THE CHRONICLE

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

CLARKSVILLE - - - - NOV. 10, 1877.

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THE CASE OF THE TEXAS PACIFIC ROAD.

A substantial and natural prejudice exists in many minds against the Texas Pacific Railroad Company on account of the stupendous frauds of the men who controlled the Union Pacific road. It is said, with some show of reason, that money and land and government endorsements have hitherto benefited only dishonest men at the expense of the people, and had better not be granted to similar institutions with a similar result. But what the Texas Pacific asks is something quite different from what the Union Pacific received. It asks that government shall do nothing more than guarantee the prompt payment of the interest on the bonds issued by the company for the construction of what remains of the road unfinished; and to secure the United States Government from loss in this matter the following arrangements are proposed: The company proposes to issue 5 per cent. gold interest-bearing bonds to an amount of not more than 35,000 a mile, which will be less than 50,000,000 for the whole distance between Fort Worth and San Diego, and for security the bonds are only to be endorsed by the Secretary of the Treasury on a sworn statement of commissioners that so much of the road has been built, and that then the endorsed bonds delivered back to the company shall not exceed in amount the money actually expended on the road. On this completed portion of the road, and also on the lands owned by the company, the Government is to hold a mortgage, and it is provided that they are not to exceed an average of $30,000 per mile for the whole line. Thus the Government is secured from loss by mortgages on the completed portions of the road as fast as it is built, and the endorsed bonds are to be issued no faster, and then there is an additional mortgage on 18,000,000 acres of land owned by the company in New Mexico, Arizona and California. Furthermore, the Secretary of the Treasury is to retain $7,000,000 of the company's bonds, or more in case the cost of the road is less than $30,000.

These, then, are the terms. The Government is asked for no subsidy whatever; it is asked to guarantee the interest of $50,000,000 of bonds at the rate of not more than $2,500,000 a year, the bonds for which are not to be given all in a mass at once, but only day by day as the road is completed on which the securing mortgage is laid; and the Government is additionally secured by a mortgage on 18,000,000 acres of land. There is no similarity between this scheme and that by which the Union Pacific swindled and is still swindling the Government out of millions.

But it is sometimes objected to us as a party that the old established principles of the Democratic party rule us out as Democrats from going to the Federal Government for aid in carrring on *internal improvements*. It is a fair objection and we will answer it. We might get round it by saying that the present Democratic party is not the old *ante-bellum* Democratic party any more than it is the old Whig party, and cannot be held to any opinion because that opinion was held by Democrats before the war; and this would be a sufficient answer if we were speaking for the party simply as a party man, but, speaking as an individual, the answer would not serve us, for this editor has never been disposed to conceal or disavow the fact that, in those happy days before the war, he was a Democrat according to the strictest construction of the Calhoun section of that party. Now, Calhoun was unquestionably opposed to the doctrine of internal improvements, though even he made an exception in the case of the ocean, and in his latter days extended this exception in favor of the Mississippi river, which he maintained was rather to be treated as a prolongation of the sea, in which all the States were interested and which it took the force of all of them to manage, than as a local stream in which one or two riparian States were concerned. Whether he might not have taken the same view of a railroad connecting the two great oceans which bound our Continent, had the proposition been offered to his mind, we have no means of knowing; but it is certain that the many of Calhoun's interpretations have by the inexorable logic of events been set aside and will never be acted upon by this nation. He, for instance, would be rather a quixotic Calhounist who should in this present day contend for nullification as lawful under the Constitution because Calhoun made splendid arguments in favor of it. Facts are stronger than logic, and this nation has settled several questions against Calhoun's judgment by facts of the very hardest sort; it has in this way pronounced against nullification and in favor of internal improvements, and is acting upon that very decision every day; and the very men who are shrieking against giving the nation's credit in favor of the Southern Trans-continental route, or a dollar of the public money to the levee system of the lower Mississippi, are importuning Congress every day for the draining of some swamp, or the deepening some harbor, or rendering some mud creek navigable in Northern States.

We bow to the decision. We still think Calhoun was right, and if some devotee of history will take the trouble to read his old speeches he will find that in the history of the Union Pacific Railroad is fulfilled every evil which he denounced as the predicted result of internal improvements conducted by the Federal government. But the nation has decided otherwise, and we now claim that what is decided for one section shall be extended to the other; that if hundreds of millions are expended for improvements North, some tens of millions shall find their way down South, and the law of internal improvements shall not act one way in one section and the opposite way in the other.

So far it has been the privilege of the North to ask and receive, that of the South to pay. We should prefer to see something a little more reciprocal; at present the reciprocity is all on one side.

DEATH OF OLIVER P. MORTON.

In the immediate presence of death, it is a just decorum that nothing shall be said of the deceased unless it be favorable. But, in the case of one largely engaged in the political affairs of his country, the prohibition cannot be considered as binding after the mortal remains have been interred; and it then becomes the duty of an honest chronicler to give a plain record of his work.

"Nothing extenuate, nor aught set down in malice."

We propose to treat of the career of Oliver P. Morton in the same spirit as we might discuss that of Themistocles or Lucius Sulla, contemplating the good and evil in it in the clear, cold light of history; and no man has lived within the last half century whose acts more imperatively demand this historical treatment, for his life was identified with a most important chapter of our country's history, and his death is nothing short of an epoch in that history.

OLIVER PERRY MORTON was born in Wayne county, Indiana, Aug. 4th, 1823. His early education was attained under very adverse circumstances, and at fifteen he was apprenticed to his elder half brother, William S. T. Morton, to learn the hatter's trade. His was not the mind to rest content with a mechanical occupation, and even while an apprentice he was noted as occupying all his spare time in reading. At nineteen years old he abandoned his trade and, in some way, secured an education at Maine University, Oxford, Iowa. While at college he was chiefly noticeable as a debater in the debating society, which is an institution there as well as at all other American colleges. He was also fond of music and learned to play on the clarionette, but does not seem to have attained much proficiency, though the taste for music adhered to him through life.

On leaving college he studied law and was called to the bar in 1847 at the age of 24. His abilities were here stimulated to their utmost vigor by his having to compete with able men, such as Newman, Rariden, Test, Parker, etc., and in recognition of his talents he was appointed by Governor Wright, Judge of the circuit in which he had practiced at the age of twenty-nine (1852). As a lawyer he was mainly remarkable for selecting the strong points of his cases and forcing them to their logical conclusion to the total neglect of collateral side issues.

Down to 1854, he had acted with the Democratic party; but at that time, in the proposed repeal of the Missouri Compromise, he seemed to perceive that the contest must sooner or later be between North and South, and he at once embraced the extreme anti-Southern position. He identified himself with all the phases which that party assumed, which was at that time superseding the old Whig party, and shared in their failures as Know-nothings, Free-soilers, etc., etc., until he shared in their success under their new name as the Republican party. It was in 1856 that he entered his first contest as a Republican, having been nominated as a competitor with the Hon. Ashbel P. Willard for the office of Governor of Indiana. He was beaten in this canvass, but demonstrated such power as a party leader as to secure the nomination for Lieutenant Governor in 1860, it being understood that the candidate for Governor, the Hon. Henry S. Lane would very soon become United States Senator, and that then Morton was to be Governor. All this went according to programme, and a week after the election he found himself Governor of Indiana. It was in this position, under the popular appellation of *the great war Governor*, Mr. Morton acquired his truest title to fame. From the first he proclaimed the doctrine that the seceding States must be reclaimed by war. He by no means found his State a unit upon that subject. It is difficult for one reading the Northern papers of the present day to realize the fact that, at the first secession of the cotton States, a very large number of Northern men of all parties demurred to the right of the Federal Government to hold a State in the Union by force; such a demur six months later would have brought a storm of obloquy on the man who avowed it, but at the time when Oliver Morton became Governor of Indiana, such opinions were very widely held and no where so extensively as in the Southern counties of Indiana and Illinois. It was in combating this feeling and in making arrangements for meeting the President's requisitions for men that Morton exhibited the great executive ability which is his truest title to admiration. War once determined upon there was no compromise, no faltering in the untiring energy with which he contributed his untiring efforts towards carrying it on. We give the following recapitulation of his services from an article in the Cincinnati Enquirer, which has furnished us most of the facts on which this article is based:

His services in the war gave him a National and enduring reputation. These may be classified as military and civic. First, his *military* services, which it would needlessly expand this notice to mention in detail, were mainly performed in raising troops for the General Government, and in organizing means to supplement its imperfect care of them, and in providing for their families. The six regiments of three-months men, called for by President Lincoln at the outset, were clothed, armed and equiped so well and so speedily as to evoke the warm commendations of the people and press of Cincinnati when they marched through on their way to the first fighting, and a long time the only effective victory, of the war, in West Virginia. He had agents buying arms, contracting for clothing, supplying the camps, and officers, of such military experience as could be obtained in peace times, organizing regiments and preparing them for the field almost as soon as his proclamation calling for volunteers had penetrated the remoter counties. The early and wonderfully rapid arrival of men by whole companies found him unprepared in nothing, from commissary stores to hospital service. His great energy, his promptness and unyielding will inspired much of the feeling that enabled his State to give the war over two hundred and eight thousand enlistments, of which nearly nineteen in twenty were volunteers. If the proper credits had been given, it was one of the Governor's justifiable boasts, his "State would never have had a man drafted." The condition of Kentucky at the outset required much of his attention, and he was not unfrequently, and not altogether unfairly, called the "Governor of Kentucky." His labors in raising and equipping troops, in visiting them in the field, in travelling to and from between the National Capitals, in consulting with other Governors, in providing sanitary stores and hospital care, in combatting dissaffection, in repressing desertion, in anticipating efforts for the care of soldiers' families, in selecting officers, of whom he commissioned no less than eighteen thousand eight hundred and eighty-four during the war; in protecting the border, in repelling raids, in raising money for both civil and military service when left without appropriations, beside conducting all the duties of the civil administration, and for two years against the embarrassments of an adverse Legislature, made his life during these four years one of incessant activity requiring a degree of physical strength as well as mental force and persistence rarely found combined.

Had he only died at the close of the war, his record would have secured for him universal recognition throughout the North as one who done more than any other to cause Victory to alight on the standards of the Union army. But the war and the Union restored, he looked around for means to maintain his party in that ascendency which it had held during the four years of civil war, and unhappily he saw in the growing spirit of reconciliation a peril threatening its supremacy. He at once rushed to the conclusion that it must be maintained in power by keeping alive the passions of the war, and whenever he saw them remitting in their intensity he made it his business to lash them to renewed fury until, in the absence of the cause which first provoked them, the very intensity of sectional rage produced its final exhaustion. This state of things being arrived at, Morton's occupation was gone, and had he survived the epoch and returned to the National counsels he would have found himself in a world uncongenial to all his habits of thoughts cherished for the last twelve years. It would be to no purpose for us now to go through the unhappy details of his political career since the war; it would only answer the purpose of reviewing animosities now happily dying out; we can only stand solemnized at his grave and say, "Rest unquiet spirit, and let us rest too."

IN CONGRESS.

A very unexpected change in the Congressional programme occurred on Monday. Mr. Bland succeeded in getting his silver bill before the House in a form to be voted on, and in getting it passed by a majority that must astonish everybody. In one way or other the opponents of the bill have been skirmishing from the commencement of the called session to prevent its coming to a vote. In quite the early part of the afternoon an hour is allowed in the House for the entering of new bills and getting them filed on the House records. A little before the half hour between one and two o'clock Mr. Bland arose and claimed that the appropriated hour was out, and he had the floor. At first the Speaker objected, but Bland spoke by the clock and Randall was convinced; he pronounced that Bland had the floor. That gentleman moved a resolution to suspend the silver bill which had been introduced by him last session and which passed the House then, but never got beyond that stage in its progress towards becoming the law of the land on account of the session of Congress ending.

This action of Bland's astonished the House; it takes a two-thirds vote to suspend the rules, and it was not supposed that he had confidence enough in the numbers he could command to risk losing his bill altogether by failure to get the necessary two-thirds. Bland had better calculated his strength. Some feeble attempts at filibustering were interposed. Thus, Mr. Eames, of Rhode Island, called on Mr. Bland to explain the principle of the bill. Now, the bill had been debated through a large portion of last session, and every one in the House then and every newspaper in the land since had discussed it threadbare. Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, saw the purpose and made the point of order that, by the rules of the House, no debate could take place on a motion to suspend the rules. Mr. Hardenburg, of New Jersey, then tried his hand at delay by moving an adjournment; if he could call the yeas and nays on this motion, some delay might be thereby interposed, but he could not get votes enough to enable him to make the call and the motion was negatived without a division. The motion was then put that the bill do now pass and, to the astonishment of all, it was carried by overwhelming majority.

Ayes	163
Nayes	34
Majority	129

Thus was reversed so far as depends upon the action of the House the great wrong of 1873.

At that time the demonetization of the silver dollar was accomplished by one of the darkest frauds ever attempted under parliamentary rules. A bill of mere technicalities, relating to the routine business of the mint, had been passed in the House. On its going to the Senate some avowedly unimportant amendments were made in it; but these amendments were made in a confabulation between some Radical Senators and some strong lobby members, among them some English bankers and holders of American bonds. It was returned to the House with these amendments, and brought up under a motion to suspend the rules. The amendments were not printed and probably not half a dozen members had ever seen them. The amended bill was then called up and the previous question moved, which cut off all debate. Mr. Holman, who had an instinctive suspicion of everything which the Radical party did, demanded that the amendments should be read; but the mover assured members that there was nothing in them but matters of form and the inexorable two-thirds declared that it did not matter, and the bill was passed.

Thus was this stupendous fraud perpetrated on the American people by a bill in Congress of which the people knew nothing, nineteenth of Congress knew nothing—nobody knew anything except half a dozen Republican Senators, and perhaps as many members of the lobby, most of them interested in the matter as creditors of the United States.

Whether the bill will yet become law remains to be seen. Mr. Jones, of Nevada, who, though a Republican, is an eager silver man, is confident that he can get it through the Senate, but some think the President will veto it, and then it will take a two-thirds vote to pass it over his head, which cannot be had in the Senate.

The bill for the repeal of the Resumption Act has also been lifted out of the limbo of filibustering squabbles and been made the order of the day for last Thursday, with the understanding that the debate on it was to proceed till next Tuesday, when the previous question is to be called, shutting off further debates and further amendments. The members opposed to the principle of the bill have not, however, ceased to resist, but changed their tactics. They know that a direct vote of the House would at once carry the bill, therefore they do not attempt an open vote *pro and con*, but try to kill it with amendments; seven of these are entered on the notice book; we have only space for one, that of Mr. Fort, notice of which was given before the bill had been made the order of the day.

Mr. Fort's amendment is to the effect that only that part of the third section of the Resumption Act shall be repealed, which provides for the resumption of gold payments on our currency notes in 1879.

That our readers may understand this vitally important question we print the whole of the third section of the Resumption Act, placing asterisks between the portion which will be retained and that which will be repealed, if the present bill is amended as proposed and carried as amended:

§ 3. That section 5,177 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, limiting the the aggregate amount of circulating notes of National Banking Associations, be and is hereby repealed, and each existing Banking Association may increase its circulating notes in accordance with existing law, without respect to said aggregate limit; and new banking associations may be organized in accordance with existing law without respect to said aggregate limit; and the provisions of law for the withdrawal and redistribution of National Bank currency among the several States and Territories are hereby repealed. And whenever and so often as circulating notes shall be issued to any such banking association, so increasing its capital or circulating notes, or so newly organized, as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem the legal tender United States notes in excess only of $300,000,000, to the amount of eighty per cent. of the sum of National Bank notes so issued to any such Banking Association as aforesaid, and to continue such redemption as such circulating notes are issued, until there shall be outstanding the sum of $300,000,000 of such legal tender United States notes, and no more.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

And on and after the 1st day of January, A. D. 1878, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem in coin the United States legal-tender notes then outstanding on their presentation for redemption at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in the city of New York, in sums of not less than $50. And to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and provide for the redemptions in this act authorized or required, he is authorized to use any surplus revenue, from time to time, in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to issue, sell and dispose of, at not less than par in coin either of the descriptions of bonds of the United States described in the act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled 'An Act to authorize the funding of the National Debt,' with like qualities, privileges and exemptions, to the extent necessary to carry this act in full effect, and to use proceeds thereof for the purposes aforesaid. And all provisions of law inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Now understand that if the bill passes unamended, the whole of the section will be repealed; but if it passes with the Fort amendment, then only that part which follows the asterisks will be repealed.

It is our opinion that Mr. Fort's amendment ought to be disputed to the death. It would not only give the National Banks all the power they now hold, but would increase their powers and set aside all control that the Federal Government posses over them. The process that has been going on during the last two months has been a copious retirement of greenbacks supplemented by a corresponding increased issue of National Bank notes. This process will continue *ad libitum* if Fort's amendment be carried, until the notes of the National Banks, shall be the sole currency of the nation, and those institutions will control the business and, ultimately, the political action of the nation.

It would not be a new thing if it were to be found that the Democratic party is playing the game of the Republicans, the latter sitting by and drawing the stakes while the former take all the responsibility. The bulk of the Radical party care little or nothing for immediate resumption, and many of them would gladly see the scheme abandoned if it could be done without visible sacrifice of consistency; so the Democrats, it is hoped, will do it for them. On the other hand, the Radicals dearly love the National Banks and hope that the Democrats will blunder into increasing their powers. Let Democratic Legislators beware; the monkey hopes to make use of the cat's paw and devour the roast chestnuts himself.

NOT GUILTY.

Our contemporary, the Houston County Review, takes us to task for some remarks we made in an article entitled "gush," which we put forth two weeks ago, and another of last week to the same effect. He accuses us of desiring to read him out of the Democratic party, which is the furthest possible from our desire; we desire to keep all in it who are there and to bring more there. But we have not much time for this subject, so many others of greater importance pressing upon us. We will therefore answer the two questions he puts to us very briefly and then put one to him. He asks us "Does the CHRONICLE approve of President Hayes' Southern policy or disapprove of it?" We approve of it. "And if so can there be any harm in saying so?" None whatever; we have said so a dozen times ourselves. We have attacked nobody for the course they took during the Presidents visit to Nashville; we simply gave our reasons for pursuing a different one.

And now, having answered both the questions of the Review, can we be allowed to ask another? What on earth does he mean by the following passage?

It is well enough for him to bear in mind that when such men as James D. Porter and John F. House espoused the cause of the people and joined the Democracy, they did not understand themselves delivered over, body and soul, to the Bourbon faction.

Who is a Bourbon? Who has been trying to bind over Gov. Porter and Col. House to anything? And what have they to do with the question anyhow? When the President was in Nashville the Governor of the State did exactly what public etiquette called upon him to do when a gentleman in the highest official station visited the Capitol. As for Col. House, he was not there and did not go there. We have always been in perfect accord with our representative's public course and an honest admirer of his private character, and have long ceased to make any distinction between old line Whigs and old line Democrats, and if the Review desires to revive those distinctions, then we consider ourselves better friends to the two gentlemen than he is, for such a revival of discord would be more fatal to their interest as statesmen than anything else which could be started. And this is the last we intend to say on the "gush" question.

THE ELECTIONS THIS WEEK.

Elections have been held this week in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Maryland, Mississippi, Kansas, Nebraska and Minnesota. A little may be said about the result in each, though in none are the returns sufficiently complete for exact statements.

NEW YORK.

The Democratic party fared as well as it deserved, and that was not very well. They get a majority of from 12,000 to 15,000 on the State ticket, but fail to get a majority in either House of the State Legislature. There is no doubt that there is a very large Democratic majority in the State, but the party was much more intent upon the struggles of Tammany and anti-Tammany for the offices than the contest with the Republican party, and the ignominious result is due to the discord and corruption within the party rather than to political causes. Successful gerrymandering by the Republican party, however, which has long had a majority in the Legislature has had a strong influence.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The average majority for the State ticket is about 10,000 for the Democratic party. Philadelphia gave 6,000 Republican majority for the State ticket, but 10,000 Democratic majority for the local candidates; this was weariness of the stealage of the Radical rings. Sterrett, the Republican candidate for Supreme Judge, has beaten Trunkey, his Democratic opponent; thus forming an exception to the Democratic success on the State ticket.

NEW JERSEY

elects McClellan, by over 12,000 majority and gives a Democratic majority in both Houses of the State Legislature.

MASSACHUSETTS

goes Republican, but with diminished majorities.

MARYLAND

Democratic, with increased majorities.

MISSISSIPPI,

as before, largely Democratic.

KANSAS, NEBRASKA, MINNESOTA,

all Republican.

No State, therefore, changes its politics as expressed in the Presidential election except Pennsylvania, and in this the Democratic victory, though by a small majority, is a great triumph in view of the large Republican majorities given in this State ever since the war. Republican majorities are everywhere diminished.

POSTSCRIPT.—The latest accounts report positively that Judge Trunkey, Democrat is elected Supreme Court Judge, though he falls behind his ticket.

A NEW NASHVILLE PAPER.

The Evening Record is the title of a new paper which we are glad to welcome to our desk, and to which we freely tender the courtesies of the press. We give here its platform, so far as there is anything peculiar in it:

Greenbacks to be made legal tender for all debts, both private and public, including customs, duties, and interest on the public debt.

Coinage of all gold and silver offered at the mints of the people—even if it be in spoons, forks or battered teapots—free from seignorage, save the trivial and actual expense of the operation.

The remonetization of the silver dollar precisely as it was before 1873.

A readjustment of the State debt upon a basis of the *enforced* decline in public and private property upon which they are predicated.

The other clauses are such as might be introduced into any platform, and we infer that these are the main topics it proposes to urge before the people; in other words, it is what it is now the practice to call a greenback newspaper. We very much doubt the expediency of starting a political paper upon one idea in this manner. We are in accord with our new contemporary in denouncing the process, now rapidly going on, of substituting an increased national bank circulation for suppressed greenbacks. We are also in favor of the remonetization of silver, but we believe that there are other reforms as much needed as these, which we do not like to see kept out of sight by others not more important—the tariff, for instance; and we see in a paper quoted from the New York Mercantile Journal with approbation that the true greenbacker never assents to the discussion of the tariff or any other similar issue as having any specially important connection with the question. We ourselves believe it to have an *all*-important connection with it; consequently, according to the standard of the Evening Record, we are not a true greenbacker.

There is one clause which the Record has inserted in its platform not given above, to which we should like to make a little addition. It claims "the right to do business of any character that receives the sanction of the law unmolested and uninterfered with by officers of the Government." We should like to add to this, "unmolested and uninterfered with by armed mobs." Could our new friend oblige us? However that may be, we expect to be a regular reader of the Evening Record.

THE LEAF AND THE TRAMP QUESTION.

The Leaf has not done with the tramp question; we have. The Leaf defies us to deny that his law is correct; we never disputed it. The Leaf informs us that the County Court cannot make new laws; we supposed not, but thank the Leaf for the information. What the County Court can do is to supply additional means for enforcing the laws already existing, and that is what we hope it will do.

THE French wheat crop of this year is below the average yield.—Straw is plentiful, ears are many, but the grain is small and scanty, especially in the plains, valleys and rich soils. France will have to import breadstuffs largely this year, and its supplies from the Levant will be greatly curtailed.

NEW CAN GOODS,

Just received, and put up especially for family use:

White Heath Peaches,

Raspberries, Strawberries,

Green Gages, Green Peas,

White & Morella Cherries,

Extra Select Cove Oysters,

Pickled Oysters, Salmon,

Duckwall Tomatoes,

All of superior quality, and offered for sale by

Walter McComb & Co.

October 27, 1877.

J. J. CRUSMAN,

Sole Agent for

Wilson Pitt's Pure WHISKEY.

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

1852. 1877.

BLOCH BROS.

NOS. 11 AND 12 FRANKLIN STREET,

Clarksville, Tenn.

DRY GOODS!

BOOTS AND SHOES,

CLOTHING AND HATS,

Furnishing Goods & Notions,

Prices Lower Than Ever!

Our Shoes are made of the best material and workmanship. A beautiful line of Dress Goods, Flannels, Alpacas, Cloaks, Hosiery, Embroidered Underwear, Ties, etc. An immense stock of fine Clothing, Jeans, Cassimeres, Shirts, etc. Our stock of Custom-Made Boots and Shoes is very extensive and at the lowest price. The Wholesale Department is complete. Our stock has been bought for Cash from first hands. We are enabled to compete with any market. We cordially invite everybody to examine our stock. Respectfully,

BLOCH BROS.

September 22, 1877 11 and 12 Franklin Street.

Walter McComb & Co.

Have Just Received and Offer For Sale

New Red Top or Herds Grass Seed,

New Orchard Grass Seed,

New Timothy Seed,

New Seed Rye,

At Lowest Market Price.

Sept. 22, 1877.

Lieber's Trade Palace!

HALL OF FASHION!

1877. 1877.

FALL SEASON.

PHILIP LIEBER,

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

EVERY DEPARTMENT WELL SUPPLIED WITH

New, Attractive Goods!

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

Splendid Assortment of Dress Goods!

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

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

BOOTS AND SHOES

EVER EXHIBITED IN THIS MARKET.

$10,000 WORTH OF READY-MADE CLOTHING!

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

200 PIECES KENTUCKY JEANS!

A choice selection of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!

Novelties in SCARFS, TIES, BOWS, etc.

SILK AND FUR HATS!

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

A Full Stock of Calicos, Carpets,

TRUNKS, etc., always on hand.

Being thoroughly acquainted with the wants of the people, it is my purpose to keep up my stock to the highes standard of completeness and furnish my customers at as low prices as can be found in the State.

SALESMEN:

ALEX. WEILL, GUS. HARRISON, C. W. ABELL, JULIAN LEON

Very Respectfully,

Philip Lieber.

J. J. CRUSMAN

OFFERS

NEW STOCK,

CONSISTING OF

NEW CROP RICE,

NEW CHEESE,

New Mackerel,

New Crop Red Top Seed,

New Crop Orchard Grass Seed,

New Crop Timothy Seed,

New Crop Blue Grass Seed,

NEW CANNED GOODS!

Teas, all grades,

GOLDEN SYRUP,

Old Government Java Coffee,

Laguyra Coffee,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

Corner of First and Franklin treets.

September 8, 1877-tf