THE CHRONICLE

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

CLARKSVILLE - - MARCH 1, 1879.

TERMS: $2.00 IN ADVANCE.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

Congress is now engaged in the sort of work which always occupies it towards the close of a session, that of hurrying through the appropriations, which ought to have been the most thoroughly considered and best matured portion of its work, but which has been thrust aside till the last moment in favor of debates and contests which have nothing beyond a party interest. Such is the state of things under which the people's money is voted away by millions for schemes of no benefit whatever to the nation, but squandered in the interest of individuals and communities which have the advantage of the best managed lobby arrangements. The hurry in which it is all necessarily transacted precludes even the most vigilant from detecting selfish interests and eliminating them from the national counsels, so that Jay Gould and John Roach have fared better in the final awards than the American people, who are not represented in the lobby. The Texas Pacific Railway has failed to secure the aid of the nation, and the Brazil subsidy is carried. It is always when such a termination to a session is completed that a feeling of relief pervades the nation and we gladly anticipate the time when our representatives at Washington return from their labors to enjoy the tranquility of social and domestic intercourse at home.

Senator Bailey and Col. House have not taken a prominent position in the debates of the last two months, and we honor them for their silence. The factious wranglings and bitter recriminations which have formed the staple of Congressional procedure during that time have furnished no field for the statesmanlike abilities and high-toned eloquence of our distinguished fellow-citizens, and they have done well in leaving to men like Edmonds and Conkling, Blaine and Conger the brawling declamation elicited by bills and resolutions which have been introduced for the express purpose of evolving sectional irritation.

They have not been idle, however, but have watched their opportunity, and whenever the real interests of the nation have been at stake have held themselves ready for a word and a vote in season. Even last week Col. Bailey contrived to get a word in against the Brazilian subsidy. Our Senator has been from the beginning an inflexible antagonist to this scheme, and in all probability he would have been successful but for a very subtle manœuvre of the favorers of the measure. They managed to enlist the Louisiana Senators in favor of the bill by a proposal to run a line of steamers from New Orleans as well as from New York. The bait was too tempting and the Louisiana vote struck the balance. Col. Bailey's vigorous protest will not the less be appreciated though made in vain spite of the able support of Senators Beck and Bayard. Well, it will not ruin the United States, and were it not for the principle it would not be worth a serious lamentation, but would even be remembered with some satisfaction as having given occasion for the stern denunciation of these three Senators, Bailey, Beck and Bayard, the chosen champions of Tennessee, Kentucky and Delaware.

You have done well, gentlemen, and now come home and receive our thanks for it; and then take your time in devising a better record for the Forty-sixth Congress than the Forty-fifth has made.

A NEW REPUBLICAN PLOT.

By means of a shameless plot in no degree less iniquitous than that by which they stole the Presidency in 1876, the Republicans are endeavoring to set aside the Democratic majority which will appear in the next House and secure for themselves the organization of that body. Their machinery of United States Marshals and Federal Supervisors of election is to be used for this purpose. The judges before whom these electioneering cases come, Settle and the rest, are working with packed juries of negroes and scalawags who are ready to go any lengths that the party may demand. Democrats elect are to be indicted before these juries and sent to the penitentiary. Two of the Democrats elected are already indicted and efforts are being made to indict three more. The certain majority in the House is only eight, and a very little additional maneuvering would complete the work. One of their grounds of hope is that Acklen, of Louisiana, though elected as a Democrat, may vote with the Republicans in revenge because the Democrats refused to whitewash his dirty record while the Republicans took him lovingly to their arms, dirt and all. A Greenbacker or two is also hoped for as a recruit to the ranks of deserters, and altogether the plot looks a promising one.

One of the results of this plot will probably be that the Democrats who had already demanded the repeal of the Federal election laws which make these things possible will be rendered unanimous in insisting upon that repeal as a condition of granting the appropriations. An extra session becomes more probable than hitherto as a result of this imbroglio.

Another question on which they will make a fight is this: The Senate, by a strict party vote, has stricken out of the army bill the clause which forbids the army being used as a *posse comitatus* in election disputes. The Democrats are unanimous for letting the army bill fall entirely rather than allow this alteration. It becomes evident from all this that the Republicans hope to manage the next Presidential election, as they did the last, by means of the army, and as this implies the control of the executive it proves the reconciliation of the stalwarts with the executive to be well nigh complete.

If their programme can be carried out, it is a more brilliant one than that of 1876, when they stole the Presidency. Now they are trying to steal a majority in the House preparatory to a second robbery of the Presidency in 1880. It is well to understand these things beforehand.

THE JUDICIARY BILL.

One of the most important steps in the progress of English liberty was that taken in William the Third's time, when the judges were made for life independent of the sovereign. In Elizabeth's time it was a common practice for the Queen to interpose with a royal mandate during a trial, and in the reign of James the Second, immediately preceding that of William, the infamous conduct of Chief Justice Jeffreys in carrying out the will of his sovereign in the courts against all law had much to do with expelling James from the throne and placing William there. Jeffrey's bloody assizes had made an indelible impression on the people of England, and as soon as the accession of the house of Orange gave them the opportunity of making terms with the sovereign, they made their very first condition that the judges should become entirely independent of the Crown by means of two provisos. They were to be appointed for life, being only removable for malfeasance in office, and then not by the fiat of their sovereign, but on trial by their peers. The second proviso was that their salary should be fixed and invariable, and especially incapable of increase or diminution by any gift from the Crown. Prior to this the judges had been maintained by fees from suitors, a practice liable to incalculable abuses, which were so difficult to define or detect that to this day it is a disputed point whether the great Bacon was guilty of bribery in certain cases or whether he simply received the fees countenanced by universal practice. Now in cases of high treason, such as were prosecuted in Jeffrey's bloody assizes in the Southwest of England, the Crown is a suitor for the prosecution, and it may be readily conceived how a despotic and unprincipled sovereign like James the Second could make the fees dependent upon the subserviency of the judge.

A really independent judicature then could not exist until the judge became irremovable and had his pay fixed so that nothing could alter it, and this has been the law of England since 1688. But why state these things to our readers? Certainly not for the purpose of lecturing them on English history. No! the evils guarded against by the English in 1688 are dangers which always menace free government wherever it exists, and the experience of our mother country in combatting them is a thing which it would be very unwise in us to neglect.

We have no kings, it is true, but we have a sovereign, and a most despotic one. In theory our sovereign is the people, but theory and practice are generally widely at variance in such matters: our real sovereign is Party, and his encroachments on our free institutions are daily becoming more and more dangerous to them. He has long had full possession of our Legislatures, Executive and Federal, and he has of late invaded the judiciary. Our experience in the electoral troubles of 1876-77 have demonstrated that he has established his will as irresistible even on the Supreme Bench, the last refuge of our judiciary independence.

The authors of our Constitution were not blind to the necessity of ample safeguards to judiciary independence, and the method they adopted for securing it from *all* corrupting influences was in a measure the same as that adopted in England as above. Their rule was appointments for long terms or life, with irremovable tenure except by impeachment, and especially by the provision that in no case shall a judicial salary be increased or diminished during the tenure of an existing incumbent. And in some measure most of our State Governments have acted upon the same general principle. A perilous element of party motive was introduced into the matter when judges were made (as is now almost the invariable rule) subject to popular election. The events of our last county elections were ominous to us of the dangerous predominance of party in judiciary matters, and our worst anticipations were realized in the judiciary bill now before the General Assembly. The effect of it will be to vacate every judiciary bench in Tennessee and to require the election of new judges throughout the State. The avowed purpose of this is to diminish the number and thereby the expense of the judges. The occult purpose, which is the real motive of the bill, is to evade the rule in the Constitution that a judge's salary shall not be changed during his tenure of office by legislating them all out of office and creating new ones, a previous act of this Legislature having largely reduced judges' salaries; but still further and more influential as a motive was that of displacing the present judiciary in order to place in office men in accord with the low tax repudiating faction now unhappily predominant in the State. It was thought that the present low tax craze might heave to the surface and place upon the bench some of the noisy demagogues who for this very purpose have been keeping up mischievous agitation regarding the public debt, thus enthroning repudiation in the high places of our law courts.

In this anticipation we rejoice to believe that the authors of the bill will be disappointed. The low tax craze has, we firmly believe, reached its worst excess and reaction will set in from the present time. The revolutionary mischief effected by the present Legislature will shortly begin to produce its fruits which, fair as they looked in anticipation, will be found bitter ashes in the mouths of the people, and procure the rapid condemnation of the legislators who have brought this about. In short, the repudiating section has about touched bottom; they have had their full swing this winter, and held undisputed sway in the capitol, and, in working out their own sweet will, have had the opportunity of demonstrating their mischievous incompetency. The people will note the mischief and take better counsel than that they have been following when they again exercise the elective franchise. We confidently anticipate an era of sober second thought; too late, indeed, to prevent a vast amount of evil which must arise from the rash and revolutionary legislation of the present Legislature, but sufficient to consign to merited obscurity the unscrupulous demagogues who have done the mischief.

THE TAXING DISTRICT.

It is not surprising that legislation so unprecedented as that which has been applied to the exigencies of Memphis leads to litigation the result of which the highest legal acumen must fail to divine. It will be remembered that by the act of legislature the assets of the old corporation were to be turned over to the State authorities to be applied by them to the expenses of the new taxing district. Then comes the mandate of Judge Baxter interdicting the transfer, and appointing a receiver in the interest of the city's creditors. Nor does this end it. An application for instructions from Mr. J. W. Moores, back tax collector, to Gov. Marks has elicited a telegraphic mandate from the Governor that he will hold personally liable anyone who shall turn over city property to Judge Baxter's receiver. It is now understood, we believe, that Mr. Moores will pay over his assets (which are said to amount to $40,000) into Judge Baxter's court under protest. Still further it is now authoritatively stated that a strong commission of business men from Memphis is in Nashville urging a reversal of the action by which the charter was repealed. This move includes the acceptance of what is called the Flippin compromise of the city debt at fifty cents on the dollar.

It would be futile for anyone not a lawyer to conjecture the result of all this litigation, and there are few lawyers even who would be willing to commit themselves to an unguarded opinion. We, of course, venture upon none, having a salutary appreciation of the uncertainties of constitutional law.

It is thought that Gen. Chalmers will succeed Bruce, the colored Senator from Mississippi. A good exchange.

Game Law.

We wish to call especial attention to the following copy of the amended game law passed Feb. 14, 1879. On the strict observance of the above law depends the very existence of game in such parts of Tennessee as are in any degree generally accessible; and while in a large measure the observance of it will accord with the convictions of reasonable men and so be voluntary, it ought to be known that there is in this county an association for the enforcement of it and the other game laws of the State. Its members are among the foremost men of the county and they are bound by a mutual compact to report and prosecute all cases of violation of these laws that may come to their knowledge:

AN ACT for the protection of game and other birds in the county of Montgomery.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, that no person shall hunt, kill or capture, in the counties of Montgomery and Cheatham, from the first day of March to the fifteenth day of October in each year, any song bird, as the mocking bird, thrush, robin, or oriole, nor any bird that feeds on insects, as the sparrow, cuthird, bluebird or woodpecker, nor any of the following game birds, to wit: the partridge or quail, grouse or pheasant, or lark, nor from the first day of March to the first day of August any cuckoo, dove or wild turkey, nor from the first day of May to the first day of September any snipe, plover or duck. No person shall at any time destroy the nests or eggs of any of these birds nor hold in captivity any of the aforesaid game birds during the periods above mentioned: Provided, however, that any person having in his possession alive any of the game birds aforesaid, and during the periods prohibited, shall not be subject to the penalties attached, if he shall have made oath at the time of acquiring possession of said birds, and before some officer duly qualified that the said game birds have been bought or are retained in captivity for the purpose of being set free in the county aforesaid.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, that the violation of this act is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor, and any person convicted under it shall be punished in the same manner as for other misdemenors, and in all prosecutions under this act no prosecutor shall be required.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, that all laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act be and are hereby repealed, and this act take effect from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it.

Passed Feb. 14, 1879.

Chancery Court.

The following decisions have been rendered since our last issue:

Herndon vs Chester. Report confirmed.
Watts vs Watts. Order of reference.
Bell vs Glasscock. Order of reference.
Johnson vs Mason. Order for publication.
Eades vs Jolly. Ordering taxes paid.
Carney vs Carney. Taxing costs.
Peacher vs Peacher. Dismissed.
Coudle vs Thomas. Dismissed.
Poston vs Jones. Decree of compromise.
Hester vs Dunlap. Dismissed.
Conroy vs Williams. Order for account.
Vaughan vs Whitfield. Dismissed.
Herndon vs Daniel. Order reference.
Baggett vs Davis. Dismissed.
Northington vs Manning. Order to supply papers.
Moss vs Kinney. Dismissed.
Lovell vs Lovell. Dismissed.
Morris vs Dixon. Dismissed.
Duckworth, Spencer & Co. vs Harris. Order to supply papers.
Bates vs Whitenhaup. Order to pay money in court and parties to interplead.
Stevenson vs Lacey. Transferring fund to guardian in Kentucky.
Morgan & Co. vs Jackson, McKernon & Co. Sale confirmed.
Mclean vs Morrison. Part of sale confirmed and balance set aside.
Hatener vs Flood. Decree of Supreme Court entered.
Greenfield vs Barker. Decree of Supreme Court entered.
Wright vs Ivey. Decree of Supreme court entered.
Outlaw vs Myers. Dropped from Docket.
Cherry vs Cherry. Order to supply papers.
Herring vs Walker. Order to supply papers.
Morris vs Morris. Report confirmed.
Taylor vs Beadle. Appointing Receiver.
Pollard vs Wilcox. Report confirmed.
Pollard vs Whitfield. Order to rent out land.
Pollard vs Wilcox. Order of reference.
Killebrew vs Johnson. Final decree and order of reference.
Stevens vs Kerr. Order of reference.
Griffey vs Gaslett. Order of reference.
Smith vs Hammond. Final decree.
Batson vs McNeilly. Order of reference.
Merritt vs Smith. Order of sale.
Brickhouse vs Brikhouse. Dismissed.
Darden vs Neblett. Motion to dismiss overruled.
Elder vs Elder. Sale confirmed to part and sale ordered.
Dangerfield vs Maxey. Decree of Supreme Court entered.
Killebrew vs Johnson. Report of fees confirmed.
Rawlins vs Stewart. Bill dismissed at cost of defendant.
King vs L. & N. R. R. et als. Orders publication and payment of attorney's fees.
Piedmont Life Ins. Co. vs Barbee. Sale of Barbee and wife confirmed.
Taplor vs Beadle. Compensation to receiver.
James D. Jones vs heirs Wm. Jones. Fees allowed.
Nicholson vs Pace. Order to distribute fund.
Morgan & Co. vs Jackson, McKernon & Co. Credit allowee Ramey.
Thomas C. Minnis and wife vs Ewing. Defendants given time to answer.
Stevens vs Kerr. Order to pay interest to Guardian.
Merritt & Fort vs Batson. Sale confirmed.
Crabtree vs New Prov. Mills Co. Decree against corporation.

The court delivered opinion in the case of Stewart vs Greenfield and decided in favor of complainant.

MRS. CAROLINE OSBORNE, about sixty years old, living some three miles from Nashville was shot and killed on Tuesday last, by her son-in-law, Thomas Merriman. The murderer has been arrested and placed in jail. It is said that he was intoxicated when the crime was committed. When will the reign of King Alcohol cease?

ROBERT ANDERSON, the last son of Gen. Robert Anderson, of Fort Sumter fame, died in his mother's home in New York last week. He was two years of age at the time of the bombardment.

Life Insurance.

EDITORS CHRONICLE—Much has been said and written for and against the system of life insurance, the great majority being in favor of it until within the last few years. So many of the companies having become bankrupt, the confidence of policy holders has become shaken, and we find many forfeiting their insurance, others taking out paid up policies and otherwise protecting themselves against possible loss, no one condemning the system, only the reckless and extravagant management of the several companies in which they were insured. So great has this distrust become, that we find them forming societies for mutual protection and insurance.

The Knights of Pythias, recognizing the great benefits to be derived from a system that would ensure to a member the greatest amount of insurance at the least expense, and that would place his widow and o phans in easy circumstances when he could no longer provide for them, has adopted what is known as the Endowment Rank, which any member in good physical health not over fifty years of age may enter; divided into two classes, that ensures to his widow or heirs at his death the sum of $2,000 or $1,000, depending on which class he was in, or the sum of $3,000 if he was in both classes. In the adoption and revision of this plan the Order has had the benefit of the advice and experience of old insurance men, who, aware of the weakness and deficiencies of the general insurance companies, and who, having examined into and profitted by the experience of societies who have adopted and are working under a similar plan, have endeavored to eliminate the evil and present as nearly perfect a plan as it is possible to do. Of this anyone can satisfy themselves who will take the trouble to examine into the matter

And now a word as to the cost of this plan. I have been a member of the Rank since October, 1877, a period of seventeen months, holding policies in both classes to the amount of $3,000; was thirty-nine years old when insured; have paid eighteen calls which at $1 10 each amounts to $19 80, or $13 97 per year, or say $3 65 per $1,000 for one year.

Now compare this with regular life insurance rates. Take the New York Life, claiming to be mutual, and perhaps one of the best and cheapest of the old companies, the lowest rate given for the age of 39 years is $30 18 per annum on $1,000: allowing dividend to go to the credit of the payments, will not reduce the average annual premium below $25 00.

When we take into consideration the fact that the Knights of Pythias system has been through the last yellow fever epidemic, and that the amounts given above include all death calls up to the 1st of March, *and have been paid in full*, I think I am justified in claiming that we have the cheapest and safest insurance in the world. That it is the cheapest the figures given will prove; that it is the safest is known by the fact that we have but two salaried officers, no paid agents, no expensive buildings for offices; but expenses reduced to the lowest possible amount, every member an agent, and every one personally interested to see that the widow or heirs receive the amount due them without rebate of any kind and without waiting sixty days. I would invite the attention of all persons to this simple, cheap and effective system of life insurance.

LUCULLUS.

Speaking at the University.

The intermediate Junior orations at the Southwestern Presbyterian University came off on the 21st inst. at the hall in the Stewart Cabinet building. Considering the distance there was quite a numerous audience, and the young orators succeeded in interesting it warmly to the end. One circumstance which invested the present occasion with a special interest was the announcement that two of the students were those of the aboriginal race of this continent. Messrs. Robinson and Allnton Telle were sent by authority from the Indian Territory to be qualified as ministers for missionary duty in that territory. We regret that we did not arrive soon enough for the first oration, that of Mr. Robinson Telle, but heard that of his brother with great interest. The title of his speech was "The Deeds of Men Live After Them," and of course was occupied with the responsibility imposed on men by the fact that the consequences of their actions cannot be controlled when once performed, but that even the death of the actor does not cut short the effects of what he has done. His delivery peculiarly interested us as showing that high culture and education has not eradicated some of the peculiarities of his race. (This is far from a reflection on him, as his race has been long recognized as peculiarly gifted with natural eloquence.) His voice is a true Indian voice; soft and sweet as that of a woman, but capable of great power when excited, and had the further Indian quality of a monotony of pitch arising from the absence of inflection. This quality gives something of the character of a chant to the delivery, not unpleasant, though the Anglo-Saxon ear is unaccustomed to it. His school-fellows must pardon our dwelling on his effort to the exclusion of theirs, but we were unusually interested in contemplating the purpose of his presence here, that of Christianizing his countrymen and bringing them under the influence of modern culture. There is so much in the intercourse of our race with his that causes us to hang our heads in shame that we feel relief in dwelling on this which is a subject of unqualified satisfaction to both races.

We must be brief with the others. The average with all was good, our preference being given to Mr. Mooney for composition and Mr Highland for delivery.

We have small space left for Mr. James Woods' encomium on our Clarksville statesmen, Messrs. House and Bailey. It was a carefully written statement, and would have been a greater success but that the speaker was hardly familiar enough with his manuscript to deliver it with fluency.

Physicians' Protest.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 21, 1879.

The undersigned, practising physicians in Clarksville, Tenn., do hereby record their earnest protest against the proposed design of conveying water into the houses of the city for domestic purposes from a portion of the Cumberland polluted by surface drainage and sewerage from the city. They desire to lay their solemn warning before the people of Clarksville that the measure in the process of execution is certain to deprive the city of its enviable reputation for good health, and to render it an easy prey to any epidemic pestilence which may approach its borders, and they press earnestly upon the city authorities immediate action towards suppressing this contemplated outrage upon civilization.

D. F. WRIGHT,
Chairman Board of Health,
W. T. MCREYNOLDS,
R. N. HERRING,
C. W. BAILEY,
C. E. L. MCCAULEY,
T. D. JOHNSON,
C. W. BEAUMONT,
J. M. LARKIN,
Z. M. TAYLOR,
J. L. C. JOHNSTON.

KNOX MARTIN, the negro who murdered John Whitimier and wife, near Nashville, some weeks ago, is to be hanged in Nashville on the 28th inst. It is hoped the papers of that city will not make such a parade about it as did the Louisville papers over the hanging of Washington on Friday of last week.

WE are requested to state that the time of dedicating the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Russellville, Ky., has been changed from the first Sunday in March to the second Sunday, to suit the convenience of Dr. Baird, who is to preach the dedicatory sermon.

THE series of meetings at the Christian Church is still in progress. Elder Shouse is assisting Elder Bloodhurst. Hours for service, 9 o'clock, a. m., and 7 p. m.

VICK'S Garden Seeds at Byers'.

"Vienna Bread"—the best in the world.

Mattill & Barker are now prepared to deliver to their customers daily, the world renowned Vienna Bread, an entirely new article in this market. This bread took the first premium at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, and without doubt it excells all others. We ask a trial.

VICK'S Garden Seeds at Byers'.

Flowers! Flowers!

We have made an arrangement with the Rosebank Nursery to furnish us with all kinds of flowers. As soon as the season will admit we will have and keep on hand at the Singer Sewing Machine room, No. 5 Elder's Row, a great variety and sell them cheap.

J. R. MARTIN & SON.

March 1, 1879--2w.

Why Is It

that you suffer with Corns, when fifty cents will buy a remedy guaranteed to cure? Remember, no cure no pay. For sale by

mch25-tf OWEN & MOORE.

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

Lumber! Lumber!

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

J. T. JOHNSON,
Proprietor Star Saw Mill.

Feb. 15, 1879-2m.

An Important Announcement.

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

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

Respectfully,
OWEN & MOORE.

Feb. 8. 1879-4t.

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.

At My Old Stand Once More.

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

W. ROSENFIELD.

Dec. 7. 1878.

Come and See.

We would most respectfully inform the public that we have the most select stock of

Chromos, Steel Engravings, Picture Frames and Mouldings,

Parlor Brackets, Wall Pockets, etc., ever brought to this city. We also have a select stock of

White Pine Sash, Doors and Blinds

that are well seasoned, and will sell them as cheap as you can buy Poplar. We also do all kinds of repairing and make new Furniture. We also make office and counting house Desks, Counters and Shelving to order. We also furnish and hang Inside Blinds. We are agents for outside Blinds that will keep out the cold and dust; come and see it before you put common Blinds on your house. Our terms are strictly cash.

Respectfully,

LOVELL & MYERS.

March 1, 1879-tf

Farm for Sale.

On Saturday, March 22, '79.

I will offer for sale, at the Market House door in Clarksville, an excellent

Cumberland River Farm!

of 99½ acres, 50 acres bottom land, situated

Immediately Opposite Clarksville.

Persons wishing information or to purchase will call on B. Frank Poston at his office in Clarksville.

Terms easy and made known on day of sale.

H. H. POSTON,
Agt. and Adm'r.

March 1, 1879-4t

Farm for Rent.

I will rent the farm known as the PARRY PLACE, ten-tho with the residence situated directly opposite the city of Clarksville. For terms apply to T. D. Leonard, or to Mrs. Johnson on the premises.

March 1, 1879-3t

PUBLIC SALE

AT

Cumberland Iron Works,

STEWART COUNTY.

I will offer to the highest bidder, on the premises,

A lot of Cattle, well graded.
Berkshire and Poland China Hogs.
A fine flock of Sheep.
Farm Utensils, Cultivators,
4, 2 and 1-horse Plows.
Mowers, etc., etc.
Also several Wagons, 6, 4 and 2-horse.

Sale to be

Saturday, March 15th, 1879.

Terms cash for sums of $10 and under; over that, a note, well secured, with interest at 6 per cent., will be required.

J. C. STEGER, Trustee.

March 1, 1879-3t

H. Johnson,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR!

Franklin st., over Gus Rexinger's store, 3d door from Franklin House.

To correspond with the hard times, I will from this day on reduce my prices for tailoring so that every gentlemen may be able to have a suit cut and made to fit him. I will cut and make business suits at $12 00, former price $15 00; will cut coats for 75c, former price $1 00; pants 25c., former price 50c.; vests, 25c., former price 50c. I have had an experience in my business of over thirty years, having learned it perfectly in Sweden (Europe), and all work entrusted to me will be cut and made in the latest style, and good cut and perfect fit guaranteed. I also color and clean gentlemen's clothing and ladies's dresses etc. I warrant my color never to rub off or smut. I respectfully invite the citizens of Clarksville and vicinity to give me a call when they want anything in my line, and I will guarante you satisfaction. I will from this day be in my shop every business hour during the day.

Respectfully,
H. JOHNSON,

March 1, 1879-tf

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

Str. Matt Gracey,

W. D. CAWLISHAW, Master

Leaves Clarksville for Port Royal every Tuesday at 9 a. m. Leaves Port Royal for Clarksville every Wednesday at 7 a. m.

Leaves for Mouth of Harpeth every Thursday at 7 a. m. Leaves Mouth of Harpeth every Friday at 6 a. m.

Leaves Clarksville for Dover every Friday at 12 m. Leaves Dover every Saturday at 6 a. m.

F. P. GRACEY & BRO., Agents.

Feb. 22, 1878.

Nashville, Clarksville, Paducah and Cairo U. S. Mail Line Steamers.

The B. S. Rhea,

J. S. TYNER Master,

Leaves Clarksville for Paducah and Cairo every Sunday at 6 a. m.

Leaves Clarksville for Nashville every Thursday at 6 p. m.

C. W. Anderson,

JOHN CROUCH, Master,

Leaves Clarksville for Cairo every Wednesday at 6 a. m.

Leaves Clarksville for Nashville every Monday at 6 a. m.

These boats are new and elegantly furnished. Fare to Nashville $2.

jan 4, 3m F. P. GRACEY & BRO., Agts.

WHY

INVEST MONEY

IN THE

HOMESTEAD

Tobacco Grower?

Because it largely increases the quantity and greatly improves the quality of the crop.

Because it is an honestly made fertilizer, not a mere plant stimulant, and permanently enriches the land.

Because intelligent, practical farmers have proven, after three years of trial with it, that it is admirably adapted to our soil and climate, and has given the best results.

As a permanent, durable Fertilizer

Read what Mr. W. H. Green, of Montgomery county, says:

MR J. J. CRUSMAN—Dear Sir: I have used the HOMESTEAD brands bought of you on Tobacco and Wheat; have also used the Anchor brand and a Cleveland brand, and while I think all valuable yet I have no hesitation in saying that I give decided preference to the HOMESTEAD brands from the fact that they give evidence of being permanent Fertilizers while the others do not.

Yours truly, W. H. GREEN.

Beats Stable Manure 300 lbs. to the acre and $2 00 per 100 lbs. in quality.

Mr. J. H. Pace, of Montgomery county, says:

DEAR SIR—I bought of you last season 2 bbls. of the HOMESTEAD TOBACCO GROWER and used it on about 4 acres of my poor, worn out land, and in the balance of same land used stable manure, and I feel confident that the increase in my crop where the HOMESTEAD TOBACCO GROWER was used is fully 300 lbs. to the acre, and the quality $2 00 per 100 lbs. better. I can go into my barn and select by the thickness, body and weight of the plants, the HOMESTEAD Tobacco from the other. I am sorry you cannot reduce the price, as brother and myself *want a ton of it this year.* Yours truly,

J. H. PACE.

Mr. J. S. Williams, of Robertson county, says:

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

Yours truly, J. S. WILLIAMS.

1-3 more Tobacco and better than Stable Manure.

DAYSVILLE, Todd county, Ky.

MR. J. J. CRUSMAN—Dear Sir: I purchased of you more than a ton of the HOMESTEAD TOBACCO GROWER and used it one teaspoonful to the hill, and am confident that the yield is fully 1-3 greater, and the quality very much better than the same land without it. I can safely say that the HOMESTEAD TOBACCO GROWER is much the best fertilizer I have any knowledge of and *better for Tobacco than stable manure.* Yours truly,

P. T. RUTHERFORD.

DIRECTIONS

For the Homestead Tobacco Grower

For use on plant beds, sow about 10 pounds for every 10 yards square; dig it in well. When the plants are up sow about same quantity just before a rain when the plants are dry. Never sow when the plants are wet with dew. If the fly is bad sow about 2 pounds to 10 yards square every 8 or 10 days. In the hill much depends on the character of the soil. Ordinarily a tablespoontul in the check before you make the hill.

For Tobacco use the Homestead Tobacco Grower.

For Wheat, Corn, Grass, Potatoes, or other vegetables, Fruit Trees, Shrubbery, etc., use the Homestead Superphosphate or Wheat and Corn Grower.

The HOMESTEAD was awarded the Grand Medal of Honor and Diploma of Highest Merit at the Centennial.

For certificates or further particulars address,

J. J. CRUSMAN,

Sole Agent,

March 1, 1879—2m CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

Prepared for the FALL & WINTER TRADE.

Our stock of

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR, MOLASSES, COFFEE & FLOUR,

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

F. F. F. G's.,

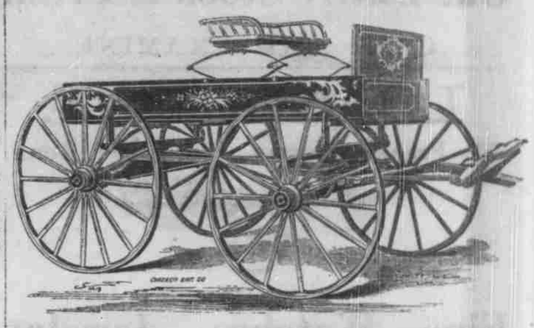
which we can guarantee to please anybody.

Walter McComb & Co.

November 30, 1878-tf

NEW Agricultural AND Hardware HOUSE.

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



JOHN S. ELDER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

HARDWARE,

Farm Machinery, Seed, Etc.,

Has Just Received

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

Also now receiving a big stock of

Hardware, Iron Nails, Horse Shoes and Blacksmith Tools,

TOBACCO SCREWS.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE TREES,

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

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

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

SALESMEN:

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

February 1, 1879-tf

1852. 1879.

BLOCH BROS.

NOS. 11 AND 12 FRANKLIN STREET,

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

Fall Dress Goods.

Cashmeres, Shawls, Flannels, Hamburgs, Underwear

the latest Novelties in

CLOAKS:

A large stock of CUSTOM-MADE

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

An immense stock of

Clothing and Hats, Boots and Shoes

UNDERWEAR, JEANS, SHIRTS,

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

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

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

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

Two large Shade Trees before our double store.

Respectfully,

BLOCH BROS.

October 5, 1878. 11 and 12 Franklin Street.

For Sale and Rent.

I have 30 acres of river bottom land for rent for this year. Also 3 good work Mules for sale. Call on or address

W. B. FENTRESS.

March 1, 1879-1t

Insolvent Notice.

The insolvency of the estate of Thos. Ramey, dec'd, having been suggested to the Clerk of the County Court of Montgomery county, all persons having claims against said estate are notified to file the same, duly authenticated, with the County Court Clerk on or before the 24th day of August, 1879.

R. H. RAMEY, Adm'r
Of T. Ramey, dec'd.

March 1, 1879-4t

Non-Resident Notice.

State of Tennessee—Montgomery C

Dr. Wm. F. Johnston vs. A. J. Allensworth

In this cause by original attachment it is shown that the defendant was a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, and that the said defendant, A. J. Allensworth, was indebted to him by note in the sum of $92.07, and having obtained attachment which has been returned to levied upon the property and effects of said defendant in the hands of J. F. Allensworth, Administrator of J. C. Allensworth, dec'd. It is therefore ordered that the defendant make his personal appearance before me at the 28th day of March, 1879, at 12 o'clock to defend suit, or the same will be heard ex parte, and that this order be published in the Clarksville CHRONICLE for four consecutive weeks.

W. H. McCAULEY,
Justice of the Peace.

Peacher's Mills, Tenn., Feb. 20, 1879.