

A GUARANTEE That is Worth Something.

We will furnish paint to cover one-half of a building, the other half to be painted with any other brand of paint for use, or paint prepared by the painter himself, from such material as in his judgment is best to produce required stock. If the opinion of a disinterested party, the

HEATH & MILLIGAN MFG. CO. BEST PREPARED PAINT

Is Not Superior to the other brands in use, or equal in every essential respect to the paint prepared by the painter, so far as working qualities, covering properly, general appearance and durability are concerned, there will be no charges made.

Having accepted the agency of this Celebrated Paint, we are prepared to carry out terms of this guarantee. Call on us for color cards and further information.

OWEN & MOORE.

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 WORTH OF AT LEAST \$20,000 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.

J. M. BOWLING.

February 26, 1886.—t.

DON'T BE TALKED INTO TRYING EXPERIMENTS, BUT BUY THE Sherwin-Williams PAINTS

At once. They have stood the severest tests and are proven better than any brand now sold, or ever before offered in this section. Call and see us if you need Paints and we will save you 25 per cent., besides giving you a Paint that will outlast any other brand you can buy.

LOCKERT & REYNOLDS, Sole Agents for Sherwin-Williams Co.

FRANKLIN BANK.

FRANKLIN STREET, Clarksville, Tenn.

BUYS & SELLS EXCHANGE

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

And all Accessible Points.

Prompt Attention to Collections

W. S. POINDEXTER, Cashier.

LOVE AND FRIENDSHIP.

THE RABBIT.
Chloe sweetly calls me friend
The prairie bids me pause and ponder;
And I had hoped for something fonder,
Still I'm glad
That smiling Fate—
What though that smile be half sardonic—
Has answered love
So far above
All friendship, with regard Platonic.

'Tis something that she lets me hold
Her lily hand when none are present;
That I when I am bold
May kiss that hand is still more pleasant.
'Tis something sure
That she'll endure
My timorous but fond caresses,
And more, I vow,
That she'll allow
The arm that round her bodice presses.
My Chloe's eyes are black as sloes;
My Chloe's lips like rose petals;
My Chloe's throat like driven snows;
My Chloe's wit like stinging nettles.
Those eyes of hers
My heart prefers;
I love sweet lips, and I must laud hers;
I dearly love
Upon her throat;
But, ah! her wit prevents marauders
But rest content, thou stubborn churl,
Be not so clamorous and greedy,
Thou yet canst have some other girl;
Or Chloe sure thou art not needy.
But then some boor
May her secure
(Behrew the thought, it grieves me sadly.)
May win her heart and wear it badly.

"FATHER TAKE MY HAND."

The way is dark, my Father. Cloud and
Is gathering quickly over my head, and loud
The thunders roar above me. See, I stand
Like one bewildered. Father, take my hand,
And through the gloom
Lead safely home
Thy child!

The day goes fast, my Father hand the night
Is drawing darkly down. My faithless sight
Sees ghosts and visions. Father, take my hand,
Encircle me, O Father, take my hand,
And from the night
Lead up to light
Thy child!

The way is long, my Father! and my soul
Lungs for the rest and quiet of the goal;
While yet I journey through this weary land,
Keep me from wandering. Father, take my
hand
Quickly and straight
Lead to heaven's gate
Thy child!

The path is rough, my Father. Many a thorn
Has pierced me; and my weary feet all torn
And bleeding mark the way. Yet thy com-
mand.
Bid me press forward. Father, take my hand
Then safe and oiled
Lead up to rest,
Thy child!

COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY DISCIPLINE.

Its Relation to the Dormitory System.
No. 2.

It will be observed that through all that has been written thus far, the central idea is that the more unreserved and intimate the intercourse between the instructor and pupil, within due limits, the nearer approximation is made to that method of discipline most appropriate and effective. That influence, therefore, whatever it may be which tends to increase the seclusion of the student and encourage the separation of these two classes of the college. Society, no matter whence it proceeds, should be condemned and disallowed. Let me point out one of the arrangements common among institutions of learning, against which this charge may be preferred, because it is eminently fitted to exert just such an influence as I have referred to, and the very nature of which tends only to the alienation of the student from the instructor. I allude to the custom which prevails among the authorities of all colleges formerly, (and still is in existence among many,) of including among the essential buildings, large dormitories for the habitation and lodging of the entire body of students. This custom originated in the earlier ages of the Christian era in European and other countries and is understood to partake of the monastic and conventional idea, the chief object of which was seclusion for the world; solitary life considered necessary and favorable to religious culture and holy living. Those who adopted the system for colleges, carried along with it this idea of retirement from society, as one of the most favorable to study, and as shutting out the interruptions of the world. But I need hardly remind my readers of the historical fact that oftentimes the monastery instead of ministering to the advancement of holiness, was found to encourage only a life of indolence, and that under the mask of piety were concealed laziness and wickedness and that many who occupied these self-styled holy places were "led to licentiousness, insanity, despair and suicide." Those who have had the experience of dormitories in connection with institutions of learning, must perceive how strikingly the foregoing account of the influence of monasteries and convents, finds its counterpart in the influence of the dormitory system upon large bodies of students congregated together utterly removed from the humanizing and refining power of the domestic circle; and who, thrown into such association day and night, soon lay aside the restraints of mother and sister, which they brought with them from their Christian homes but which they sacrificed to the coarseness and vulgarity which is so often found among men who have no associates but their own sex.

As arguments against the dormitory system in general, I might refer: First,

to the great danger to the health of the student, arising from neglect of cleanliness of rooms, and again to the unwarrantable expenditure of vast amounts of money which might have been appropriated otherwise advantageously. But I confine myself to the fact that it induces in many students a growing disposition to seclude themselves more and more from general society, and as I have no doubt of the climax of evil being reached in the corruption and demoralization of the majority, it follows, as a matter of course, that they shun the society of their instructors, as their natural enemies. Yet even then, in the case of those who exhibit a tendency to avoid the intimacy of their teacher, from conscious guilt. I do not hesitate to say that the presiding officer may find his grandest opportunity for doing good, not by a responsive aspect of cold condemnation, but a winning manner of kindness, and an effort to "restore such an one in the spirit of meekness," and to invite him to social intercourse. This may fail in many cases, but is worth the effort, and in the instance of only one saved, there is a world of the richest consolation. Such influences are almost inseparable from the Dormitory system; so much so that on a certain occasion when a large building of this kind having been on fire was saved, the presiding officer—knowing the evils of the system, re-remarked to a colleague, "I would not have burned this building, but had it been consumed I would not have shed a tear!" "No" repeated his companion "but I would have shouted for joy!" To keep a live then the kindly sympathies of our better nature, to preserve intact the blessed influences of home-life, which a student often brings with him; and, even in cases where the student comes from homes not remarkable for refinement, to reform his whole style and manner of address, and make him understand that he should aim to be a christian gentleman, there is no system comparable to that which locates the student in the homes of the refined and christian families, with whom he may find a temporary abode during his collegiate career. So that, knowing as I do, the moral evils almost inseparable from the Dormitory system, I emphasize that feature the one to be most depreciated and all the apparent advantages claimed by Dormitories. I commend, as a substitute, that other system which may be called the domestication of the student among the refined christian families of the locality, as inmates of their homes. And sure am I that the influences surrounding them cannot but tend to keep pure and refined those whose early training has been of that character, and to purify and elevate and polish in almost all cases those who come without such advantages and when the instructor who has been enabled to carry this system into successful operation, reaches in his connection with such a student, the period of his graduation, and reports to his parents that they may receive him not only enriched and adorned in natural culture and invigorated in his intellectual energy, but just as pure and refined a christian gentleman as when he began his career of study, the gratification he experiences in such conscientiousness, is only equalled by the thrill of intense delight thus awakened in the parent's heart. Years ago, it may be they trusted their son, to comparative strangers, with anxious solicitude. The boy may have had some angularities of character and some impetuosity of temperament, but after the period of separation he is presented before them wonderfully transformed by the kindly moral and social atmosphere he has been breathing in, the association with the families of citizens, and with a faculty he has learned to honor and to love. Depend upon it, there is no earthly system so powerful in the control of students in our universities and colleges, as courteous association with professors and their families, because, from the very nature of the case, it inevitably destroys the old vicious principle of mutual antagonism—which is the grand obstacle to all true, manly discipline.

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DO NOT LET DAME FORTUNE PASS YOU BY.

The 194th Grand Monthly Distribution of the Louisiana State Lottery Company took place on Tuesday (the usual Tuesday) July 13th, 1886, under the usual supervision of Gen. G. T. Beauregard, of La., and Jubal A. Early of Va. Well, the same old story is told again; some \$265,500 went flying about like thistle down. It was thusly: Ticket No. 81,375 (costing \$5) drew the First Capital Prize of \$75,000. It was sold in fifths at \$1 each—one to Mrs. Mary E. Holmes, No. 208 Princeton St., E. Boston, Mass.; one to A. H. Jones, Anniston, Ala.; one to Wm. Clem, a worthy farmer at Monroeville, Allen Co., Ind., one collected through Well, Fargo & Co., San Francisco, Cal., for a resident there; another to a party at Columbus, O., who is opposed to any discovery being made. No. 77,227 won the Second Grand Prize of \$25,000, also sold in fifths at \$1 each—one to Jno. H. Bones, No. 349 West 45th St., New York City, a party identified with the Amusement World as Treasurer of the Grand Opera House in 23rd St.; one to Henry Suss, No. 29 Western Ave., Toledo, O., paid through Adams Express; one to Carl Tideman, book-keeper with Meyer Bros. Drug Company, Kansas City, Mo.; one to Vito Dilonzo, a young Italian fruit vender at cor. Washington and Laurel Sts., New Orleans, etc. No. 19,406 drew the Third Capital Prize of \$10,000, sold in fifths—one to Eug. Lafon, Dawson, Texas, through First National Bank there; one to John A. Stewart, Detroit, Mich., through Detroit Savings Bank; the rest to parties in Boston,—in Springfield, Mass., and Clear Lake, Wis. On September 14th, 1886, will be a Quarterly Grand Extraordinary Drawing, when \$522,500 will be distributed, of which M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., will give all information.

Brace Up.

You are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with Headache, you are fidgetty, nervous, and generally out of sorts, and want to brace up. Brace up, but not with stimulants, spring medicines, or bitters, which have for their basis very cheap, bad whisky, and which stimulate you for an hour, and then leave you in worse condition than before. What you want in an alternative that will purify your blood, start healthy action of Liver and kidneys, restore your vitality and give renewed health and strength. Such a medicine you will find in Electric Bitters, and only 50 cents a bottle at Owen & Moore's Drug store.

If you want an elegant fitting shoe or slipper of the best manufacture and at the lowest prices in the city call on Bloch Bros'.

A MONSTER SERPENT.

People by the Sea Horrified at a Mysterious Visitor.
Boston Dispatch.

Renewed evidence is given that a sea serpent is really off the New England coast. A week ago the monster was plainly seen by a party of gentlemen from Gloucester whose veracity is unquestionable and who honestly believe in what they saw. Wednesday a Gloucester fisherman saw the monster close by his boat a half a mile from shore. To-night a dispatch from Portland says: "Last Sunday afternoon Mr. Robert Costello, his son Fred and Mr. James N. Cronk were in a boat some little distance southwest of Fort Preble, the sea being very quiet, hardly a ripple disturbing the surface of the water. Suddenly Fred Costello, looking carelessly out at sea, saw something that caused him to spring up in wild excitement, crying, 'look at that thing.' The others looked in the indicated direction and saw not 100 feet off in a line with their boat the head of what Fred called a 'thing,' but which was plainly the head of an enormous snake. The monster's head and about two feet of the neck was out of the water. He was moving with great rapidity seaward. The head was apparently pretty badly frightened at finding himself in strange company. Mr. Costello says that the neck was perhaps three feet thick, gradually tapering upward to the head, and the neck appeared to be smooth. In short, it was a perfectly formed snake's head that was lifted out of the water at their approach. There is no material difference in the statements made by all members of the party."

Two boys, who were out in a boat near the same locality about one hour before, saw the same serpent, the creature being then apparently fast asleep and with, as they think, about twenty feet of his body on the surface. They commenced to row rapidly for the shore, which evidently aroused the serpent, who went under the water for a minute and came to the surface again in apparently almost an upright position, his head coming out and perhaps six feet of the body. He made no noise and didn't desire to come any closer to the boat, but, on the contrary, started for the open sea. After going well out the creature seemed to change its purpose and came back, but not so rapidly as it went out. A sailor or fisherman named Sullivan says he saw the same serpent Sunday afternoon, and the head appeared to him to be about five or six feet in length before the neck was reached. Sullivan says the snake seemed to be very timid and couldn't have been overtaken, as it moved through the water with great rapidity. He saw the creature near the spot where Mr. Costello and party saw it a few hours later. The captain of the fishing vessel, who declined to give his name, because, as he said, "I don't want to be thought insane," tells the following story:

"About a month ago I was beating into port one bright moonlight night, when I noticed about three boat-lengths from the schooner a round log-like body resting on the waves, and rising and falling in the swell. I called to my brother, who saw the same object distinctly. We ran close to it and actually surged against it, when a great black snake's head came up from the surface and a pair of big eyes looked at us. Jim—that's my brother—called out to me that we would be swallowed alive, but the snake looked at us and then went slowly down, being that big that he made the schooner rock as in a storm. In a little while after, we saw him on the top of the water. His head was well up over the rail when he came up this time, so I told Jim that maybe we might capture it, but Jim said he hadn't lost no snake that he knew of, and he'd be hanged if he'd hunt for that one."

GOOD ADVICE.

The Peoria (Ill.) Democrat, Dec. 30, 1885, makes the following declaration: "Those afflicted with any poisonous conditions of the blood should waste no time, but go at once and get a bottle of the greatest blood purifier on earth, S. S. S. Leading physicians prescribe it."

Sherman on the Blair Bill.

The following reasons are given in his speech against the Blair educational bill in the United States senate by the Hon. John Sherman, senior senator from Ohio, as well as a republican from the first water, who voted against the said bill because— "That money is not to be disbursed by the United States; it is not to be disbursed under the authority of the United States. The United States is to have no control over its disbursement. It is to be placed in the hands of state authorities. There is no power even on the part of the general government to see to its disbursement, to control its disbursement, to call for an account of the money disbursed, but the money is to be placed in the hands of state authorities."

Most Excellent.

J. J. Atkins, Chief of Police, Knoxville, Tenn., writes: "My family and I are beneficiaries of your most excellent medicine, Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption; having found it to be all that you claim for it, desire to testify to its virtue. My friends to whom I have recommended it, praise it at every opportunity." Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption is guaranteed to cure Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup and every affection of Throat, Chest and Lungs. Trial Bottles Free at Owen & Moore's Drug Store. Large size \$1.00.

UNHAPPY LADY DILKE.

An Over-Confident and Trusting Wife Pays for Her Error.
London Letter.

According to the gossip in aristocratic feminine circles, where tongues have been industriously wagging for the past week, the downfall of Sir Charles Dilke has come with crushing effect upon his devoted wife, who, if report speaks truly, is in a condition bordering on dementia, and even those who are londest in their denunciation of the baronet have a word of pity for the unfortunate woman whose life he has blighted. Lady Dilke's matrimonial experiences have been decidedly unfortunate. She was a bright, vivacious, winsome girl when she became the wife of Mark Pattison, the rector of Lincoln college, Pattison was a bookworm, whose heart and soul were in his studies; and his bride soon found that so far as congeniality was concerned she might as well have bound herself to a block of marble. Not only this, but her husband was of an intensely jealous disposition, and while neglecting to pay her that attention which, as wife, she had a right to demand, he frowned down all the attempts of the circle in which they moved to render her life less burdensome by making her a conspicuous feature at their parties and entertainments. As a natural consequence the union was a most unhappy one, and for some time prior to Pattison's death the couple were virtually separated. Years of widowhood followed, and then came the secret courtship and engagement with Sir Charles Dilke. She was traveling in India when the scandal-cloud burst, and immediately telegraphed her belief in her lover's innocence, and her intention to return home and be married without delay. She did so, and the wedding took place on Oct. 3 last. Had she allowed the first divorce obtained by Mr. Crawford to end the matter her titled husband might have lived down the scandal in a couple of years and resumed his old position in society and politics. But strongly impressed with his innocence, she insisted on taking the steps which resulted in the intervention of the queen's proctor, and which brought out the recent damning disclosures and second condemnation of Sir Charles. Now that he is socially and politically ostracised, her dreams have vanished, and the woman who might have played a leading part in English politics of the future will probably spend the balance of her life in the retirement of a French chateau, for the second time the unfortunate victim of the wedded state.

Remarkable Discovery.

I was two months in a hospital in this city under treatment for blood poisoning. When I left there I had no appetite, was thin, weak, and could scarcely walk. The unrelieved disease and the treatment had so reduced me that I could scarcely put one foot before the other. I began taking S. S. S., and the first bottle even had a telling effect upon me. My appetite improved with the first dose, and I gained flesh and strength rapidly. The disease began to pass away, and very soon every trace of it was gone. Swift's Specific is a wonderful remedy. It invigorates and builds up the system generally while effecting a cure, instead of reducing one to death's door and only instead of reducing on to death's door and only giving temporary relief, as the old line of treatment does. To me there was new life in every dose.

Geo. F. JOHNSTON, 313 Seventh Ave. New York, Jan. 20, 1886. For sale by all druggists. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. The SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga. New York, 157 W. 23d St.

Good Advice.

The Peoria (Ill.) Democrat, Dec. 30, 1885, makes the following declaration: "Those afflicted with any poisonous conditions of the blood should waste no time, but go at once and get a bottle of the greatest blood purifier on earth, S. S. S. Leading physicians prescribe it."

Sherman on the Blair Bill.

The following reasons are given in his speech against the Blair educational bill in the United States senate by the Hon. John Sherman, senior senator from Ohio, as well as a republican from the first water, who voted against the said bill because— "That money is not to be disbursed by the United States; it is not to be disbursed under the authority of the United States. The United States is to have no control over its disbursement. It is to be placed in the hands of state authorities. There is no power even on the part of the general government to see to its disbursement, to control its disbursement, to call for an account of the money disbursed, but the money is to be placed in the hands of state authorities."

Most Excellent.

J. J. Atkins, Chief of Police, Knoxville, Tenn., writes: "My family and I are beneficiaries of your most excellent medicine, Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption; having found it to be all that you claim for it, desire to testify to its virtue. My friends to whom I have recommended it, praise it at every opportunity." Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption is guaranteed to cure Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup and every affection of Throat, Chest and Lungs. Trial Bottles Free at Owen & Moore's Drug Store. Large size \$1.00.