to publicly retract the heretical statement. This action of the churchmen has long been a subject for ridicule, the world goes serenely bobbing around in its orbit, and the glory of the Divine Intelligence that directs its motion is all the more manifest in consequence.

Evolution is far from being a demonstrated fact. Its most zealous advocates do not claim as much. But it is futile for the church to try to suppress its discussion, and no harm need be feared from it if it is false.

These are all the ideas we have on evolution. We should not have intruded them on the public except to escape the misrepresentation of our friend of Dotsonville. We will enter into no further discussion of the subject, and hereby inform our rural critic that if he seeks a controversy, he must find some other opponent, or argue a solo. But he will do better to discuss a subject he knows something about—a dog law, for instance.

So far as Christianity is concerned, we assure him if he will follow strictly the teachings of the Sermon on the Mount and the Golden Rule, he will enter in at the straight gate, and St. Peter will not inquire whether he originated from a molusk gasping in Nile mud, a mass of inorganic protoplasmic matter, as the scientists suggest, or from "the dust of the earth," as Moses has related in Genesis. There was a great evolution in either case, and he is indeed a hardened materialist who couldn't recognize in either a Providence

"Moving in mysterious ways
His wonders to perform."

Representative Munford was honored by Speaker Manson with the chairmanship of the Judiciary Committee, one of the most important positions in the House. This was a decided compliment to Mr. Munford's legal ability, and his many friends in this county and elsewhere will be glad to know that he has been accorded such distinction.

Messrs. Munford and Warfield were both placed on the committee on military affairs. Mr. Warfield's bald head made the Speaker think he had been through the wars, and Mr. Munford was chosen because of his fine capacity as caucus drill master.

Hon. C. P. Warfield was very appropriately given a prominent palce on the Agricultural Committee. He is one of the most progressive as well as one of the most intelligent farmers in he State.

GRANT AND VANDERBILT.

A recent correspondence between General Grant and Mr. Wm. H. Vanderbilt, concerning the business transactions between the two, of which the country has heard so much recently, removes any blame that might have attached to either of those gentlemen and puts both in a very good light before the country.

It will be remembered that General Grant called on Mr. Vanderbilt a few days previous to the failure of the firm of Grant & Ward, and borrowed from that gentleman, for one day, $150,000. This money was never refunded, and a few days ago Mr. Vanderbilt obtained judgment against Gen. Grant for the amount, and levied on a collection of the old hero's war relics, swords &c., and numerous articles that were presented him by foreign potentates in his trip around the world. Mr. Cyrus W. Field attempted to raise a subscribtion to satisfy the judgment and Mr. Vanderbilt contributed to it $60,000. But Gen. Grant refused to receive such assistance.

This was the light in which the matter stood before the public and its true inwardness not being revealed both of the parties most concerned were subjected to criticism and censure. Mr. Vanderbilt on the 10th inst., wrote a letter to Mrs. Grant, in which he recites these facts:

On Sunday, the 4th of May last, Gen. Grant called at my house and asked me to lend him $150,000 for one day. I gave him my check without question, not because the transaction was business-like, but simply because the request came from General Grant. The misfortunes wich overwhelmed him in the next twenty-four hours aroused the sympathy and regret of the whole country. You and he sent me within a few days of that time deeds of your joint properties to cover this obligation, and urged my acceptance on the ground that this was only a debt of honor which the General had personally incurred, and these deeds I returned. During my absence in Europe the General delivered to my attorney mortgages upon all his own real estate, household effects and swords, medals and works of art, which were memorials of his victories, and presents from Governments all over the world. These securities were, in his judgment, worth one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. At his solicitation the necessary steps were taken by judgment, etc., to reduce these properties to possession and the articles mentioned have been this day bought in by me and the amount bid applied in reduction of the debt. Now that I am at liberty to treat these things as my own, the disposition of the whole matter most in accord with my feelings is this:

He then tenders to Mrs. Grant, as her seperate estate, the debt and judgment he holds against General Grant, and also the mortgages on his real estate and household furniture, and places in her hands in trust the souvenirs above mentioned, which shall at the General's death, or if she desires it, sooner, "be presented to the Government at Washington, where they will remain as perpetual memorials of his fame and of the history of his time."

Gen. Grant replied to this on behalf of his wife, declining to receive the property tendered her as a seperate estate, but accepting the gift in trust. The General says,

In this matter you have anticipated the disposition which I had contemplated making of the articles. They will be delivered to the Government as soon as arrangements can be made for their reception. The papers relating to all other property will be returned, with the request that you have it sold and the proceeds applied to the liquidation of the debt which I so justly owe you. You have stated in your letter with the minutest accuracy a history of the transaction which brought me in your debt. I have only to add that I regard your giving me your check for the amount without inquiry as as act of marked and unusual friendship. The loan was to me personally. I got the money, as I believed, to carry the Marine National Bank over a day, being assured that the bank was solvent, but owing to the unusual calls needed assistance until it could call in its loans. I was assured by Ferdinand Ward that the firm of Grant & Ward had over $660,000 to their credit in the Marine Bank, besides $1,300,000 of unpledged securities in their own vaults. I cannot conclude without assuring you that Mrs. Grant's inability to avail herself of your great kindness in no way lessens either her sense of obligation or my own.

On receipt of this, Mr. Vanderbilt wrote again, expressing his regret at the decision, and saying:

But I must insist that I shall not be defeated in the purpose to which I have given so much thought and which I have so much at heart. I will, therefore, as fast as the money is received from the sales of the real estate deposit it in the Union Trust Company. With the money thus realized I will at once create with that company a trust with the proper provisions for an income to be paid Mrs. Grant during her life and giving power to her to make such disposition of the principal by her will as she may elect.

This last communication of Mr. Vanderbilt's brought forth the following replies:

NEW YORK, Jan. 11, 1885.—Dear Sir: Your letter of this date received. Mrs. Grant and I regret that you cannot accept our proposition to retain the property, which was mortgaged in good faith to secure a debt of honor. But your generous determination compels us to no longer resist.

Yours truly,
U. S. GRANT.

To W. H. Vanderbilt.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11, 1885.—To My Dear Mr. Vanderbilt: Upon reading your letter this afternoon, Gen. Grant and myself felt that it would be ungracious to refuse your princely and generous offer. Hence his note to you. But upon reflection I find that I cannot. I will not accept your munificence in any form. I beg you will pardon this apparent vacillation, and consider this answer as definite and final. With great regard and a sense of the obligation that will always remain, I am, yours very gratefully,

JULIA D. GRANT.

To Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt.

VANDERBILT'S stipulation that the Grant souvenirs shall go to the Government at the General's, death shows that he has more regard for the public than was supposed since the deliverance of his famous three word speech some time ago.

THE Committees on Railroads are made up as follows: Senate—Blackmore, New, McBride, Looney, McElroy, Bagwell, Simmerly, Farmer and Lyle. House—Johnson of Williamson, Crunk, Lewis of Henry, Warfield, Browder, Bearden, Hale, Fowlkes, Vernon, Dulaney, Blackburn, Trousdale, Harrell and French.

HON. ALEX. BAGWELL was made chairman of the Senate committee on Finance, Ways and Means and given a place on the committees on Railroads, Charitable Institutions, Public Printing, and Claims.

A STRANGE sort of frenzy seems to possess Gov. Bate and other over zealous partisans, concerning the railroad commission matter. The people unmistakably demanded the repeal of the present commission law by the defeat of the Governor's appointees at the last election, but in the face of this he has the hardihood to recommend in his message that the law be not repealed. Nothing can save the Democracy in Tennessee from defeat two years hence but unity, and that unity cannot be secured but by the expunging of those side issues on which the party is divided. The Governor and his adherents on the railroad question, evidently think more of having themselves vindicated by the present Legislature than of maintaining Democratic supremacy.

OUR zealous representative, Hon. A. H. Munford, is a full-fledged apostle of latter day Democracy; the "only true" variety, indigenous to Tennessee soil. He tackled an old-fashioned Jacksonian Democrat the other day and tried to drum him into the caucus. The o. f. J. D. couldn't appreciate the beauties of the o. t. v. and kicked against Mr. Munford's summons. This is what he said to another member: "Do you suppose that I am going to have my democracy dished up to me by such sweet gourd vines as Munford and Johnson? Why, I was a democrat before either of them had ceased to mew in his nurse's arms."

REPRESENTATIVE MUNFORD said in a speech in the Democratic Conference Wednesday night, that while at home last Saturday every man he met said God speed him in his efforts to organize a caucus. Mr. Munford's peregrenations must have been very limited. This county defeated Savage & Co. by a good majority, and the city of Clarksville completely snowed them under. As the ultimatum of the caucus is to maintain the commission bill, it readily follows that the majority up this way are against the scheme.

THE Nashville Banner, in quoting a sentance that illustrates "the sweet and simple language of the author of 'Macaria,'" detracts from its artlessness by the omission of two adjectives. The sentance, correctly quoted, is as follows: "Periah the mircocosm into the *limitless* mocrocosm and sink the feeble earthly segregate into the boundless, *rushing* choral aggregation." The italicised words are the ones that were omitted.

THE managers of the Springfield Record celebrated the anniversary of their taking charge of the paper by issuing a six-page edition last week. The Record has greatly prospered during the year, and nearly doubled its circulation. Mr. J. D. Judd, who does the quill driving, is one of the best writers in the State, not excepting the high and mighty Tycoons of journalism whose genius flashes from the city dailies.

THE stentorian tones of that Bold Buccaneer of the Bluff City, Col. Pattersiah Joerson, (or something of a like sound,) are missed from the present General Assembly. As has been said of another noted statesman, Col. Siahson, (its hard to remember what his name is, exactly) lacked only about a half dozen qualities of a fine orator; he had an excellent voice.

THE Nashville Banner is respectfully requested not to credit our editorials to the Knoxville Chronicle, and vice versa. Our Knoxville contemporary don't agree with us in all "pints in politics," and it is not agreeable to either newspaper to have one speak for the other.

JOHN BOYD, col., of Tipton county, who was Republican candidate for Senator from Fayette and Tipton, is contesting for the seat made vacant by the death of Senator Blackwell. The grounds of the contest are the alleged frauds in the Fayette county election.

THE Nashville American has the following to say of two of our immediate representatives:

Hon. C. P. Warfield will fully represent the intelligent and advanced agriculturists of Montgomery county. Montgomery county farmers are celebrated for enterprise and thrift, and Mr. Warfield is fully alive to their every interest.

Hon. L. L. Skelton, of Houston county, is another prominent farmer in the House. He looks like he would like to get down to the substantial work of the season and help to push it along.

It also takes occasion to pay the following compliment to the member from an adjoining county:

Hon. T. W. Lewis, of Stewart county, is a large farmer, a successful one, and the wide-awake friend of the agricultural interests of the State. He will look to the general good while he seeks the interests of his own constituency.

The Courier-Jodrnal's Washington correspondent suggests the following cabinet: Secretary of State, George H. Pendleton; Secretary of Treasury, Joseph E. McDonald; Secretary of Interior, Gov. Waller, of Connecticut; Secretary of War, W. F. Vilas; Secretary of Navy, Gen. G. R. McClellan; Postmaster-General, John F. House, of Tennessee; Attorney-General, A. H. Garland, of Arkansas.

MR. RAMSEY proposed a resolution in the Senate Friday to prohibit the manufacture, sale and importation of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. It provides for the submission to a popular vote by the legislature, of an amendment to the constitution of the state.

THE stench is spreading and has at last reached the nostrils of our peripatetic contemporary, the Somerville Reporter and Falcon. That paper remarks:

There must be something rotten in the State politicians who run the Democratic machine. They have managed to shrink a healthy majority to insignificant proportions.

Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, who has become famous as the plaintiff in a law suit pending in the United States Supreme Court for a number of years seeking the possession of a large amount of property in New Orleans, is dead. She was 78 years old.

MR. TAYLOR, of Maury, is respectfully informed that our Mr. Munford is no "yearling." The oldest inhabitant says he has abided in these parts some time.

STATE NEWS.

Pulaski is to decide soon whether or not to have water-works.

W. W. O'Neal's store in Bedford county was burned last week. Loss, $3,100; insurance $2,500.

The cotton receipts of Jackson have been larger this season than in any previous season.

The total cost of the buildings, public and private, erected in Knoxville last year, is estimated by the Chronicle, of that city, at $780,310.

The Century Club of Columbia, which is one of the swell social organizations of the State, gives a big entertainment on the 29th inst.

The Louisville & Nashville depot building at Nashville was destroyed by fire Saturday night, and Link's Hotel greatly damaged.

Hon. R. R. Butler severely criticised the filthy condition of the State capitol on the floor of the House last Friday. He said several members were already sick from breathing its poluted atmosphere.

Knoxville Chronicle: Revenue officers D. S. Bowers and W. H. Ereshour destroyed a 300 gallon still and arrested two men named Eli and William Ward, on the East Fork of Smoky River, in Scott County, Tenn.

McMinnville Standard: Ass Faulkner, Esq., who owns the west side and an interest in the east side of the great water power, Caney Fork Falls, among other improvements has just finished putting in a saw mill at that place with a capacity of about 10,000 feet per day.

The directors of the Citico furnace near Chattanooga, have definitely concluded to blow in on Jan. 20th. A battery of boilers, consisting of twelve boilers 54 feet in length, built entirely of steel, has been erected, being one of the finest batteries ever put up in the South. The furnace has been relined and all the machinery overhauled. Its daily output will be 100 tons.

Hartsville Sentinel: The mule market at Hartsville has been active at moderate prices. Quite a number of farm mules for the South have changed hands at prices ranging from $90 to $110. Prof. A. H. Buchanan, of the Cumberland University, has been traveling over this and other portions ot the State on a geodetic survey for the the purpose of preparing a better map of the State of Tennessee.

C. H. Bresford, Mining Superintendent of the reported millionaire, Miss Maude St. Pierre, is opening an extensive coal mine at Anderson, Tenn., and also a marble quarry. He reports that a bucket factory, a paint factory, a blast furnace and a short railroad will also be built. Those who have had dealings with Miss St. Pierre claim that she is very prompt in her engagements and able to carry them out.

Of the pleuro-pneumonia scare in Madison County, the Jackson Whig says: The Jackson Jersey Breeders' Association, composed of the following well known and prominent citizens: Dr. F. B. Hamilton, W. B. Timberlake, L. Nance and E. C. Nance, purchased eight thousand dollars worth of fine Jerseys in Cynthiana, Ky., last summer. Shortly after the purchase, early in September last, a disease supposed to have been pleuro-pneumonia did appear among the herd and a number died. Dr. Hamilton, the leading spirit of the Jackson Jersey Breeder's Association, visited Cynthiana and finding some of the cattle in a diseased condition exercised the precaution not to move any of them. After a lapse of three months, during which time none of the cattle died or were sick, he felt safe in removing them to the farm near this city last week. We are informed by Dr. Hamilton, and his word can be implicitly relied upon, that there are not in the State to-day healthier cattle than those he has recently received. Accompanied by Dr. J. I. Taylor, a prominent physician and health officer of the city, Dr. Hamilton visited the herd a day or so since and gave all a thorough examination and found them sound, their breathing regular, no throat trouble and their general condition healthy. From this statement it appears that alarm is needless, and that a mountain has been made out of a mole hill.

THE Democrats succeeded in organizing the Illinois Legislature.

MR. MCKINNEY has introduced a bill in the House to repeal the railroad commission law.

REPRESENTATIVE J. C. FARR, of Wilson county, has resigned because his health will not permit him to discharge the duties of the office.

JOHN SHERMAN has written an article for the North American Review on "The Benefits of the National Banking System."

JUDGE HAM CHALMERS, of the Mississippi Supreme Court, died at his home in Jackson last week. He was a brother of the notorious Mississippi politician of the same name, but a man of vastly superior merit.

EDITOR ENLOE, of the Jackson Tribune and Sun, who was in Nashville when the Legislature assembled, says:

Montgomery county has a strong representation in the present General Assembly. Hon. C. P. Warfield is one of her foremost farmers; and Hon. A. H. Munford is one of the brightest of ner rising legal lights.

EX-Vice President Schuyler Colfax died in Montauk, Minnesota, on the morning of the 13th.

Married.

At the residence of the bride's father, in this city, Friday, January 2nd, 1885, Mr. O. E. McReynolds to Miss Agnes B. Wolfe. Rev. W. B. Dennis officiating.

We extend our sincere congratulation to the happy couple and trust that their future may be one of happiness and prosperity.

Mr. McReynolds is a native of Clarksville, Tenn., but came to Florida two years ago and will continue to make this State his home; his bride is a well known and popular young lady and has been one of the favorite teachers in our public schools, her former pupils testifying their love by handsome and appropriate presents.—*Advance-Gazette Pensacola, Fla.*

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

The monotony of the week that has passed was broken by the celebration of the anniversity of the Battle of New Orleans. "Jackson's day" as it is called. The election of Jackson marked the overthrow of a corrupt party despotism, and it was fitting that the names of Jackson and Cleveland should be associated in celebrating the victory of New Orleans when the country is rejoicing in the overthrow, through Cleveland, of the gigantic and despotic oligarchy of office stealers and holders known as the Republican party. The celebration here was Democrotic, eloquent, and successful.

Another event was the advent and departure, all in forty-eight hours, of Col. Lamont the private secretary of the president-elect. Col. Lamont came to look for a home, and to scan the field of his future labor. He had not been in the city before. He has a wife and children and must have a house. He did not succeed in getting a house, but will try again, after the fourth of March, when a few hundred residences will doubtless be vacated.

It is difficult to believe that only six weeks more remain of President Arthur and a republican administration. Preparation is sleepless, and expectation is on tip-toe for the fourth of March. It is estimased that there will be 250,000 visitors here at the inauguration, I cannot think that there will be so many, but the number will doubtless be large. As a usual thing the interest of the country in Washington matters ceases with the adjournment of Congress, but this year it will grow with the inauguration of a new president, a new policy, the appointment of a new cabinet, and numerous other changes in all the departments of public service.

It is edifying to see the desperation with which a large number of drones and sinecurists are trying to get themselves converted into real little civil service reformers and democrats. Many of them are shuffling over with an alacrity that is not graceful.

Congress is at work on the appropriation bills. The Navy bill has been passed by the House, and the consular and Diplomatic bill is under discussion. I heard a republican statesman, so called, bewailing the fact that the trained and improved consular and diplomatic personel which, he said, had been established in the last eight years by Everts and Frelinghuysen, must give place to Democratic bummers and ward politicians. Well it will be a pity if it is so, but if this noxious class must have offices, by all means lets send them to the foreign courts where they will have nothing to do, and will therefore be incapable of harm. Modern diplomacy is an anachronism and a farce, There is not the slightest necessity for our sending representatives to foreign governments or for foreign governments to send representatives here. We have no foreign relations. Steam and electricity, and the press have made the embassadorial establishments of contiguous states useless, then how utterly needless to keep them up between our country and trans-Atlantic powers. It would be better to recall our flimsy ships, cruising in foreign seas, exposing our weakness, and costing millions annually. It would be better to dismantle our diplomatic establishments in European capitals. The press with steam and the Atlantic cable will furnish us prompter and more accurate information than can possibly be obtained by our heavy representatives abroad. We will know state secrets as soon as they are known by kings and their ministers, for we will get them from the same source, the press.

I was walking on Connecticut avenue yesterday, which is the fashionable Sunday promenade of the city, and among other noted people was Mr. Blaine the late candidate. He was walking with Miss Loring, daughter of the Commissioner of Agriculture, and another young lady. The ex candidate, or should I say, the perpetual candidate, is looking pretty strong, but he has a sinister face, a face in which his vaulting, foiled ambition is darkly written, a face that seems to say, "I would rather be first in Hades than second in Washington."

The situation of the Blaine's in this city is not a happy one. Mrs. Blaine is not magnetic, she is repellant. She has taken occasion to snub many ladies in society, here, who openly rejoice at her disappointment and humiliation now. Mr. Blaine's course since his defeat has been such as to estrange many personel friends that he had among the democrats. In the long years and the new epoch that will date from the fourth of March, 1885, the capital of the United States ought to be an uncongenial place for malignant disunionists like James G. Blaine.

Washington, Jan. 13 1885.

GOV. BATE'S MESSAGE.

Given to the Legislature Monday—Main Points of the Paper.

The following synopsis of Gov. Bate's message to the Legislature is taken from the Nashville Banner:

The governor goes directly to business. He refers to the reports of the comptroller and treasurer, which show receipts for the two years ending December 17th to be $2,346,353.94 which includes a balance of $246,790.76 turned over to Treasurer Thomas by the Polk investigating committee, and $157.401 on account of back-tax collections. The disbursements for the same period were $1,701,139.11, leaving a balance of $645,214.83.

The governor refers to the bonded indebtedness of the state and the work of the funding board, and shows that the bonds funded amount to $8,090,215.39, leaning $20,695,851 still unfunded. Assuming that all of the debt will be funded, the interest necessary to be paid annually will be $492,599.

He gives a tabulated statement of bonds funded and congratulates the state on its success in funding 8,000,000 of the debt, and of the good price at which they are held in the money markets. He suggests a committee to examine the work of the funding board.

He refers to the enhanced value of real estate and the increase of assessed property and predicts brighter days.

He enters into an argument to show the neecssity of a railroad commission, recites the history of such legislation in Tennessee and the injunction of the commission by the railroads, and suggests that the commission law of 1883 be not repealed, "but purged of its derfects, if such there be, and that the system it instituted be recognized upon a constitutional basis, equitable in its provisions, and fitted to promote the joint interests of the people and the railroads."

Concerning the penitentiary, the governor says that it was leased according to law, and he presents a statement to show that as a matter of business the lease system is incomparably superior to any other, being more economical and more humane. He dwells upon this subject in detail, and deals with the several questions involved.

The governor commends commissioner McWhirter and the results of his labors in the bureau of agriculture, statistics and mines, and also refers in complimentary terms to the work of the state geologist.

He asks legislation which will prevent frauds being practiced under the name of the state in the matter of land titles to "vacant lands."

On the subject of the judiciary the governor mentions the act authorizing referee courts, and his appointments under the act. Whether the referee courts have done much for the relief of the over-burdened supreme court, there is much more to be done, and he recommends the continuance of the term of office of the referees, holding their sessions in Nashville.

Concerning the cost of criminal prosecutions he recommends legislation requiring the clerk of each court to keep a record and submit a report to the attorney-general by the 19th of December, immediately preceeding the regular session of the legislature. This will enable the public to know the exact facts of economy or extravagance.

He also suggests the changing of districts, and lessening of the number of chancellors and circuit and criminal judges, the changes to go into effect in 1886.

He suggests that some legislation should be had to relieve the injustice caused by the back-tax law. He also recommends a registration law, and urges some legislation to compel prompt election returns. He recommends the creation of the office of assistant superintendent of public instruction, to take supervision of schools for colored children.

He refers to the institutions of the state, making suitable recommendations.

He suggests in conclusion that in view of the liability of hasty legislation no bill requiring an appropriation be introduced within twenty days of the adjournment of the legislature.

From Todd County.

To the Chronicle:

Our county seat Elkton, that has been a real Rip Van Winkle of a town for the last twenty years, is beginning to wake up, wipe its spectacles and will soon look at the modern world through a railroad. A real, sure enough, live railroad, that has just been completed from Guthrie to that town, whose good people need no longer sigh to contemplate the axle-deep, red mud that locked them up nearly one third of each year. Now they can step into a comfortable car and quickly glide over those twelve miles, scarcely giving mind and weather a thought, to the crossing of so many important railroads at Guthrie; and the horror of "bad roads" will be a thing of the past.

By the way, Guthrie, as well as Elkton has already felt the impetus caused by the new railroad, building and general improvements being the result. The social surroundings of Guthrie are truly wonderful; until the past few years it had a "frog and mosquito" reputation, but the influence of churches and good schools are beginning to show.

Prof. Quarles of Clarksville reputation, a gentleman of rare attainments and worth, is the principal of a flourishing school. As many of the best business men of your place were educated by him, we hope he may continue where he is.

A reading club that was organized six months ago by Rev. A. P. McFerrin, like other of his works, improves with time. A beautiful new church in the suburbs is another evidence of his useful stay among us. How many regrets were felt when he and his good wife were called to a new field—*un bon voyage* kind friends.

To return to the club; the President now, is that well known knight of the *plume*, Hot Spur, more commonly known as Capt. Frank Duffey. As all literary efforts are wont to avail something elevating, this little club has proved a real trump.

The holidays were celebrated with more than usual festivities—neighborhood dinings in the day time and young folks dances by candle light, were very pleasant breaks in the monotony of country life in the winter. Widowers flourish this season. REMINGTON.

From West Harpeth.

To the Chronicle:

Say to Bro. Gold that his kind invitation to visit his Conference when it meets again in Little Rock is heartily appreciated, and, if possible, I will try and be there if still in the flesh when that occurs. I have always loved Bro. Gold very much, and am happy to learn of his success in the good State of Arkansas. That is a great country!

Well I have been trying for the past four or five weeks to do what St. Paul undertook to do at Corinth—carry on two jobs at once. He made tent cloths, and I have been making axle-jacks. You remember that I got a patent for my little convenience last summer. For various reasons I could not give the necessary attention to it to have it put on the market, and could not make satisfactory arrangements with a manufacturer; so early in December I became desperate and determined to make one hundred with my own hands for samples, for selling county rights, or to those who would take the job of selling them on commission. Before the end of next week I expect to have them finished, and, if you will accept it, I will forward you one by express, suited to a two-horse wagon and vehicles lighter than that, having an iron hook for grasping the axle hinged on the short end of the lever. Heavier irons and timbers will be used for heavier vehicles. For light vehicles exclusively a wooden bracket will be pivoted on the end of the lever instead of the irons. Both of these patterns are embraced in the "Letters Patent." About $2 will be the price of the kind I am now making; a little more for the larger size, and a little less for the smaller size. In having the irons made I found it difficult to get the hooks shaped to suit me. I am not pleased with these that I now have, but they will do pretty well; the next lot will be prepared under my immediate oversight, unless I can find a workman that can catch my idea better than the Novelty Foundry man did. When I get some money ahead I will give you a job of advertising topped off with a picture of the old and new way of greasing wagons. Who is a good lithographer?

I want a pair of *tufted* gloves from some good woman who reads these lines; I know of no one in this country who makes them, but I know of several on Asbury and Antioch circuits who do. I have been wearing a pair six winters which my excellent and honored friend, Miss Harriet Williams gave me, and they have contributed to my comfort immensely; now let some one else send me a pair to finish this winter in. Give them to Henry Pickering or Sterling Neblett to be sent to me, and I will be sure to get them—if these gentlemen have not backslided since I left Montgomery. There is no joke in this request, and the quicker the gloves come the better I will feel. A. T. GOODLOE.

THE following officers were elected by McAllister Lodge No. 402 Free and Accepted Masons, at its stated meeting in December, 1884: J. M. Dickson, W. M.; J. M. Rye, S. W.; J. G. Rodgers, J. W.; J. T. Batson, Treasurer; James Wyatt, Secretary; J. A. Gholson, S. D.; J. W. Green, J. D.; W. T. Weakley, Chaplain; O. S. Harvey, Tyler

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Tribute of Respect.

At a called meeting of the Board of Education held Jan. 9, 1885, the following preamble and resolution was offered:

In the death of P. B. Northington, teacher in the primary department of the Colored School, this Board has lost one of its best teachers. He was a very efficient and conscientious man, and by his exemplary conduct gained the esteem of all.

While he was firm and unyielding in the discharge of his duties, yet by his uniform kindness of manner, he won the love and respect of his pupils.

Resolved, That the members of this Board extend their sympathy to the bereaved widow and furnish her with a copy of this resolution, which shall also be entered on the minute book.

J. D. MOORE, Pres't. Board Ed.
L. BLOCH, Sec'y, and Treas.
WM. KLEEMAN,
J. W. PAXON,
C. D. BAILEY,
R. D. MOSELEY.

ALEX. R. GHOLSON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

OFFICE WITH SMITH & LURTON.

Will practice in all the Courts. 1,10,85-1y

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE.

CRUSMAN & HOWARD vs. C. A. MEURER

It appearing that the attachment sued out in this cause was levied upon the entire stock of goods, wares and merchandise and groceries and bar fixtures, as the property of said C. A. Meurer, which were contained in the business house of C. A. Meurer, in Montgomery county, and it also appearing from the praintiff's affidavit and the returns of the officer that the defendant, C. A. Meurer, is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee and that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him.

It is therefore ordered that said C. A. Meurer appear before me at my office in Clarksville, on the 12th day of February, 1885, to plead, answer or demur to said suit commenced by attachment, or the same will be taken for confessed and set for hearing ex parte.

This January 6th, 1885.

C. D. BAILEY,
Jan10,85-4t Justice of the Peace.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE.

In Chancery at Erin, Tennessee.

L. L. Skelton, executor of Rebecca Hicks, dec'd, L. L. Skelton and wife, Mary E. Skelton, individually against Jones W. Hicks and others.

At the September term of the said court, I was ordered to take and state an account in said cause, and to give notice by publication of the time and place, first, of the amount that L. L. Skelton as executor should be charged with, second, what would be a just and reasonable compensation for taking care of Rebecca Hicks, and for services in his trust capacity. I will in obedience to said order, proceed, at my office in the Court House in the town of Erin, Tenn., on the 9th day of February, 1885, to take and state said account, and continue from day to day until the same is finished; and it appearing from the allegations of the bill which is sworn to that all of the defendants, Jones W. Hicks, Nancy A. Phillips, Edward D. Hicks and Jack West, are non-residents.

It is therefore ordered by me that the said defendants appear at my office on the date and day aforesaid and attend the taking of the proof in said account, or I will proceed ex parte as to them; and it is further ordered that this notice be published in the Clarksville Chronicle, a newspaper published in the town of Clarksville, Tenn., for four consecutive weeks before the taking of said account.

This January 6th, 1885.

Jan10-4t J. L. McMILLAN, Com.

LOOK HERE!

A. R. HALL & SON

Are now offering

$20,000 Worth

Dry Goods

CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes, Hats!

CARPETS And TRUNKS

AT COST

Now is the time to get Bargains, as they only handle first-class Goods.

NOTICE.

We have on hand, for Sale, in any quantity

Wheat Bran,
Ear Corn,
Shelled Corn,
Timothy,
Clover,

—AND—

Mixed Hay,

Kentucky Coal,
Pittsburg Coal,
Anthracite Coal.

F. P. Gracey & Bro.

FEED STORE!

We have in Stock and Offer Cheap—

BRAN, very Rich,
HAY, in any Quantity,
CORN, in Shuck and Shelled,
OATS, COTTON SEED MEAL.

We also have a large supply of the celebrated HECLA COAL, which has no superior for Grate, Stove and Steam purposes.

KEESEE & NORTHINGTON.

AT COST! AT COST!

We will, beginning on JANUARY 1, 1885, offer our entire stock of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, TRUNKS

Cloaks, Shawls, Blankets, Etc.,

AT COST FOR CASH!

Until further notice. Our stock is complete in every department and you will do well to call early that you may get your choice of the best stock in the city.

Bring the Cash, for we will not Charge any Goods Sold at Cost.

COULTER BROTHERS.

New Grocery and Bakery.

We wish to call the attention of the citizens of Clarksville and vicinity to our fresh, new and selected stock of

Family Groceries,

and also that we have started

OUR BAKERY!

and are ready to supply our customers with

All Kinds of Bread, Rolls & Cakes.

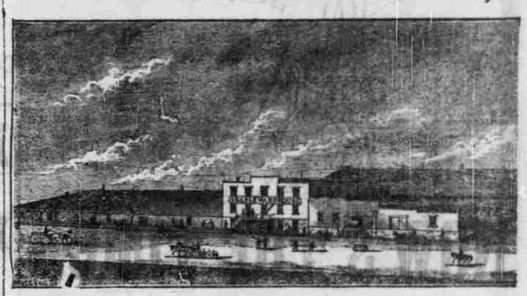
Our BREAD WAGON is ready to deliver Bread and Cakes at your houses, fresh every day. So call and leave your orders. We will guarantee satisfaction in every respect. Rice, Broaddus & Co.'s old stand opp. Postoffice.

L. WEILL & CO.

T. HERNDON. C. T. YOUNG. J. T. EDWARDS. TOM. P. MAJOR.

Herndon Young & Co.,

TOBACCO SALESMEN,



Grange Warehoues,

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

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.

E. GAISSER & SON,

Ornamental

IRON WORKERS,

Iron Fences, Iron Doors, Shutters, Sheet-Iron and Jail Work.

House and Other Blacksmithing

Done to Order.

Awnings and Awning Frames Made and Put Up. Reapers, Mowers, Scales, &c., Repaired. Key Fitting and Lock Repairing, Etc., Etc.

Agents for "Champion" Patent Fences

ORDERS SOLICITED.

Shop on First Street Between Franklin and Commerce,

Clarksville, - Tenn.

Aug. 30, 1884

WE ARE RECEIVING

NEW CROP

ROYAL ROLLER FLOUR.

IT IS NOT EXCELLED.

Send a Sample Order.

CRUSMAN & HOWARD.

JOB WORK and BOOK-BINDING

Of Every Description Done in First-class Style, at Moderate Price, at the

CHRONICLE OFFICE.

Magistrate's Blanks for Sale at this office.