THE CHRONICLE.

D. F. WRIGHT, A. B., Editor.

CLARKSVILLE - - FEB. 22, 1879.

TERMS: $2.00 IN ADVANCE.

GOVERNMENT BY PARTY AND GOVERNMENT FOR PARTY.

One answer and one only is uniformly given in the present day, whenever protests may be raised against the sacrifice of principle or the postponement of the public welfare to party expediency. That answer is that party always has and always must be the leading motive power in popular and representative governments. There is no baseness of political tergiversation, no trifling with great national interests which is not defended by the glib repetition of this truism. We are far from denying its truth as an isolated fact, but when that truth is made to stand alone as a motive force in politics, and all political movements made subordinate to the demands of party interest—when, in short, party becomes all in all, and political principle is only consulted so far as it may be made subservient to the interests of conflicting factions—then the time arrives when popular and representative government become impossible, and would not be worth preserving if it were possible to maintain them.

We have been led to this train of thought by a contemplation of the now closing days of the Forty-fifth Congress. To one who looks for practical legislation affecting the welfare of the nation, the retrospect presents a terrible blank, but if an exciting spectacle of party warfare carried on with almost unprecedented fierceness is sought, the seeker will be amply satisfied. It is not only that the two great parties have been embroiled in a renewal of the old war issues which the enemies of peace and harmony will on no consideration permit to rest, but that the two conflicting sections of the Republican party have prosecuted the differences between them with an animosity scarcely at all less intense than that between the Republicans and Democrats; and even within the Democratic party itself whenever the Southern Democrat claim that equality in the disbursement of the public funds which an equality in taxation enjoins, they are made to feel that their own allies are only in a limited degree prepared to recognize practically that restored equality which in theory they are contending for. Thus much for the party strategics of the Forty-fifth Congress.

Under the head of actual statesmanship, of legislation directed to the substantial welfare of the nation, the two measures which will be claimed for the Forty-fifth Congress are the resumption of specie payments and the silver bill. We do not propose to discuss the merits of these two measures, to attack the one or to vindicate the other in the present paper. Let the advocate of each assume that his favorite bill is conceived on true financial principles. We are considering now the forces which carried them through Congress, and we are constrained to the conclusion that there was more of party tactics in it than of political economy. Take resumption first. In the first place, it was not the act of the Forty-fifth Congress at all; it was passed in a former Congress, and the present one had nothing to do with it except to resist its repeal; and when it was passed it was adopted not from any conviction of its expediency in a financial point of view, but strictly as a party measure. Its intention was, by fixing the day for resumption at the commencement of the present year to stave off a financial controversy which at the time of the late Presidential election would have been embarrassing to the party. So far indeed was it from having been the result of conviction in the party which proposed and carried it, that the very statesman who is now claiming unlimited glory for carrying it out, Secretary Sherman, opposed it in the caucus of the Republican party at which it was adopted; so we are informed by Senator Edmonds, who does not desire Sherman's record to stand too high. When we said, however, that the present Congress had nothing to do with the measure, we ought to have said that it did introduce the most obnoxious feature now incorporated in it, that of giving the Secretary of the Treasury unlimited license for the issuance of four per cent. bonds for the purchase of gold, which is nothing less than saddling the country with a heavy increase of interest-bearing debt in time of peace, that the administration may get the credit of that which is only a demonstration at once and a gross abuse of the unlimited credit which the nation possesses.

But the silver bill; was not that a triumph of statesmanship over party? We are known to have favored this bill, and we still believe that it will be found of great benefit to the nation whenever we shall have an administration willing to carry it out in good faith. To use it in settlement with the public creditor as was intended by its authors and to abstain from intrigues with bankers to discredit the metal with the nation. The character of the measure, however, is not now the question, but the motive forces which gave it a place upon the statute book.

The silver bill would never have been the leading measure of '77-'78 if a great emergency in the Democratic party had not called for a master stroke of policy to surmount it. The struggle between the hard and soft money sections of the Democratic party threatened in 1876 to culminate in a complete disruption of the party, which would have inevitably ensued if the silver bill had not been devised as a *locus standi* for both sections, a platform on which both could stand, and the reunited Democracy received an unexpected reinforcement from the accession of many Republican votes, which were actuated by fear of the defection of large bodies of supporters in Pennsylvania and the West, while the silver Senators of Nevada and Colorado had a direct personal interest in the measure.

We have not so far, it will be seen, spared the Democratic party in these strictures, though ourselves Democratic in our views, nor shall we as we proceed. The session of this winter has been characterized by an even aggregated intensity of party spirit and an absence still more complete of statesmanlike regard for the nation's prosperity. The arrearages of pensions bill is known by both parties as an abstraction from the treasury of many millions for the benefit of impostors and claim agents, and the bill which passed the house for the suppression of Chinese immigration was voted in defiance of the Constitution and treaty obligations by both Republican and Democrat; because the former measure was a bait for the old *soldier* vote and the latter contained capital for the coming California election.

The most barefaced, however, of factious measures, the most fruitful in sectional bad blood and the most barren of all possible beneficial results if the set of resolutions in which the fire brand Edmonds reaffirms the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments and calls for additional Congressional action to enforce them. All practical measures bearing on trade, finance, currency, railroads, river improvements are voted out of the way to make room for these rabid emanations of factious and sectional strife; but the iniquity of consuming in these party squabbles a lion's share of the time which is so sorely needed for benignant legislation has been denounced in terms so much more forcible and apposite than any within our power to express that we close this article with the trenchant onslaught made by Senator Beck on the malignant author of these resolutions. Here is his speech on the Edmonds resolution delivered on the 6th inst.:

Mr. President, there never has been a moment since these political conundrums were presented that I was not ready to vote upon them. I have never regarded them as having been offered in good faith, or with a desire to accomplish any honest purpose, and, therefore, I have been prepared to vote against the resolutions of the Senator from Vermont, and for the substitute offered by the Senator from Alabama, or any proper amendment to it. Grave questions affecting the best interests of this people are before the Senate, questions relative to taxation, measures seeking to relieve the people from burdens, to the extending of our commerce, and them in a variety of ways; but they have all been set aside, perhaps forever in this Congress, and a political debate, meaning nothing, asking for nothing, proposing nothing, has been kept before the Senate for a week in order to endeavor to fool the country and to enable some Senator to make people somewhere believe that there are men here who were seeking to destroy their liberties and overthrow their Constitution and laws.

Fifteen months ago I presented to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate a bill seeking for the removal of all political disabilities in order to place men upon an equality everywhere. I presented another bill seeking to repeal the test oaths, which President Grant had years ago said were a farce, and only men who could take them were required to take them, and men who could not were not required to do so. I presented bills before that committee seeking to reform the jury law and remove odious disqualifications, so as to allow trials to be had before United States Courts with men who were competent to sit upon juries, having a right to sit there. I presented another bill before that committee, providing that young men, most of whom were too young to take part in the Confederate army, should now have a right to seek positions in the army and navy of the United States, from which they are now debarred. When I went to the distinguished Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary asking consideration of the bill for that purpose, and said to him that a boy who was a page in a State Legislature in the South during the war could not now serve his country and was debarred because of existing laws from seeking these places, while men could be Presidents and Vice Presidents and Senators and members of Congress no matter how high they were in the Confederacy, and asked him to report the bill. I was met by a sneer and the remark, "Why didn't he run for the United States Senate?" That closed our conversation on the subject.

There has been no good faith in the action of the Judiciary Committee in seeking to give peace to the country, in seeking to give relief to the people, in seeking to bring men together and make us once more a homogeneous people; but on the contrary the committee which stands charged with the most important duties to the country hold back all these great measures, and will not even allow the Senate to consider them, but its Chairman seeks to occupy the attention of the Senate with political conundrums that mean nothing, but distract, divide and make still more bitter the feelings that are fast dying out, and would have been dead long ago but for the effort of a few politicians to keep them alive.

Therefore I say that in all this debate I have taken no interest whatever, but have sought to bring the questions to a vote and to proceed with the legitimate business of the country. I declare it to be my opinion that the Judiciary Committee, under the lead of the Senator from Vermont, has withheld from this Senate great and important measures that would have brought peace to this people and would have restored harmony among them; they have withheld from the Senate the right to vote upon questions repealing test oaths, removing political disabilities, giving litigants honest juries where they have a right to have them, and giving the young men who have a right to aspire to any of the positions in the country the right to fill them. These measures have been withheld from the Senate in their committee-room, held back even until now when we are met by political conundrums which are intended to produce and revive bad feeling all over the land; and the Senator from Vermont complains that we will not give him authority to bring in the measures he desires to present! There is only one thing to be thankful for, and that is that in less than thirty days this Congress will expire and the Committee on the Judiciary will be dissolved, and other and fairer men will have control of it. [Applause in the galleries.]

But the nation can put an end to this wasting of legislative time and labor if it will. Let it demand with a voice such as no political party has ever yet resisted a solution of the business problems which are now so imperatively demanding settlement, and this sectional blood and thunder will soon be superseded by true national business.

THE BONDHOLDERS' PROPOSITION.

The part acted by Col. Savage in the Senate of the Tennessee Assembly is exactly that of old Thad. Stevens in the United States Congress immediately after the war. He is conscious of being sustained by a reckless and unreflecting majority who will indiscriminately support him in anything he proposes, and his policy is simply to ram down the throat of the Senate his measures with no time left for protest, no opening for discussion. The first movement towards consideration or deliberation made by the opposition is met by "the previous question," and all are gagged except the supporters of Col. Savage and his policy. So true is it that there is but a step from the demagogue to the despot. In exactly this spirit was treated the renewed proposition of the bondholders—the same as they made to the last Assembly. It was referred to the Committee on Finance, of which Col. Savage is Chairman. Last Saturday, when reports from standing committees were called for, Mr. Savage announced that he was ready with the Finance Committee's report on this subject, when the following conversation took place:

Mr. Samsell asked Mr. Savage to withhold the report of the majority until the minority of the committee could have time to present their report.

Mr. Byrd said he hoped the chairman of the committee would give the minority at least until Monday.

Mr. Savage—The minority report is already written.

Mr. Morris said he had been requested to propose a minority report and was just about to set about it.

Mr. Savage said if he could be permitted to present his report one hour later—at 11 A. M.—he would give the minority that time in which to submit their report.

Mr. Clapp said he did not think the Chairman of the committee had any right to dictate terms to the minority and regulate the time or grant time to the minority.

Mr. Savage said he was instructed by the committee to report, and he read the following:

Mr. Speaker: I am instructed by the Committee on Finance, Ways and Means to return the proposition of certain bondholders represented by the Hon. Roger A. Pryor and presented to the Senate through the Senator from Roane county, and to report that the same has been respectfully considered, and it is recommended that the said proposition be rejected and not further considered by this General Assembly.

JOHN H. SAVAGE, Ch'm'n.

Feb. 15, 1879.

M. Morris in behalf of the minority protested against this precipitate action and desired that the matter might be passed for the present that the report from the joint committee might be received before action, but Mr. Clay Roberts objected to further discussion, moved the adoption of the report and the previous question. Some points of order were interposed in vain, and Mr. Savage demanded the ayes and noes without waiting for any minority report, when the vote was taken. As this is the main question of the session, we think it right to give the names as reported.

Ayes—Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Bledsoe, Crowe, Landis, Moss, Roberts, Savage, Shearon, Smith of Davidson, Tolley and Speaker Neal—12.

Noes—Messrs. Beckerdite, Brandon, Byrd, Clapp, Driskell, Hanson, Morris, Patton and Samsell—9

Not voting—Messrs. Ewing, Miller, Smith of Meigs, and Wilson—4.

Below we give the manly protest of the minority against this arbitrary proceeding and Mr. Samsell's special report, both of which were presented on Monday:

Mr. Speaker: The undersigned Senators, availing themselves of their constitutional privilege, hereby desire to express their dissent from the action of the Senate in adopting the report of the Committee of Finance, Ways and Means, in reference to the proposition submitted to this General Assembly by the holders of the Tennessee State bonds, through the Hon. R. A. Pryor, and to have the reasons for their dissent entered on the journal.

First—The report of the majority of the committee was made in the Senate within an hour after the committee, in a short and informal session, had determined to report the proposition; the previous question was called with a view to cut off discussion or delay, although it was announced that a minority report would be made, and time was asked to prepare it, that it might be offered simultaneously with the report of the majority.

Second—The tenor of the report of the majority of the committee and the manner of its adoption are calculated to cut off all further propositions from, or conference with, the bondholders, and to place in a false position the undersigned and other Senators who desire a settlement of the State debt upon a basis that will insure its acceptance and performance by the people of Tennessee, and yet who, by the action hereby complained of and dissented from, were compelled to appear as voting directly for or against the single proposition referred to in the report of the majority.

Third—It was not the purpose of the undersigned Senators, by their vote on the majority report, to indicate any opinion whatever, favorable or adverse, to the proposition submitted through the Hon. R. A. Pryor. They believed that in a matter so vitally affecting the interests of our State and people, there should be no hasty or inconsiderate action on our part, and as the whole subject of the State debt has been referred for investigation to a select joint committee, that is now performing its duties under the direction and sanction of the two Houses of the General Assembly, and as there were various propositions, consisting of bills, resolutions, etc., relating to our indebtedness, which have been referred to this committee, the undersigned deemed it the wise and proper course and, respectful alike to all concerned, to refer the communication submitted by the creditors, represented by Mr. Pryor, to the same committee, that the whole question may come up at one time for consideration and action when the committee shall report the result of its labors. Respectfully submitted,

J. W. CLAPP,
R. K. BYRD,
R. C. SAMSEL,
J. BRANDON,
G. A. HANSON.

Mr. Samsell presented the following as the additional protest on the proposition of the bondholders:

Mr. Speaker: One of the minority of your committee would respectfully report on the proposition of certain bondholders, by the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, and presented to the Senate by the Senator from Roane county.

First, I report that inasmuch as the majority of the committee have recommended the rejection of the proposition of said bondholders, there was no ground for said report, as we had no evidence before the committee or any just cause why we should not accept the proposition as offered, and I report that if the debt is legal and just, the proposition was a liberal one, and ought to have at least been retained until the committee had investigate the State bonded indebtedness make their report. And I further report that in my judgment the recommendation of the majority of the committee rejecting the aforesaid proposition without any proof or evidence of the illegality of said debt or any excuse whatever appears to me to be a bold step towards repudiation and will have the effect to disgrace us as a State. I further report that in my judgment it is incumbent on this Legislature to settle the State's bonded indebtedness and that the recommendation of the majority not to further entertain the proposition aforesaid, would have the effect to postpone it. I further report that there is twenty-four or twenty-five millions of said debt, and that it is increasing about a million and a half dollars per annum, and if allowed to run will so add to so large we cannot pay it. Respectfully submitted,

R. C. SAMSEL.

THE CIPHER DISPATCHES.

Now that all is known about the cipher dispatches that can be known it will be as well to sum up briefly. Be it remembered that these dispatches were gloated over by Republicans as competent to overwhelm the Democratic party with shame; that the New York Tribune went frantic about them; that Mr. Conger, of Michigan, was screaming every day in the House for investigation until they came before the Potter Committee *by the action of its Democratic members*, when on a sudden the Republicans turned a complete somerset and opposed investigation, saying that the nation was satisfied on the subject. But it proceeded, and the following are the results:

First—These dispatches, with an immense number of others, were handed to the Senate Investigating Committee of the Forty-fourth Congress.

Second—That after being examined by both Republican and Democratic members of the committee, it was agreed that they had better not see daylight.

Third—That they were then laid aside, neglected, and fell into the hands successively of Senators Morton and B. F. Butler and of W. R. Chandler. That, during this progress, all which compromised the Republican party in any way were burned and the present dispatches preserved.

Fourth—That Chandler or some of his accomplices gave or sold them to the New York Tribune, which paper interpreted them according to its own discretion and published them.

Fifth—That the dispatches, after a minute analysis, prove that the Florida returns were offered to the Democratic agents for $200,000, and that certain of these agents did enter into a correspondence on the subject without the knowledge of Mr. Tilden; the offer of the Board being that the vote of Florida should be counted *according to the face of the returns*.

Sixth—That ultimately the Democrats did not purchase, but the Republicans did, and the returns were falsified so as to set aside Mr. Tilden, who was elected, in favor of Mr. Hayes, who was not.

Seventh—That Mr. Hayes became an accessory after the fact by feeding fat the perpetrators of this fraud with national plunder and patronage.

Mr. Conger and the Tribune and the Republicans in general are welcome to the haul they have made and as many more such as they can get.

It is said that the President will veto the anti-Chinese immigration bill. It would be a wiser veto than many others which he is credited with intending. The bill was nothing but a base cringing of both parties to the hoodlum element in San Francisco to catch votes.

Another New Church.

We are glad to learn that the Methodist Episcopal Church has purchased the site on Madison street on which the mansion of Mrs. C. Williams was burned down some years ago. They expect to take their time about constructing their new building, for which the new lot affords admirable facilities, the falling of the ground in the rear being well adapted to the construction of a Sunday-school room. Clarksville is the church-buildingest city in Tennessee.

DR. SHAPHARD, who has been practising his profession creditably in Kentucky, has taken the office recently occupied by Dr. Dunn, near the Episcopal Church. We gladly welcome him to the ranks of the Clarksville faculty and give him our cordial good wishes.

River News.

The river has been rising fast for several days past. We do not think there is any danger of an overflow.

This week the packets have been changing time, which made them very irregular. We give their time now, and their advertisement will be corrected next week.

BOATS UP.

C. W. Anderson, Monday, 6 a. m.
B. M. Cooke, Wednesday, 6 p. m.
B. S. Rhea, Thursday, 6 p. m.
W. L. Bucham, Saturday, 6 p. m.
T. T. Hillman, Sunday, 6 p. m.

BOATS DOWN.

W. L. Bucham, Monday night.
C. W. Anderson, Wednesday, 6 a. m.
T. T. Hillman, Thursday night.
B. M. Cooke, Friday night.
B. S. Rhea, Sunday, 6 a. m.

The Cooke was behind going up this week on account of a very heavy load and strong current. The Rhea passed up yesterday noon much behind her time for the same reasons.

The Matt Gracey will now make one trip each week to Port Royal. People can rely on her. Will give through rates from that place to all parts of the country.

Our old friend Press Byrne is clerk on the Hillman. He wants to find the man that stole "Gyp."

Dr. Dortch, we notice, is back at his post on the wharf boat.

The New Insurance Law.

A law has been passed by both houses of the Tennessee Legislature, which calls for some discussion of the principles of fire insurance. The law provides, with due restrictions, that where insured property is destroyed by fire "the amount written upon the policy as the value of said property shall be taken conclusively as its value when insured and the measure of damages when destroyed." That is the main principle of the bill and the only one we propose discussing.

Our first and controlling principle in the matter is that we have always been and always expect to be in favor of perfect freedom of contract on all subjects; the present act proposes to render all contracts except one illegal; in other words to prescribe to both insurance companies and to insurers only one condition of insurance, whatever may be the wish of either the insurers or the insured. This alone inspires in us a strong predilection against the measure. We want men free on both sides to make what contracts they like.

We are in possession of a circular printed for distribution among our legislators, in which the underwriters sucinctly sum up the objections to this measure.

Their leading objection is that it would give greatly increased facilities for *over insurance*. So far as this practice is objected to we are entirely with them; where men are allowed to insure without reference to value, the transaction becomes simply a bet upon a certain event—the destruction of a house by fire. The insurance company bets the sum insured that the event will not occur, the owner of the property bets his annual premium that it will, and so, if he be over insured, is liable to be tempted into carelessness as to danger by fire, and (as has recently been shown) into actual arson in order to determine the bet in his favor.

But this question does not quite meet the question practically; the real question is, shall the insurance agent or the purchaser of a policy become responsible for security against over insurance? The question really resolves itself into the alternative as to whether the property shall be valued at the time of insurance or at the time of its destruction. As a question of expense the latter undoubtedly seems preferable. In the former case every house which is insured would have to be valued; in the latter case only those which are destroyed. The circular we have spoken of illustrates this very neatly thus. Out of 255,518 dwelling-houses insured in a year 382 were burned. Supposing the fee for appraising a house to be $10, this will make the expense for appraising over two millions and a half if all have to be appraised, but less than four thousand if only the houses burned are estimated. And it will not avail to say that this expense would fall on the insurance companies and not hurt the policy buyers. It would all come back on them in the form of increased rates of insurance. The ratio of premiums to risks and expenses is now a thing so closely calculated, with a margin of profits so finely adjusted by means of unlimited competition, that the slightest difference in either profit, expenses or risk necessitates a change in the rate of insurance or a loss; and, as no one will carry on business at a loss, this means cessation of business. Increased expense of any kind must, therefore, ultimately fall upon policy-holders.

We notice in an article in the Memphis Appeal on this subject a rumor that in the event of the passage of the bill certain insurance companies to the number of about thirty, representing insurance indemnity to an amount of over one hundred and twenty-five millions, will withdraw their agents from this State. As this is only given as a rumor, and that in an *ex parte* argument in behalf of the underwriters, we of course do not give it unqualified credence. Among other things we should desire to be informed whether any considerable number of agents have been withdrawn from Wisconsin, in which State a similar measure has been enacted. If the rumor be well founded we should esteem such withdrawal a misfortune to the State. It is true, no doubt, that in this case plenty of other companies nearer home would take risks in Tennessee, and many new companies would be organized for the purpose; but this concentrating of companies on a small area would very much impair the security for indemnity in case of great conflagrations. Imagine that all the houses consumed in the great Chicago fire had been insured in Illinois companies alone. Every such company would have become bankrupt and scarcely any indemnity would have been paid at all. Even in our Clarksville fire, if all our insurances had been in Tennessee companies we shrewdly suspect that many a man's chance of indemnity would have gone up with the smoke of the conflagration.

But, as we said, we form no opinion whether these agencies would be withdrawn. We do entertain a very decided one that if they are not, then the other alternative will be adopted—that of a considerable increase in rates of insurance.

And this must terminate our argument, which is all against altering the mode of insurance by legislation. We did propose to discuss the equity of the present model on which head our views would not have been exactly in accordance with those of our friends, the underwriters, but space fails us and we reserve the subject for future consideration.

[The insurance bill on which the above remarks were based was returned to the House of Representatives with the Governor's veto on Thursday; whereupon some discussion followed, and on a motion by Mr. Dinning to pass the bill over the veto it was rejected by a vote of 34 to 32. The Governor's message accompanying the veto is an able paper and will be printed in our next issue.]

We are off for Guthrie to-day to join the teachers' meeting, at the Halltonian Academy. We believe that all the educational institutions in this city will be represented there.

We are glad to be able to state that Miss Lizzie Scott's class in calisthenics is rapidly filling up. This is as it should be. Let all the little boys and girls take this healthful and pleasant exercise.

The Guards on the 22d.

The Clarksville City Guards purpose a due recognition of Washington's birthday, the exercises being fixed at an early hour to prevent interfering with the business avocations of the members.

The order of the day is to muster at the armory at 8 30 a. m., parade on Franklin St. at 9, then to make a short, brisk march through the principal streets, closing with musket exercise and firing on the public square. They expect to break ranks at 10 a. m., so as not to allow their patriotic demonstrations to interfere with their duties in their various occupations.

Chancery Court.

The following decisions have been rendered since our last issue:

White vs. White. Pro confesso.
Wilson vs. Ramey. Final decree.
Dick vs. Bradley. Report confirmed.
Montgomery Co. by Kennedy vs. Court House Commissioners. Dismissed at costs of County.
Killebrew vs. Johnson. Decree pro confesso.
Wootton vs. Wootton. Bill dismissed.
Cowlishaw vs. Cowlishaw. Order to supply papers burned.
Grange Warehouse vs. Tyson. Order of reference.
Jenkins vs. Mallory. Sale confirmed.
Kendrick, Hambaugh & Co. vs. W. G. Williams. Decree for complainant.
Staton vs. Staton. Pro confesso.
Mallory vs. Mallory. Order for alias process.
Pass Stacker vs. Lewis. Decree pro confesso.
Merrit vs. McBee. Pro confesso.
Peacher vs. Poindexter. Order to pay money into Court.
Morgan vs. Bryan. Order for report.
Usery vs. Vaughn. Order pro confesso.
A. W. Fink Ex Parte. Order of naturalization.
Barnett and Wife vs. Grant. Report of sale confirmed.
Poston vs. Poston. Sale confirmed, and Executors amount confirmed.
Pollard vs. Barker. Decree of Sale.
Peacher vs. Peacher. Order of reference.
State of Tenn. vs. Orphan Asylum. New parties allowed.
Halliburton vs. Hall. Decree to transfer fund to County Clerk.
Williams vs. Dortch. Demurrer sustained.
Beaumont vs. Beaumont. Guardian ad litem appointed.
Spulding vs. Halsell. Sale confirmed.
Caldwell vs. Dixon. Order of reference.
Johnson vs. Ogburn. Sale confirmed.
Watson vs. Watson. Motion to dismiss overruled.
Goodlett vs. Humphreys. Reviving cause as to Humphreys Admr., and dismissing as to other parties.
Moseley vs McCa ley. Report of C. and M. confirmed and judgment as to Moseley.
Morgan & Co. vs. Jackson, McKernon & Co. New colateral allowed substituted.
Caldwell vs. Dixon. Judgment in favor of Baggett vs. Trotter.
Hornberger vs. Hornberger. Order of reference.
Johnson vs. Conroy. Sale confirmed.
Kennedy vs. Moss. Sale confirmed.
C. Bryan and Washington vs. McDaniel. Sale confirmed.
Kendrick, Hambaugh & Co. vs. Williams. Report of Receiver confirmed.
Ewing vs. Hiter. Sale confirmed.
Nesbitt vs. Organ. Order of reference.
Morgan & Co. vs. Jackson, McKernon & Co. Reference.
McClure vs. McClure. Bill dismissed.
Williams vs. Dortch. Order allowing amended cross bill.
Geo. D. Jones vs. Wm. Jones Heirs. Sale confirmed.
Halyard vs. Kelly. Sale ordered.
Johnson vs. Poindexter. Final decree.
Pettus vs. Herring. Decree of title.
Fanning vs. Black. Sale confirmed.
Crabtrée vs. New Providence Mills Co. Herndon allowed to file plea.
Peacher vs. Poindexter. Order of sale.
Ewing vs. Hiter. Order to supply papers burned.
Morgan & Co. vs. Jackson, McKernon & Co. Brown allowed compensation.
Lewis vs. Boyd. Sale confirmed.
Smith vs. Herring. Fee ordered Guardian ad litem.
Harris vs. Mayfield. Sale confirmed.
Smith vs. Halyard. Writ of possession awarded.
Staton vs. Staton. Order of Sale.
Killebrew vs. Murphy. Decree for dower to Mrs. Ledbetter.
Hickerson vs. county. Bill dismissed.
Sullivan vs. County. Bill dismissed.
White vs. Branch. Order of sale.
Shelton vs. Outlaw. Confirming report of C. and M.
Nebbles vs. Organ. Order of sale.
Usery vs. Vaughn. Order of sale.
Hillman vs. Marable. Confirming report.
Killebrew vs. Johnson. Order of reference.
Hornberger vs. Hornberger. Order investing fund.
Peacher vs. Poindexter. Confirming report.
Bowen vs. Bowen. Granting divorce.
Ogburn vs. Jonnson. Distributing fund.
Peacher vs. Poindexter. Order of sale.
Peacher vs. Peacher. Confirming report.
Smith vs. Halyard. Confirming report.

THAT SUPPER.—Do not fail to eat it on Tuesday evening, Feb. 25th.

THE Herald-Enterprise published at Russellville, Ky., has the following in regard to Dr. J. W. Ross, formerly of this county:

Senator Harris, of Tennessee, "prompted by many distinguished persons of the medical profession," has introduced a resolution in the Senate to make Dr. J. W. Ross a full Surgeon in the U. S. Navy, "for distinguished and meritorious service during the yellow fever epidemic."

It will be remembered that Dr. Ross was in this county visiting friends and relatives when the epidemic broke out. He went to Holly Springs, took the fever and came near dying, but after his recovery stuck to his post until the epidemic was over, doing great and effective service. He is a brother-in-law of Col. N. B. Dudley, and a cousin of President Leslie Waggener.

SHEET MUSIC for sale by Warfield & Reynolds. We can order any musical instrument and furnish it as cheap as it can be bought anywhere, on short notice. tf

Lumber! Lumber!

I have on hand a large supply of Logs, and am now prepared to fill bills for any length of lumber from ten to thirty feet. Four thousand Red Cedar Posts just received.

J. T. JOHNSON,
Proprietor Star Saw Mill.

Feb. 15, 1879-2m.

An Important Announcement.

We take pleasure in informing our friends and the general public that we have employed Prof. Parker to take charge of the music department of our business. He will devote his entire time to it. In the future we will keep on hand a large stock of Sheet Music, and also a stock of Pianos and Organs in addition to a complete assortment of small musical instruments, strings, etc., etc.

N. B.—We will furnish sheet music as cheap as the publisher.

Respectfully,
OWEN & MOORE.

Feb. 8, 1879-4t.

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.

At My Old Stand Once More.

Having completed and moved into my new store, I would be pleased to have the ladies of Clarksville and vicinity call and examine my new and elegant stock of Novelties and Millinery for the Holidays. I am selling cheaper than ever, and can make it to your advantage to call. I have a large assortment of Cloaks that I am selling at from $3.50 up. Don't forget the place, Franklin street, next door to Ligon & Settle.

W. ROSENFIELD.

Dec. 7, 1878.

Clarksville, Port Royal, Mouth of Harpeth and Dover Packet.

Str. Matt Gracey,
W. D. CAWLISHAW, Master

Leaves Clarksville for Port Royal every Tuesday at 12 m. Leaves Port Royal for Clarksville every Wednesday at 7 a. m.
Leaves for Mouth of Harpeth every Thursday at 7 a. m. Leaves Mouth of Harpeth every Friday at 8 a. m.
Leaves Clarksville for Dover every Friday at 12 m. Leaves Dover every Saturday at 6 a. m.

F. P. GRACEY & BRO.,
Agents.

Feb. 22, 1878.

PUBLIC SALE!

ON MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1879,

on the Public Square, in the city of Clarksville, Tenn., I will offer for sale at public auction, the following property:

2 fine match Bay Mares,
2 fine match Bay Horse Colts,
1 good Spring Wagon, and 2 Sets of Harness, all fine and good.

T. B. HALLIBURTON,

Feb. 22, 1879-2t.

Administrator's Notice.

Having qualified as Administrator of the estate of W. H. Mason, deceased, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred. All persons owing said estate are requested to settle at once.

A. M. ANDERSON,
Administrator.

Feb. 22, 1878-4t

THE

HOMESTEAD

Tobacco Grower.

DOES IT PAY?

Hear what a few practical farmers say of it. We have scores of testimonials, but give a few covering the counties embraced in

The Clarksville District

As evidence that it is

THE FERTILIZER!

For the tobacco lands of this section:

HOLMANSVILLE, TENN.

Mr. J. J. Crusman, Dear Sir: I used the past season the Homestead Tobacco Grower, the Anchor Brand Fertilizer, a Cleveland Brand, a Chicago Brand and stable manure. I found all of the fertilizers to be useful and improve the crop, but I have no hesitation in saying that the HOMESTEAD TOBACCO GROWER is decidedly my preference, as the land on which it was used still gives evidence that it is a PERMANENT FETILIZER, while the presence of others is hardly perceptible now.

J. S. WILLIAMS.

Mr. J. K. Gant, Hopkinsville, Ky., writes. "I used the Homestead Tobacco Grower on my crop with entire success; part of it on corn land that would not have made more than 500 pounds to the acre, but with the Homestead Tobacco Grower I will make 1000 pounds.

Capt. D. Hutchinson writes from Pembroke, Ky: "The Homestead Tobacco Grower is all that is claimed for it. I gave it a fair trial and am satisfied that I made double the number of pounds to the acre, and think it will bring double as much per pound."

For Tobacco fertilize with Homestead Tobacco Grower, for Wheat, Corn, Grass, Potatoes, or other vegetables, Fruit Trees, Shrubbery, etc., use the Homestead Superphosphate or Wheat and Corn Grower, because it costs less than the Tobacco Grower, and is good for these crops.

From the above and an abundance of other similar testimonials, we are grateful to offer this season:

The Homestead Tobacco Grower.
The Homestead Wheat Grower.
The Homstead Corn Grower.

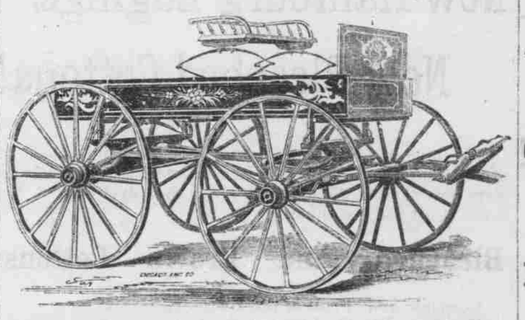
Remember the brand, "HOMESTEAD," which received the Grand Medal of Honor and Diploma of High Merit at the U. S. Centennial Exposition of Fertilizers.

J. J. CRUSMAN, Ag't.

Feb. 22, 1878—tf

NEW Agricultural AND Hardware HOUSE.

Studebaker Wagons,
Tennessee Wagons,
Milburn Wagons,
Spring Wagons,
Buggies,
Field and Garden Seed.



JOHN S. ELDER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

HARDWARE,

Farm Machinery, Seed, Etc.,

Has Just Received

1 car load South Bend Chilled Plows,
1 car load Avery Plows,
1 car load Buggies, Phaetons and Barouches,
1 car load Studebaker Farm Wagons,
1 car load Milburn Farm Wagons,
1 lot Tennessee and Spring Wagons,
1 car load Clover and Timothy Seed,
1 car load Northern Seed Oats,
1 lot Orchard Grass, Blue Grass, Herds Grass, etc.,
1 car load Cotton and Grass Rope,
3 cars good Timothy Hay,
500 Horse and Mule Collars,
500 pairs Traces,
40 Farm Bells, 50 boxes Axes.

Also now receiving a big stock of

Hardware, Iron Nails, Horse Shoes and Blacksmith Tools,

TOBACCO SCREWS,

SINGLE AND DOUBLE TREES,

Blind Bridles, Back Bands, Hames, Traces, &c.,

Stoves and Country Hollowware, Trot Lines, Stayings, &c.
Leathers, Calf Skins, Shoemaker Supplies, &c.
Clarksville and Avery Cast and Steel
Plows, Bars, Points, &c.

We are also prepared to offer special inducements to cash buyers.

SALESMEN:

Ed. Turnley, J. H. Turnley, Martin Elder, T. P. Burke, John S. Elder,

February 1, 1879-tf

Prepared for the FALL & WINTER TRADE.

Our stock of

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR, MOLASSES, COFFEE & FLOUR,

is now large and complete. Those wanting a real fine barrel of Northern Flour can be supplied with our

F. F. F. G.,

which we can guarantee to please anybody.

Walter McComb & Co.

November 30, 1878-tf

ASSIGNEE'S SALE!

Great Clearance Sale

—OF—

Dry Goods, Clothing,

LADIES' CLOAKS,

DRESSGOODS, BLANKETS, CARPETS, BOOTS,

Shoes, Hats, Etc.,

Phillip Lieber having made me his assignee for the benefit of his creditors, I will, from this day forward,

SELL AT COST FOR CASH

—At His—

TRADE PALACE,

Franklin Street, Clarksville,

The mammoth stock of goods in store, consisting of all kinds of Dry Goods, Carpeting, etc., a choice selection lately purchased in the east. Those wanting cheap goods of any kind will find this the place to buy them. Come early and get choice selections.

GUS REXINGER, Assignee.

January 18, 1879—tf.

Keesee & Northington

Have a choice selection of

New crop Louisiana Sugar & Molasses,

Choice Illinois Flour,

RIO AND OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEES,

NEW CANNED GOODS,

of every description, such as Peaches, Pears, Tomatoes, Raspberries, Strawberries, Pineapples, Oysters, Corn, Deviled Ham, Corn Beef, Jellies, Condensed Milk, Pickles, Raisins, Figs, Almonds, Pecans, Filberts, Cream Nuts, Fire Crackers, etc., etc.

PURE OLD LINCOLN & ROBERTSON CO. WHISKIES

GIN, BRANDIES, WINES, &c.

At Lowest Prices, Wholesale or Retail. no23-tf

R. H. WALKER, HERBERT O. HAMBAUGH.

R. H. WALKER & CO.,

TOBACCO SALESMEN

And Gen'l Commission Merchants,

New Providence Warehouse, New Providence, Tenn.

All Tobacco will be insured while in store in our Warehouse until sold, at the expense of the owner, whether advanced on or not, unless we have written orders from the owner not to insure.

nov9-6m

1852. 1879.

BLOCH BROS.

NOS. 11 AND 12 FRANKLIN STREET,

Have now on exhibition a NEW stock of the most exquisite styles of

Fall Dress Goods.

Cashmeres, Shawls, Flannels, Hamburgs, Underwear,

the latest Novelties in

CLOAKS!

A large stock of CUSTOM-MADE

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES, of the best factories of such renown as Siegler Bros., Demlars, and others.

An immense stock of

Clothing and Hats, Boots and Shoes

UNDERWEAR, JEANS, SHIRTS,

for which we take measures to order and guarantee a good fit.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS will find our WHOLESALE Department complete, especially in pretty Prints, Boots and Shoes; Clothing, etc.

Buying exclusively for CASH, we are thus enabled to offer our goods at the LOWEST price.

We endeavor to give entire satisfaction, and invite the citizens of adjoining counties to give us an early call.

Two large Shade Trees before our double store.

Respectfully,

BLOCH BROS.

October 5, 1878. 11 and 12 Franklin Stree.