THE CHRONICLE.

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

Clarksville, Tenn., May 22, 1880.

TERMS: $2.00 IN ADVANCE.

Conventions of 1880.

Republican National Convention, Chicago, Wednesday, June 2.

Democratic National Convention, Cincinnati, June 22.

Tennessee Republican State Convention, Wednesday, May 5.

State Democratic Convention, to appoint delegates to the Cincinnati Convention and select Presidential Electors, Tuesday, June 8.

State Democratic Convention, to nominate a candidate for Governor, Tuesday August 10.

The Constitution Against the Empire.

RUSTY MACHINES.

As soon as the choice of presidents came to be the subject of a contest between parties, which was at the termination of Washington's second term of office, the congressional caucus was the method adopted for designating the candidates of the respective parties. The congressmen of the two parties respectively met in caucus, and one caucus designated the federal candidate, the other the republican candidate. For awhile this worked well enough, chiefly because there was very little to do in the way of nomination. Adams, for instance, for the federals, and Jefferson for the republicans, were so obviously the representative men of their respective parties that caucus or the people had nothing more to do than to recognize the patent facts in the case and go in and fight out the claims of the two till the winner was elected.

Soon, however, there came to be a multiplicity of candidates, and there was need for some method of reducing the number to two, representing the opposite sides of the great questions at issue, lest the presidential election should become a mere competition for personal popularity without any principle at stake. As soon as the congressional caucus went into real practical operation, it began to be seen that it might be used for purposes widely opposite to those for which it was instituted. Congressmen were supposed to know best the predilections of their constituents, and through their comparing notes it was supposed that the will of the people could be successfully ascertained. But this hope presupposed that the wishes of their constituents were the first object with congressmen; but human nature was very much then what it is now; corruption was not so barefaced, selfishness was not so frankly avowed, but every man in the caucus was for his own interest, and the caucus itself became a vast intelligence office, in which every man sought what he wanted and intrigued with his brother congressmen on the principle, you help me and I'll help you, and gradually the people found out that the caucus was used as a machinery for shutting them out altogether and settling matters between the politicians for their own convenience.

The alleged intrigues between Messrs. John Q. Adams and Henry Clay for the succession of the latter to the presidency completed the dissatisfaction of the nation with the system. Gen. Jackson declared he would no longer be bound by it, but would appeal direct to the people; in short, King Caucus died a natural death, because he had failed to realize his mission. He was created to realize the will of the people, he set himself systematically to defeat it, and failing to do so, gave up the ghost and was buried. Good men did not shed many tears on his grave.

The national convention succeeded the congressional caucus; that is, the national convention, with all its auxiliary apparatus of district mass-meetings and county and state conventions; and in theory we have the apparatus complete for bringing the will of the whole people to bear upon the nominations and the platforms of parties. In theory the district mass-meeting sends delegates to the county convention, which undertakes to carry out the will of the people so represented, and sends delegates to the state convention instructed to do so, the state convention receiving its instructions and that of other counties and sending them with a boom to the national convention, thus presenting the imposing spectacle of confluent rills of public opinion uniting in streams and rivers till they carry the force of the public will into the great ocean represented by the national convention. And a very imposing spectacle it is, when viewed from a sufficient distance; but to one who has been behind the scenes, how little remains of the sublime vision. In the first place, the district mass-meeting does not take place at all, but half a dozen fence-corner politicians get together and appoint one another, and generally "fix things" to subserve the aspirations of one to be constable, another as magistrate, etc., and go up to the county convention so "fixed" to see what will come of it. Indeed, in a great many instances the district meeting does not take place at all, but a few politicians go up from some districts and none from others, those who go not pretending to be delegates but merely citizens at large, ready to meet with their fellow-citizens at the county-seat, in whose hands the county convention becomes a mass-meeting. At first sight it does not appear that anyone is prepared with any proposition, but soon glimpses are caught of a "*slate*," a chairman is elected, or rather nominated, by some one with whom the choice has been previously arranged; he appoints a committee to *report* a list of delegates to the state convention, that committee having been previously *slated;* they have the slate before them and copy its list of delegates and report them. No one else has anything arranged, and the report is carried as a matter of couse, and the delegates go to the state convention nominally representing the people of the county, really representing the chairman of the convention and the little knot of managers who have acted with him.

The proceedings of the state convention are so exactly similar that it is not worth while pursuing the subject. Instead of that, without pretending to go any deeper into the history of the various state conventions than an outsider can see on the surface, we will state what is known of two or three of the most influential of them, in order to show how little the will of the people of the various states has to do with them; and we shall select our instances from the proceedings of both parties, for this article is not written for party purposes, but for that of probing a diseased condition extending through the whole body politic.

Taking a glance at the two state conventions of the republican party in New York and Pennsylvania, no one has pretended to ask what the people of those two states desire; the only question has been whether Mr. Conkling in the one state and Mr. Cameron in the other will be able to *fix things*, and they *have* fixed things thoroughly. By the aid of the unit rule, the New York convention will represent Mr. Conkling and the Pennsylvania convention Mr. Cameron, every delegate who has an opinion different from these gentlemen being gagged, suppressed, nullified as hopelessly as if he were sewn up in a sack and thrown into the sea. But now comes an after-clap still more curiously illustrating our opinion. A large number of delegates in the two states, simultaneously and evidently by concert, announce their intention of not being bound by the unit rule. They contend that they were appointed by the people of their respective counties, and no unit rule established by a convention can set aside their allegiance to the people who elected them; they will therefore vote as their people desire. Immediately Mr. Cameron is in arms; he sees the revolters in private, or the most influential of them, and soon returns to Philadelphia with a beaming countenance, announcing that he has *fixed things*. The account of the matter given by those who profess to know is that the revolters broke loose because they found patronage under the Cameron dynasty was not likely to come their way, and that it was suppressed by Mr. Cameron promising certain sops to the revolters. Of course we don't vouch for this statement, but, whether it be true or some other internal history, it is quite certain that the people of Pennsylvania had nothing more to do with it than the people of China or Hindostan. Anyhow, the revolt in Pennsylvania having failed, that in New York was not strong enough to be effective without it, and that fails too. So, for all that the people have to say in the matter, Messrs. Conkling and Cameron might as well each go alone to the Chicago convention as to take a delegation with them.

Let us now turn for awhile to our own party. The rule this year has been for uninstructed delegates, and that rule has been carried out in all the most important states except Ohio, where nominal instructions have been given for Thurman under the knowledge that he would not be nominated, and the men so instructed are men who do not expect or intend that he shall be nominated, and are indeed intent on the nomination of some one else, most of them, it is claimed, on that of Tilden. Of course a tortuous arrangement of this sort precludes any assertion of the will of the people. Let it issue in what nomination it may, there is no evidence that the democrats of Ohio are in favor of that nomination. They have not had any voice in it whatever; it was done by those who held the slate. And this brings us to the point, that where the rule of uninstructed delegates prevails, there is always *a slate;* men are not instructed to vote for any candidate, but they are appointed with a perfect knowledge whom they *will* vote for. But let us look at Pennsylvania (of New York we have said more than enough in former issues).

In Pennsylvania, then, it was manifest from the first that there was a slate, but a Kilkenny catfight was to come off to determine which of the political managers should hold the slate-pencil, Mr. Randall or Mr. Wallace. Backs were up, claws were out, swearing was loud and deep and fur was expected to fly, and at the very best it was anticipated that two slates instead of one were to be filled up—when in an instant peace was proclaimed. It was announced that there was to be no cat-fight; the animals were seen reclining on one rug, each licking into smoothness the dishevelled fur of the other—and there was a great calm! And what were the terms of this peace. So far as is allowed to transpire, six gentlemen are appointed a committee to arrange everything, slate and all. How these men were appointed nobody knows, but apparently it was done with the concurrence of the two reconciled statesmen, and a list of delegates was reported by somebody and appointed (elected is the word, but it means nothing), and the Tilden men contend that it is a Tilden delegation, and the anti-Tilden men that it is just the reverse; but, whichever it is, the people of Pennsylvania not only had no voice in the proceedings, but do not know to this day what the proceedings amount to.

These instances are enough for our purpose. They are enough to show that the politicians have got hold of the conventional system as they did of the congressional caucus, and are working it exclusively for their selfish aggrandizement, irrespective of the will of the people. Whenever the people find this out they will break it up as they did the caucus, and what will then take its place no man can predict. Some way or other the concern will keep moving, whatever its machinery; it can hardly be worse than it is at present.

CONGRESS adjourns on the 31st of May. This early adjournment was determined on by the Republicans and the Pennsylvania democrats, in coalition for the purpose of defeating any modification of the tariff. This incubus on southern and western agricultural industry would have been removed, or at least lightened, but for the steady obstruction of two so-called democrats, Mr. Randall as speaker and Mr. Fernando Wood as chairman of the committee on ways and means. Through their management (as will be seen from Mr. McKenzie's excellent speech on our outside) every modification of our fiscal system, however slight, has either been referred to the committee on ways and means and there strangled by its chairman, or placed on the calendar of the house and there quietly suppressed by the speaker. If the democracy should have a majority in the next house of representatives, and if then either of those gentlemen occupy the places they now hold—well, it will be no use having a democracy.

BISMARCK and the Catholic clergy are again at odds. The wily Chancellor got their support in enacting repressive measures against socialism, which are equally available against any resistance to his centralizing policy; and having got what he wanted of them, defies them and sets his feet down on the Falk laws. Of course their reverences are hugely wroth, and it is a very pretty quarrel, out of which some good may yet come to the German people.

THE American Bible Society has held its annual meeting in the Broadway Tabernacle, Louisville, on Sunday last, was attended by many of the most eminent clergy of all denominations; by none more eminent than the Rev. B. M. Palmer, of New Orleans, well known in this city. We give the abstract of his address as published in the Courier-Journal's report of the meeting, knowing that our people want to read whatever comes from Dr. Palmer:

Rev. B. M. Palmer, of New Orleans, made an excellent address of considerable length, in which he grew eloquent over the great work of the society, whose anniversary they celebrated. He said in substance: The Bible differs from all other books because its authorship is divine. The human pens spoke the word of God. The Lord God Almighty is the responsible author of the book, and this work of his stands upon exactly the same plane as the great work of creation. Where is the key to all God's providences except in this book? All through the Old Testament the prophet stands side by side with the historian. Now I wish to speak of the wonderful manner in which all history has occurred in the words of this most wonderful book. These records are preserved in a language that is the most wonderful ever created. Every word in the Hebrew language means an object, and as the student goes through the study of this language he fancies that he is walking through an immense corridor of handsome pictures, and every one is clear and distinct. Now when these records were complete, and the old Testament had reached its end, the Hebrew language became a dead language and the records were petrified in a language of stone that could not be effected or changed.

But the Lord had arranged for this emergency, and through long years the Greek language had been perfected until it was faultless. But after recording the words of our Savior in the New Testament, how soon did the Greek language become a dead letter! How well has the Almighty preserved His word in these two magnificent urns! Now I would call your attention to the marvelous manner in which these records have been preserved through the dark ages of the world. It is a marvel how the Lord has packed His Bible into other books. It is so quoted that, could all the Bibles in the world be at once destroyed, we could replace all of it from the works of great men. I tell you that we would have to destroy all the works of man to obliterate the sacred words of God. There is a science that at the present day undertakes to scout at this word of God, and what a wonder it is that side by side with these Iconoclasts there has risen such an age of archæological research. They are deciphering the hidden mysteries of the Egyptian obelisks, and the hidden records of Babylon and Nineveh. God has reserved these researches for this age of blasphemy and attempted destruction. Yes, He has reserved this great development of hidden mystery for this age of enlightened infidelity. (Applause.) Now I wish to speak of this great Biblical institute, the Sunday-school, where children of one hundred years sit together with their children in infancy. All sit together and drink the sparkling truths of the Biblical fountain. This Bible, I tell you, is a book that you can hide in your coat-pocket, and yet it is a book that embraces all the world. This book is supreme; it reigns over the world and over other books, even as God reigns over His universe. I have only to add as I close, that my heart thrilled with delight when Dr. Hunt was telling us of the means of scattering this light, and of the work accomplished. And the thought struck me that this was God's own book; not Paul's nor Moses', nor the prophets', but God's own individual book. Let us scatter this book to every corner of the globe, let us recognize the glory of God's invitation to come and stand on the platform with him and assist him to evangelize the world.

THE proposition seems to exist that the balance of the Geneva award now in the treasury be donated to the suffering of Ireland; this upon the hypothesis that it was paid to us by the British government. That sort of business is what boys used to call an "Indian trade."

Executive Nominations.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The President nominated Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, for Postmaster General; James Longstreet, of Georgia, Minister to Turkey, and David M. Key, United States District Judge for the Eastern and Middle Districts of Tennessee.

Hanlon Wins the Boat Race.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Hanlon won the boat race. At the half-mile flag from the finish, Courtney left the course and rowed to his boat-house. Hanlon rowed to the finish at about 36 minutes 49 3-10 seconds.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Referee Blakie handed Hanlon to-day a draft for $6,000, the amount of the purse he won yesterday on the Potomac. Riley and Hanlon expect to meet next week; $2,000 will be guaranteed the winner.

Sewer-gas and Disease.

The authorities of one of the largest hospitals in London, lately took measures to ventilate all the drains and sewers in connection with their institution. Up to the time these alterations were made, pyæmia and erysipelas had almost driven the medical staff to despair. When the whole of the ventilation was completed, and as soon as the pressure was removed from the traps of the closets and lavatories, no fresh cases were found to occur. For months the hospital wards were free from both erysipelas and pyæmia. Suddenly, however, there was a fresh outbreak of these diseases, but it was noticed that the epidemic was confined to one of the surgical wards, built apart from the main building, on the pavillion plan, and having only one story. Close investigation proved that the ventilation pipe in this wing had been stopped up by a careless workman. When this was remedied, all traces of the epidemic disappeared. —[Scientific American.

POLITICIANS are sure of nothing. The man who is the dark horse today may be the braying mule tomorrow, and the next day he may be nothing at all but a disappointed donkey.

OCEAN steamships are terrible places for flirtations and matrimonial preliminaries. It is really astonishing how much a fellow loves a girl after they've been seasick in the same sea together.

Johnny was frantic to go to the circus, but papa urged school and study, holding out a dazzling vision of the White House as the ultimate reward of assiduity, but, sad to say, with little effect, for the graceless youth said: "Father, are there not about a million of boys in the United States?" "I believe so, my boy." "And hasn't every one a chance of being president?" "He has." "Well, then, I'd sell out my chance for a circus ticket."

[Centennial.]

THE HOWELL SCHOOL.

BY WILLIE M. VALLIANT.

The following poem was written by the author, at the request of the Superintendent of the Public School. At the time it was written the author was a pupil of that institution:

The people of our grand old State—
Good Tennesseans all—
Assemble now to celebrate
The birthday of our Capital.

In the century that has passed,
We very wise have grown;
Why, we've actually found at last
The key to the Magic Stone.

No longer do we fear Old Age,
Nor the touch of his slighting hand,
For we have turned a golden page
In the history of our land.

In this wonderful modern time,
At this progressive day,
We can go to two Centennials
Before we o'er turn gray.

And as this great exhibition
Is to bring out Tennessee,
I thought I'd write a composition
On our public school at C.

Tho' I cannot do it justice,
I'll tell you all I can,
Of its imposing board of trustees,
And their educational plan.

In building we took this position:
That like royal Cæsar's wife,
It must be "above suspicion;"
So after debate and strife

We came to this conclusion:
That the form of its erection
Must forbid the vain delusion
Of failure in this direction.

So we built it three stories high—
Squatter sovereignty you know's played out—
Like old Babel it points to the sky,
With no dead issues lying about.

Now its portals are open wide,
Its teachers with zeal are burning
To welcome the juvenile tide
To this great high school of learning.

We use all modern inventions
To foster the growth of mind;
Corporeal castigations,
Of course, are left behind.

In the class of the juveniles,
Firm principles take root;
But in the grammar and high school
We teach ideas how to shoot.

Down on the first floor we instil
Studious appliance,
To train each scholar for the drill
In the school of science.

There's the school of ies and ographies,
The school of classic lore,
And more various ologies
Than e'er were heard of before.

And also the school of philosophy,
Taught by a youthful sage,
Who expounds greased electricity
In spite of his junior age.

In every question he debates,
His principle is sound,
And every boy that graduates
Knows what goes up must come down.

But the judicious government
Is the best of all we learn;
To our good superintendent
For this our thanks we return.

Under his systematic control
Other schools are in the lurch;
If you should come into our hall,
You'll think you were in church.

Why, so perfect is the order
In the Clarksville public schools,
We almost laugh by precept,
And quite shed tears by rules.

And now for a molten sunbeam,
In which to dip my pen,
To describe our board of trustees,
Or chronicle all they ken.

But this much I can safely say,
If in your Vanderbilt
There ever should come a day
When science gives you a tilt;

Or your figures get in a jumble,
And your rules wont work at all,
Call on us for the solution,
For don't we "know it all?"

But let it be here repeated,
With this board we've no dread
Of being puffed up or conceited,
Tho' an editor's at the head.

Here's success to education,
And a health to Tennessee,
And patriotic Nashville,
Here's a double health to thee.

Whatever Tennessee has been,
Or how great she may grow,
She had no schools like the Howell
A hundred years ago.

DON'T fail to read Castner, Beaumont & Co.'s notices. They have some specialties to which the particular attention of the public is invited.

ON next Tuesday evening, the young folks of the New Providence Sunday-schools will give a social entertainment at the residence of Mr. R. J. Ellis. A plentiful supply of ice-cream and strawberries will be on hand, and no pains will be spared to make it a pleasant evening. A cordial invitation is extended to all. No admission fee. Refreshments 25 cents. The proceeds will be devoted to the interests of the Methodist and Baptist Sunday-schools.

LAST Monday McComb, Hurst & Co. commenced the removal of the old Stewart grocery house, on Franklin street, preparatory to erecting a mammoth new building.

CAPT. POLK G. JOHNSON, C. & M., sold the old Tennessee Iron Works land, on the south side of the river, last Tuesday. The property contained 7,480 acres, and sold at from twenty-five cents to eight dollars per acre, the total price realized being $12,618.51.

THE Jackson statue was unveiled at Nashville, Thursday, in the presence of fully eighty thousand people.

A New York criminal, charged with bigamy, pleaded insanity, which, he said, produced in him a habit of doing the same things over twice without knowing it. We'll bet his insanity wouldn't extend to tickling a hornet with his thumb a second time.

An enthusiastic Boston paper says that Mary Anderson is "standing, art-crowned, on the top round of the ladder of histrionic fame." If the editor had described Mary's striped stockings his item would have been much more readable, although possibly not so pretty.—[Christian Observer.

So many things to-day are artificial that there is danger of the real article being lost to use. We have artificial wood from compressed sawdust, artificial horn from seaweed, artificial ice made by machinery, artificial sugar from starch and eggs, fruit essences from many unsavory substances, parchment from paper treated with sulphuric acid, artificial butter from fat, and last but not least, artificial modesty from solid cheek.

"IT doesn't improve vegetables to soak them in water," says an exchange, and the New York Express that "it does improve a man." Well, yes; some men. We once saw a man who had been soaked in water two weeks. He was dead, but he was improved. He could no longer come home drunk and abuse his wife and children.

PROFESSOR—"Which is the most delicate of the senses?" Sophomore—"The touch." Prof.—"Prove it." Soph.—"When you set on a tack. You can't hear it; you can't see it; you can't taste it; you can't smell it; but it's there.

From Warm Springs, North Carolina.

EDITOR CHRONICLE:—As you kindly volunteered to add your mite towards cheering me while in durance monotonous—not vile—here, by the extra contribution of the ever-welcome CHRONICLE, and trebly so under the circumstances, and as you also flattered me by the suggestion that you hear from me, I shall endeavor to comply with this request, not so much to advertise my physical condition and whereabouts, as to make your readers—a large majority of whom are doubtless ignorant of its very existence—acquainted with this watering place, which is singularly so little known in our section, and so celebrated in the southern and south-eastern states. In our country the Hot Springs, Ark., is the great modern Bethesda, the healing balm, the cure-all for all rheumatic, neuralgic, gout, and such like nervous complaints, besides other various afflictions, whereas they claim for these waters an equal, if not a superior remedial power to the Hot Springs for such nervous affections as I have mentioned, and to be far superior for indigestion, constipation, and diseases attendant thereon, the water being mineral, and a strong alterative, electric in its effect as a bath, and although 100° in temperature, not unpleasant to drink, a very singular fact. I say they claim all this; I have not been here long enough to speak from my own knowledge, of its curative power yet. I am here for indigestion and nervous neuralgia, and they assure me here that I'll be cured if I remain long enough. One can here learn of some wonderful cures of such afflictions. Anyone can get an analysis of the water and the cases in which it is a specific by applying to the proprietor, Dr. Howerton.

When it comes to temperature, location, surroundings, etc., this place is far preferable to Hot Springs, from what I have heard of that malarial latitude. It is situated just six miles from the Tennessee line, in a small valley on the beautiful French Broad river, surrounded on all sides by mountains, presenting some as magnificent scenery as any-one would wish to see, and of which any-one fond of the grand and romantic in nature, would never tire, its altitude, and pure atmosphere, making it free from fogs and heavy dews, must make the location health-giving of itself. The baths are either shower, tub or pool, and are the most perfect and delicious I could conceive; the great tank or pool, with its electric, buoyant, clear water, temperature about 102°, in which we can swim and dive at pleasure, is exhilirating and exquisite.

There are but few guests here yet, but from the size of the hotel and the immense preparations which are being made for their reception, it must be a place of great popular resort in summer, and deservedly so; for aside from the natural surroundings which would make it attractive to any-one, as I have said, no labor seems to be spared to make it pleasant and agreeable in other respects. The officials and employes are as courteous and attentive as I would ask, and one is made to feel wonderfully at home, considering that he is among entire strangers. Oh, if I just had some of my own family or friends here, how I would enjoy it! Can't some of them come? W. A. E.

THE St. Louis Post-Dispatch has this to say relative to the iron industry:

The nail-makers, in the hope of reviving their drooping trade, have made another reduction—this time from $4 to $3.25 per keg. They have also decided upon another two weeks' suspension of the mills, with a view to creating a demand for their products. At the present price of pig-iron there can't be much profit in nails at $3.25 per keg, demand or no demand. The gentlemen who have charge of the iron industry made the mistake a short time ago of bulling their wares too vehemently. They not only filled the country to overflowing themselves, but they pushed the prices to a point where the floodgate raised and a flood of foreign iron came pouring in—metaphorically speaking, for an article with the specific gravity of iron can hardly be said to pour in a cold state. The iron men are evidently in need of more protection. Congress should help them to a law making it a capital offense for anybody in this country to be found possessing or using a piece of ferruginous material not digged from the bowels of our own incomparable earth.

Prof. Meininger's Concert.

EDITOR CHRONICLE: Having been a delighted listener at both of the recent concerts given under the immediate management and directory of Prof. J. C. Meininger and his estimable wife, and witnessing with how much enthusiasm and real appreciation and pleasure they were attended and enjoyed by large audiences of the best and most highly cultured people of our city, the following thought, or question, has strongly suggested itself: Would not a musical college or conservatory under the leadership and instruction of Prof. Meininger and wife (could they be induced to assume its charge) be an institution worthy of the encouragement and earnest support of our cultured and refined community, and raise still higher our already high standard of musical talent? Other cities have such institutions from which they derive great benefit and much enjoyment—why not we? Certainly no such college anywhere could find more proficient and able managers and instructors than Prof. M. and his accomplished lady.

I feel confident that if the powerful hand of our local press would strike the "key-note" of this enterprise, there would be many a responsive chord found in the hearts of our citizens. Yours respectfully,

ONE OF THEM.

[The above was handed to us just as we were starting for Nashville; consequently we had no time for anything beyond expressing our general concurrence in favoring the proposed scheme. We hope to return to the subject in a future issue. ED. CHRONICLE.]

GREAT things are not accomplished by idle dreams, but by years of patient study.

WE copy the following about crop prospects from the Bowling-Green Intelligencer of the 19th inst.:

Prospects for a wheat crop are very much better than ten days ago and fields that at that time gave evidence of a complete failure now promise a half crop. The dry weather curtailed the ravages of rust, but the crop is now suffering for the want of rain. With other crops the drouth is becoming serious. Oats and hay will necessarily be short, and gardens are suffering greatly. Corn is up and generally doing well. Through all southern Kentucky a large proportion of the tobacco-plants have been destroyed by the flea-bug, and the most sanguine do not expect to put out over a half crop. Much of the land prepared for tobacco has been put in corn.

THE appearance of our city at present demonstrates the advantage in looks of those streets which are set with shade-trees, over those bare of these evidences of refinement and foresight. It costs but little to put out shade trees along the edge of the pavement in front of one's property, and the luxury and beauty resulting pays a large per cent. on the investment. By the way, what has become of the projected shade tree association?

Correction.

In noticing the improvement on Madison street last week, we represented that the property holders had inadvertently encroached upon public ground and it had been recovered from them. We are informed that we were mistaken, that the ground is the property of the holders and has been donated by them to the public.

THE court-house commissioners closed contracts last week for a large eight-day clock for the court-house, and a bell weighing 3,000 lbs. These will be put up as soon as the central tower is ready for their reception. The parties bind themselves to keep the clock in working order for two years.

SOUTHWESTERN PRESBYTERIAN UNIVERSITY, CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

Commencement Exercises.

The Board of Directors meet on Friday May 28th, 1880, at 8 o'clock, p. m.

The Baccalaureate sermon will be preached by Rev. Dr. Marshall, of Texas, at 11 o'clock a. m. on Sunday, May 30th.

The annual sermon before the Young Men's Christian Association will be preached on Sunday, May 30th, at 8 o'clock, p. m., by Rev. B. M. Palmer, D. D., of New Orleans.

Representative speakers from the Literary societies of the University will deliver orations on Monday, May 31st, at 8 o'clock, p. m.

On Tuesday, June 1st, speeches of the graduates will be delivered at 11 o'clock a. m. and on the same day the annual address before the Stewart and Washington Irving Literary Societies, of the University, will be delivered, by Rev. T. Dwight Witherspoon, D. D., of Petersburg, Va.

The annual oration before the Society of the Alumni will be delivered on Wednesday, June 2d, at 10½ a. m. by John R. Allen, Esq., of Lexington, Ky. The commencement exercises will follow, consisting of speeches of graduates, conferring degrees, and presenting diplomas, closing with the ceremonies of inauguration, viz., a charge to the Chancellor, by Rev. Dr. Welch, of Little Rock, Ark., and the inaugural address of the Chancellor.

A cordial invitation is hereby extended to the friends of the institution and the public to be present.

Commencement Exercises of Broadhurst Institute.

Broadhurst Institute being undenominational, there will be no commencement sermon.

Parents of the pupils and the friends of the institute are earnestly requested to attend the services of all the classes from May 31 until the close of the school.

Monday, May 24, the annual examination will begin, and will continue throughout the week. All persons are respectfully and kindly invited to attend.

Thursday evening at 2:30 o'clock open session of the Excelsior society; and Friday evening at 8 o'clock, the graduating exercises, conferring degrees, and presenting diplomas, will take place at Elder's Opera House.

Dr. A. D. Sears will deliver an address to the graduates.

Friday's exercises are free to all.

ROBT. AUG. BROADHURST.

Clarksville Female Academy—Commencement.

May 30, Sunday, 10½ o'clock—Commencement sermon by Rev. J. B. West, D. D.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday—Examination papers, subject to the inspection of the public.

June 2, Wednesday night, 8 o'clock—Grand concert. Special invitations to this by request.

June 3, Thursday, 10 o'clock a. m.—Graduating exercises. Free to all.

June 3, Thursday night, from 8½ to 12 o'clock—Alumnæ re-union and collation. During the evening the annual essay will be read by Miss Lizzie Merriwether, of Clarksville, the annual poem by Miss Willie Dromgoole, of Murfreesboro, Tenn. Special invitations by the alumnæ alone.

J. R. PLUMMER, Pres't.

Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia

cures neuralgia, face-ache, rheumatism, gout, frosted feet, chilblains, sore throat, erysipelas, bruises, and wounds of every nature in man or animal. The remarkable cures this remedy has effected classes it as one of the most important and valuable remedies ever discovered for the cure and relief of pain.

cured me. T. B. McGEE,
Conductor N. Y. & New Haven R R.

Fire-Proof Paint!

I desire to call the attention of the citizens of Clarksville and surrounding country to the fact that I am prepared to apply a strictly fire-proof paint to all roofs, frame-buildings and other wood-work exposed to fire. The paint is free from all coal-tar and acid, and will preserve wood or iron, and not destroy it. I can apply this paint as cheap or cheaper than any other paint now in the market, and will warrant it to do all I claim for it. All I ask is a fair trial, and I know satisfaction is certain. There is nothing in in the paint to affect cisterns in any way

R. B. TARPLEY,
Clarksville, Tenn.

may15-4t

Administrator's Notice.

Having qualified as administrator of the estate of Mrs. R. H. Plummer, I hereby notify all persons indebted to the estate to come forward and settle, and any persons having claims against said estate will file them as required by law, or they will be barred.

THEO. PLUMMER,
Administrator.

Another Storm Upon Us.

[Murfreesboro News.]

In his centennial speech, Gov. Marks, after paying an eloquent tribute to the heroism and bravery of Tennessee soldiers during the late war, said: "The storm is over. The clouds have lifted. Above our heads floats a milk-white banner, and on its folds, in letters of fire, by an unseen finger, is written, 'God knows who was right!'" We don't like to obtrude unpleasant thoughts in these gushy centennial days, but we feel constrained to remark that another storm is upon us. The clouds have again thickened, and above the state of Tennessee waves the black banner of repudiation. We may talk as pleasantly as we please about the past, but unless we make ourselves right in the living present, we have little to hope for in the future.

Trust Sale.

By virtue of the authority invested in me under a deed of trust executed by E. F. Smith and wife on the 14th of October 1879, which will be found in Trust Deed Book No. 4 in the Register's office of Montgomery Co., Tenn., I will sell to the highest bidder, on the premises, on

June 7, 1880, at 12 m.

a house and lot bounded on the east by Fifth streets, south by Metnodist parsonage property, west by Mrs. M. T. Yates, north by the Terrell lot, fronting 71½ feet on Fifth street, and running back 122½ feet.

TERMS—Cash enough to pay off the debt and costs, and balance on 12 months. No redemption. J. P. Y. WHITFIELD,
may15-tds Trustee.

In Chancery at Clarksville—State of Tennessee.

CLERK AND MASTER'S OFFICE, May 6, 1880.

Ed. Hewitt vs. Mary Ann Rinehart et als.

It appearing from affidavit filed in this cause, that the defendants, Mary Ann Rinehart and J. L. Rinehart, are non-residents of the State of Tennessee:

It is therefore ordered that they enter their appearance, herein, before or within the first three days of the next term of the Chancery Court, to be held at Clarksville, on the first Monday in July next, 1880, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them and set for hearing ex parte; and that a copy of this order be published for four consecutive weeks in the Clarksville CHRONICLE.

POLK G. JOHNSON,
Clerk and Master.

Quarles, Daniel & Goodpasture, Sol'rs for compl't. may 15-4t prf $5

In Chancery at Clarksville—State of Tennessee.

CLERK AND MASTER'S OFFICE, May 6, 1880.

Watt Bagwell, compl't, vs. J. E. Bailey et als., def'ts.

It appearing from affidavit filed in this cause, that the defendant, Perry Johnson, is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee:

It is therefore ordered that he enter his appearance, herein, before or within the first three days of the next term of the Chancery Court, to be held at Clarksville, on the first Monday in July next, 1880, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him and set for hearing ex parte; and that a copy of this order be published for four consecutive weeks in the Clarksville CHRONICLE.

POLK G. JOHNSON, C. & M.

Thos. L. Yancey, Sol'r for Compl't.

may15-4t$5-1w prf $5.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE Railroad Line.

The Quickest and Shortest Route TO ALL POINTS

North and East!

Only One Change of Cars TO

Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, DETROIT, PITTSBURG, Philadelphia, New York, Boston.

And the best route to BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS FROM CLARKSVILLE TO LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI, Memphis and New Orleans WITHOUT CHANGE.

Texas & Western Emigrants are sent through to all points by this route quicker, cheaper and with more comfort than by any other. Trains run as follows:

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

May 16, 1880.	Daily.	Ex. Sun.	Daily.*
Lv Clarksville	4.47 p m	8.35 a m	12.55 am
Ar Guthrie	5.20 p m	8.55 a m	1.45 am
Ar Nashville	.....	10.30 a m	.....
Ar Evansville	.....	6.00 p m	.....
Ar Bow. Green	7.25 p m	11.00 a m	4.50 am
Ar Louisville	11.45 p m	3.25 p m	11.00 am

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

May 16, 1880.	Ex. Sun.	Daily.	Daily.
Lv Clarksville	7.22 p m	7.37 a m	2.30 am
Ar Paris	10.25 p m	10.25 a m	6.45 am
Ar McKenzie	11.25 p m	11.07 a m	7.48 am
Ar Milan	12.40 a m	12.01 p m	8.55 am
Ar Humboldt	1.20 a m	12.50 p m	9.50 am
Ar Memphis	5.10 a m	4.20 p m	.....

*12.55 a m train arrives at Louisville on Sunday at 4.00 p m.

Agents at all stations can give you full and reliable information as to time and connections to all points, and will procure you rates and through tickets on application. For further information address

C. P. ATMORE, G. P. & T. A.
Louisville, Ky.

LADIES,

DON'T BUY YOUR

MILLINERY

Before you see our splendid stock of PATTERN-BONNETS, HATS and FLOWERS, which is pronounced by ladies here of taste and fashion to be the most stylish and finest ever seen in Clarksville. We have a choice selection of all the new style LACES, CAPES, FICHUES, FANS, KID GLOVES LACE MITTS, RUCHINGS, fine SASH and RIBBONS, CORSETS, the best in the market.

The finest selection of DRESS TRIMMINGS and BUTTONS in the city. An inspection of our goods by our many friends is solicited.

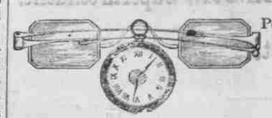
Respectfully,

Mrs. Hodgson & Maguire.

April 17, '80-tf

THOMAS ROHNER,

WATCH-MAKER.



Postoffice, corner Franklin street and Public Square, Clarksville, Tennessee. Has

JUST RECEIVED

A Lot of the Celebrated

Rockford Railroad Watches!

IN GOLD AND SILVER.

These are the most accurate and durable Watches for all occupations and positions. If anybody wants to buy a Perfect Time-Keeper, go to

THOMAS ROHNER,

Sole Dealer for this excellent Watch in Clarksville.

Every one Warranted by Certificate by the Company and Dealer.

May 22, 1880-tf,

A. R. HALL,

Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods.

Corner Franklin & Second Streets,

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

A. R. HALL & CO., - - - HUNTINGDON, TENN.
A. R. HALL & CO., - - - LEXINGTON, TENN.
A. R. HALL & SON, - - - BOLIVAR, TENN.
HALL & WILLIAMS, - - - DYERSBURG, TENN.

NOW OPEN

And ready for inspection, an immense stock of

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

To meet the demands of our rapidly increasing trade, we have this spring filled our Third Story with goods also, so that we now have THREE FLOORS 50x100 FEET EACH,

CROWDED WITH DRY GOODS.

Notions, Hats, Boots and Shoes,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Clothing, Carpets, Oil Cloth, Matting,

LADIES' TRIMMED HATS,

Being without doubt by far the Largest Stock ever brought to this city Buying for Five Houses, and buying, not from Jobbers, but first hands, we are enabled to put our prices so low as to

Defy Competition.

Our motto is to sell the very best goods at the very lowest prices, thereb making it to the interest of our customers to deal with us.

We invite Everyone to call and examine our Goods and Prices, feeling satisfied that we can make it to your interest to do so.

☞We have the agency for Clarksville and Montgomery county of

E. BUTTERICK & CO.'S METROPOLITAN FASHIONS.

Patterns will be sent by mail postpaid on receipt of price.

April 24, 1880, tf.

NEW SPRING STOCK.

DRY GOODS,

Notions, Carpeting, Mattings, Oil Cloths, Boots, Shoes and Hats,

at Wholesale and Retail,

JUST RECEIVED AT

Coulter Bro. & Stratton's.

We will offer on next MONDAY, the 12th, extra jobs in several styles of

Ladies' & Misses' Hosiery,

Gloves and Handkerchiefs,

ALSO

TABLE LINENS, TOWELS NAPKINS,

Ladies' Ties, Fans and Parasols.

We have an extra large stock of these goods, and

THEY MUST BE SOLD.

Come early if you want bargains.

We also wish to call your attention to our stock of

DRESS GOODS,

of which we have the largest stock ever offered by us, in all the new styles and shades, and the best stock of Black Goods in the city, consisting of

BLACK SILKS, BLACK CASHMERES,

all Wool, and Silk Warp Tamise, Henrietta Cloth, French Buntings and French Drt. De Alma Cloth Crape, De Marella Bunting, with all the new trimmings and buttons to match. Also, Kid and Lisle Gloves, Lace Top and Lace Mitts, to match all new shades of Dress Goods.

☞Samples sent to any part of the country on application.

☞Remember the Bargains for next week.

*Co