THE CHRONICLE

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

CLARKSVILLE : : : SEPT. 29, 1877.

TERMS : $2.00 IN ADVANCE.

OHIO POLITICS.

A Mistaken Issue.

We have given but little space in our columns to the political struggle now going on in Ohio, nor have we exercised very profusely those prophetic powers, always claimed by the press, in divining its result. When Republican differs with Republican and Democrat with Democrat as much as Democrat with Republican, it is no use speculating upon the event of it all before the termination arrives.

It is rather our present purpose to show that if the objective point of the Ohio Democracy is the application of a sound and lasting remedy to the depression in business which is now afflicting the whole country, the issue they have chosen to stake their political resources upon is not the best that could have been adopted. If it was taken up with any other motive, such as availability for party purposes, the selection was, as we think, still more injudicious; but in this point of view we do not at present intend to discuss it. No temporary consideration of party tactics ought to be allowed for one moment to distract our attention from the main point, which is the establishment of the commercial and industrial prosperity of the nation. If the Democracy can do that, its permanent predominance is insured beyond all peradventure; if not, any partial and local success obtained by issues which are beside the main question will be so transient as to be unworthy a moment's consideration.

The Ohio Democracy have staked all on the currency question; we, on the other hand, contend that the wisest legislation in this direction will be futile, unless the burden of our present prohibitory tariff be removed from our over-weighted commerce, so as to allow of some movement in our trade centres. The best devised currency is useless unless it circulates, which only activity in trade can enable it to do, and the worst currency is soon replaced by a better wherever there is an active interchange of commodities.

Let not our readers be alarmed; we are not going to discuss the greenback or the silver dollar; our position is that these topics, important as they are, have been discussed too much to the exclusion of weightier matters, so as to blind men's eyes to the paramount importance of abolishing the oppressive prohibitions which for sixteen years have compromised the very existence of our commerce.

The master heresy of commercial legislature throughout the world in the present day is that international commerce is a game, like poker or faro, in which one party must win and the other lose, and that the winnings of the winner are exactly proportioned to the losings of the loser; that one scale must fall in order that the other may rise. It would be much nearer the truth to say that no trade which is not advantageous to both parties can be long conducive to the prosperity of either; and that so completely have steam navigation and railroads and telepraph lines rendered the business of the world a unity, that a decline in the prosperity of any one nation produces depression in the whole circle exactly proportioned to the extent of that one nation's commercial transactions, inappreciable if they are small, incalculable if they are extensive. This is easily enough seen in smaller transactions. Thus, Pitman & Lewis trade with J. J. Crusman; the former sells clothing to the latter, the latter sells groceries to the former; money is the ostensible purchasing agent, but virtually groceries are exchanged for clothing and clothing for groceries. Now, these relations being established, does Crusman desire that Pitman & Lewis may become poor? Do Pitman & Lewis desire Crusman's ruin? Far from it. In the one case Crusman gets a less profitable customer, in the other Pitman and Lewis lose one altogether—the richer Crusman is, the more clothing he can buy, the finer, and therefore the more profitable to Pitman & Lewis. And again, as the clothing business becomes prosperous, Crusman will sell more and better groceries to them, finer wines and more abundant whiskey; that is, supposing them to be given to such indulgences.

But in political matters we are guilty of the very folly we should laugh at in private life. The commodities which our customers would be glad to exchange for our surplus produce to our advantage are rigidly excluded from our markets by enormous prohibitory duties, and, excluding imports, we find to our surprise that we have shut up at home what we could otherwise export. The whole world seems to be in a conspiracy at this time to keep up the present depression in business. America is refusing to receive manufactured goods from Europe and so cutting away the demand for her raw material (cotton), which is the *primum mobile* of her commerce. France and Germany by mutual prohibitions are continuing the war in commerce which the disaster of Sadowa cut short in the field. Russia and Turkey are employing in mutual destruction a population which ought to be producing an indispensable staple and consuming countless articles of manufacturing industry, and all are assigning the inevitable prostration of business to every conceivable cause except the right one—to cheap silver, to too much paper, to too little paper, to a superabundance of circulating medium with defective fields for its employment; to the turbulence of labor, to the rapacity of capital—all which things so far as they exist are a result rather than a cause, the result, namely, of a mutually obstructive system, by which every nation is working against all the rest and in depressing them depressing also itself.

Were we engaged in active political life, which never will be, and had weany faith in men listening to reason, which we have far too much experience to hope for, we could not desire a more promising occupation than to take the stump against the tariff and in behalf of free trade in Pennsylvania and New England, the two sections of the country in behalf of which especially the protective system has been invoked, and for which it exists. What has it done in Pennsylvania? It did indeed act as a stimulus for a while. The exclusion of foreign hardware and castings together with the demands of a forced railroad system did for a while produce an artificial demand for Pennsylvania iron, but it did not last; in the nature of things it could not last. That very artificial system which first excited it very soon destroyed it. It lasted long enough, however, to make some speculators enormously rich. It did more; it attracted to the Pennsylvania coal and iron mines a population which Europe was glad enough to throw upon them—a population already habituated to discontent and turbulence, and, so long as flush times lasted and employment was abundant, this did very well; but flush times lasted a very short time. We have said that the very legislative procedures which produced this stimulus necessarily involved the subsequent depression, and the *modus operandi* is easily described. The customers anticipated for the iron of Pennsylvania and the manufactured goods of New England were the agricultural population of the South and West, the men who are producing the great staples of American commerce, cotton, tobacco, wheat, rice, sugar. But the protective policy, which we call rather the obstructive policy was in two ways diminishing the purchasing ability of this population.

First, it was crushing them beneath an enormous taxation, felt in the necessity of paying two prices for all manufactured articles, for their clothing and implements and household utensils; and second, by the working of that unfailing law that a nation which will not import cannot keep up its exports, it was cutting them off from the best market for their produce. Hence both the iron and manufacturing system collapsed; there was no trade, therefore there could be no railway traffic. Railway building had already been pushed by artificial stimulus beyond the real demands of the nation for it; that collapsed; iron, that which was on hand, was sold for less than the cost of production and its low price (wonderful to say) was quoted as an argument for protection; manufactures of all sorts stopped, and what was the result of all this upon our social system? Those frightful disturbances which culminated in the strikes and riots of July and August, of which we have not yet seen the end. The manufacturing population swells the hordes of tramps who are threatening to become invading hosts in the West and South like the Goths and Huns of old; the railroad operatives have sullenly returned to their work at reduced wages, and the hot-headed Welshmen, whom protection drew to the coal and iron regions of Pennsylvania, are now making a hell upon earth of that unhappy State.

Pennsylvania has now experienced in all stages the influence of unnatural stimulants. First the artificial activity of intoxication, then reactionary prostration, and now, stimulants being no longer possible, is passing through a frightful paroxysm of *delirium tremens*. And yet, if we are to divine the proceedings of Congress from the preliminary discussions in the canvass which is now going on in Ohio and New York, there seems but little hope of a serious effort for a revision of the tariff in the next Congress. Ohio is exclusively occupied with the currency question, and New York with the conflicting claims to the spoils of office of Conkling and Evarts, Tammany and anti-Tammany. None the less do we adhere to the belief that the tariff is the master question of the day as affecting the prosperity of the country. Once let commerce and traffic recoil from the pressure, now paralyzing them, of our obstructive system, and reviving trade will attract to itself a currency of whatsoever kind it may demand; if it needs gold or silver, gold and silver it will have. These like all other commodities will follow the career of renovated commerce; they will not appear at the bidding of arbitrary legislation.

HOW LONG.

The record of military events in Eastern Europe is becoming a repulsive issue of murderous and unclean outrage repulsive to all the instincts of humanity to contemplate. Wherever the Russian armies advance, a cloud of half brutal Cossacks overspreads the doomed population of the invaded districts, and when the tide of invasion recedes, Circassian and Bashi Bazook bring on a counter wave of fire and slaughter and beastly pollution on the unprotected and helpless Bulgarians.

Even the operations of regular warfare are degenerating into sickening carnage unredeemed by definite strategic purpose. The attacks of the Arch Duke Nicholas on the fortifications of Plevna and those of Osman on the Shipka Pass, manifesting as they do indomitable courage of the soldiery on both sides, are revolting to the military mind to contemplate, as a mere wanton sacrifice of human life in the attempt of physical impossibilities. Shuddering humanity asks "how long?" If the humanitarian motives with which the European powers inaugurated this war were sincere, authoritative intervention would at once come in and sternly forbid the continuance of such horrors. But considerations of humanity were a hollow pretence on all sides; every nation had its motives of ambition or aggrandizement or self-protection over which human sympathy was thrown as a decent veil, concealing the unrelenting purposes of selfish ambition.

Every indication points now to the occupation through the winter of Bulgaria by the two armies, amounting in all to 250,000 men; and, passing over the sufferings of non-combatants inevitable during such an occupation, we can see nothing for the armies themselves but the prospect of a winter of suffering only paralleled by that of the French and English armies in the Crimea; and even that was on a much smaller scale.

All Europe will be disgraced if peremptory intervention does not forbid the further prosecution of the contest. The non-belligerent powers were largely responsible for the inauguration of war; they will share in the stigma if a continuance of these horrors is allowed to shock the sympathies of revolted humanity. Russia and Turkey would equally be relieved by a suppression of the contest, though neither can, of its own motion, relinquish it.

GUSH.

From Cincinnati to Clarksville we are catching it because we declined going into raptures about the Presidential visit to Nashville and Louisville. The Tobacco Leaf treats us as a sulky Democrat; the Cincinnati Times parades us as a sulky Republican. After all, we stay exactly where we were; that is, we approve the President's policy, but we decline to become a Republican on the strength of that approval.

The President adopted the Democratic policy exactly when the time came that no other policy would go down with the people. Had he said a word for the down-trodden South when she was forbidden to say a word for herself; had he protested against despotic and unconstitutional dealing with her when his party was in undisputed power, then no sufficient gratitude could have been rendered to him for it. But he did no such thing; he sustained Grant's government throughout, and voted for everything which he now calls unconstitutional. Nay, down to the last moment, when it became manifest that Louisiana and Florida had rejected him, but before the Returning Boards had saved him by their legerdemain, he was still ready to wave the bloody shirt as his banner. He said to an interviewer:

"I can submit personally to the will of the people but I grive for the poor unprotected negroes."

The "policy," then, was adopted simply *as a policy, and not as a principle*—we are glad to get it anyhow, but the Leaf is welcome to its gush about it.

Speaking in Atlanta, Ga., the President said:

Now, my friends, I see it stated occasionally that President Hayes has taken the course he has because he was compelled to [Voice—"We don't believe it."] Now, I was compelled to it. [Applause.] I was compelled to it by my sense of duty under my oath of office. [Immense enthusiasm and cheers.]

All that is perfectly true, but so was Gen. Grant bound to it nine years ago by his oath of office, and yet Mr. Hayes supported him in a policy directly opposite to it for eight years; while, therefore, we approve the present policy and expect to support it in every way, we fail to appreciate the "immense enthusiasm."

PENNSYLVANIA STILL ON THE RACK.

This unhappy State is still unable to control her murderous mining population. We publish without comment the following from the correspondence of the New York Herad:

THE MOLLY MAGUIRES.

BLOOMSURG, Pa., Sept. 23.—Much excitement is being occasioned in Columbia county and surrounding country by the inauguration of Molly Maguirism. The outrages so far have been directed against those persons who have appeared as witnesses for the famous Molly Maguire trials, but from the numerous threatening notices that have been distributed at different points it is feared the lawless element has resolved upon a general and widespread reign of terror. This usually quiet and orderly town has already been the scene of several flagrant outrages, and the people have been aroused to the highest pitch of excitement, as it is apprehended from the movements of the desperate and inflamed outlaws that this is but the beginning of the end.

SPECIMENS OUTRAGES.

Two persons living near Ruper have fallen victims to the wrath of the Mollies, and this has been quickly succeeded by diabolism in this place. During the trials of the Molly Maguires the satellites of the organization tried to get William Ringrose, a witness for the prosecution, to bribe the Grand Jury, $10 being the price to be paid each juror. Ringrose refused and furnished such information as convicted John Kramer, the notorious Molly fire fiend. The Mollies, who threatened vengeance, have successfully carried their threat into execution by burning down the house of Ringrose, the Lutheran parsonage and the house of Rev. D. McCoon.

KU KLUX NOTICES.

Not satisfied with deviltry the law breakers had forwarded Ku Klux notices to several persons, and warning them, under penalty of speedy and horrible deaths, to leave the county as early as possible. The Molly Maguires appear to have exercised such a terrorism in some localities that the farmers and others do their bidding without a murmur or complaint to the authorities.

It is difficult to forsee the end of all this. The perpetuation of such a state of things cannot be contemplated for a moment by a civilized nation, and yet statesmanship seems baffled in devising methods for the final disposition of such a population.

CUI BONO.

We clip the following from the London Economist. It confirms the opinion so generally held here that wheat will rise in price during the present war, but we fear that those will be disappointed who anticipated a general quickening of our commerce from that one item. It will be far from improving the balance of our trade if, while wheat rises in value, cotton, wool, and iron decline. The price of these depends upon the industry of nations and this can only prosper in times of peace. So that, after all, we have more to hope from the prosperity of other nations than from their misfortunes:

"The London Economist, reviewing the business influence of the Eastern War, now in its fourth month, comes to the conclusion that it has increased the price of wheat, while it has depressed that of cotton, wool and iron. To go more into detail, it says: "We find that wheat is now 6is. 4d. per quarter, while six months ago the Gazette average was only 52s. 3d., and a year ago 40s. 2d. This means dear bread, and compared with those of a year ago the condition *pro tanto* altered for the worse. But the war appears to have directly depressed business, quite apart from the check upon the spending power of Nations, which is created by dear bread. * * * Were cotton on its own merits, there could be no possible doubt as to the influence on prices of the strong statistical position which we have just delineated. But cotton is not on its own merits. Business in Manchester and other manufacturing markets is hampered by the war now raging in the east—by the fear that other countries may drawn into the conflict—by political disquietude in France, and by the adverse influence which these disturbing causes have upon trade in general over the world."

Tabular statements are then made indicating a fall in the prices of all these three latter articles.

R. H. WILLIAMS, Esq., is announced as a candidate for County Court Clerk in to-day's paper. Mr. Williams is well known to most of our readers, and if elected will no doubt discharge the duties of the office to the satisfaction of the people. The election will take place next August.

Death of the Astronomer Le Verrier.

We have to announce this week a death which will attract the attention of the whole scientific world. Urbain Jean Joseph Le Verrier died on Tuesday, the 23rd inst.

The characteristic of Le Verrier's mind was that rare combination of bold conception and patient research which alone qualifies men for great discoveries. He was born at St. Lo, 11th March, 1811. Prior to 1846 he was first known, for a reconstruction of the orbit of Mercury effected by by the correction of previous inaccurate observations. Next he demonstrated the stability of the solar system by proving a minimum of eccentricities and mutual inclination of the orbits of the great planets.

But his great discovery was that of the planet Neptune. In 1846 he had been engaged in studying the orbit of Uranus for the purpose of determining the limits of his perturbations by the same method as he had applied to the other planets. His calculations soon detected perturbations which could only be accounted for by the attractive force of some planet further from the sun than Uranus, which was down to that time considered the most distant planet of the Solar system. Similar calculations had been made at Cambridge England by Professor Challis of that university but Le Verrier claims the merit of having published the directions where the planet should be searched for on a given day, Jan 1. 1847. A German astronomer pointed his telescope on that day as directed by Le Verrier and the existence of the hypothetical planet was visibly manifested. In 1853 Le Verrier succeeded Arago as director of the National observatory; he was soon engaged in controversy and afterwards in an angry recriminatory contest with the other savants employed in that institution, and in 1870 was displaced in consequence of their opposition.

A PORTION of the Patent Office building at Washington was burned last Monday. The number of models destroyed by the fire are probably not less than 60,000, while the damage to the building is estimated at from $300,000 to $500,000. The fire originated from the spontaneous combustion of some chemical substances which were stowed away in the attic above the model room.

Tribute of Respect.

At a stated meeting of Hampton Lodge, No. 137, F. & A. M., held at their hall in Port Royal, Saturday, Sept. 22, 1877, a committee was appointed to report resolutions expressive of the feelings of the Lodge relative to the death of Bro. George W. Hampton. The committee submitted the following report which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Supreme Architect of the Universe has been pleased to remove from our midst our esteemed and much loved brother, George W. Hanipton, who departed this life on the 8th inst., in the 61st year of his age; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Hampton our Lodge has lost one who was indeed a patron of Masonry, manifesting his devotion to the principles of our Order, not in profession only, but in real acts, which speak more eloquently than words; the community a valued citizen, ever ready to promote its interest; and his family one who was their guide, protector and main stay.

Resolved, That we tender to the family of our deceased brother our fraternal condolence, and commend them to the care and protection of that great and good Being in whom all Masons are admonished to put their trust.

Resolved, That in testimony of respect for our deceased brother the jewels of the Lodge be draped in mourning, and that we wear the badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be spread upon our minutes, a copy furnished the family of the deceased, and that they be published in the Clarksville papers.

Z. SMITH,
G. B. MOODY,
B. W. HERRING,
Committee.

SENATOR THURMAN AT HOME.

The canvass for the approaching election in Ohio has given occasion to a very important speech from Mr. Thurman. An abstract of it is here given, but the latter portion in which the causes of the present depression in business are discussed presents matter for consideration so important that we have set it apart for the purpose of printing it entire next week when we hope to examine some of its positions in detail:

First—Relative to the disputed Presidential election, Mr. Thurman claimed the fair and undoubted election of Samuel J. Tilden to the Presidency; that the count by the Returning Boards of Louisiana and Florida was fraudulent, and the methods by which the final results were arrived at in these States clearly illegal under the law which created the Returning Boards, to say nothing of the unconstitutionality of the act itself. He claimed the Electoral Commission, in refusing to hear the evidence of want of jurisdiction in the returns of Louisiana and Florida, were clearly in error. He warned the people of the dangers of closely contested elections if such proceedings did not receive their severe and immediate condemnation.

Second—Senator Thurman claimed that the policy of President Hayes was precisely that which he (the Senator) had contended for during the past ten years. He contrasted this policy with the speeches of Republican partisans last year, and drew the conclusion that the Democracy were right, as the result in the South had proven.

Second—He showed the necessity of reform in the administration of the government, and called up the speech of Hon. John Sherman in evidence, showing by his speech that an array of useless relatives had fed upon the government for years, drawing pay for no services whatever to the amount of nearly $2,000,000 in a portion of the customs service and Treasury departments, and claimed that this indicated extravagance, in all the departments of the government, and that reform in the fullest sense of the word could only be secured by a complete change of administration and in all the departments and subordinate positions by placing men who had no interest in concealing and covering up the wrong-doing of the past.

In reference to the depression of business and the want of employment of labor, he said that without referring to the destruction of property in the civil war and the peculiar circumstances to which the war gave rise, there were three great causes that deserved notice: First, the effect of improved labor-saving machinery; of exorbitant taxation; third, of the appreciation in value of the currency, that is, in the purchosing power of the dollar. He spoke at some length of the effect of each of these causes, and in reference to the last, said that however desirable a return to a sound basis for our currency might be, it could not be denied that it was a severe operation upon people or governments in debt, and that experience showed that we were reaching the specie basis as fast as a just regard to the interests of the country would permit, and that to force resumption was neither just nor politic. He feared that forced resumption could not be maintained, but thought without arbitrary measures resumption would take place in a comparatively short time, and would be maintained. He explained the acts of Congress demonetizing silver, and advocated the remonetizatinn of the dollar of our fathers, as an act of simple jusitice, as well as of good policy.

Shot by a Tramp.

Conductor John Woods ordered a tramp off his train, near Stevenson, on the Chattanooga road, Monday night. When Woods went to another portion of the train the tramp stated that he did not propose to be put off, and the whole "train gang" could not do it. A brakesman named Colville attempted to oust him, when the tramp drew from his pocket a small revolver and shot at him twice, but without effect. An attempt was made to catch him, but proved futile.—*Nash. American of Sept. 26th.*

Nebuchadnezzar's Hunting Diary.

From the National Repository.

Among the discoveries made by Colonel Rawlinson, in the excavations of Babylon, was Nebuchadnezzar's hunting diary, with notes, and here and there a portrait of his dogs, sketched by himself, with his name under it. He mentions in it his having been ill; and while he was delirious he thought he had been put to graze like the beasts of the field. Is not this a wonderful corroboration of Scripture? Rawlinson also found a pot of preserves in an excellent state, and gave some to Queen Victoria to taste. How little Nebuchadnezzar's cook dreamed when making them that twenty-five centuries after the Queen of England would eat some of the identical preserves that figured at his master's table!

BELLE BOYD, who figured so extensively during the war as a scout for the Confederate forces, is now living at Calvert, Texas, and supports herself and sister by sewing.

COUNTY ELECTION

AUGUST 3D, 1878.

We are authorized to announce R. H WILLIAMS as a candidate for County Court Clerk at the next August election.
Sept. 29, 1877-tc

M. C. PITMAN, ED. H. LEWIS

PITMAN & LEWIS,

Dealers in

CLOTHING,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

TRUNKS, VALISES, ETC.,

FRANKLIN STREET, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE

CLARKSVILLE, TENNESSEE.

September 29, '77-tf.

In Chancery at Clarksville—State of Tennessee.

CLERK AND MASTER'S OFFICE, September 24, 1877.

T. M. Boardman, Admr., Comp't., vs. Sally Willis' heirs, Def'ts.

It appearing from affidavit filed in this cause, that Stephen Pettus is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that process cannot be served upon him, and the Court having ordered *scire facias* to issue to revive this suit against him as one of the Executor's of T. F. Pettus, deceased:

It is therefore ordered that he enter his appearance, herein, on or before the November Rules, to be held in the Office of the Clerk and Master, at Clarksville, on the first Monday in November next, 1877, and show cause, if any he have, why said suit should not be revived against him as such Executor, or the cause will be proceeded with ex parte; and that a copy of this order be published for four consecutive weeks in the Clarksville Chronicle.

A Copy—ATTEST:
POLK G JOHNSON, C. & M.
By O. C. Smith, Deputy.
J. E. BAILEY, Sol'r for Compl't.
Sept. 29, 1877-4wprf $5 00

In Chancery at Clarksville—State of Tennessee.

CLERK AND MASTER'S OFFICE, September 24, 1877.

Mary D. Watkins et al. vs. Stephen D. Watkins et al.

In this cause it appearing that the Defendant, S. D. Watkins, is dead, that Lula Cox and her husband —— Cox, and Dora Bliss and her husband —— Bliss, who are his heirs at law, are non-residents of the State of Tennessee, and the Court having ordered publication as to them:

It is therefore ordered that said parties non-resident enter their appearance, herein, on or before the first Monday in November next, and show cause why this suit should not be revived against them, or the same will be proceeded with ex parte; and that a copy of this order be published for four consecutive weeks in the Clarksville Chronicle.

A Copy—ATTEST:
POLK G. JOHNSON, C. & M.
By O. C. Smith, Deputy.
Sept. 29, 1877-4wprf $5 00

In Chancery at Clarksville—State of Tennessee.

CLERK & MASTER'S OFFICE, September 24, 1877.

P. H. Hambaugh, Comp't., vs. J. H Garrard, Def't.

It appearing from affidavit filed in this cause, that the Defendant, J. H. Garrard, is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, and the court having ordered that publication be made for him:

It is therefore ordered that he enter his appearance, herein, on or before the November Rules, to be held in the Office of the Clerk and Master, at Clarksville, on the first Monday in November next, 1877, and plead, answer or demur to Complainant's Bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him and set for hearing ex parte; and that a copy of this order be published for four consecutive weeks in the Clarksville Chronicle.

A Copy—ATTEST:
POLK G. JOHNSON, C. & M.
By O. C. Smith, Deputy.
A. G. GOODLETT, Sol'r for Compl't.
Sept. 29, 1877-4wprf$5 00

IN CHANCERY.

CLERK AND MASTER'S OFFICE, September 24, 1877.

First National Bank vs. W. H. Dorris.

All creditors of H. P. and W. H. Dorris are hereby notified to file their claims in this cause on or before the first Monday in December next or they will be barred.

By order of the Court.
POLK G. JOHNSON, C. & M.
By O. C. Smith, Deputy.
Sept. 29, 1877-4wprf$4 00

IN CHANCERY.

CLERK AND MASTER'S OFFICE, September 24, 1877.

W. M. Andrews et al vs. R. H. McFall et al.

All persons having claims against the estate of W. M. Andrews, deceased, are hereby notified to file them in this cause on or before the first Monday in January next or they will be barred.

POLK G. JOHNSON, C. & M.
By O. C. Smith, Deputy.
Sept 29, 1877-4wprf $4 00

IN CHANCERY.

CLERK AND MASTER'S OFFICE, September 24, 1876.

R. F. Crabtree, Admr., vs. New Providence Mills Co.

Notice is hereby given to all creditors of the New Providence Mills Company to file their claims in this cause and become parties thereof on or before the first Monday in January next or they will be barred.

By order of the Court.
POLK G. JOHNSON, C. & M.
By O. C. Smith, Deputy.
Sept. 29, 1877-4wprf $4 00

IN CHANCERY.

CLERK AND MASTER'S OFFICE, September 24, 1876.

Wiley Smith et al. vs. James B. Halyard et al.

All persons having claims against D. H. Duncan, which were secured in a deed of trust executed by said Duncan to J. B. Halyard on the 8th day of May, 1865, are hereby notified to file the evidences of such claims with me on or before the first Monday in January next.

By order of the Court.
POLK G. JOHNSON, C. & M.
By O. C. Smith, Deputy.
Sept 29, 1877 4wprf $4 00

J. J. CRUSMAN,

Sole Agent for

Wilson Pitt's Pure

WHISKEY.

Has in store a supply of this well known Whiskey, for sale at the price of ordinary brands.

Coulter, Bro. & Stratton

Now have a full and complete stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

And are offering greater inducements than ever. In

Dress Goods

a greater variety, at prices from 15 cts. to $1 00, embracing all the newest styles and colors.

Beautiful Black Cashmeres,

Beautiful Black Alpacas and Mohairs,

Cheapest Blk. Rep. Silks in the Market,

Cheapest Shawls and Blankets.

Our stock of

Carpets and Oil Cloths!

is now complete and attractive, both in styles and LOW PRICES. Full and complete stocks of WHITE GOODS and NOTIONS. We would call especial attention to our large stock of

Ready-Made Clothing,

Gents' Shirts,

Linen Collars and Cuffs,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

We are Sole Agents for

Hillman's Hurricane Mills Jeans,

the best and cheapest ever offered in this market. Our goods are purchased at the lowest cash prices, and you can lose nothing by looking through, and we very much desire that you shall do so. Very respectfully,

Coulter, Bro. & Stratton.

September 29, 1877.

Walter McComb & Co.

Have Just Received and Offer For Sale

New Red Top or Herds Grass Seed,

New Orchard Grass Seed,

New Timothy Seed,

New Seed Rye,

At Lowest Market Price.

Sept. 22, 1877.

Lieber's Trade Palace!

HALL OF FASHION!

1877. 1877.

FALL SEASON.

PHILIP LIEBER,

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

EVERY DEPARTMENT WELL SUPPLIED WITH

New, Attractive Goods!

The attention of close buyers is invited to a careful examination of our styles and prices before purchasing.

Splendid Assortment of Dress Goods!

Comprising an elegant line of Black and Colored Basket Cloth and Poplins, Block Cashmeres, Mohairs, Alpacas and Black Silks. Novelties in Collars, Cuffs, Ties, Ruchings, etc.

You are specially invited to carefully inspect the largest and best assorted stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

EVER EXHIBITED IN THIS MARKET.

$10,000 WORTH OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

Embracing every quality from the cheapest to the most elegant garment.

200 PIECES

KENTUCKY JEANS!

A choice selection of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!

Novelties in SCARFS, TIES, BOWS, etc.

SILK AND FUR HATS!

Manufactured expressly for me, are complete and comprise everything new and stylish.

A Full Stock of Calicos, Carpets,

TRUNKS, etc., always on hand.

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Corner of First and Franklin Streets.

September 8, 1877-tf