# THE CHRONICLE.

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

Clarksville, Tenn., July 19, 1879.

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## DEATH OF WILLIAM ALLEN.

The man who impresses his own ideas deeply in the convictions of a whole community is no ordinary man, whether those ideas are right or wrong. This will be readily admitted, but we are disposed to go further and to affirm that opinions which are so universally received as those of William Allen, were among his own people so enthusiastically contended for and so tenaciously adhered to, must have in them some solid basis of truth to sustain them, and that the ideas of William Allen could never have gained currency as *the Ohio idea* if there had not been something in the ideas themselves which met the substantial needs and offered a remedy for the substantial evils which were afflicting the people of that and many other States. That there were errors mixed up with them, and that these errors have been exaggerated by his followers till they have become mischievous heresies, we do not doubt; but all original men who have effected radical changes in opinion and practice have fallen into error; that very vehemence of character which carries men through such changes against stubborn opposition is itself a source of intemperance in their assertion which almost necessarily hurries such men into extremities. Luther taught things which most men look upon as errors in the present day, and Wesley regretted some positions he had taken to the day of his death; Luther and Wesley are nevertheless revered as great religious reformers, and deservedly, and the Ohio idea, whatever extravagances have been associated with it, was one which needed to be asserted, and William Allen will long be looked upon as a public benefactor for having asserted it.

William Allen, born at Edenton, N. C., in 1807 is almost unknown until sixteen years later. He acted as Greeley afterwards advised young friends—"Go West, young man." In 1823 he started on foot for Chillicothe, Ohio, then considered the far west, where a half-sister of his lived, who was the wife of Pleasant Thurman and mother of A. G. Thurman, now Senator from Ohio and acting President of the Senate. Mrs. Thurman seems to have been a lady of great mental powers and to have done much towards developing the talents and directing the studies both of her son and her nephew. Here he supplemented the common-school education he had received in North Carolina by two years' training in the Chillicothe Academy, and then commenced the study of law. An amusing story is told on the authority of Allen himself of his having passed his examination before the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State by the aid of a portentious draught of apple brandy—a means of fortification, however, which he does not recommend to young lawyers of the present day. He had not been long in practice before he turned his attention to politics.

In those days the old Federal party was just laying aside its old and generally scouted title and adopting the title of Whig. In doing so it relaxed some of its more obnoxious tenets and thereby received a considerable accession of adherents from its old antagonist, the Republican party, gaining much strength thereby and apparently becoming the predominant power in the nation. A large portion, however, of the old Republican party did not come into this coalition, and in turn changed its name and went into opposition as the Democratic party. This organization soon attracted to itself the rising talent, the young and active blood of the nation. Among these recruits one of the most ardent was William Allen, who more than forty years ago declared war against the Whig party, and all the heresies which grew out of it, subverted its original character, and finally destroyed it, and with the unvarying title of Democrat he continued to strike heavy blows at it for more than forty years.

Chillicothe was a stronghold of Whiggery in those days, and it took some courage for a young man twenty-five years old to beard the lion in his den, but the Democrats of his district put him up as a candidate for Congress against an experienced Whig politician and celebrated speaker named Murphy, whom he met on the stump throughout his district, and finally, after a red-hot canvass, beat him by a majority of one in a vote of over 10,000. An attempt to displace him by an investigation in Congress failed through his great address in meeting it and his skill and judgment in doing so at once gave him great prominence and influence among the Democrats of that day.

He was twice elected to Congress in the interval between 1832 and 1837, and in the latter year was elected to the United States Senate just at the termination of Gen. Jackson's second term, which position he occupied through the Presidencies of Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler and Polk. During this latter term, as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, he took an active part in the heated debates of those days on the Oregon boundary, being an uncompromising advocate of the 54° 40′ line, and, when that line was abandoned and that of 45° accepted, he resigned the Chairmanship of the foreign committee and shortly afterwards left the Senate. His most active political work next to this was when he canvassed the State of Ohio in the interest of Gen. Cass as a Presidential candidate, who was beaten by Gen. Zach. Taylor.

He now retired from active participation in politics for a while, devoting himself to the practice of his profession, but gradually found himself enlisted in behalf of his old party during and after the war. It was about 1870, when the extravagant inflation of the war period was followed by the sudden contraction which became so disastrous to business and property of every class, that Allen began to put forth and vindicate his policy of opposition to the latter measure, which sometimes, perhaps, led him beyond the line of true statesmanship in the direction of inflation. Be this as it may (and the discussion of the question would be foreign to our present purpose), he stamped his views indelibly on the people of Ohio, and, in doing so, rendered that State one of the most important factors in the political balance of the present day.

On this question he was elected Governor of Ohio in 1873, thereby converting a previous Republican majority of 20,000 into a Democratic victory by a small majority, and in 1875 was beaten for the same office, also by a small majority, by Rutherford B. Hayes, now President of the United States.

His long and chequered political career connects two widely distant epochs in our political history—the days of John Q. Adams and Crawford, Clay, Webster and Calhoun, with those of Thad. Stevens, Blaine, Conkling, Morton and the other Radical politicians and their antagonists, Bayard, Thurman, Hendricks and Pendleton.

Allen was a man of the Jackson type, of strong convictions, vehement energy in their assertion and totally free from doubts. Such men make their mark in the world's history for good or for evil, and it may be safely said in his case that the good so far predominates over the evil as to characterize him as one of the benefactors of the American people. His political influence survives him, and in the persons of Voorhees and Ewing is felt as a controling force in Western politics.

## The Chronicle and the Water-Works.

A communication in the Tobacco Leaf signed "One of the Bored," gives us an opportunity of explaining our position in regard to the water-works question, which we have long desired, and we now propose to make our explanations extend beyond the scope of that communication, and define our position as it has been maintained both before and after the ordinance was passed which occasioned the construction of the present works. We must, however, clear up the misconception by which we are made to appear to have acted with gross inconsistency in the premises. In the communication in question a paragraph is quoted from the CHRONICLE of Nov. 9, 1878, which not only hails with delight the passage of the ordinance, but approves in unqualified terms of the contract made by the Board with the Water-works Company. That paragraph was not written by us or by anyone connected with this office; it was handed to the proprietors for publication the day after the passing of the ordinance by a gentleman who had been a very eager promoter of the scheme, and published in the local column at his request. At that time we had nothing whatever to do with the local column except occasionally to volunteer a communication to it, and the article in question was never seen by us till after it was published, nor, to say the truth, had we read it with any attention until we saw it quoted to the disparagement of our consistency by the correspondent of the Tobacco Leaf last Tuesday.

So much for our consistency, but we wish now to explain our whole course independently of that communication, so as to preclude all misunderstandings hereafter. The ordinance which established the Water-works Company and defined the contract between it and the city was passed on Tuesday, Nov. 5th, 1879; the next number of the CHRONICLE was printed on Friday, Nov. 8th, and published on Saturday, Nov. 9th. It is true that we attended the meeting of the City Council at which that took place, and that the ordinance was read before the Board. Its provisions were numerous and complicated, and many of them required close study to comprehend their exact bearing. It was read rapidly and not very audibly by the Alderman who moved its adoption, and we very soon gave up the attempt to form a definite opinion of its merits until we could read it in print. It was handed to the printer the next morning and remained in his hands till the day of printing our paper without our having had a chance to peruse it. The approving paragraph which appeared in that number we have already said was not written by us. We read the ordinance and contract for the first time in that paper, and at once detected, as we thought and still think, serious defects in it. These we pointed out to the proprietors of the paper, who agreed with us but thought it undesirable, as the ordinance was passed and the contract signed, to excite discord by starting a controversy which would be too late to remedy the defects. It was agreed therefore to await future developments in silence.

The next occasion on which we were brought into relations with the water-works question was a so-called public meeting. It will be soon seen that there was nothing public about it. We received a note inviting us to attend a meeting of citizens after dinner at the Gracey Warehouse on business of importance to the city. We are of opinion that there was no signature to this paper, but will not vouch for our recollection in that respect. In any case, we went to the Gracey Warehouse at the time specified, where we found an assembly not numerous but select; in fact, very carefully selected. It consisted entirely, or very nearly so, of gentlemen whom we knew to be the original promoters of the water-works scheme. As we spoke twice in this meeting we will state as briefly as possibly what was done. Capt. M. H. Clark explained the purpose of the meeting to be that of starting a joint stock company in Clarksville to purchase shares in the water-works. He represented that Mr. Travers Daniel, the agent and engineer of the company, and the stockholders generally were unwilling to invest capital in the project unless the citizens manifested sufficient interest in it to take the greater portion of the stock, etc. Now, it occurred to us from this statement that Mr. Daniel still considered the contract as one that might be set aside; we believed it very desirable that it should before any work was done, as we knew that there was a very strong opposition to the existing one, and we spoke to the effect that Mr. Daniel ought to be informed of the decided repugnance of a large number of citizens to the measure as embodied in the ordinance of Nov. 9, since we agreed with him that it would be most imprudent to go on with the project with this opposition against it. Our position was ruled down, something being said about sorcheads, etc., of which we had heard a good deal before, and the meeting proceeded to the business of making arrangements for the formation of the stock company. We should not have said any more but that Mr. Kennedy at a later stage of the meeting proposed, in view of the talk about opposition that had occurred, that a vote of the meeting should be taken on a motion approving the water-works project under the contract executed by the City Council. We here spoke very briefly, protesting against the assumption that anything resolved upon by that meeting could be inferred to express the sentiments of the people of Clarksville. This protest was also overruled, and we were quite willing that a vote of the gentlemen present should be taken, deriving whatever value it might carry with it from the individual estimation in which those gentlemen are held, which we admit to be very high; but we did not ourselves vote *pro* or *con*, and we observed several others present who pursued the same course.

In the face of all this, it will be considered remarkable that our presence at that meeting and our consent to act as its secretary, according to usage with members of the press, was subsequently brought up as an evidence of our approval of the ordinances and contract in question; the anonymous communication to the Tobacco Leaf in which this was done bearing a strong family resemblance to that of the 15th inst., which gave occasion to this article.

Thus much for our consistency. It is not often that we occupy our space or our readers' time with matters personally concerning ourselves. They will admit that the communication in the Tobacco Leaf gave us no choice but to meet it with a full explanation. We will address one word, however, to our respected contemporary. In both instances the attacks on our consistency have been anonymous; we ourselves neither can be nor desire to be anonymous in the matter. Would it not be fair, if any future assailant should be required, to equalize his responsibility with ours by writing over his own name?

But, before closing this article, it will be well for us to state what we consider the objections to the contract. They are many, consisting chiefly in the absence of distinct specifications. One, however, comes under a different category, and, as it is the most important of all, we will state it first.

1. The contract stipulated for the payment of a large annual sum ($3,000 per annum) without having the money to pay with or the power under the city charter to raise it. That they were conscious of not possessing this power was manifested when they framed an act of legislature to give them that power and then sent the City Attorney to Nashville to lobby it through the Legislature then sitting. This was a most unfortunate position for the municipal officers to take, that of soliciting the power to tax their fellow-citizens, a petition which should never be offered or entertained except when coming from the citizens themselves. The bill was defeated by a petition from the citizens, and the Council was left in the position of having made a contract which it was beyond their power to fulfill.

2. The absence of any stipulation where the water was to come from. It is well known that the engineer of the company availed himself of this omission so far as to place his pumping engine at a point that was universally deemed very objectionable on hygienic grounds. It is true that it was moved higher up stream in submission to the strongest manifestations of public opinion, but the omission was not the less culpable.

3. The defective provision for enforcing the conditions of the contract in case of their infraction. We allude to the twelfth clause, which stands as follows;

"12. If from any cause there shall be a failure to supply a sufficient quantity of water to the Fire Department as herein required, by reason of neglect, willfulness or mismanagement on the part of the Water Company, the city shall not for the time of such failure be charged with or required to pay any rents or charges for water.

*For the time of such failure;* and by what criterion is the time of such failure to be determined? It is scarcely to be supposed that the Fire Company will on an average be able to test the works more than once a month, and, supposing them to find the supply deficient, how will they determine how long that deficiency has lasted? It may have been ever since the former time of testing or it may have been only half an hour or ten minutes. If they demand abatement for any particular length of time they must prove that it lasted for that length of time, and, as we said, their available proof can only extend to the period during which the testing process was going on, the abatement for which would be a very inconsiderable sum. It is true, we have no doubt, that it was the intention of the Council to provide that it should go back to the time of making the last previous test, say a month, and there may have been a verbal understanding to that effect, but verbal understandings go for nothing in the face of a written contract, and the provision, as it stands, is in our opinion utterly worthless.

Many minor points might be alleged in which the contract is loosely constructed, but these, we think, will suffice to show that the contract was ill-considered on the part of the City Council, the first point alone being fatal to it; not that we condemn the Council for not being lawyers and engineers enough to make a better contract; we did not elect them as lawyers and engineers, but we claim that the contract before ratification ought to have been submitted, in the first place, to an engineer who was thoroughly versed in such matters, and also to first-class legal counsel.

In the absence of this, we have not hesitated to express ourselves in condemnation of the contract and regret that we cannot withdraw our objections.

## Remember August the 7th.

The day for voting upon the compromise bill for the settlement of the State debt. Go yourself; don't trust to your neighbor's doing your duty for you, but go yourself and take your neighbor with you.

## Meeting of the Clarksville Board of Trade.

Tobacco Leaf.

This organization held an adjourned meeting last Tuesday night for the purpose of discussing the water-works question and arriving at some amicable adjustment of the differences that surround the matter. After the President had stated the object of the meeting, Mr. Clark made a short speech. This gentleman thought the CHRONICLE had done himself, he having offered the resolution at last meeting urging the city to buy the works, injustice, and that its presentment of the matter in the last issue was unfair and likely to create prejudice against the Board. He referred to an article in the last CHRONICLE headed "Water-works and Sewerage," from which he read an extract stating that the works had been tested and found to be a complete failure so far as their ability to fulfill the contract made with the city," and that "on the face of it the proposition looks a hard one to make either to the city or to the capitalists; that while it was supposed to be a paying concern, the existing company, wherever it is, was to keep the thing all to themselves, but now that it turns out a failure, the city and her capitalists are to take it off their hands." Mr. Clark read extracts of the report of the meeting as published in the Leaf, showing that he did not favor their purchase until the stand-pipe was run up forty feet higher, when he thought, as did many gentlemen who witnessed the recent tests, the works would be efficient and able to come up to the requirements of the contract. He stated that all the CHRONICLE knew of the meeting was the report in the Leaf, in which the above was embodied, and called on its editor, who was present, to explain. Mr. C. further stated that he did not hold ten cents' worth of stocks in the works; that he had taken an interest in and worked for it just as other citizens—to get it here; that he did not want to push his views exclusively, but was willing to accept the best plan that was presented; some thought the city had made a bad contract with the company; he thought she ought to buy the works and get rid of the contract. He read the names of 100 of the most influential firms in the city, all of whom, with one exception, favored the building of the works.

Dr. Wright, in answer to Mr. Clark, disclaimed all intention of making an unfair statement in what he had written; he also disclaimed the construction put upon the article in the CHRONICLE, stating that it was a wrong interpretation of his article. He said the CHRONICLE was discussing it as a public question; that he was proud to number many of his warmest opposers in the matter as among his best personal friends, and he hoped that nothing said would in the least mar that friendship. He had meant to imply that the present share-holders wanted to sell the works; he did not think the matter would be before the Board if it were otherwise, and in his opinion the two trials made were enough to dissuade the city from buying the works, and what he had written was intended only to dissuade the city from the attempt to buy them. He attributed honest motives to those who opposed him and asked that the same consideration be extended himself.

The President stated that he did not know that the company would sell, and were a committee appointed to negotiate the purchase of the works, they would certainly make a good trade or none at all. To bring about a general discussion of the question, Mr. Clark moved that the Board declare it expedient that the city buy the works. Mr. Owen moved to amend the same by adding: Provided they succeed in throwing four streams, to comply with the original contract, from the stand-pipe alone.

At Dr. Wright's request, Mr. Clark re-stated his position on the question, and gave his plan for buying the works, as before given in these columns. He thought it a mere question of finance whether the city should pay $3,000 (minimum cost) per year for fire plugs, or pay $3,000 per year interest on her bonds in payment of the works, which could create a sinking fund for the redemption of her bonds. If the city was not able to buy them alone, let her go in as a heavy stockholder in a company. In that manner he thought the city could get rid of her present contract.

Dr. Wright was happy to know that he agreed with Mr. Clark that it was expedient for the city to get rid of the present contract. He thought the failures at the recent tests a fortunate thing, if the city could be released thereby; $5,000, which he understood was the limit to the amount of bonds the city can legally issue, would not give the city a controlling interest in the works, and she would stand in the same light to the new company that she would to the old; it would simply be a transfer of interest from one company to another; the city was unable to buy the works; he saw no benefit from the discussion of the matter and moved as an amendment that Mr. Clark's motion be laid on the table until the forty feet more had been added to the stand-pipe and the works have shown what they can do, but at the request of the President he withdrew his amendment for the present.

Mr. Clark said Dr. Wright misunderstood him. He thought the city made a good contract; the question was, could she better herself now?

The President stated that the city could not take stock in the enterprise except by a three-fourths vote and act of the Legislature. He thought it doubtful about issuing bonds—the difficulty was the Legislature was not in session to give the city permission to do. He was willing to take as much stock as anyone, but he did not believe it a bad contract if it was carried out. He also thought that parties who understood the works should operate them; if the contract was not carried out, he would not give $1 25 for the whole thing. That part of the city from Second street to the river was too valuable to be left at the mercy of the flames, and $3,000 per year was a small sum for perfect fire protection for the same; that when the works came up to the contract, and had been accepted by the city, one-fourth of one per cent. would be taken off the rate of insurance on all the risks, except two or three, between Second street and the river, which would make a reduction of $2,500 per year in the territory named, or within $500 of the cost of fire protection for the whole city.

Dr. Wright said that he did not object to the price paid for the protection, but to the provisions for enforcing the contract after it had been accepted. Mr. Keesee, of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, said the contract would soon be null and void, a new one would have to be made, and asked for advice on the subject. Dr. Wright replied that if the "honorable Board of Mayor and Aldermen" would pardon him for the presumption, he would suggest that they get the advice of two persons—one an expert in water-works, the other a lawyer.

Mr. Clark was satisfied from the talk of the President that his plan could not work, and, while still wanting the works, withdrew his motion.

The President, before adjourning, asked the Board to try and reconcile all differences in the matter as far as was in their power. If the war continued it would permeate every department of the city's affairs and prove a very disastrous matter. Let the extremes meet, each make concessions, and settle upon some good middle ground. He had been in the city thirty-seven years, and had not before known any question fraught with so much danger to the city. It would destroy credit, bring about repudiation and a loss far greater than the cost of the works, unless it be amicably settled. On the other hand, if all differences were properly adjusted, the works built and made to comply with the specifications of the contract, and the city once more re-united, he thought it a big thing for her. However, if the works were not made to give the fire protection specified from the stand-pipe alone, would not touch it with a 40-foot pole. He said he had lost money on the gas-works, but he did not regret it, as it was a benefit to the city. On the same principle he would take stock in the water-works if it became necessary, but he would willingly give $500 if the water-works had never been mentioned in the city; he had rather the matter had never been heard of if it is to divide the city and destroy its harmony.

On motion of Dr. Wright the Board adjourned to the second Tuesday night in September.

[The above report we give from the columns of our neighbor the Tobacco Leaf. We preferred doing so to making a report of our own, as our senior editor took a prominent part in the discussion, and our readers therefore might possibly have greater faith in the impartiality of our neighbor's report than in any we could make.

We desire, however, to give a clearer account of the misunderstanding between Capt. Clark and ourselves than our neighbor has managed to make out. Capt. C. had interpreted the paragraph he quoted from the CHRONICLE to imply that he was himself a share-holder and was urging the purchase of the works from interested motives. Our explanation was that no such implication was contemplated, that our idea had been that the present stock-holders had been offering the works for sale, and that our remarks applied to them and not to Capt. Clark. We are happy in believing that he is satisfied with our explanation; as nothing would give us greater pain than to find that he considered himself treated with either injustice or unkindness by us.

ED. CHRONICLE.]

## Chancellor John N. Waddel.

We copy the following from a communication signed "Presbyter," and published in the South-western Presbyterian at New Orleans:

More than a score of years since, during a month's stay in Oxford, Miss., the writer enjoyed the privilege of frequent and close association with the distinguished educator, who has just been placed at the head of the South-Western University at Clarksville, Tenn. His name and character as an educator had, for years, been as "familiar as household words" among the educators and institutions of the State, and in its colleges the students from his academy—a seat of learning set in one of its interior counties—at once took front rank from their accurate and thorough training. A born teacher, he passed, step by step, through all the grades of that profession—teacher, professor, president and chancellor. Soon after the time referred to his merit raised him from a professor's chair to the chancellorship of the University o Mississippi. His selection for his present post reflects credit on the judgment of the directors. They have taken from the top a tried man, and their choice will meet with general and cordial approval.

His salutatory, published in the last issue of the South-Western Presbyterian, is characteristic, modest and unassuming, yet pronounced and firm; it exhibits a clear and comprehensive apprehension of the relations and resources of the institution. It urges with fairness and force its claims on the community in which Providence has placed it; and also, on that wider community, its constituency, embracing the area covered by our six South-Western Synods. On these he presses the obligation of personal sympathy, influence and effort. Doubtless, the citizens of Clarksville will, as he says they *must*, in order to insure success, "rally around the University." Home interest and local pride warrant and assure their cordial and hearty co-operation.

But, it is to that larger circle of friends and fellow-citizens, its outlying constituency, that this frank and manly utterance makes especial appeal. To them an institution is presented, easy of access by rail from all parts of their broad territory—from Kentucky to the Gulf, and from Georgia to the Rio Grande. An institution located in the healthiest of sections, amid the social, moral and religious influences of a refined and cultured people. An institution whose professors, some of whom have for years filled their chairs, are instructors of eminent and tried qualifications; whose endowment is respectable, whose class-room apparatus is good, and whose scientific library is one of unusual excellence.

In these points so well and clearly set before those who are bound by close ties and strong obligations to this school of our Church, there is offered a combination of rare advantage and privilege. Let Presbyterians and their friends (who accept Presbyterians as foremost among the educators) throughout this region, in response to this appeal, unite with the citizens of Clarksville, and "rally around the University;" and let the six Synods who have taken it in formal charge, approve themselves true foster-mothers, seeing to it that their people send thither their sons and their money, and no prophet's eye or voice are needed to assure its near and large success. Thus nurtured, the day may come, and will, when the Cumberland shall take the rank with the classic rivers of our mother land—the Cam and the Isis of old England.

Our infant university enters the field with strong competitors—Sewanee, Vanderbilt, and Lebanon are already entrenched and at work among the Tennessee hills. Under the lead of a chancellor who brings the guarantees of ability, experience and reputation, it is in the power of Presbyterians in the Southwest to make it their rival and their peer.

Can the directors do better than to send this salutatory as a circular addressed to the churches and communities of the Synods of Alabama Mississippi, Nashville, Memphis Arkansas, and Texas, which, by resolutions adopted and renewed, have assumed its control and pledged it their care and support?

DID you ever notice the poor chap standing in the first picture of the almanac, with the fish and bulls, sheep, scorpion, twins, etc., around him? Did you ever notice that he was naked and had nothing in his stomach? Well, that poor fellow used to edit a country paper and take his pay out in, "I'll pay my subscription next week."

## A Word to the Corpulent.

Instead of regarding obesity as an abnormal condition, many people have erroneously considered it as an evidence of health, and any agent that reduces fat is therefore at once suspected of being injurious. Starting to reason from the false position that fat is an evidence of health, it is not surprising that they should, very naturally, fall into the error of supposing that an agent possessing properties capable of reducing corpulency would prove injurious to the health. Reasoning, however, from the rational basis, that an undue deposition of fat, constituting obesity, is not a healthy but a morbid condition, it is quite as natural for us to arrive at the opposite conclusion, which is sustained by experience and observation, *i. e.*, that the reduction of fat in cases of corpulency is invariably followed by an improvement of strength, spirits and physical comforts. Allan's Anti-Fat will reduce a fat person from 2 to 5 pounds a week. Sold by druggists.


## Clarksville Female Academy

Is one of the leading schools of the South. First-class Teachers, handsome Buildings and Grounds, complete in all its appointments, Artistic, Vocal and Instrumental Music in charge of a German Professor eminent as a Composer and Teacher. All modern appliances used. Will begin its 34th Annual Session Sept. 1. For new Catalogue send to

REV. J. R. PLUMMER, A. M., Pres't.
Clarksville, Tenn., June 15, july19-tf


## Administrator's Notice.

Having qualified as Administrator of the estate of Thomas R. Moore, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons owing said estate to make payment at once, and those having claims against said estate will present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred.

G. W. MOORE,
Adm'r of Thos. R. Moore, dec'd.
July 19, 1879.—4w

## Clarksville Wholesale Market.

CORRECTED BY J. J. CRUSMAN.

SUGAR—Cut Loaf, Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 9½@10½c; Clarified, 7¾@9c Brown, 7@7¾c.
MOLASSES—New Orleans, 37½ to 40c.
SYRUP—40c to $1 00.
COFFEE—We quote Rio, 12 to 16c; Java, 27 to 32c.
SALT—Kanawha, 7 bushel bbls., $1 85; by the car load, $1 65.
FLOUR—Superfine, $3 50 to 4 00; Extra, $4 25 to 4 75; Choice or Fancy, $5 00 to 5 50.
STEARIN CANDLES—12½ to 15c.
WHISKY—Common country, $1 00@1 20; best brands Robertson county, $1 25 to 2 00.
CHEESE—Prime factory, 8@10c.
RICE—Carolina, 6 to 8c.
TIMOTHY SEED—$1 40 to 1 50.
CLOVER SEED—$4 10.
RED TOP—50 to 65c.
BLUE GRASS—80c.
ORCHARD GRASS—$1 25.
SOAP—Bar, 4@7c.
OILS—Coal oil, 16c; lard oil, 60c; linseed oil, raw, 70c; boiled, 73c.
TURPENTINE—Spirits, 36c.
VARNISH—Copal, $1 00; Japan, 90c.
PUTTY—4c.
GLASS—Window, 8x10, $2 25 per box; 10x12, $2 25, 12x14, 2 55.
POWDER—Rifle, $5 00 per keg; lead, 10c per lb.
SHOT—$1 00 to 1 75.
CAPS—40@90c per 1,000.
OYSTERS—1 and 2 lb. cans, 75c@1 75
SARDINES—13 to 15c.
MACKEREL—No. 3 per bbl., $6 00 to $8 00; kits, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, $1 00 to 1 50.
BLACKING—35@55c per dozen.
NAILS—$2 85.
IRON—Kentucky, 2¼c; Tennessee, 4c.
ROPE—14@20c.
TRACES—$5 00 to 12 00 per dozen.
COLLARS—$4 00 to 16 00 per dozen.
HAMES—$2 50 to 10 00 per dozen.
AXES—$6 50 to 10 00 per dozen.

The following are the prices paid here at this date for country produce:

BACON—Hog round, 5 to 5½c.
LARD—6½c.
TALLOW—5c.
PEANUTS—40@50c per bushel.
GINSENG—60c to 70c.
BEESWAX—20c.
FEATHERS—new, 35 to 40c.
BEANS—White, $1 00.
PEAS—75c to $1 00.
PORK—Gross, 3c; net, 4c.
EGGS—10c per dozen.


H. A. CURRENT,

## CHAIR & CABINET SHOP,

NO. 5 FRANKLIN STREET,

CLARKSVILLE, TENNESSEE.

A good lot of work always on hand. Easy, substantial chairs a specialty. Work of any given description made to order. Repairing promptly attended to. july 19-tf


## To All Whom it may Concern.

I, John Boyd, M. W. G. M. for the State of Tennessee, solid, do hereby revoke one seal of the M. W. G. Lodge of the State of Tennessee, that has been lost or misplaced by one Allen Garner, of Maysville, Tenn., and issue another one with the two first letters of my name in it, J. B., which is the right one.

Yours fraternally,
JOHN BOYD, M. W. G. M.

G. H. WALKER, G. S.
Clarksville, Tenn., July 19, 1879.—1t


THE

## "OLD HOUSE"

## J. T. WARREN & CO.

*64 & 66 W. SECOND ST.*

CINCINNATI.

Foreign and Domestic dried and canned Fruits and Vegetables.
Canned, dried and salt Fish.
Pickles, Sauces, Oils and Condiments. Soup stuffs, Baking Powders, ground & whole Spices.
Toilet and Laundry Soaps.
Seeds, Jellies, Preserves, Fancy Groceries and Grocers' Sundries.

*Stock unparalleled in the West.*

SEND FOR OUR "GROCERS' MANUAL."


## SOUTHWESTERN PRESBYTERIAN UNIVERSITY

Clarksville, Tenn.

### Faculty and Courses Reorganized.

Rev. J. N. WADDEL, D. D., LL. D., Chancellor, and Professor of Philosophy, etc.
Rev. C. R. HEMPHILL, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages.
JAMES DINWIDDIE, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
J. W. CALDWELL, A. M., M. D., Professor Natural Sciences.
S. J. COFFMAN, Professor of Modern Languages.
Rev. J. B. SHEARER, D. D., Professor of History, English Literature and Rhetoric.

The Schools of Biblical Instruction and of Commercial Science will be distributed for the present.

Session 1879-80 begins Sept. 1, 1879.

TERMS:

TUITION (in advance), per annum, - $50
INCIDENTAL FEE (in advance), per annum, - - - - 10
BOARD $3 to $4 per week for all charges except washing, payable monthly in advance.

Especial attention given to English and practical courses.

Address the Chancellor for a copy of the "Announcement," and for fuller information.

## J. T. D. Woods, Carpenter and Builder.

I am now prepared to do all kinds of Carpenter Work and Repairing. Fences built, Cisterns repaired, and Shingling done on short notice and at reasonable prices. Having been at work in the planing mill of G. B. Wilson & Co. for 10 years, and have now gone into business for myself, I invite the citizens of Clarksville and vicinity to give me a trial. Shop No. 3 First st., (red front) near Franklin, Clarksville, Tenn.


## KINCANNON, WOOD & CO.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

## Stoves, Tinware, Sheet-Ironware, House-Furnishing Goods,

CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,

Franklin Street, - - Clarksville, Tenn.

We are fully prepared to furnish all kinds of goods in our line as cheap as the cheapest, consisting of French, China, White Granite and C. C. Ware in every variety.

COOK STOVES,
HEATING STOVES,
PLAIN AND ENAMELED GRATES,
WALLACE PATENT GRATE,
IRON MANTELS, ETC.
SOLID SILVER WARE,
PLATED WARE,
BOHEMIAN GLASS,
CROCKERY, ETC.

Also Chimnry Tops, Patent Flues, Drain Tile and Fire Brick. We are prepared to do Tin and Slate Roofing, Galvanized Iron Work, Guttering, etc., at bottom prices. We have many useful articles in the House-Furnishing line. Please call and see for yourselves.

Kincannon, Wood & Co.

N. B.—If you want to go to house-keeping we can fix you.
January 19, 1879—tf

## PITMAN & LEWIS.

THE

## Clothiers!

Of Clarksville, Tenn.

April 5, 1879.

## NOTICE.

## Watches, Clocks, Jewelry.

The partnership existing between Rohner & Auling, Watchmakers and Jewelers, will be dissolved by mutual consent on July 1st, 1879. The business will be carried on with more energy than ever by Thos. Rohner at the Post Office. I will keep a large assortment of

Watches, Clocks, Gentlemen's Jewelry, Eye Glasses and Spectacles,

from the common in steel rim, to the finest pebble in gold, silver, plate or steel frames. I will have also a full line of OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS, such as Microscopes, Opera Glasses, Spy Glasses, Magnifying Glasses, Barometers and Thermometers. All work in my line, such as

Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry

will be done with the greatest care and dispatch, and guaranteed to give full satisfaction or the money refunded. I wish to return my thanks to my friends in the city and surrounding country for past favors, and also solicit a continuance of their patronage.

Very respectfully,

Thomas Rohner.

# JULY 5, 1879.

Headquarters for

## DRY GOODS,

## Great Bargains Offered

## For 30 Days!

New lot Hamburgs just receivd at 3½ cts. to 65 cts.
Real Table Linens from 25 cts. up.
Turkey Red Table Damask from 60 cts. up.
Splendid Bargains in Towels, Napkins and Crashes

### Just received another lot of Torchion and Val. Laces.

Great bargains given in Fancy Hosiery. We offer the best stock of them, good, at very low prices to close.

We offer great inducements in Dress Goods—some we sell at half price to close.

Union Lawns at 7½ cents. Real Britain Linen Lawns at 12½ to 30 cents.

Black and fancy Lace Buntings extra cheap.

Bargains in Cottonades and Linen Drills.

### Ready-Made Clothing Extra Cheap.

We offer some odd lots of Clothing at much less than cost. Splendid stock of Marsailes Vests at exceedingly low prices.

Shoes at 50 cents, former price $1.25.
Shoes at 75 cents, former price $1.50.
Children's Fine Button Shoes at $1.25, former price $2.25.
Misses' Fine Button Shoes at $2.00, former price $3.00.
Ladies' Fine Buton Shoes at $2.50, former price $3.50.

These are real bargains and no one should fail to see them.

### Splendid stock of Straw Hats at low prices.

Come and see the 5 and 10 cents Counters and you will be surprised to see what you can buy for a small sum of money.

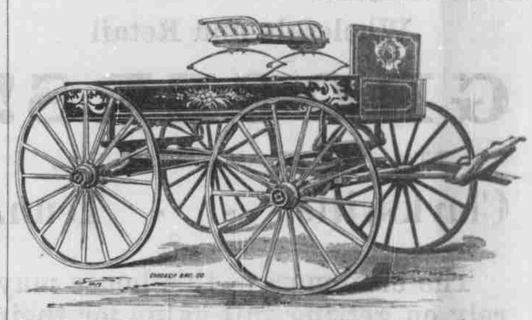
On our Bargain Counter will be found many useful articles at one-sixth of their original value.

We offer the largest stock of Carpets and Matting, Oil Shades, Lace Curtains and Floor Oil Cloths in wide sheets, at Louisville prices. Good Straw Matting 12½ cents, by the piece only. We have some good Carpets, carried over from last season, at 50 cents, former price was 75 cents; at 35 cents, former price was 50 cents; at 25 cents, former price was 40 cents. These are closing out prices and cannot be duplicated after these are sold out. Come early and get Bargains. Our TERMS ARE CASH.

## Rice, Broaddus & Co.

## 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 Baroches,
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 buyer

SALESMEN:

Ed. Turnley, J. H. Turnley, Martin Elder, T. P. Burk
L. R. Willis, John S. Elder.

February 1, 1879-tf