THE CHRONICLE.

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

Clarksville, Tenn., May 10, 1879.

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THE VETO—HOW TO MEET IT.

Since the late Presidential veto, our attention has been drawn to a short but very important editorial in the New York World. It is so seldom that we differ from that admirable journal in political matters that, doing so in the present instance, we think it right to give our reasons for doing so in detail. For this purpose we give below the World's article *verbatim*, desiring our readers' careful attention to it:

The President's veto opens the way, wide and clear, to a popular Democratic victory in 1880. Congress called upon him to accept the principle of free and honest elections unclouded and unscared by the exhibition of Federal bayonets at the polls. This principle he refuses to accept under the cover of formal objections for the most part captious, unsound and irrelevant. Let Congress now strip away the cover by its own conservative action and leave the refusal naked in all its political deformity to be judged by the people. The principle contended for by Congress should be presented to the President again at once in a form which shall leave him no choice between a complete acceptance of it and a flat rejection of it. The repeals contained in the legislative appropriation bill also should now be presented at once to him separately.

Under no temptation, under no provocation let Congress now adjourn without out making all the appropriations necessary to carry on the Government. Representing the majority of the American people, Congress must see to it that the wheels of the public administration are kept smoothly and steadily in motion; and if the President of a factious and mischievous minority, under the guidance of evil counsellors, insists upon obstructing with his veto legislative repeals in harmony with all the great precedents of the history of freedom, let the issues that he makes be taken by the Democratic party calmly and fearlessly before the tribunal of the people in all the States of the Union.

It should be said in justice to our able contemporary that the World was opposed in the first instance to the introduction into the army appropriation bill of the clauses repealing the acts authorizing the presence of the army at the polls; opposed to it, that is, on grounds of expediency, though freely admitting the right of Congress to pursue that course if thought expedient.

It has also become manifest as a result of the Congressional caucus that the Democratic party will act in accordance with the counsel of the World. This, however, need not prevent us from expressing our own opinions on the subject.

Our position then is, in opposition to the World, that the association of legislature with appropriation bills is a practice entailing such serious responsibility on the party which resorts to it, that it ought never to be resorted to except under the gravest emergencies, but when adopted ought to be carried out, whatever the public inconvenience to its logical conclusion. We are ourselves convinced of both the positions, that the measure in question was justified by the emergency it had to meet, and that, in the face of all difficulties, having been once adopted it ought to be persisted in, whatever the consequences. These two propositions we now propose to treat separately, and first we contend *that the original measure was justified by the emergency it was designed to meet.*

The emergency was, in our estimation, nothing short of the existence of laws on the statute-book which enable an executive administration to appoint its own successors and to virtually set aside the representative system of government.

Nothing short of such an emergency would, as we think, have justified the association of the repeal of such laws with an appropriation bill; that emergency did dictate that mode of action, it ought to enforce persistence in it.

Was the emergency, then, such as we have described it? Do the laws whose repeal is sought confer on the Federal Executive the dangerous powers we have described? Unless the denunciations of the Democratic press and speakers during the last four months have been mere empty vaporing; unless the revelations of the Wallace Committee have been pure fiction, these laws not only convey such powers, but the mode in which they have been administered has gone far already towards realizing that purpose. They have already, we firmly believe, given Republican majorities in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, where those majorities would have been Democratic, and we shall give an instance at the close of this paper to show how easily they can make wholesale reductions in a Democratic vote; but let us examine the laws themselves. The Chief Supervisors are appointed by the Federal Courts, and they appoint the Assistant Supervisors and Deputy Marshals who are to assist them in their functions. The cases arising out of their action are to be tried in the Federal District Courts before a jury bound by the old iron-clad oath which in the South excludes all but one party from these juries. Here, then, is a partisan apparatus throughout. Election cases are brought into courts, the judges of which are appointed by the President by officers appointed by those courts. They are brought before a partisan judge and tried by him before a partisan jury, and the party which all these partisans represent is the party which elected the President to office, while they in their turn depend upon him for appointment to office and for being retained therein, and all this in a state of things where the primary motive force of party is the acquisition of office, and the primary motive of appointments to office is the retention of it by the party in power. It is indeed the theory of our Constitution that the President's office is not a partisan one, and perhaps our first President would have felt himself bound if he had had the appointment of such officers to appoint them impartially from both parties. But those days are long gone by; Washington represented the wholenation, Grant talked openly of "the party which I represent" as the only interest demanding his attention, and Hayes follows dutifully in his footsteps, though he did make some feeble demonstrations at the commencement of his administration of acting in a non-partisan spirit. All this has long been set aside and repented of, and the President has now received plenary absolution from his party on condition of devoting every power entrusted to him exclusively to partisan interests. Need we, after the voluminous exposures that have of late been made, show how faithfully the party programme has been carried out? Republicans of the keenest and most unscrupulous order as to electioneering activity have been exclusively appointed to these offices; the few instances where men previously known as Democrats were selected being no exception to this rule, for they were appointed on condition that they would be converted and *work* for the Republican party. And they have worked well; the Republicans in Congress have been challenged again and again to demonstrate a case wherein their intervention has been put in behalf of Democratic rights or in frustration of Republican corruption. It has been one-sided throughout. Democrats have been insulted and assaulted by drunken Supervisors at the polls and driven by them from the registration offices; voters by thousands have been imprisoned on the eve of elections or deprived of their voting papers, and after the election was over either discharged without a trial, or if a trial has been had, dismissed with scareely the attempt to substantiate a pretext for the imprisonment.

If these things can be done at all, there is no limit to the extent to which they can be done, and it is manifest that if the present Congress permits the laws to remain on the statute they will be carried out to whatever extent may be necessary in order to restore the control of Congress to the Republican President at the next election. The impunity for former delinquencies, the passive submission of Congress to the overruling will of the President and his advisers will encourage them to a more daring assertion of these iniquitous powers. They have been sufficient once to overrule the will of the people; Grant through their instrumentality established his successor in office, and Hayes will unquestionably do the same if allowed to wield the same powers. The reactionary revolution by which under the forms of law the elective mode of government has been practically set aside will have been confirmed and strengthened by impurity and submission, and the appointing power will be seen to be vested in the President dictating his candidates at the polls through his Supervisors and Marshals, backed by the whole available force of the United States Army.

This, then, is the emergency; is it or is it not sufficient to evoke and justify the extreme powers confided to Congress for the express purpose of curbing usurpation on the part of the Executive? The Executive has put forward its extreme powers; to maintain its usurped prerogative it has done a thing unprecedented in the annals of the Presidential veto; it has vetoed *a repealing act* against which no shadow of a constitutional objection is raised or can be raised, and if prerogative is to be thus stretched, can there be any excuse for Congress should it shrink from putting in force the constitutional means confided to it for the express purpose of resisting such encroachments. We grant that public inconvenience and public disorder must arise from this mode of asserting the rights of representative government against the encroachments of prerogative and admit therefore that it ought never to be resorted to except in extreme cases—but we think we have established the existence of such an extremity. We admit that the responsibilities incurred are very heavy, but contend that these responsibilities attach to those who refuse to pass an appropriation because it is accompanied with such a claim for redress. Not that we quarrel with the Democratic caucus for declining the responsibility of persistently refusing to pass the appropriation separate from the repealing clause. This policy was no doubt forced upon the party by the potency of the fact that the very small majority enjoyed by the party would be imperilled by the defection of members who have not the courage of the situation. Be it so, but then this ought to have been known before the rider was attached to the bill and to have prevented its attachment. Had the two been at first offered separately it could only have been said that Congress had not thought it expedient to assert its money power in behalf of its legislation; but the two having been sent up to the White House united, and then after the veto a separation having been allowed, Congress presents the appearance of first putting forth its money power and then formally abdicating it. In the one case the power would have been simply reserved; in the other it seems to be finally renounced. There is no meaning in the association of the appropriation and corresponding legislation unless it had been intended to maintain them inseparable.

Our contemporary (in differing from whom we do so with profound respect) says we have a fine position to go with to the election in 1880, and so we have, but we have left it in the power of the Federal Executive to stifle the voice of the people at that election by the united efforts of its office-holders, its Supervisors and Marshals, and, as a last resort, of its soldiers.

If further evidence is needed of the reckless overriding of all rights and liberties by these Supervisors, read the following extract from the speech of Ellis, of Louisiana, describing his arrest with that of ten thousand other voters for no other purpose than that of keeping them from the polls, and perhaps of keeping Mr. Ellis himself from his seat in Congress till the House was organized.

In that same year (1878) under color of this Supervisors statute which we seek to repeal, I saw ten thousand men arrested in the city of New Orleans by United States Marshals only five or six days before the election. Yes, arrested by virtue of these very statutes in which the gentleman from New York finds no harm, under which he solemnly declares no citizens have suffered grievance, and yet by these arrests we estimate that between two and three thousand citizens in the city of New Orleans were deprived of their right to vote. In connection with this latter statement I beg to read from the great argument of that distinguished and able jurist, Judge John A. Campbell, formerly of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered before the Electoral Commission. Said he:

"I can tell you another fact. I can tell you a fact more startling than any fact which has been reported here and which may serve at the next election for the campaign speeches of that time. On the 30th day of October there issued out of the Circuit Court of the United States at New Orleans ten thousand and more of warrants of arrest, to seize ten thousand distinct individuals, inhabitants of the city of New Orleans, for having falsely registered themselves in 1871 as competent voters. They entered many of the most respectable men in the city, my friend our family physician and one of our Representatives in Congress among the number of those arrested for false registration.

Yes, sir, I am the Representative in Congress who was one of those arrested for having fraudulently registered myself as a voter. I had lived in that city for many years and am a native of the State; my residence was upon one of the principal streets of the city; my law office was within four blocks of the Court House from which issued these warrants; I was in the midst of my campaign, speaking every day and night, and the daily papers contained notices of my movements and speeches; and yet, sir, under color of these most infamous laws I and ten thousand of my fellow-citizens, as good, as free, as honest and as guiltless as I, were arrested and compelled to stand trial before a United States Commissioner. Ten thousand men arrested before one Commissioner five days before an election, deprived of the right to vote unless we could have trial and be acquitted; a physical impossibility almost that all of us could be tried within that time. Here, Mr. Chairman, was one of the most daring, infamous, flagrant outrages upon the rights and liberties of citizens, perpetrated in the interest and at the behest of the Republican party, and yet that party declares that we shall not repeal those laws, and distinguished representatives of that party assert that no grievance has been suffered under them; that the question of their repeal is a mere question of sentiment, and that there is nothing real in our complaints against their execution.

Mr. Hiscock.—What was the charge made against you?

Mr. Ellis—I was accused of having falsely registered myself a voter.

But Judge Campbell continues:

"Never was such a picture of any community as that. There were ten thousand lies sworn to in order to procure those warrants. There was not a scintilla of proof, nor any desire to have any proof. Thirteen hundred and sixty cases were tried and dismissed; but it effected the purpose. The affidavits were all made by two men, policemen, both of them. I have read a portion of the affidavits myself piled up in the Court House, covering a table so high."

Citizens arrested upon the affidavits of perjured partisans under color of this law, and yet we are told that no man has suffered grievance by its execution. Turn Dunsont citizens deprived of their right to vote, and yet we are coolly told by the party who perpetrated this outrage that the laws must stand in order that the "ballot may be safe" and the "elections pure."

Mr. Chairman, the Republican party declares it will appeal to the people. Sir, we will join them in that appeal; and I most fearfully mistake the tone and temper of the great sovereign of us all, the American people, if they do not sustain our action and declare, in a manner and with an emphasis that no one can mistake, that these blots and blurs upon the statute-books shall be repealed. But why not trust the people? Are you prepared to assert that the American people cannot be trusted with the management of their local elections without the supervision, espionage, and intermeddling of the Federal Government?

THE KELLOGG CASE.

There is now a strong probability that the Kellogg case in the Senate will be the cause of a protracted debate, and will reopen to the public the old story of Louisiana's misrule. It is known that a number of Democratic Senators are opposed to unseating Kellogg, holding that when he was admitted to the seat the case was decided. Whether there are enough of these Democratic Senators to turn the majority is not definitely known, but it is probable that there will be enough vote with the Republicans to keep Kellogg where he is.

THE TROOPS AT THE POLLS.

The House on Wednesday passed the bill prohibiting the use of troops at the polls by a majority of 34, the Greenbackers going with the Democrats. About twenty Republicans dodged the vote, in this much sacrificing their opinions to the order of the caucus, which was to oppose the bill. It is thought that the President will sign this bill.

VICK'S Garden Seeds at Byers'.

Practical Photography.

Landscape and architectural views and all kinds of mechanical as well as artistic Photography. I am prepared to do work in the very highest style of the art, and in copying old pictures will duplicate prices of any Eastern house or traveling agent, and guarantee better work.

Respectfully,
W. J. MCCORMAC.

WHEN the hand of disease is laid heavily upon us, robbing life of all its pleasures, anything that will afford relief is gladly welcomed. Sickness is no light affliction, and that form of it known as Piles, or Hemorrhoids, can be permanently relieved by Tabler's Buckeye Pile Ointment, which never fails when used according to directions. Price, 50 cents a bottle. For sale by Owen & Moore.

DEAR BELL,—Our commencement exercises are over. I have received my diploma, and am now ready to enter with zest into the pleasures of gay society. Attired becomingly in a gay white robe, such as an angel might love to wear, I took a prominent part in the musical exercises in the evening. Although I had contracted a severe cold a few days before, I was enabled by the use of Coussens' Honey of Tar, the best remedy in the world for coughs, colds and all diseases of the throat and lungs, to sing so well that I completely enraptured a large audience. Tell Uncle John that the use of that invaluable compound, Coussens' Honey of Tar, will cure his cough. It is only 50 cents a bottle, and can be bought at Owen & Moore's Drug Store. Yours in haste,
ANNIE.

HANDKERCHIEFS, Ladies' fancy Neck Wear, Jewelry in new Styles, Embroidery, &c., &c. Try us. N. B. Shyer, Cheap John Store, New Providence.

OUR stock of Men's White and Fancy Shirts can not be equaled. Cheap John Store, New Providence.

FOR choice Teas go to Warfield & Reynolds.

BOWLING & WILLSON have the best stock of Straw Hats ever brought to Clarksville. Every style, and at any price from 10c. to $5.00.

LADIES will find at the BLUE FRONT SHOE STORE all the latest Style Shoes and Slippers.

BOWLING & WILLSON are making to order, for ladies and gentlemen, the finest dress shoes we have ever seen.

DON'T be persuaded to buy a Reaping machine until you see Metcalfe & Sons,
No. 9 Franklin St.,
Clarksville, Tenn.

THE latest novelty in Ladies', Men's and Children's Shoes & Ties at Cheap John Store, New Providence.

HATS, Clothing, Men's Shoes & Boots, and in fact everything kept in a first class Store, in abundance, at Figures *low*. Cheap John Store, New Providence.

Good Calico for dresses and shirts at 5 cents. Good hose, plain and fancy at 10 cents. Nice Ladies Ties at 10 cents and upwards. Large white counterpains at 65 cents. Coats and Clarks spools at 5 cents. And all other goods in proportion at E. Glick's. apr-12-2m.

BOWLING & WILLSON'S *Handmade* Boots and Shoes are nearly as low priced as the Easter goods bought in other houses.

Wool! wool!!

I will pay the highest market price, in cash, for wool delivered at my store house on Public Square, Clarksville. S. OPPENHEIMER.
may 3-4w.

Go to the Blue Front Store and examine the beautiful line of Straw Hats for Men, Boys and Children.

Corsets! Corsets! Corsets!

We can sell you as good a corset as can be bought anywhere at $1.50, for 50c. and 75c. Cheap John Store, New Providence.

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, 18 8-tf

KINCANNON, WOOD & CO.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Stoves, Tinware,

Sheet-Ironware,

House-Furnishing Goods,

CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,

Franklin Street, - - Clarksville, Tenn.

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

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

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

Kincannon, Wood & Co.

N. B.—If you want to go to house-keeping we can fix you.
January 1st, 1879—tf

DORITY.
OLDHAM.
POINDEXTER.

Dority, Oldham & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCERS!

No. 30 Franklin St.,

Clarksville, - - Tenn.

The customers of this house may rely on getting full value for their money. Our stock is entirely fresh, and was bought for CASH.

Orders by mail will receive the most careful attention.

Respectfully,

DORITY, OLDHAM & CO.

October 26, 1878-tf

Splendid City Property

FOR SALE!

Fine Residence---Elegant Building Lots---In the Heart of the City.

The George W. Hillman Property.

By virtue of two Deeds of Trust executed to me by Geo. W. Hillman, the first dated January 16, 1878, and registered in Register's Office, in Trust Deed Book No. 4, pages, 330, 331, 332 and 333; the second dated February 21, 1878, and registered in Trust Deed Book No. 4, pages 368 and 369, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on THE PREMISES, on

SATURDAY, 14TH OF JUNE, 1879,

the fine property of Geo. W. Hillman, lying in a few minutes walk of the New Court House and all business portions of Clarksville. The same has been divided into lots and will be sold as follows:

LOT No. 1.—Fronts 100 feet on Second street and runs back 436 feet and 4 inches, with a beautiful grove of maple and other trees, furnishing fine shade.

LOT NO. 2.—Fronts 80 feet on said street and runs back 436 feet and 4 inches. Same shade.

LOT NO. 3.—Fronts 80 feet on said street; runs back same distance and same shade.

LOT NO. 4.—This is the Residence and all Out-Houses as follows:

Elegant Brick Dwelling, 15 Rooms.—1-Story Brick Out-House, 3 Rooms. 1 Brick Smoke House; Ice House underneath.—Frame Cottage, 2 Rooms.—2-Story Frame House (Gardner's), with Seed, Tool Room and Cellar.—Cistern House and Cistern.—Carriage House.—Stables.

This lot fronts 276 feet on Second street and runs back 436 feet.

LOT NO. 5.—Fronts 80 feet on Second street, runs back 436 feet, part of Garden.

LOT NO. 6.—Fronts 121 feet on Second street, runs back 436 feet, the rear 43 feet. One side of this lot also fronts on Marion street.

The grounds are highly improved and ornamented.

THE GARDEN

is in a high state of cultivation, well set in choice Fruit Trees of every description. A large variety of Grapes and Strawberries. A fine collection of Roses, rare Flowers and Shrubbery. I think I can safely assure the public that no better property was ever offered for sale in Clarksville. I can also add, with the present prospects of our city and the few fine building lots in the market, or ever to come into the market, this is the best opportunity ever offered or will be offered to secure good homes near business and is probably the last. An examination of the property is earnestly desired, believing it speaks for itself better than I can do. Mr. Hillman will be glad to show the divisions of the property upon application at the residence. I have a plat at my office. I will have the plat printed with the hand bills and distributed before day of sale. Any information desired can be obtained from me at my office or from Mr. Hillman.

TERMS OF SALE—One-fourth cash, balance on credit of 6, 12 and 24 months. Notes bearing interest from date, with good security, required, and a lien retained.

May 10, 1879-tds

POLK G. JOHNSON, *Trustee.*

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

VICK'S Garden Seeds at Byers'.

THE celebrated Clarksville City Guards Cigar at Warfield & Reynolds.

LEAVE your watches and jewelry for repairs where they will be taken care of in case of fire. Mr. Cooke did not lose a single watch or article of jewelry belonging to his customers in the late fire, although his house was burning twenty minutes after the alarm was given. tf

PURE Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes at Warfield & Reynolds.

Vick's Garden Seeds

are known to be better than any other seed offered for sale. You can get them in bulk and paper at
mch1-3m BYERS'.

WINDOW Glass, Paint, Oils and Varnishes at Warfield & Reynolds.

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.

IKE H. SHELBY, Late of Shelby, Scott & Co. JNO. S. HART, Late of Nashville. ED. O'BRIEN, Late of Hadensville, Ky

Shelby, Hart & O'Brien,

(Successors of Shelby, Scott & Co.)

Tobacco Salesmen

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Gracey House,

Cor. Second & Commerce Sts., Clarksville, Tenn.

Tobacco received at our shed in New Providence and drayed to our Warehouse free of charge. Special attention paid to Sampling and Selling Tobacco. Unless instructed in writing not to insure, all Tobacco when received at the Gracey House will be insured at owner's expense until sold, and thereafter it shall be held at the risk of the buyer.
nov25-6m

C. S. DANIEL, Late of Daniel & Bro., Clarksville. A. A. JOHNSON, Late of Johnson & Kendrick, New Providence.

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 significance. Wherever the engine has been used it gives entire satisfaction. It has ample power, is simple, easily managed (any farmer can run one), and not likely to get out of order. We also handle the

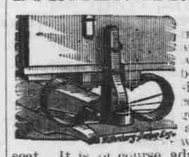
Champion Reapers and Mowers!

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 trade is called to this new and valuable device as an attachment to the common farm and lumber wagons 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 course, go with the bed when it is lifted off the rears. Its obvious advantages are that it saves largely from wear and tear of every part of the wagon, and removes all necessity for a spring seat. It is, of course, 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, Furst & Bradley's Sulky Plows, Walking and Riding Cultivators, Steel Tooth Sulky Hay Rakes, Harrows, Wheelbarrows, Corn Shellers, Farm Bells as cheap as cow's horns, Mill Machinery, Cane Mills and Hay Presses.

SEED OATS and FIELD SEEDS 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. FUQUA, Salesman. mch15-tf

1852. 1879.

Great Attractons! Great Reduction in Prices at

BLOCH BROS.

NOS. 11 AND 12 FRANKLIN STREET,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS.

Our stock for Spring and Summer trade being now complete, we will offer special bargains in

Fancy Dress Goods,

Domestics, Prints, White Goods, Hosiery, etc. Our stock af Ladies' and Gents'

Custom-Made BOOTS and SHOES

is the very embodiment of all the novelties, and we feel confident that we can suit the most fastidious. Having added a

CARPET DEPARTMENT!

this season, we offer a bran new line of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Rugs, etc. at lower prices than ever offered here. In

Men's and Boys' Clothing,

Shirts, Underwear, HATS, etc., our selection stands unrivaled for style, completeness and low prices. We take measures for fine SHIRTS and guarantee a good fit. We shall aim to replenish our stock during the whole season to its present standard, and with the facilities we enjoy for buying our entire stock for CASH; we can make it to the interest of every close buyer to inspect our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

To COUNTRY MERCHANTS we offer the same advantages as other wholesale markets. Respectfully,

BLOCH BROS.

March 29, 1879. 11 and 12 Franklin Street.

Keesee & Northington

Have a choice selection of

New crop Louisiana Sugar & Molasses,

Choice Illinois Flour,

RIO AND OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEES,

NEW CANNED GOODS,

of every description, such as Peaches, Pears, Tomatoes, Raspberries, Strawberries, Pineapples, Oysters, Corn, Deviled Ham, Corn Beef, Jellies, Condensed Milk.

Pickles, Raisins, Figs, Almonds, Pecans, Filberts, Cream Nuts, Fire Crackers, etc., etc.

PURE OLD LINCOLN & ROBERTSON CO. WHISKIES

GIN, BRANDIES, WINES, &c.

At Lowest Prices, Wholesale or Retail. no23-tf

Rice, Broaddus & Co.

Have now on exhibition a large and elegant stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS,

CARPETS,

CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES,

At Exceedingly Low Prices for Cash.

Cotton Goods are advancing East, and all persons who have any to buy should not delay, but buy *now*, before the prices advance here.

We are selling to-day the best Prints at from 5c up.

Real good 4-4 Bleached Domestic at 9c by the bolt.

Good Long Cloth at the low price of 10c.

Best 4-4 Brown Domestic at 6½c by the bolt.

Good 10-4 Sheeting at 20c.

Good Plaid Cotton at 10c.

These are real bargains and everyone who has these goods to buy should do so before the present lot is closed out, as the next purchase will be higher.

A Large Lot of Useful 5 Cent Goods

Just received, which no one should fail to see.

The Most Elegant Stock of

Spring and Summer Dress Goods

IN CLARKSVILLE.

Real handsome Striped and Checked Silks at 50c and upwards.

Extra bargains in Black Silks. Good Black Gros Grain Silk at $1.00 per yard and upwards.

Elegant stock of Trimmings, Silks and Black Satin.

Prettiest Fancy French Over Dresses.

French Organdies and Jaconets.

Plain and Lace Bunings.

Nice Fancy Dress Goods at from 5c up to $1.00 per yard.

Elegant stock of Dress Buttons.

Real pretty Imitation Linen Lawns at 7½c.

Best line of Black Dress Goods.

Real bargains in Black English Bombazines.

Black Henrietta Cloth at from $1.00 to $2.25.

Best value in the city given in Cashmeres. No lady wishing a Black Dress should fail to see these goods; they are most excellent value and we think cannot be equaled in the city.

Don't fail to see the best stock of Fancy Hosiery in Clarksville.

Silk Clocked Balbrigun Hose at 25c.

Beautiful Fancy Silk Clocked Hose at from 50c to $1.25.

Good White Cotton Hose at 10c, former price 15c.

We are offering a nice lot of Misses' and Children's Fancy Hosiery in broken lots to close at half price. These are desirable styles and most excellent value. We also have full lines of Misses' and Children's Fine Fancy Hosiery at very reasonable prices.

Elegant stock of Gloves. 3-Button Kid Gloves at 50c. Damaged Kid Gloves at 5c.

Splendid stock of Embroidered Silk Gloves. Plain Black Taffata Silk Gloves. Excellent stock of Lysle Gloves.

Just received another new and beautiful stock of White and Colored Hamburgs at from 3½c to 75c.

Breton Laces, Torchon Laces, Val Laces.

White and Black Lace Ties. Shaded Chinelle for Neck Ties.

All Linen Handkerchiefs for 5c.

We represent the Largest Stock of Carpets, Mattings, Oil Cloths, Lanoliums, Ligmine and Lace Curtains in the city, and our prices are as low as Louisville or Nashville.

The best Boots and Shoes can be had at the Cash Store of Rice, Broaddus & Co, at a small advance over the price of shoddy goods. So come along and buy good goods at bottom prices for cash.

Our motto is to sell the best goods at the lowest possible prices for cash. Come and be convinced. Very respectfully,

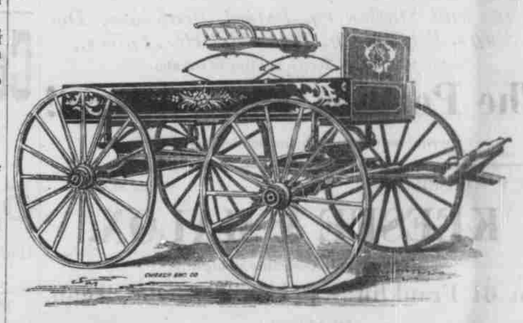
Rice, Broaddus & Co.

April 26, 1879.

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, T. P. Burke
L. R. Willis, John S. Elder.
February 1, 1879-tf