THE CHRONICLE.

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

Clarksville, Tenn., June 21, 1879.

TERMS: $2.00 IN ADVANCE.

EXECUTIVE ENCROACHMENTS.

It is a pity, after all, that we did not call our Presidents Kings; we should have been more on our guard against them. The authors of our Constitution had nothing so prominently before their thoughts as the two purposes of limiting the powers of their Executive officers and preventing future transgressions of the limits they had assigned to them. They were fresh from their recent experience of the stupid despotism and dogged perseverance in encroachment upon constitutional rights which characterized the government of George III., and how to prevent these things in the future Executive of the infant American Government was the problem on which above all others their prospective wisdom was expended.

Not to mention the innumerable minor precautions adopted, the two measures on which they most relied were the rendering the office elective, with frequent changes of incumbency, and the distribution to the Executive of the various States all the administrative power with which the Federal Executive could dispense. Both these precautions have signally failed. It is humiliating to our self-esteem as a nation to admit this, but the man who studies our history without seeing it must either be wilfully blind or obtuse to the most striking indications of the truth.

Be this as it may, a truth it is. From the meeting of the first Congress till now there have always been parties making incessant efforts to extend the prerogative of the President beyond the limits assigned to it at the commencement. In the days of Washington himself the great Federal trio, Hamilton, Chief Justice Marshall and the elder Adams, never lost sight of this purpose, and during Adam's presidency considerable advances had been made towards regalizing the Presidential office. The sixteen years which cover the Presidential terms of Jefferson and Madison put a temporary stop to these encroachments, and the then called Republican principles became predominant, while the old Federal doctrines incurred the greatest odium, while the term Federalist was too unpopular to be retained by any party, and was finally abandoned. This flux and reflux of aggrandizement frequently followed, though the Federal Executive always gained more than it had lost. In Monroe's day, for instance, things were stationary. In that of the younger Adams ideas drifted back to the standard of his father's term, and in Jackson's time the Executive powers were stretched far beyond anything attempted by any previous President. Strangely was Jackson's administration misnamed Democratic. In his day the veto power was used as arbitrarily almost as in the days of Hayes; in his day originated the cry which was the death-knell to Republican institutions, "to the victors belong the spoils," and an army of dependent office-holders became the janissaries of the party to which they looked for continuance in office. It is not necessary to continue this series further than to mention that the late civil war was the occasion of the greatest stretch of Executive power since Jackson's time; that it met a check in the opposition of Senate and House to Andrew Johnson, but was enormously increased under the unprincipled despotism of Grant. Let us, then, look back and try to discover why the two principles relied upon by our fathers to prevent these encroachments have failed in accomplishing their purpose; how it is that in spite of them the rights of Congress and those of the States at this moment lie helpless before the feet of the weakest President that ever occupied the chair; why the laws giving the Federal Executive almost unlimited powers of interfering with elections have found their way to our statute-books, and, when repealed by both Houses of a Democratic Congress, are kept in force by the sole exercise of the Executive *veto*. How is it? Here are royal prerogatives at the thought of which Jefferson or Madison would have stood aghast, which Hamilton and Adams would never have dreamed of claiming, which George III. himself might have wished for but never possessed. How is it? How is it that while the English nation from which we revolted has ever since been placing limitations and restrictions upon the Executive power, we have ever since stood by helplessly, while our Executive has stretched its prerogatives almost to the point of monarchic despotism? Surely it is a question worth considering.

Where then was the defect in the precautions of our first statesmen? What was the contingency which they did not foresee? When they made the chief Executive office elective, with short terms of incumbency, they did not perceive that they were making the office stronger rather than weaker by providing that the President should always have a party at his back, and when the *spoils* doctrine was fully established, which was not the case till Jackson's administration, it was seen that that party included a vast number of men whose very subsistence depended upon the keeping the President in power and upon subserviency to his will. In England the Sovereign has no such power; he appoints only a very few unimportant officers to serve immediately around his person; the Prime Minister appoints more, but the civil service reforms which have been carried out in England, the practice of promotion from the list of those who have passed their grade according to seniority, and that of irremoveability except for proved misconduct have reduced this prerogative even on the Prime Minister's part to a minimum of patronage which is only exercised as regards a few of the highest offices; and then the Prime Minister resigns if there is a majority against him in the House of Commons.

Again, the distribution of Executive power among the States is a principle which has weakened with every war we have had. It received a heavy blow in Jackson's time during the South Carolina troubles, but a much heavier one in the termination of our late civil war; the Republican party being able to argue as if the failure to establish the right of secession was a condemnation of all State privileges.

These measures now under controversy, which place all supervision of elections in the hands of partisans appointed by the President, are the mode in which the Executive asserts his yet unheard of power, and unless repealed will be the death-blow of all State prerogative, and with that the Executive encroachments will become complete and irresistible. The present extra session has failed in repealing them; the next effort will be made before the people; if that fails, then the Executive will become permanently predominant over the legislative power; it will control the legislative; it will control those who elect both the executive and legislative. And what then? A complete autocratic despotism will have been established, only removable by revolution.

SHOULD THE DEBT SETTLEMENT BE SUPPORTED?

We publish with pleasure the following letter from Col. Sykes, of Columbia. In advocating the proposed settlement, arguments have been too exclusively addressed to low tax men. Col. S. bears in mind that a large number of State credit men need to be convinced that they can vote for it consistently with their principles, and to such men is this letter addressed:

Whilst I have no desire to engage, to any extent, in the discussion of the 50-4 settlement, yet the unfair use which is made of a portion of a letter written by me, and published in the Nashville American of the 17th of April, makes it proper and necessary that I should write this letter. A paragraph from that letter, in which the indebtedness of the State is set forth, is published, separated from its context in such a manner as to create an erroneous impression. In that paragraph I stated that our State debt was in round numbers $24,000,000; our municipal debts, $8,000,000; our county debts, $4,000,000, and our portion of the national debt, $50,000,000. This is very nearly a correct statement of our public indebtedness. This much is published, but the remarks which preceded and which followed this statement of indebtedness are omitted. Now, it should be remembered that the letter from which this extract was taken was written in defence of the people of the State from the indiscriminate, wholesale and, as I thought, unjust attacks made upon them by certain leading journals in New York City. My object was to show that although the bonds of our State were valid, having been issued by all of our Governors since the days of Newton Cannon, having been recognized by all political parties, by all the departments of Government, and having been again and again sanctioned by the people, yet there were reasons why our creditors should not be harsh in dealing with us, and why they should be liberal and generous in making a settlement, and to sustain this view I gave the facts contained in the letter. In the very sentence which follows this extract I said, "under these circumstances we think our creditors should be liberal in dealing with us, and not exact the last cent we owe, and not denounce us indiscriminately, because we desire to make, *what seems of our citizens* consider, a fair settlement." And just before that I had said, "I was one of those who favored a higher rate of settlement than 50-4, because I not only believed it to be right, but because I believed the people, upon full and fair discussion, would ratify and approve it, but I must admit some of the best and truest State credit men in the State differed from me in opinion." My object certainly was not to show that the people of Tennessee were unable to comply with the very liberal terms offered in the bill which had passed the Legislature. Because we were unable to pay the whole debt at six per cent. interest was no reason why we could not pay half of it at four per cent. interest. Because we had sustained such losses, and because we had such heavy indebtedness was the reason why I thought we should rejoice to save $12,500,000 of the principal and one million of dollars of interest each year. Our portion of the national debt has to be paid by indirect taxation, but nevertheless it is a debt, and although it may not be quite as large as I stated it to be, though if it is not it is nearly so, yet it is grievous to be borne. Other States also have their portion of the national debt, and as that does not excuse them from paying or settling on fair terms their State debts, neither does it excuse us. Virginia's portion of the national debt is as great as ours, and her annual productions are less, and yet she has agreed to pay and secured a State debt of $34,000,000. Alabama has a much larger State debt, in proportion to her wealth and production, than ours will be under the debt settlement submitted to the people. I believe the longer we put off a settlement, the less we will be able to pay. As I said in a letter not long since published:

"I have been satisfied for some years that the longer we put off a settlement the worse it will be for us. We are, because of our non-paying policy, getting weaker and weaker every year, and money matters are, on the same account, getting worse and worse with us. We could more easily have paid sixty per cent. of our debt with six per cent. interest two years ago than we can pay fifty per cent. two years hence, if a settlement is not made before that time.

"We are steadily going down as the result of our non-paying policy, and if we do not settle this year we will be in a worse condition next year. I am for settling on some terms. This will be better for us and for our creditors."

I thought the people of the State would gladly accept the terms proposed. My fear was that our creditors would refuse it on account of the extreme low terms offered. I have some apprehension of that kind yet, but when they consider our condition, the extreme difficulty we have in getting so good a settlement as even that, and when they remember that it is better to have a settlement even less favorable as to terms upon which our people are agreed and which can be and will be carried out with scrupulous good faith than one of a higher rate which is more difficult to be executed, I hope they may all yet conclude to accept the terms offered. A failure to settle the debt does not extinguish it. The proposition now offered may be rejected, but the debt exists in all its force. I have no anticipation of ultimate repudiation. By rejecting liberal or fair terms we may incur all the odium of repudiation, but still in the end have debts to pay, perhaps in whole with its accumulated interest, or nearly so. States in former times have defaulted and yet finally paid their debts after years of refusal. We may put off the day of payment, but it will come upon us or our children with terrible force. The storm which has been gathering for years, and which now lowers above us, will finally break and will almost overwhelm us with its fierceness. It is to escape this that I am now in favor of making a reasonable and fair settlement which we can carry out without serious injury. It is as a friend of "low taxes," to use a catching word, that I favor such a settlement as will prevent "high taxes" in future and for years to come. The pretence that we do not owe the debt is unworthy of serious notice. The idea that such men as James K. Polk, James C. Jones, William Trousdale, Aaron V. and Neill S. Brown, William B. Campbell, Andrew Johnson and Isham G. Harris were either ignorant or corrupt, or that they issued bonds to the amount of millions of dollars which are now outstanding, in violation of law, is preposterous and will not deceive anyone who is at all acquainted with the history of Tennessee or with her financial legislation. The public judgment of the world is made up fully that we owe the debt, and if we fail to pay or settle on fair terms, we will not be excused on that ground.

As early as 1874 I was in favor of securing favorable terms from our creditors. In a speech at Clarksville, in September of that year, after speaking of the stringency in money matters and the depreciation in property, I said, "in view of these things is it not right and just that our creditors should be liberal and generous in dealing with a noble people striving to meet their obligations under the most adverse circumstances?" Such has been my language ever since. I am not now for presenting these as an ultimatum, with the threat that if our creditors do not accept them they will get nothing. I am for leaving them free to act as their sense of justice, feelings of liberality and views of their own best interests may prompt. We make this offer, hoping they may accept it freely and voluntarily; if they reject it, we cannot say what will be the result, but we will do the best we can.

As I said in the opening of this letter, I have no wish to engage in the discussion. I do not think the 50-4 settlement is what it should be, but under the circumstances it is the best that can be done for many years, and in my opinion it is the interest of the creditors of the State, and also of the people, to agree upon these terms. I do not suppose that anything I may say will have any effect or do any good, but that I may not have my opinions misconstrued, I have thought proper to make this publication. Twenty-five years ago I was against creating this debt so hastily, despite the popular clamor of that day in its favor, and even refused to vote for a resolution pledging the faith and credit of the State for the payment of these bonds. But after, in obedience to the popular demand, they were issued, and the faith of the State pledged, I deemed it my duty to support the public credit and to advocate the preservation of the faith which had been pledged. Time has shown the wisdom of the course pursued by me then, and I am now satisfied that if a settlement of this debt is not now made, the time will come when it will be regretted that the warnings of the State credit men were not regarded, and that their counsels were not heeded. Yours,

WM. J. SYKES.

A Philadelphia father says he knows that his daughter is an unusually attractive girl because she holds her lover spellbound until about 3, a m,

THE Courier-Journal is still attacking Mr. Thurman, and in double leaded columns at that. His grounds of attack are that Mr. Thurman did not at once close with the proposal to nominate him as Governor of Ohio, and rush into the canvass before the nomination is made or the convention held. We do not pretend to be esoterically informed of the counsels of the Democratic leaders in Ohio, and we should esteem it a misfortune to the party and the whole country if Mr. Thurman's inestimable services in the United States Senate should be withdrawn to meet any party exigency that we can divine. But however this may be, it is with pain and wonder that we see the Courier-Journal taking daily steps to abdicate its grand position as leader of the Democratic party in the Southwest and degenerating from a Democratic authority into a mere Tilden organ. Its course can neither injure Mr. Thurman nor benefit Mr. Tilden, but it can and does deprive the Courier-Journal of the last fragment of the influence it once held in the party.

THE annual picnic of the South Clarksville Sunday School took place at Dunbar's Cave last Wednesday. We learn from West Perkins, the general manager, that everything passed off pleasantly, and no accident occurred except the breaking down of one of the wagons near the city and the children having to walk home.

PROF. D. M. QUARLES, who has been connected with Stewart College for several years, will open an Academy for the boys on the 18th of August. The Professor is one of the best educators that we have in our city, and is a high-toned honorable gentleman. Those having sons to educate cannot do better than to send them to him.

WE learn that Mr. Charlie Warfield bought the Dunbar Cave at the Chancery sale on Tuesday last. With a little money judiciously expended we think the cave can be made very attractive and the investment to pay the owner.

MESSRS. WOOD & LYNES, painters (shop on First street near the Tobacco Exchange), have recently put up a new and handsome sign.

A Colored Man on the Ohio Ticket.

Among the delegates to the late Ohio Democratic Convention was a colored man named Andrew Jackson Davison, a full-blooded black, and a man of fine presence. In seconding the nomination of Gen. Rice for Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Davison made the following speech, one of the best talks made during the meeting:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Committee: I arise to endorse the nomination of a man whom I regard as a brave and gallant gentleman—a man who had the patriotism and the bravery to go to the front to fight the battles of his country. I endorse the nomination of Gen. Rice. Nominate him, and the colored men from Lake Erie to the Ohio river, across our whole broad State, will be with the Democracy. Gen. Rice went out and risked his life and left his good right leg in battle, while the nominee of the other party skulked in the rear, speculating off his country. The Republicans are fond of reminding the colored men that they are free. Yes, thanks to Gen. Stedman, Gen. Rice, Gen. Ewing and scores of other brave soldiers, we are free—free to vote for whom we please; and I say to this august assembly that the colored men prefer to vote for a man who served his country in the front to the man who served his party in the rear.

Witness or Jury Fees.

A recent enactment of the legislature reads: "It is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor for any person in this State either by himself or through an agent to purchase, contract for or otherwise speculate in fees due to witnesses for attendance as such in said courts, or to buy or speculate in any other fees due to witnesses for attendance as such in said courts or to buy or speculate in any other fees for services rendered by third person in said courts for less than their face value. Provided that the provision of this bill shall not apply to witness fees traded for merchandise or hotel bills." Another clause of this act subjects the party violating the above section to a fine of one hundred dollars one half to the prosecutor, and if the offender be an officer of any court, forfeiture of his office.

THE Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says: "Several prominent Southern Republicans who are very anxious for the nomination of General Grant express great disgust at the manner in which the Federal patronage in the South is being manipulated in the interest of Secretary Sherman for the Presidency. They say that the Sherman candidacy is being worked up in the most open and unblushing manner, and that official patronage has never before been prostituted to such an extent as it is now in this interest."

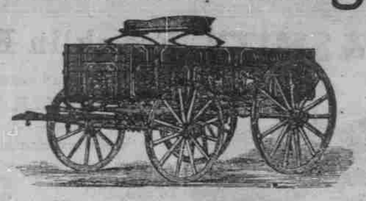
THE Rev. Barnas Sears, General Agent of the Peabody Southern Educational Fund, has notified the Hon. R. M. Lasher, Superintendent of Public Education in Louisiana, that should the Constitutional Convention in that State abolish the office of State Superintendent, it will give a fatal blow to the public schools, and the aid of the Peabody fund will at once be withdrawn. He says in explanation: "The object of the Peabody fund is to promote education in building up a good system of public schools. If a State strike at the vital part of the system, we take no share in the work of destruction. Besides, it will leave us with no responsible officer whom we can safely trust to distribute our fund."

THIS is the truth, the whole truth: "The whole secret of this negro exodus is the inability of the mass of Southern negroes to realize that freedom is not a synonym for a life of easy indolence. They talk eloquently of the difficulty of making a living in the South, but they are not likely to find that growing wheat and corn in Kansas is a bit easier road to wealth than growing cotton in Mississippi." So says the St. Louis Republican.

"FELLOW-CITIZENS," said a North Carolina candidate, "there are three topics that now agitate the State—greenbacks, taxes and the penitentiary. I shall pass over the first two very briefly, as my sentiments are well known, and come to the penitentiary, where I shall dwell for some time."

THERE are some people who think that eternal vigilance is a terrible sum to pay for liberty, when a sort of easy-going slavery can be had for half that price.

THE BEST Clarksville Wagons



At Reduced Prices!

AS LOW AS THE LOWEST!

The Clarksville Wagon Co. makes the very best Wagons known to the trade, uses none but thoroughly seasoned timber and other materials of the best quality. Prices Reduced as low as the inferior work of distant factories. We will not be undersold. We offer A No. 1 Wagons, strong and substantial, at very low figures. All our work is warranted. Call at Factory, or on Fox & Smith, Agents, and examine our Wagons before buying.

J. P. Y. WHITFIELD, President.

B. W. MACRAE, Treasurer.

June 21, 1879-6m

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.

PITMAN & LEWIS,

THE

Clothiers!

Of Clarksville, Tenn.

April 5, 1879.

News Items.

The wheat crop of East Tennessee is very large.

Cattle are dying in Georgia of an unknown disease.

There are 1,500 lots and squares in Galveston to be sold for taxes.

New Orleans has been excited over a base ball match played by girls.

The corner-stone of the new Custom House in Memphis will be laid the 24th inst.

There is a man in Texas who for fifty years has paid his newspaper subscription in advance.

In Lavaca county, Texas, a man clipped off the ear of a hog and was sent to the penitentiary for two years.

The Austin (Tex.) Statesmen says: "Cattle are fat along the Sabinal, but starving about San Antonio. There is neither water nor grass on the plains of one-third of Southwestern and Western Texas. The drouth is terrible and ruinous, but the lawmakers must go for the taxes."

The Lenoir (N. C.) Topic tells of the attempted suicide of Mr. Robert F. Estes, a farmer, fifty-six years old, residing in Mulberry. He mounted a ladder which he had placed against the house the evening previous, and ascended to the top of the house. He then knelt and prayed, after which he threw himself with considerable force to the ground. He was badly hurt, but will recover.

The Austin (Texas) Statesman says: "The Postmaster-General is augmenting the number of post routes everywhere in Western Texas. This is evidently very necessary. The mail-coach robbers for a long time seem to have had no occupation. They did rob the mail pouches on the unoccupied mail coach, seven miles from Menardville, on the 12th, but gained nothing. People don't send money in Western letters in these days of partial human sanity, and the Postmaster-General is doing the country good service.

THE New York World says the concern of the country at large in the "negro exodus" is simply the loss which that exodus may inflict upon the cultivation or gathering of the growing crops. The reports now make it quite certain, we are glad to say, that no loss worth reckoning has so far been done to the cotton crop. The sugar crop in Louisiana is not grown in the region reported to be affected by the flight of the negroes. If, therefore, the press reports from the Southwest are as trustworthy as they seem to be impartial, the exodus has really effected nothing at all, and the agents in the Northern States who are commissioned to magnify it for political effect have not succeeded in doing the mischief to every honest interest in the land which they designed to do, and they may be safely left to fall out and tell the truth about each other, after the manner of Republican politicians in the South, political witnesses from Louisiana and the like.

THE Lexington Press says: "There was a negro on the jury summoned by Coroner Delph to sit in the case of Joe Brown, killed Saturday night by Peter Jackson, and he was keen for hanging. "Gosh-dang," he said, "dat nigger killed dat nigger, and I knows it, and I's for hanging him rite now."

IN his speech at Washington, a few days ago, Gen. Ewing, Democrtic candidate for Governor of Ohio, gave utterance to the following plain, impressive and patriotic language:

The people of Ohio have too much patriotism and enlightened self-interest to consent that sectional strife shall be protracted ten years after all the settlements of the war have been accepted and acquiesced in everywhere throughout the country. The demand that this settlement having been accepted, prosperity and concord shall return hand in hand; and above all, Ohio, the first born of the struggles of our Revolutionary sires, *will never submit to surrender to any party the liberties that were meant for mankind.*

The State Treasury.

There is now over $300,000 in the State Treasury, out of which the Treasurer will pay over, on the 1st of July, $75,000 interest on the school fund; $22,000 interest on bonds held by educational institutions; $11,250 to the Tennessee Hospital for the Insane; $5,000 to the School for the Blind, and $5,000 for the Deaf and Dumb School.—*Nashville American.*

DR. VANDERPAEL, Health Officer of New York at quarantine, says unless rigid quarantine is kept up there is possibility of yellow fever making its appearance in that city. Two vessels with disease on board are in Upper Bay discharging cargo.

LEHMAN'S EUROPEAN,

54 Franklin Street,

Clarksville, Tenn.,

Is just opened and ready for guests. Everything new and in elegant style. Sample Rooms for Commercial Men. Meals at all hours. The Bar is supplied with the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

CHAS. LEHMAN,

June 21, 1879-tf Proprietor.

CLARKSVILLE MALE ACADEMY

This school will begin on the THIRD MONDAY (the 18th day) OF AUGUST, 1879. The Principal can take four or five boarders in his own family.

For information, as to terms, address the Principal, D. M. QUARLES,

June 21, 1879-tf Clarksville, Tenn.

Notice.

On account of the dissolution of the partnership existing between Rohner & Auling, on July 1st, all parties having watches or clocks with them for repairs will PLEASE CALL FOR THEM before that time, and parties owing the firm will please call and settle, and those having claims against it will present them for settlement.

June 21-2t ROHNER & AULING.

IDAHO SPRINGS

WILL OPEN FOR THE SEASON

On June 15th.

Special inducements offered those who spend the entire season. Those wishing accommodations must apply early, as most of the rooms are engaged. For analysis and particulars address,

J. A. TATE, Prop'r.,

Clarksville, Tenn.

N. B.—Parties and pic-nic excursions to the Cave can be accommodated on short notice. tf

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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

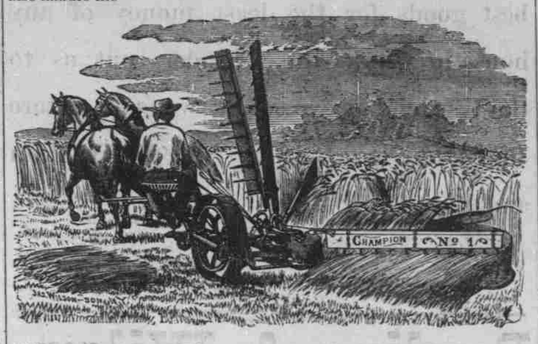
Have opened in the Mammoth Building, corner of Second and Strawberry streets, Clarksville, Tenn., a

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 axears. 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

DORITY.
OLDHAM.
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Wholesale and Retail

GROCERS!

No, 60 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,

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October 26, 1878-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 Chimnry 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 11, 1879—tf

JUNE 1, 1879.

Rice, Broaddus & Co.

New Summer Goods for June and July are now arriving.

Our Mr. Broaddus has just returned from New York where he purchased an elegant stock of

DRY GOODS,

CARPETS,

Clothing, Hosiery, Hats, &c.,

All of which will be offered at Exceedingly Low Prices for Cash.

We offer elegant Striped and Fancy Silks at from 50c to $1 25.

Best value in Black Silks in the city at from 75c to $2 75.

Splendid stock of Mourning; call for the new Milanese, it is the best Mourning Dress Goods made, is much better than Bombazine and will not change in color.

Large and varied stock of Plain and Brocade Black Lace Bunting.

Beautiful Colored Lace Buntings with Silks and Satins to match.

Also a great variety of new and choice Dress Buttons.

Don't fail to go to the popular store of Rice, Broaddus & Co., where you can find the handsomest Dress Goods and Trimmings to match.

If you wish to see the newest and handsomest stock of White and Fancy Hosiery in the city go to Rice, Broaddus & Co.'s.

They offer Ladies' elegant Motlled Hose at 50c, the price of which in March was 90c.

Ladies' Motlled Hose, Silk Embroidered at 25c; price in March 40c.

Ladies' White Cotton Hose at from 5c to 50c.

Misses' elegant Motlled and Pin Striped Hose at 50c, former price 75c.

Misses' beautiful Silk Embroidered Motlled Hose at 75c, former price $1 00.

Children's White and Colored Hose at from 5c to 65c.

Children's White and Colored Socks.

Splendid stock of Gents' and Boys' White and Colored Hosiery.

New Breton Laces. New Ruffling with Breton Lace edge and Val Lace edge, all widths.

Elegant stock Neck Rufflings direct from the manufacturers.

New lot Breton Lace and Muslin Neck Ties.

Ladies' Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs at 15c.

New lot Fans and Parasols, very beautiful and cheap.

We offer the best 50c Corset in the city.

We offer the best 75c Corset in the city.

We offer the best $1 00 Corset in the city.

From $1 00 to $2 50 we give as good value as any house in the State. We bought these goods from the manufacturers and importers, and we know we can sell as cheap as the cheapest.

New and elegant stock of Ladies', Gents' and Children's White and Fancy Linen Handkerchiefs. No one should fail to see these goods, as they are real bargains.

New lot Imitation Linen Lawns at only 7½c.

Real Linen Lawns at from 15c to 30c. They are beauties.

Bargains in Table Damasks.

Turkey Red Table Damask at 60c.

Blue Linen Table Damask at from 50c to $1 50.

We offer the best 25c Linen Towel in the city, and other grades proportionately cheap.

Ready-Made Clothing. We offer a Gents' pretty good Cass Suit for $7 50.

We give a real good all Wool Scotch Cheviot Suit for $12 00, former price was $16 00.

Men's new Alpacca Coats at from $1 50 to $6 00.

Men's new White Marsailles Vests at from 75c to $3 00.

Men's Guy Mohair Duster's only $2 50.

New stock Carpets, Mattings, Rugs, Door Matts, Oil Shades, Lace Curtains, &c. Good Straw Matting at 15c to 50c. Cocoa Mattings at 40, 50 and 60c, former price 50, 75 and 85c. These are real bargains and cannot be duplicated after these are closed out.

We offer the largest and best stock of Carpets in the city at the lowest Louisville prices, freight added. Wide Floor Oil Cloths at low prices.

Ladies', Misses and Children's Cloth Top Button Shoes. Gents' and Boys' Nobby Gaiters and Slippers. We sell the best Shoes at as low prices as good ones can be produced at.

Good stock Gents' Furnishing Goods. We give the best $1 00 Shirt in the city. Boys' Shirts.

In addition to our mammoth stock of other goods we have added a FIVE CENT COUNTER and TEN CENT COUNTER, on which will be found a great many useful articles at one-fourth their former value. On OUR BARGAIN COUNTER will be found many goods at one-sixth their former price. No one should fail to see them, as you may find just what you want. Call early and get bargains.

Very respectfully,

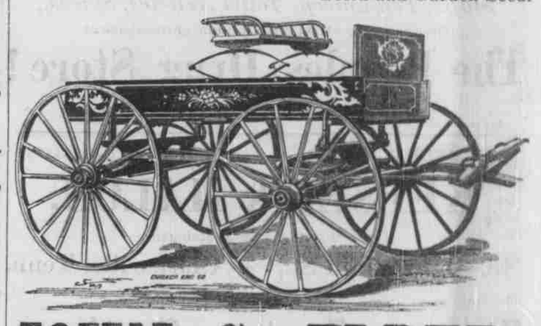
Rice, Broaddus & Co.

May 31, 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