

THE CHRONICLE

D. P. WRIGHT, M. D., Editor. CLARKSVILLE, MARCH 15, 1879. TERMS: \$2.00 IN ADVANCE.

THE EXTRA SESSION.

As was anticipated a week before the dissolution of the Forty-fifth Congress, the appropriations requisite for carrying on the government failed to be passed, and an extra session for that purpose has become necessary.

The Republican party during their supremacy in the National Legislature enacted two measures for the purpose of perpetuating their continuance in power which are still in force. These are the statute by which no one can be impeached as a jurymen in the Federal Courts without taking the oath (known in former times as the iron-clad oath) that he has never sympathized with the rebellion, and the second a bill for the supervision of elections whereby Federal Supervisors can get complete control of elections, and United States Marshals can be appointed to aid them in carrying out their purposes.

A third point on which the two Houses were at variance was the use of the army as a posse comitatus at elections. This dangerous power was withdrawn from the executive after a struggle similar to the present last year, but an amendment to this session tacked by the Senate to the appropriation when it came up from the House, by which that power was restored to the executive. The result was that the House refused to pass the appropriation with that amendment, and the bill, as before, failed to pass.

Now it is admitted on all hands that this method of forcing legislation by tacking measures to money bills ought to be exceptional, ought not to be resorted to except in emergencies seriously threatening the foundations of the republic; and we readily admit now that it is incumbent on us as adherents of the Democratic party to establish such a justification for the present state of things, so far as it has been brought about by the action of that party.

The money power is the one prerogative possessed by the House of Representatives by which its co-ordinate authority in the nation's councils is secured to it, and its peculiar function of originating money bills is one condition of asserting that power. It is a needful prerogative too, and has never been so needful as in late years. For some years now one party has been predominant in the Executive and the Senate, the other in the House of Representatives. Now a political observer must be blind indeed who does not perceive that both the Executive and the Senate have very largely increased their powers since the war, while the House of Representatives has remained where it was. The very habit acquired by the Executive during the war of exercising large discretionary powers, the immense increase of business in all departments, with corresponding increase of funds at its disposal, as well as of patronage; the practice carried into a rigid system of assessing officeholders for election expenses, and especially the power of controlling elections by the means now sought to be abolished, have made the will of the Executive almost irresistible, while the Senate, in virtue of the unconstitutional tenure of office acted by other means, has steadily extended its power and influence. By these means the former two departments would have unquestionably been too strong for the House of Representatives and restricted it to a mere negative function in the government, were it not for this same money power which has always, as a last resort, furnished the Lower House with the means of asserting itself.

With great wisdom and prudence, however, the House, knowing the profound derangement of public business which must ensue from the refusal of appropriations, has exercised great reserve in putting forth this power, and has only done so when great dangers threatening the very foundation of our Republican institutions have to be met, and can be only met in that way. To show that such dangers have necessitated the present crisis will be no difficult matter.

The three matters in which the House is at issue with the Senate are practically referable to one and the same purpose on the part of the Republican party, that of substituting the will of the Executive for the will of the people in the election of legislators for the nation. To begin with the measures for the supervision of elections, to which the other two are made auxiliary; in theory these were passed to insure freedom and parity of election; in practice they have been utterly subversive of it. The Supervisors appointed by the President, among other powers assigned to them, were invested with that of arresting and placing in prison any person who may be suspected of the intention of voting without due qualification. It will readily be seen that a formidable power is thus given to the Supervisors should they turn out to be unscrupulous partisans; and unscrupulous partisans they have uniformly been, selected for employment expressly with a view to that qualification. In fact, the class of men who have been appointed have been just those known in their respective localities as active workers for the Republican party. They have not been appointed where either party was strong enough to make the election a certainty, but only in places where the Democratic party had a majority small enough to give some chance of breaking it down by the nefarious process of arresting a sufficient number of Democratic voters and holding them in custody till the election was over. This was the game played so successfully by Devens, the chief Federal Supervisor of Elections in New York. On his own motion he undertook to say that the registrations of naturalized voters in that city since 1868 had not been made in due form, and he interdicted persons so naturalized from voting under penalty of imprisonment. He did actually cause to be arrested and imprisoned two thousand voters who had declared their intention of voting on such registration, and detained at least three thousand more from voting for fear of arrest; and, to show the more clearly the intent of these arrests, all so imprisoned were turned loose without trial at 6 o'clock on the evening of the election, as soon as it was too late for them to vote. Why they were not brought to trial is easily seen from the result. When the question of the validity of the arrested registrations was brought before the Supreme Court of the State, it was decided that the statutes in the case prescribed no particular form of registration, that the form adopted was discretionary with the local courts and was perfectly valid.

The truth is that there was no disguise observed of the fact that the supervisorship was a partisan arrangement throughout. The office of the principal Supervisor was established in a room of the Fifth Avenue Hotel adjoining that in which the Republican Executive Committee met, and the two worked together in perfect accord, and when Devens' powers were not found sufficient to effect his purposes, telegraphed to Washington for what he wanted and additional clauses were added to the already despotic supervision bill. In plain terms the law in question is a provision for enabling executive interference in elections to an unlimited extent for the purpose of perpetuating the power of the party now holding the executive sway, and on that principle Attorney-General Devens is now running it in Louisiana. The ir-a-clad oath is an auxiliary by excluding white men from the juries, and it is hoped that the restored power of using the army as a Returning Board may complete the thing.

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So long as ethical sanctions are disregarded, no hopeful plan of solution can be anticipated.

REPUTATION AT LAST. The following is the report of the Committee on Finance, Ways and Means on the State debt, as submitted to the Senate by Mr. Sawyer and read by Mr. Shearon:

Mr. Sanseil, from the same committee, submitted the following minority report:

Other minority reports are announced as forthcoming. The bill above alluded to provides in its eleventh section—

That all bonds that shall not be presented for funding and settlement within two years after the date of their issue, and the provisions thereof shall be forever barred and not be enforceable.

It is a strictly constitutional power; but grant for argument that it is. The operation which it aims to break down is certainly a revolution as much as that which established the thirty tyrants on the ruins of the Athenian republic, and, at the worst, the people have their choice between two revolutions, one which enthrones the Executive unchecked by popular franchise in a perpetuity of power, the other which aims to prostrate this despotic usurpation and re-establish the supremacy of popular suffrage in its place.

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To the Front and in the Field. New Goods and Low Prices.

DANIEL & JOHNSON. Have opened in the Mammoth Building, corner of Second and Strawberry streets, Clarksville, Tenn., a

Gen'l Agricultural House, and can supply all parties who want anything in Machinery and Farming Implement line. We call attention to the Aultman-Taylor Threshers & Engines,

the greatest grain-saving Thresher in the world, causing the endless apron Threshers to sink into insignificance. Wherever engine has been used it gives entire satisfaction. It is simple, easy to manage, (any farmer can run one), and not likely to get out of order. We also handle the



Champion Reapers and Mowers! Self-Rakers, Droppers, single and combined, and their wide-spread reputation needs no comment. They give satisfaction in every field they enter.

BUGGIES and WAGONS bought by the car load and for cash, which enables us to sell the same cheaper than those who sell on commission. We claim that we have THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS, and give a written guarantee with each one for one year. We also handle in connection with our Wagons the celebrated

BOLSTER SPRINGS FOR FARM WAGONS. PULLIAM'S PATENT. The attention of the farmer is called to this new and valuable device, an attachment to the common farm and lumber wagon of any size. The springs are made of the best oil tempered steel and warranted. They are simply attached to the bed by four bolts, and of use, go with the bed when it is lifted off the axle. Its obvious advantages are that it saves the wagon from wear and tear of every part of the axle, and requires all necessary repairs, a spring being adapted to all makes of farm wagons, and can be attached by anyone.

PLOWS: PLOWS! Avery's Plows, cast and steel. Clarksville Champion Plows, cast and steel. Gate City Plows, Ford & Braden's Walking and Riding Cultivators, Steel Tooth Sulky Hay Rakes, Harrows, Wheelbarrows, Corn Shellers, Farm Bells as cheap as cow's horns, Mill Machinery, Corn Mills and Hay Presses. SEED: OATS and FUEL: SLEDS of all kinds, fresh and genuine, always in store. We receive weekly from one to three car loads of CHOICE TIMOTHY HAY, the price of which we have knocked down to bottom figures. Give us a trial and we will convince you that it is to your interest to trade with us. Respectfully,

DANIEL & JOHNSON. S. B. PUQUA, Salesman, mch15-1f

Notice. I will sell at Public Sale at Leverage Furnace, St. Louis county, Tenn., on THURSDAY MARCH 20th, 1879, between 10 and 12 o'clock, 40 or 50 loads of young cattle—some of the best, Hogs, Wagons, Cows, Farms and Furnace tools, Merchandise, and other articles, some of Leverage Furnace, together with many other articles, in the premises of the estate. Terms made known on day of sale. Leverage Iron Works, March 15, 1879. R. H. FARLEY, L. C. MCGUIRE.

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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: 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. S. WILLIAMS.

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 FERTILIZER, while the presence of others is hardly perceptible now. Yours truly, J. J. CRUSMAN.

Mr. J. J. Crusman, Dear Sir: I purchased of you more than a ton of the HOMESTEAD TOBACCO GROWER and used it on 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.

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Prepared for the FALL & WINTER TRADE.

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR, MOLASSES, COFFEE & FLOUR.

F. F. F. G., which we can guarantee to please anybody.

Walter McComb & Co. November 30, 1878-1f

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 Aultman Plows, 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, Heris 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 Holloware, Trot Lines, Stayings, &c., Leathers, Calf skins, Shoemaker Supplies, &c., Clarksville and Avery Cast and Steel Plows, Bars, Points, &c.

We are also prepared to offer special inducements to cash buyers. SALESMEN: Ed. Turnley, J. H. Turnley, Martin Elder, T. P. Burke, L. R. Willis, John S. Elder, February 1, 1879-1f

1852. 1879. BLOCH BROS. No. 11 AND 13 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. J. H. PETTUS. J. C. KENDRICK.

Kendrick & Pettus, Tobacco Salesmen, And Gen'l Commission Merchants, Central Warehouse, Corner Main and Front Sts., Opp. Wharf Boat, CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

GEORGE S. IRWIN, Book-Keeper. All Tobacco will be insured while in store in our Warehouse in Clarksville, until sold, at the expense of the owner, whether advanced on or not, unless we have written orders from the owner not to insure. October 5, 1878-1f

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