

CLARKSVILLE WEEKLY CHRONICLE.

VOL. 53-NO. 40.

CLARKSVILLE, TENN., SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1886.

WHOLE NO. 2,713.

Drugs, Paints, Varnishes, Window

Glass, Fire Proof Coal Oil,

Landreth's Garden Seeds!

At Wholesale and Retail at

OWEN & MOORE'S,

47 FRANKLIN STREET

Special attention given to the retail department, freshly ground Spices, Black and Green Teas, the best in the market. Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded day and night.

May 30, 1885-1886

IMPORTANT.

The firm of Bowling & Willson, before the dissolution, bought for the coming season their usual Large Stock of Ziegler and other lines of Ladies', Misses' and Children's

Fine Shoes and Slippers, Children's School Shoes,

Men's, Youths' and Boys' FINE SHOES, John B. Stetson & Co.'s

FINE SOFT AND STIFF HATS,

Collars, Cuffs, Scarfs, Neckties, Underwear, Etc.

Of other manufacturers. None of the above orders could be canceled, as the goods were in the works, and many of them ready to ship. No other house in Clarksville will receive a larger stock of Boots, Shoes, Hats and Furnishing Goods than I will this season.

THERE WILL BE **\$20,000** WORTH OF AT LEAST **BOOTS, SHOES, &c**

That I have instructed H. B. Willson, S. R. Daly, M. L. Cross and Willie Yates to sell at just sufficient profit to pay expense of selling them. I don't want anything out of the business this year. My sole object is to reduce the stock so I can close it out to another party next year. I have no fine storehouse to blow about and pay big rent for (I pay no rent). Fine stores don't make goods any cheaper or better, but on the contrary, it takes big profits to keep up fine stores and make big displays, but I have the finest Shoes, Hats, etc. So ponder well the above truths. Come and examine the stock, and you will be convinced that this is no "cheap talk," but Cold Facts, and that you can save from 25 cents to \$1.50 on every hat or pair of shoes you buy this year.

Respectfully,

J. M. BOWLING.

February 26, 1886.-41.

. STILL AHEAD!

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS

PREPARED PAINTS!

CALL ON

Lockert & Reynolds,

Sole Agents, for sample cards and full information.

FRANKLIN BANK.



FRANKLIN STREET,
Clarksville, Tenn.

BUYS & SELLS EXCHANGE

-ON-

NEW YORK, MEMPHIS,
NEW ORLEANS, CINCINNATI,
LOUISVILLE, NASHVILLE,
SAINT LOUIS

And all Accessible Points.

Prompt Attention to Collections

W. S. POINDEXTER, Cashier.

THE FUTURE OF THE SOUTH.

What a Northern Paper thinks about it. Our Common Sense Conservatism and Literary Possibilities.

Portland Oregonian.

The South for the future is likely to become an increasing conservative force in the nation. There continue to be sporadic cases of turbulence and bloody race riots within her borders, like the recent Carrollton massacre, which is really no greater blot on the shield of the South than the Wyoming Chinese massacre is on the scutcheon of the North; but in candor it must be confessed that South has been more tranquil during the last two years than at any time since the close of the war. Leading newspapers of the South reiterate the New Orleans Times Democrat's bitter denunciation of the recent bloody barbecue in Mississippi, without reservation or qualification or excuse. It is clear that, as human nature is made up, the South will reform its social abuses more rapidly when left to its own devices than it ever did under the switch of federal statutes and congressional agitation. The ineradicable pride of section; the slowly-dying resentments of the war, are aroused and reorganized into fresh activity, when congress tries to conquer the South with the club of its legislation, or to convert it by the severity of its criticism. Left to its own conscience and increasing sense of local self-interest, the South will gradually consent to recast its policy, reform its abuses and ultimately reach that political wisdom which looks lynch law sternly in the eye and calls it crime.

In the long run right and justice will win against wrong and injustice, and our mutual indifference will finally yield to public conviction. The appeal to decent opinions of mankind, made by Southern men of the type of Lamar, Colquitt, Gordon and Hampton, will ultimately be too strong for the Solid South; her bigoted prejudices of cast and color will wear out; she will at last haul down her flag with her own hands that she has never permitted us to haul down, and will no longer resist the constitution and the laws of the restored Union, because she will find out that it does not pay her to do otherwise, as a matter of principle or sound public policy. No additional legislation on vexed and vexing subjects of the South will help the matter; agitation within the South by its natural leaders of opinion will finally win the day. Thoughtful men of both parties have reached this conclusion. The proof of it is the utter indifference of the North to the speech of Congressman Boutelle of Maine last January, concerning the report that certain tablets commemorating the war for the Union, had been removed at the Norfolk navy yard. Had this speech been delivered five years ago it would have fired the republican heart, but to-day it falls flat, because the people no longer look at the war with eyes blinded by the cataract of sectional passion. The Army Register has effaced from the war record of the various "regular" regiments the names of the battles of the rebellion, in the spirit of public policy which persuaded England to blot "Culloden," "Boyerne Water," "Aughrim" and "Limerick" from her regimental banners. Charles Sumner fifteen years ago urged this policy upon our government. Grant made the rebel Orr minister to St. Petersburg, and Mosby consul to China. Longstreet was made minister to Turkey; Hayes called Key, confederate brigadier, into his cabinet; Mahone and Riddleberger were welcomed by a Republican senate; Joe Johnston and Buckner were bidden to Grant's funeral; a republican senate elected a confederate soldier (Candy) sergeant-at-arms over a Union Soldier; and the general government has committed itself to the approval, if not the enforcement, of Sumner's views that it is not wise, now that ex-confederates are eligible to all offices in the gift of the government, to perpetuate within the public works of the government inscriptions calculated to revive bitter memories of civil strife. The common sense of the people of both parties answered Congressman Boutelle, that since the children of confederate soldiers are eligible to the army and navy of the United States it is not decent courtesy, let alone policy, to ask the children to march under banners that recite the battle roll of their fathers' defeat and surrender. If this argument is sound as applying to the flags of the regular army it is sound when applied to the forts and public works that belong to our military posts and naval stations.

The common sense of the people declares to-day that until the South shoots at the flag again we cannot object to its citizens, who accept our offer of equal civil rights and privileges that they once warred on the flag, under which, by virtue of law, they hold office to-day with as clear a right as if they had followed Grant and fought Lee. The South is to-day notoriously conservative in religion; it is universally orthodox, while New England is largely agnostic; the South is conservative on the burning questions of industrial agitation, that threatened to rise to social incendiarism; the South was nearly solid for low tariff before the war, is in course of rapid conversion to the policy of protection. In many points of view the South promises to become a conservative balance in the public opinion of the nation, while the North's drift is toward radicalism and industrial agitation that needs a brake on its mountain wagon of progress to ensure a safe descent of all its difficulties.

Finally, we believe the South has before it a better future in literature. Before the war the literature of America owed nothing of its greatness to the South. The explanation of this fact does not lie in any natural superiority of the Northern mind for literary expression. On the contrary the Southern blood is rich in all those mental attributes that find expression and free play in literature. A passionate, poetic people, the south ought to have produced a literature as warm, brilliant and eloquent, as full of intense sentiment, under favorable circumstances, as that of Ireland or Italy. The fertility of the South in exceeding eloquent public speakers proves the gift of the race in the matter of fluent and felicitous expression of thought and feeling. The explanation of the literary barrenness of the South lies in its old political and social system, which sent her gifted men into law and politics as the only road to distinction. The moral and political philosophy which was preached in defence of slavery was unfriendly to the growth of pure literature, which must include the highest expression of freedom in thought and action; the political and social philosophy of the South on the subject of liberty of the press, freedom of speech and absolute personal liberty made her muse rise in the air with the feeble flight of a wing-tipped bird. The North, on the other hand was able to feed her eloquent minds upon the finest philosophy of humanity which the South must needs reject, so that the peculiar institution of slavery, while it paralyzed the natural melodious and poetic speech of the South, warmed the comparatively cold nature of the North and touched its thin lips to eloquent appeal. Now that the war is over, the natural gift of the South for literary expressions begins to assert itself. Her leading newspapers are among the ablest in the country; in the quality of rich humor and keen wit they out-do the Northern press. The novels of Cable and the lady who writes under the nom de plume of Charles Egbert Craddock, are among the best fiction of the last fifty years. During the war the South, and not the North, produced the finest war lyrics. "My Maryland," "Stonewall Jackson's Way" and "A Georgia Volunteer" are better than anything we remember of our own vast wash of war poetry, as reflecting the fiery glow of feeling and heroic sentiment that filled the camps of both armies in the first two years of the war. The piping of our popular war poetry was the note of a willow whistle, blown by a girl, compared with the trumpet call of these famous Southern lyrics. In our judgment this fine natural gift of the South will some day bear fruit in a literature of excellent quality.

COUNTY AFFAIRS.

Should the Work House Force be Employed on the Streets of Clarksville?

To the Chronicle.

Chapter 91, Tennessee Acts, 1883; an act to provide for the appointment of jail and work-house commissioners for Montgomery county and to define their duties. The above act was passed March 2, 1883; approved March 22, 1883.

This was a special act passed for Montgomery county, and section 1st be it enacted "that at its April term, 1883, and at its January term each year thereafter the quarterly court of Montgomery shall elect three householders or freeholders residents of the county, of lawful age to act with the county judge as commissioners of the county jail, which has been declared the work-house by the quarterly court of said county."

Section 2 enacts that the said commissioners and county judge, in addition to the duties that devolve on them under sections 5125, 5426 and 5427 of the code, shall have complete supervision and control of the county jail and work-house, shall be authorized to employ a competent physician to attend the inmates. They shall be authorized to work the county prisoners upon the public roads of the county with the consent of the road commissioner (three in each district, acts March 23, 1881) of the district in which the work is to be done. Compensation of jail commissioners, \$2.50 per day and mileage, not to exceed ten days in a year.

Our present road law enacted the 4th of April, 1885, chapter 2 page 33, styled an act to regulate the working and laying out of public roads and to compile the road law, and to include all laws on this subject in one act, repealed all laws in conflict with said act.

On the same day the present road law was enacted a law was enacted creating county boards of health and all laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act was also repealed. In these two subsequent acts section 42 of chapter 2 and section 7 of chapter 95 repealed parts of section 2 passed 22 March, 1883 defining duties of jail commissioners. Under the present road law such commissioner has control of the highways and bridges in his district, general supervision and appointment of overseers, and the overseer shall work the roads as directed by said commissioner, may contract with any tax payer to perform any labor upon the highway or to furnish any material for the same and give the necessary credit for the same. Sec. 7, shall classify roads in their respective districts into three classes, assign hands to each overseer. Sec. 14, all applications to open, change or close a road shall be made to the commissioner of the district and may employ a surveyor to locate roads. Sec. 15, commissioners may purchase tools that cannot be furnished by the hands and taxpayers and timber and other material to keep the highways and bridges in repair, and may contract for building necessary bridges and other work to be paid for by the commissioner with any money in the hands of the county trustee belonging to the road fund, but they shall not contract any debt to be paid for by any future assessment unless authorized by the county court. Our justices to nominate and elect road commissioners, and these road commissioners have extraordinary jurisdiction and onerous duties to perform and are only allowed ten per cent. of the road tax for all their valuable services. In No. 4 it will amount to about \$10.00 this year under a five cent assessment. We ought to have a road tax of at least fifteen cents on the hundred dollars to carry out the provisions of our road law. We need good county roads, we need bridges across our creeks, foot-logs with hand rails across all streams, we need mile posts giving distance to county seat or prominent places on all roads and guide posts at all cross-roads or forks of roads directing to the most public place on each road, yet we have very few of these good things in any part of the county. The overseers and commissioners are indelible for neglect of duty not more than \$20.00, and for continued neglect to keep the highways in good repair not more than \$50.00.

Page 2, the county judge shall give this act in charge to the grand jurors, but it shall be a good defence for any commissioner to show by proof that the entire assessment in labor and taxes have been applied in good faith, after labor and money was available to him. The road commissioner of No. 12 may under section 35 use the county prisoners on roads outside of the corporation line. The provisions of the road law does not apply to incorporated towns who has themselves to keep up their streets. The law says the county court shall order the enforcement of this act in such towns as are not taxed to keep

FRIGHTFUL CATARRH.

Pieces of Bone.

For four years I have been afflicted with a very troublesome catarrh of the head. So terrible has its nature been that when I blow my nose small pieces of bone would frequently come out of my mouth and nose. The discharge was so copious, and at times exceedingly offensive. My blood became so impure that my general health was greatly impaired, with poor appetite and worse digestion.

Numerous medicines were used without relief, until I began the use of B. B. B. and three bottles acted almost like Magic. Since their use not a symptom has returned, and I feel in every way quite restored to health. I am an old citizen of Atlanta, and refer to almost any one on Butler street, and more particularly to Dr. L. M. Gilliam, who knows of my case.

MRS. ELIZABETH KNOTT.

An Editor's Opinion.

Beware of anything that the maker is afraid to own as his own. One reason, among the great many others which we could give why the justly famed Swift's Specific has attained such a large sale, is the fact that Mr. Swift, the original inventor, gave his name to it. This wonderful medicine continues to grow in popularity, notwithstanding the papers are full of the advertisements of imitators and followers. Indeed it has come to pass that this medicine is doing good in curing those who have become seriously affected from taking other mixtures put up by nobody knows who. —*Temperance Advocate, Atlanta.*

Wonderful Cures.

W. D. Hoyt & Co., Wholesale and Retail Druggists of Rome, Ga., says: We have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery, Electric Elixirs and Bucklen's Arnica Salve for two years. Have never handled remedies that sell as well, or give such universal satisfaction. There have been some wonderful cures effected by these medicines in this city. Several cases of pronounced Consumption have been entirely cured by use of a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Bitters. We guarantee them always. Sold by Owen & Moore.

THEY never have a change of season at Niagara Falls—it is one eternal fall there. We got this from the back driver who got our pocket-book—*Bloomington Eye.*

Cure for Piles.

Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times, symptoms of indigestion are present, flatulency, uneasiness of the stomach, etc. A moisture, like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching, after getting warm, is a common attendant. Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles yield at once to the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the Tumors, allaying the intense itching, and effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents. Address, The Dr. Bosanko Medicine Co., Piqua, O. Sold by Owen & Moore.

"THEY have discovered footprints three feet long in the sands of Oregon, supposed to belong to a lost race." Nonsense. A party of Chicago girls were out there last year.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Have been using Tongaline upon a patient who has been suffering with neuralgia for fifteen years; the effect was remarkable. It gave immediate relief. R. T. Connally, M. D., Mountain Fork, Ark.

"A genuine patriot," said an election orator recently, "must at all times be ready to die for his country, even if it should cost him his life." [Thundering applause.]—*Chicago Journal.*

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

Farmers and Mechanics.

Save money and Doctor bills. Relieve your Mothers, Wives and Sisters by a timely purchase of Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, best known remedy for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Bronchial affections. Relieve Children of Croup in one night, may save you hundreds of dollars. Price 50 cts. and \$1.00. Samples free. Sold by Owen & Moore.

A Hibernian Senator speaking on the subject of preventing suicide, said "The only way I can conceive of stopping the business is to make it a capital offense, punishable with death."—*N. Y. Herald.*

Red and Scratches of every kind cured in 30 minutes by Woodford's Sanitary Lotion. Use no other—this never fails. Sold by Owen & Moore.