THE CHRONICLE.

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

Clarksville, Tenn., Nov. 8, 1879.

TERMS: $2.00 IN ADVANCE.

THE NEW YORK ELECTION.

The present paper is written in ignorance of the result in New York, but with serious misgivings about it. There has never been an election in this country in which the right was so plainly on one side and the wrong on the other, but then there has never been one where the wrong was so powerful and the right so weak. The success of the Conkling-Kelly combination means that the taxpayers of the city, in the name of the Democratic party, and those of the State, in the name of the Republican party, shall be bound hand and foot and placed helplessly at the mercy of the office holders of the two parties respectively. If the Democrats are beaten, it will be with a proud record, for they eliminated and defied the corrupt element in their own party at the known risk of defeat, and in that case the Republican party will have identified itself with all that is most disreputable in New York politics on both sides and obtained power against the better elements of both parties combined. We confess that we write under the influence of the belief that this will be the result. New York has too long been under the dictation of its machine politicians to leave the result doubtful when both machines combine by direct contract, the terms of which are the tenure of the State offices by the Radical politicians and of the City offices by the Tammany directors, and the multiplication of offices, the piling up of salaries and contracts, and the profuse expenditure of public money to increase the number of employees.

The position taken by the administration, in the late canvass, goes to the extreme of ignominy. Mr. Cornell, the Republican candidate for Governor, was dismissed from the New York custom house by the present administration for the reason openly avowed that his retention of office would render necessary reforms in that department hopeless. The department was corrupt, fraudulent and extravagant, and those evils could not be cured unless a change in the *personnel* of the office could be made. So said Messrs. Hayes, Evarts and Sherman, and their saying so was taken as a declaration of war by Mr. Conkling, whose appointee Cornell had been, and who had dictated his nomination for Governor, and war has raged between the Conkling and Evarts sections of the Republican party, from the first year of Hayes' administration to within six months of the present time, when a reconciliation of conflicting elements was agreed upon for reasons satisfactory to the parties concerned, and Hayes, Evarts and Sherman came, like whipped hounds under Conkling's lash, and exhausted their oratorical powers in pleading for the man whom they had themseves branded as too corrupt to maintain in office, if any show of reformation was to be attempted.

We see no hope for decency in government, if such a conspiracy is successful.

DEATH OF NOTED MEN.

Since we last went to press, death has been busy among men conspicuous in their day, men who, if not great in any true sense of the word, at least managed to keep themselves prominently before the gaze of men, and some of them to materially influence the course of events of paramount importance in the national history. To commence,

ZACHARY CHANDLER,

of Michigan, died, probably of apoplexy, on Friday night in his bed at the Pacific Hotel. His death was not discovered till the next morning. While we yield a modified submission to the adage, *De mortuis nil nisi bonum*, at least so far as to admit that the day of his death is not the time for raking up his vices, we cannot so far violate the truth of history as to speak of Zachary Chandler as a good man. The spirit which will pursue a man with unsparing invective to the death, and then turn round and invest him with all the cardinal virtues, has never commended our admiration; and as we have never abused a good or even a blameless man because he was opposed to us in politics, we decline to praise a bad one because he can no longer hurt us. The becoming course, therefore, will be to state the leading facts of his life without comment.

Zachary Chandler was born in Pennsylvania Dec. 10, 1813. In early life he emigrated to Detroit, Michigan, where he engaged and prospered in business, growing in wealth with the growth of the city. He was able, therefore, at an early age to retire from business, in a position of independence, and then give his whole attention to politics. It was the Republican movement which first gave him prominence by carrying him into the United States Senate in place of Gen. Cass, who had previously held that post as the champion of Michigan Democracy; if the palmy days of Republicanism carried him into the Senate, it was the disgrace of that party which drove him from it, through the divisions caused by the disaffection of so many of the better members of that party in 1875, Mr. Christiancy having been elected his successor by a coalition of the Democrats with the reforming Republicans. Soon after this he was appointed Secretary of the Interior, and was the chairman of the National Republican Executive Committee during the last Presidential canvass and election, in which capacity he was at once the instigator and chief perpetrator of the stupendous electoral fraud by which Rutherford Hayes became *de facto* President of the United States. There can be no doubt that he was ready to repeat this transaction at the election of 1880, should occasion require it. The day before his death he had made one of his ablest speeches at Chicago, a speech thoroughly characteristic of him—full of talent and full of venom.

GENERAL JOSEPH HOOKER.

Fighting Joe was the soubriquet by which he was known in the Federal armies during the late war. He was born in Massachusetts in 1815, and graduated at West Point 22 years afterwards. He served in the Florida and Mexican war, during the latter of which he was rapidly promoted from the rank Lieutenant to that of Lieutenant Colonel for gallant conduct at Monterey and elsewhere. In 1853 he resigned his commission and converted his sword into a plough-shear, which did agricultural service in California. At the outbreak of the war the plough-shear became a sword again, and he was commissioned Brigadier General of volunteers, and gained a good reputation as a gallant officer in various battle from Seven Pines to Fredericksburg. After Burnsides' disaster at this last battle, Hooker superseded that General in the command of the army of the Potomac. His record had been good so far, but the command was too high for his abilities, and his reputation declined from this time. He published a general order, filled with extravagant braggadocias of what he was going to do, and very soon was driven by Lee and Jackson out of Virginia, and soon after relieved in his command by General Meade. He was now sent West where he participated, we believe, in the battles of Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, being promoted for his merits in the visionary battle in the clouds (which never took place) on Lookout Mountain. Being now Brevet Major General of the United States army, he took command of the twentieth army corps and participated in the Atlanta campaign with credit. He retired from the service in 1868.

Fighting Joe was a self asserting, not to say a quarrelsome man, and was frequently in hot water with the military authorities at Washington, and his bragging general order followed by his rapid collapse was hugely laughed at in the Confederate army. Withal he was not at heart a bad fellow, and never disgraced himself with the rabid hatred of the conquered States, so freely indulged in by better Generals. He died suddenly at the Garden City Hotel, Long Island, on the 31st ult.

JACOB ABBOT,

the most successful writer of juvenile books in the country, died on same day, Oct. 31. He was born in Maine in 1803, and published his first work, "The Young Christian," in 1825. The Rollo, Lucy and Jonas series of books followed in rapid succession, and more recently a numerous series of biographies for juvenile reading have completed his work. Many men and women who survive him will gladly date their incipient taste for literature from their youthful study of Jacob Abbot's books.

THE BATTLE OVER.

It is some relief to those who have long been preparing for it that the great party struggle of November, 1879, is over. That it has been disastrous to the Democratic party our readers need not now be told; the result is known throughout the land, and those who have been studying the tendency of things in the political whirlpool must, unless blind indeed, have been prepared for it.

The whole may be summed up as follows: Cornell, the Republican candidate for Governor, is elected over Robinson, Democrat, and Kelly, Tammany nominee, by a plurality estimated at various amounts from 20,000 to 40,000. The rest of the Democratic ticket is elected. In Massachusetts and Connecticut the Republican candidates are elected by majorities much larger than at last year's elections. In the Northwestern States Republican majorities remain unaltered. In Virginia the struggle between the debt-payers and readjusters, corresponding to our State credit and low tax parties is too close to be at present decided.

So much for the past; it would be premature for us to consider the future this week. So far as our contemporaries have touched upon that they have chiefly discussed the matter as bearing upon the comparative prospects of various Democratic politicians. If they cannot do better than that, the party had better be silent and disband. That the defeat we have sustained is competent to furnish us material for profitable reflection there can be no doubt; whether the party will seize the opportunity remains to be seen. Till the smoke clears off from the recent battle-field we are silent.

North and South Clarksville.

It seems an anomaly that a suburb so populous as that of South Clarksville (and in that term we include all the settled tract which lies south of the railroad from the bridge on the Nashville pike to Cumberland river)—it seems strange, we say, that along the whole boundary line between the city and the suburb of more than half a mile in length there should be no carriage-ways crossing that line except at its two extreme points mentioned. Gallow's Hollow, which is practically the boundary line, is as impassable to all but foot passengers as if it were a wide river instead of a little draining run receiving the drainage of the suburb we have named.

Nor is this all. The whole tract extending up the Cumberland far beyond Searcy's ferry on both sides has only one direct line of communication with Clarksville, the river road, and that is closed to traffic whenever the river overflows its banks. It is true there has been a circuitous road extending up Union street and past the South Clarksville Methodist Church through the Elder property to Greenwood avenue near the railroad bridge, but this has always been a precarious road badly kept and at the mercy of the property-holders along its line, who have always had the power of closing it. This road has been very much improved and its communication with Greenwood avenue rendered safe by the enterprise of Messrs. Lurton & Smith since they bought the property of Mr. John Elder. They have bridged over the gully which intersects it and purchased land to complete its communications, partly from the Drane estate, partly from Mr. Martin Elder.

All this has been brought to our attention by the application of Messrs. Lurton and Smith to the City Council to reimburse them the expense of building this road on the ground that it is an improvement important to the traffic and business of Clarksville. This application was the subject of a protracted discussion at the regular meeting of the City Council, at which the application was finally acceded to. But several members of the Council having entertained serious doubts of the legality of the transaction, a called meeting was held the next day at which the action of the regular meeting was reversed. The legal question raised was whether the city had power under its charter to vote money to pay for improvements outside of the corporation limits. This question was argued by Messrs. Lurton & Smith on the affirmative side at both meetings. We propose to examine their argument briefly. Judge Lurton at the first meeting relied mainly on the example of Cincinnati, which city at her own expense has built a railroad extending through Kentucky and nearly through Tennessee for the purpose of drawing Southern trade to her people. We fear, however, that this example would not bear scrutiny. Cincinnati was enabled to do this by an act of the Ohio Legislature, and the very fact that such an act was passed would seem to indicate that without it the action of Cincinnati would have been illegal. At the Wednesday meeting Judge Smith commenced his argument by endeavoring to establish a precedent, quoting former acts of Clarksville in which she had paid for improvements outside of the corporate limits. The instances he mentioned were the taking stock in the Greenwood Cemetery and the building the colored school-house outside of the corporate limits. We do not think that these instances were either of them in point. What the city did in reference to the cemetery was to buy a lot there over which control is secured to her. This is no parallel with the proposition to improve a road of which she does not become the purchaser and over which she will have no control when built. As for the school building in question, it must be remembered that the school system under which it was built is not limited to Clarksville nor under the exclusive control of the Clarksville City Council, but belongs to the whole Twelfth District of Montgomery County, and is directed by a Board partly elected by the citizens of Clarksville and partly by those of the district outside of the city. This would therefore only be a case in point if the building were outside of the district as well as the city, and even then it would be like the purchase in the cemetery, a case of buying property which would continue to be under the control of the purchasers.

Lastly, however, Judge Smith brought up a case which had been decided in the Supreme Court of this State which seems to us more apposite. The city of Nashville had subscribed to the stock of the N. & C. R. R. in order to increase her area of communication, and an injunction had been applied for to forbid the subscription as being *ultra vires* under her existing charter. The case in due time came into the Supreme Court of the State, where Judge Turley dissolved the injunction deciding that any scheme for opening up a navigable river or a railroad or a turnpike road for the purpose of extending the commerce of a city was lawfully included in the powers of a City Council under the head of "Corporation Purposes." If the charter of Clarksville is the same in conditions with that of Nashville, this undoubtedly seems to us to cover the case.

We have stated this argument to the best of our ability because we consider the powers of the City Council as regards taxation and appropriations a subject which ought to be clearly understood and jealously watched, though it has no practical import now as affecting the proposed grant, Judge Smith having withdrawn his application and the resolution of Tuesday night having been rescinded; but we think a few considerations devoted to South Clarksville to be yet demanded.

We will say then that we do not conceive it to have been strictly the question of law which influenced the City Council in rescinding their original resolution, and still less was it a disposition to deal illiberally with Messrs. Smith & Lurton. It was rather a fixed conviction of the inexpendiency of doing anything for the improvement of suburbs which, being outside the corporation limits, pay nothing towards the expenses of such improvements.

If South Clarksville and Greenwood avenue were within the corporation limits, the defective communications of those suburbs would, we have no doubt, have been remedied many years ago, but it is a settled conviction in the minds of the Clarksville people that its limits should be so extended that all who gain the advantage of city improvements should pay taxes so as to bear their share of the expenses, and that so long as these improvements are extended beyond the corporation line at the expense of those within the corporation there will be no motive for the suburban residents to become citizens of corporate Clarksville. These we believe to have been the motives which actuated the opponents of the measure, and we cannot say that they were ill-grounded; on the contrary, we think they acted on a correct principle.

THE College Christian association will hold a union meeting Sunday afternoon, Nov. 9, at 3½ o'clock, in the College chapel, to observe the day of prayer for young men. The public are cordially invited to attend. Rev. C. R. Hemphill will deliver an address on the occasion.

Salutary Measures.

The City Council did two good things at its meeting of last Tuesday.

First—It established a Registry of Deaths. This is a thing which ought to be neglected in no community. It is an arrangement essential to both scientific and legal purposes. Every locality has its own sanitary characteristics, which can only be studied by means of carefully recorded mortuary reports in which the cause of death in each case is accurately stated. This determines the prevalence of diseases in successive seasons, and an accurately kept meteorological record supplies the means of estimating the causes of their prevalence. In a legal point of view, no lawyer is ignorant of the fact that legal proof of the decease of a person many years after his death is frequently the point upon which claims to property to a vast amount are frequently settled. Alderman Faxon has our thanks.

Second—The school tax is to be collected hereafter in currency alone, city warrants not being receivable for it. This is only common justice to the schools, as the tax for their support is in no sense liable for the general indebtedness of the city. For this act of justice we are mainly indebted to the statements of Mr. Hume, City Treasurer.

AN editor in Illinois talks in this way: "If you owe but a single dollar, go and pay it; when there is so little money we ought to keep it moving around lively. Jim owed us, and we owed Bill, and Bill owed Jim. Jim got mad because we made him pay one morning last week; but we paid Bill, and Bill paid Jim, and Jim went to bed that night as happy as a clam, with just as much money as he had in the morning and three men out of debt."

The Court House and Railroad Fund.

TO THE CHRONICLE: As some persons may misconstrue or not fully understand my motive for offering the resolution that I did on Monday, Oct. 27, I propose through the medium of your paper to explain the same.

The resolution, or motion in question, was about as follows:

"That the County Judge, by and with the approval and consent of the Court House Commissioners, be authorized and instructed to use so much of the railroad fund (in addition to what has been, or may be received by insurance on, and sale of the old Court House property), as may be necessary to pay for Court House grounds, and fully complete the building, including all actual necessary expenses attending the same, provided, that written reports be made to each term of the quarterly courts, stating the amount expended, to whom paid, and for what purpose."

My object in proposing this resolution may be stated in a few words.

Although about $20,000 of the county's money had been used up to this date in paying for grounds, the erection of the building, etc., its use for this purpose had never been legally authorized by the court.

And although a large majority of its members favored the use of the railroad fund for the purpose named, and tacitly agreed (by refusing to levy a special Court House tax, and otherwise) that it should be thus used, no appropriation of it had ever been legally made, and there fore nothing showed upon the records of the court that the County Judge or the Court House Commissioners were authorized to use it for the purpose named.

Now, as the County Court desired to have this fund used for the purchase of grounds, and the erection of the Court House, I thought it but right and proper for it to legally authorize the County Judge and Court House Commissioners to use it for that purpose, more especially as the law requires that all county money, before it can be legally used for any purpose, shall be properly appropriated for certain named purposes by the quarterly courts.

And besides, it is a legal question yet to be decided as to whether this railroad fund should be used for purposes other than that of paying off the railroad debt, and should this question ever arise in such a manner as would be likely to place an unpleasant responsibility upon any one or more persons, I deemed it but right that the court should share its proportion of this responsibility.

The resolution, or motion in question, was not intended to take the place of, or conflict in any way with the one offered by Esqr. Bailey, proposing to invest the railroad fund in United States bonds; for I considered his resolution a good one, and would certainly have voted for its adoption, had it not been withdrawn.

If it had been adopted by the court, and faithfully carried out, it would have saved or made the county, in the way of interest, not less than about $2,000 within the next twelve months, as can be easily proven by any one who will take the trouble to make a few figures.

These United States bonds could have been cashed at any time when it became necessary to make payments on the Court House building, and as regards fluctuation in price, they would be just as likely to fluctuate in favor of the county as otherwise, for they are now, and have been for a few months past, tending upward.

It is a fact, now fully demonstrated to the satisfaction of any intelligent person, that if these funds had been invested when first received, as the resolution of Esqr. Bailey proposed, instead of remaining as dead capital in the county's possession, the tax payers would be now fully from $1,000 to $2,000 better off than they are.

So far as I am individually concerned, I have ever believed, and still believe that a special tax should have been levied for Court House purposes, and that the entire railroad fund should have been used in redeeming the interest bearing bonds of the county.

And if (as has been stated) the holders of county bonds would not give them up, even at par, then the fund should have been invested in United States bonds, or other good securities, in such a manner as to make the interest upon one meet that upon the other.

The County Court, I have no doubt, believed that they were doing best for the interest of the people of the county when they refused to levy a tax for Court House purposes, but in my opinion they were mistaken.

This levy was recommended by a committee appointed to fix the rate of taxation, composed of Dr. Cobb, myself, and others, but that part in regard to the Court House tax was rejected by the Court.

In about one year from now, the county will probably have its new Court House completed, or nearly so, and in one sense of the word paid for, but it will be paid for with borrowed capital, and that borrowed capital will still hang as a millstone about their necks, in the shape of an ever interest eating railroad debt.

This borrowed capital (estimating the whole cost of grounds, buildings, etc., when completed, at $80,000) will cost the people of the county annually $4,800, and when they have paid this $4,800 every year for five, ten, or twenty years, they will still owe the principal of $80,000, which many of them will leave as a legacy to their children, who, in many instances, may be less able to pay it than we are now.

(The people of Tennessee have a good example of this in the debt of the State).

Whilst if a Court House tax of about 20 cents per year for a few years had been levied, the tax payers of the county in ten years, or less time, might have been, with proper financial management, relieved of both the railroad and the Court House tax.

The people of the county, and more especially the members of the quarterly courts, should think seriously of this matter previous to the time of the next assessment, and act accordingly. G. H. S.

St. Bethlehem, Tenn.,
Nov. 4, 1879.

ELDER'S OPERA HOUSE!

TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

Stewart's English Opera Co.

SATURDAY, Nov. 8th
"H. M. S. PINAFORE."

MONDAY, Nov. 10th.
"GIROFLE GIROFLA."

MISS ESTHA BUTLER, Prima Donna,
E. H. DEXTER, Tenor.
W. F. LULARD, Baritone.
E. H. CLUETT, Basso,
LUELLA LA PITRE, Contra.
With full and strong Chorus.
SIG. C. TORRIANI, Director of Music and Conductor.
Reserved Seats on sale at Owen & Moore's.

THE
Expected Sensation!
CERTAINLY COMING.

Elder's Opera House,
TUESDAY, Nov. 11th.

Barlow, Wilson, Primrose & West's
MAMMOTH MINSTRELS

H. J. CLAPHAM, Manager.

This Company contains more first-class Artists than any other company in the world.

10	Grand End Men.	10
8	Song and Dance Men.	8
8	Superb Vocalists.	8
8	Champion Clog Dancers.	8

Elegant Orchestra and Silver Cornet Band.

Popular prices of admission. Reserved Seats at Owen & Moore's.
GEO. T. CHAPHAM, Gen. Agent.

27 YEARS
Experience in the
Marble Business!

in Clarksville, enables me to speak with confidence, that any person wishing to purchase

Marble & Granite Monuments

can purchase from me cheaper work, and equal in quality to any in the United States. Having engagements with manufacturers in Scotland, and two of the best Marble Studios in Carrara, Italy, and importing my work direct, give me a great advantage over marble dealers who buy in this country. I have a large and splendid stock of designs and work to select from. Have received invoices for thirty cases of Marble and Granite per steamships "Glasgow" and "Castalia," which will be in stock soon. Call and see my work and prices before purchasing, and satisfy yourselves.
Respectfully,
Nov. 8, 1879-tf SAMUEL HODGSON.

Hecla Coal!
F. G. WILLIAMS, Gen. Agt.,
CLARKSVILLE, - - TENNESSEE.

Prices low; quality the best; full weight guaranteed. Local orders left on slate at S. B. Stewart's Drug Store will receive prompt attention. nov8-tf

O. M. Blackman,
Real Estate Agent,

Office in Elder's Opera House Building, left hand room, at top of main stairway.

I offer my services to the public in attending to the sale, purchase, renting and leasing of real estate in Clarksville and Montgomery county. I propose to do a general Real Estate agency business, will also attend to the writing and preparing deeds of conveyance, mortgages, leases and contracts, and will furnish on application complete abstracts of titles to lands, town lots, etc., on short notice. My office will be supplied with maps and plats of the county and city property, which will enable me to find any property either in city or county.
Nov. 8, 1878-tf O. M. BLACKMAN.

NOTICE:

COUNTY COURT SALE.

100 Acres of Fine Land in District No. 3.

Jessie T. Allensworth and others vs. Jas. I. Reeks and others.

Pursuant to a decree in this cause at the November Term, 1878, of the Montgomery county Court, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in Clarksville, on

Saturday, November 29th, 1879,

one tract of land containing 100 acres in Dist. No. 3, described and bounded as follows:

Beginning at a rock on the Pembroke road marked by a hickory tree pointers; thence north 84° east on the south line of the land bought of the estate of Garret Merriwether by John C. Allensworth 86 chains and 60 links to a rock in Mrs. W. S. Harris' fence, which is the southeast corner of the aforesaid tract of land; from said rock south 2½° west and with Mrs. Harris fence 11 chains and 28 6-10 links to a rock in said fence; from said rock south 84° west and parallel with the first line 86 chains and 60 links to a rock on the southeast edge of Pembroke road; from thence north of 2½° east and parallel with the second line 11 chains and 28 6-10 links to the beginning; containing 100 acres more or less.

Terms—One-fourth cash, balance on a credit of one and two years. Notes, bearing interest from date, with personal security, and a lien retained. No redemption.
R. D. MOSELEY, Clerk.
By D. H. Bailey, D. C.
Nov. 8, 1879-4t pr$5.00.

A. R. HALL'S

New Store.

New Goods
AND
New Prices!
Wholesale and Retail!
BUT
One Price,
AND
THAT THE LOWEST!

To the citizens of the City of Clarksville, Montgomery and adjoining counties, we would say that we have now a very large stock of goods bought under the most favorable circumstances, to which we would call their attention. We buy for five stores, pay cash and sell exclusively for the same, which enables us to put our prices as low as any market. We will take pleasure in showing our goods, and would be pleased to have a call from all.

A. R. HALL.

CLERKS:

D. A. HARRISON. R. M. HALL.
W. C. CAMPBELL. D. G. GLEASON.
M. B. COLEMAN. CHARLIE HALL.
MRS. ANNA HOWERTON has charge of the ladies' department.

Save Time and Money

BY PURCHASING YOUR

Dry Goods and Notions

—OF—

Coulter, Bro. & Stratton,

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

Dress Goods Department.

Brocade mohairs, all-wool filling, all shades, 15c to 25c; all-wool French cashmeres, all shades; the best black French casemeres, 36 to 48 inches, 45c to $1.75. New French matlasee dress patterns, in all the new shades, CHEAP. Black silks $1 to $3; colored silks, 90c to $1.50, in all shades. Black satins, plain and stripe; silk velvets and velveteen, plain and brocade, new fall shades black. All shades

Shawls and Cloaks,

Novelties in zephyr and wool shawls to which we call especial attention,

Woolen Department.

Splendid stock cloths and cassimeres, in suitings and pant patterns; special lines, blacks, browns, blues, gray, mixed and fancy.

Repellants.

Scarlet flannels, plain 20, 25, 35, 40, 50, 60 and 75 cts.; scarlet flannels, twill, 40, 50, 60 and 75 cts.; white and mixed flannels, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 50, 50 cts. to $1; silk warp flannels.

Blankets.

All grades, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 and 13-4. Buyers will find our stock complete and at prices equal to any market.

Large stock Clark's O. N. T. Cotton always on hand, and merchants can buy as cheap of us as in New York.

Don't fail to look at our Stock of Boots and Shoes, before buying, it will pay you.

Dolmans, circulars and cloaks, in great variety, at very low prices. Do not fail to see them.

Linen department is full in Richardson Fronting and Family Linens, P. C. Linens and Linen Sheetings.

Table Damasks in Brown, Bleached and Turkey.

Towels in Huckabacks and Damasks.

Crashes, American, Scotch and Russian, all qualities. Bargains constantly offered in this department.

Fine line Blea. & Bro. cottons, 4-4, 9-4, 10-4 and 14-4, at the very lowest prices.

American and Scotch ginghams, all shades.

Mummie and satine cloths, for covering furniture, and window shades.

Hosiery department. The largest stock and best assortment ever offered by us, in all the new shades, Roman stripes, also a full line of merino, all-wool and Fleecy-Lined; Children's Hose in fancy and plain, cotton and wool.

Hoods, Nublas, Hoods.

Kid gloves, 2, 3, 4, and 6 buttoned. Lined Berlin gloves; Gents' calf, kid, buck, and cloth gloves.

Gents' white shirts, ties and bows; hats, half-hose great variety; underwear of of all kinds. Ladies' and gent's linen and silk hankerchiefs.

The best stock of Jeans in the city, can be found at Coulter, Brother & Stratton's, No. 18 Franklin street.

If you wish Hemp Carpet, Cotton Carpet, all-wool Super carpet, all-wool 2-ply Carpet, all-wool 3-ply Carpet, American Brussells Carpet, English Body Brussells Carpet, Brussells and Velvet Rugs, Foot-stools, Druggets, Lace Curtains, Oil Shades, Floor Oil Cloths all widths from 18 inches to 18 feet, you can find newest styles, largest assortment and lowest prices at

Coulter, Bro. & Stratton.

Meriwether & Patch,

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.,

MANUFACTURE
CAST PLOWS,
STEEL PLOWS,
SHOVEL PLOWS,
Steel-Tooth Harrows for Cultivating and Smoothing.
Nov. 8.—4m

WALTER MCCOMB. JOHN HURST. JAS. L. GLENN.

From this date the style of our firm will be

McComb, Hurst & Co.

The members remain the same. The change is made that the names of both active partners may appear, and be alike familiar to our customers and the public.

We congratulate our friends upon the return of a more prosperous era in business; we enter upon it with increased facilities and more ample room. With thanks for the past, and a promise of our best efforts for the future, we are,

Very truly,
Walter McComb & Co.

CLARKSVILLE, TENN., Nov. 1, 1879.

HEADQUARTERS
—FOR—
DRY GOODS,

Rice, Broaddus & Co.

Are now receiving their mammoth stock of

Dry Good, Carpets, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Etc.

Grand opening of Dress Goods, embracing many new novelties in Silk and Wool fabrics. Elegant Brocade Satins and Silks, in the new shades of Bordaux—Dregs of Wine, Gend'arme, Navy, etc. Beautiful French Plaid and Striped Satineens, one of the greatest leaders of Parisian fashions. Handsome English novelties for over-dresses and trimmings. Black and colored Silk Velvet in all of the new shades. Brocade and plain Velveteens all colors. Satin and Velvet stripes for trimming Silk dresses. Colored Satins and Silks in all colors. Elegant stock Black Silk (Grass) Fringes from 50c to $1.50 per yard, with heading to match.

QUERY—Why should I go to Rice, Broaddus & Co. to buy my Dresses?

ANSWER—Because I can find the handsomest stock, at lowest prices, to select from, and can get all the trimming to match, and save time and money by going to headquarters at once.

We propose to give bargains in all our departments this season, especially in Dress Goods. We offer all-wool Black Cashmeres at 45 cents; all-wool Colored Cashmeres, new shades, 50 cents to $1.50; all-wool Colored Satineens at 45 cents; beautiful Colored Satin-line Cords at 40 cents; and an endless variety of medium and low-priced Dress Goods at from 10 to 35 cents.

CORSETS.

We offer the best 50 cent Corset made for the money. Our 75 cent Corset cannot be excelled. For $1.00, we give the best value in America. We offer a great variety of equal good value in Corsets at from $1.00 to $4.00.

Don't fail to see our elegant and varied stock of Ladies', Gents' and Misses' Linen Handkerchiefs. Be sure and see our 15, 20 and 25 cent numbers. We don't think they can be beat this side of New York. We give

A Dozen All-Linen Handkerchiefs for 60 Cents.

Our stock of Ruffs were bought direct from the manufacturer, and will be sold proportionately cheap. We show all of the new novelties in Fine Hamburg Edgings and Insertings. We are offering a new Job Lot of medium and wide Hamburgs, by the *piece only*, at the low prices of 10, 12½ and 15 cents—goods that are worth 50 per cent. more than we ask for them.

If you want bargains in Table Cloths, Towels, Napkins, etc., go to Rice, Broaddus & Co. Turkey red Table Damask at 50c to $1.25; All-Linen Table Damask at from 25c to $1.50 most excellent value; All-Linen Napkins at from 50c to $4 00 per dozen. For 15c we propose to give the best value in All-Linen Towels in the city. For 25c we give the best Linen Duck Towels this side of New York for the money. These goods are selling fast, and no house-keeper should fail to see them.

BARGAINS IN FLANNELS.

Notwithstanding the heavy advance in woolen fabrics, we bought our flannels at less than last season's prices and propose to give our customers the advantage of the low price. Come and see for yourselves.

Splendid stock of nobby Scotch Suitings and French Worsted at low prices. Don't send off for your suits. You can do better by buying at home. We will guarantee good fits and best styles, and prices as low as the the lowest.

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS DRUGGETS, ETC.

We offer exquisite designs in Tapistry, Brussels with Stairs to match, all wool 3-plys for from 75 to 85 cents, real good cottage chains at 30 cents, good cottage carpetings very cheap. Wide sheet oil-cloth, extra quality, 4-4 floor oil-cloth, at 25 to 75 cents.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

We offer this season the best selection and largest stock ever offered by us, at prices that are within the reach of every one. A full suit for $3.50 to $7.50; a good all-wool suit at from $10.00 to $15.00; real nobby Scotch suits for $20.00. Youths' nobby Scotch suits at from $15.00 to $20.00. We propose to close out our BOYS' CLOTHING, as it does not pay us to keep it, and we will offer extra bargains in what we have on hand—say cost or less.

Ladies' and Misses' Cloaks and Dalmas.

Don't buy your Cloaks or Dalmas before seeing ours, as we show the most elegant garments south of New York at popular prices. To see is to be convinced. Our motto is the BEST GOODS at the lowest cash prices.

Very respectfully,
Rice, Broaddus & Co.

BUGGIES. WAGONS.

JOHN S. ELDER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

HARDWARE

AND

Agricultural Implements,

Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Guns, Pistols, Powder and Shot,
And all kinds of Ammunition,

Iron, Horse Shoes, Nails, Locks and Hinges,
All kinds of Tools,
Studebaker, Milburn and Tennessee Farm Wagons,
Buggies and Spring Wagons,
Superior Wheat Drills,
Kentucky Chief Wheat Fan,
Buggy Harness, Wagon Harness,
Collars, Bridles, &c.

SOUTH BEND CHILL PLOW—the best Chilled Plow made for all purposes. Get the genuine South Bend Chilled Plow.

MOVED TO NEW BUILDING,

Corner Public Square and Franklin Street, Clarksville Tenn.
August 1, 1879-tf