THE CHRONICLE.

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

Clarksville, Tenn., April 3, 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.

AVAILABILITY.

If we were to take counsel from many political talkers and writers, we should arrive at the conclusion that the most available man as a candidate for high office is the man about whom nothing is known; the man who has never identified himself with any great principle or advocated any stated line of policy looking to the welfare of the country; the man, in short, who has never manifested any one of the qualities which constitute the character of a statesman. Any definite manifestation of principle, any plain statement of opinion is sure to array some one in opposition to the man who makes it, and therefore the available man is the man who has no principles, no opinions, no antecedents of any sort. This is the Serbonian bog of nihilism on which our maxims of political expediency have at last swamped us. A man's best qualification for office is that he shall not be known to have any.

We have been led to these remarks by our wish to say a little on the qualifications of two eminent men in the Democratic party for the Presidential nomination at Cincinnati; we speak of Messrs. Bayard and Thurman. These gentlemen cannot claim availability on the do-nothing, say-nothing, think-nothing principle. They have since the last election been engaged actively and prominently in public life, contending for what they respectively deem to be for the good of the people. On some important financial questions their views have taken opposite directions; they, however, have both put forward those views, not deterred by the fear of alienating possible votes for offices that might be desired in future by them, and in fact *have* alienated votes, Mr. Thurman in the East and Bayard in the West, preferring what they believe to be the good of their country to their own prospects of advancement. For all this, we believe that either of them furnishes good material for a Presidential candidate, and we would gladly vote for either of them in preference over any so-called availability who approaches us on the say-nothing and do-nothing principle. It is true we have our preferences in favor of Mr. Bayard, both because his opinions on finance are more nearly in accord with ours, and because we believe that he could obtain the indispensible New York vote, which we fear Mr. Thurman could not control any more than Mr. Tilden, who would certainly miss it largely.

For all this, we could gladly vote for Mr. Thurman if nominated, though opposed to him in financial policy, for the reason that the issue in this contest is not going to be a financial one; issues of that sort are going to be overshadowed by the more vita. one of a struggle for the sanctity of the Constitution against imperial infractions and alterations of it; moreover it will not be the President but the House of Representatives which will determine our financial policy.

In the interest, then, of the permanence of our threatened Constitution, we can afford to postpone financial considerations, sensible that if the scarcely disguised purpose of the Republican party is carried out, the people will have no voice one way or other what their financial policy is to be. Expressing our willingness, then, to support Mr. Thurman in spite of his financial principles, are we not entitled to ask the same of those who may favor Mr. Thurman's ideas in the case of Mr. Bayard's nomination? We think we can do so with even more reasonable grounds than Western men could challenge our vote for Mr. Thurman. For remember that the "Ohio idea" was disastrously defeated in Ohio last fall, with damaging effects on the party, and would be sure of a still more disastrous defeat in the Eastern States if it should be inscribed on our standards in the approaching Presidential election. It would at once enlist the indispensable State of New York against us, and so ensure our defeat.

But we would vote for either Bayard or Thurman rather than for a man who should claim the nomination—not on the score of what he had himself done, but through a series of petty attacks on the character of those who might become his competitors. Such has been the method of those who advocate the nomination of Mr. Tilden, whether personally sanctioned by him or not. We prefer men who, at the risk of impairing their chances of success, have manfully declared their principles and let the Presidency go wherever it may. We therefore announce our preference for the Presidency, first for Bayard, second for Thurman, and, for Vice-President, Hancock; all, however, subject to the action of the Cincinnati Convention.

DEAD ISSUES.

Our neighbor of the Tobacco Leaf has accepted the guidance of the Courier-Jonrnal, the most misguided of political organs. We are sorry for our neighbor. He has gone so far in the footsteps of his blind guide as to adopt and utter in his own name the denunciation which that journal two or three weeks ago hurled against all who voted for the Electoral Commission bill of January, 1877, thus following up by a wholesale volley the attacks he had been making in detail against the competitors of his favorite, Mr. Tilden.

Our neighbor is wrong in his facts when he says:

Every Congressman and every Senator who now opposes Mr. Tilden stands upon the record as having voted for the infamous Electoral Commission bill, which resulted in swindling Tilden and the people out of the Presidency which they had elected.

Many facts might be stated at variance with this assertion, but we will content ourselves with two: Henry Watterson voted for the Electoral Commission and is a red-hot Tilden man, and Mr. Blackburn voted against it and is decisively anti-Tilden. In joining with the C.-J. to denounce the men who voted for that measure, the Leaf places itself not only in hostility to Messrs. Bayard and Thurman, which was, we presume, his purpose, but with nearly all the leading Democrats in Tennessee, including our own fellow-citizens, Cols. Bailey and House, and draws in the limits of the party so as to include only the small section who voted against the Commission. We think he is mistaken in supposing that the gentlemen he has named will shrink from the responsibility they encountered in voting for that measure, even though they will have to face the Tobacco-Leaf and the Courier-Journal into the bargain.

But we will not hold argument with our neighbor; he has only followed blind guides in the matter, and the little we have to say will be addressed to the Courier-Journal and Henry Watterson.

Surely if that be still a Democratic journal and H. W. be still a Democrat, a fatal blunder was made when they attempted to divide the party on that old issue of the Electoral Commission. How much Democratic party would be left under that way of treatment? We will not say that the Electoral Commission was a sound measure; it was barely constitutional, if at all, and we approached it with long reluctance, as Mr. Watterson did, and finally accepted it with foreboding and misgiving, as he did, and we doubt not that every Democrat who did the same did it with the same oscillations of feeling and opinion as he did and as we did, though being men less mercurial and demonstrative than Mr. Watterson is, they exhibited less of these oscillations on the surface. We never blamed at the time those who finally voted against it, nor did the best of them blame those who voted for it. Unprecedented difficulties environed every course that men could take, and any course would probably have issued as this did, in the enstalment of the usurping President in the place of the elected one. Those Democrats who voted either one way or the other did so with misgiving and with mutual respect for one another. The question did not divide the Democracy then and we have Mr. Watterson's own words before us felicitating the party that it was so. Why then should the party now be divided on it, now that it is a past issue? Surely it must be a poor cause that requires so preposterous a course from its adherents.

POLITICAL HYPOCRISY.

A few months ago Mr. Hayes removed from office several Federal officers in Virginia who had voted for readjusters. This is the title by which repudiators are known in Virginia, as here they call themselves low.tax men. So far well, only more sincerity would have been accredited to him if he had applied the same principle to Minnesota, where the repudiators are openly known as Republicans. Since then, however, the readjusters have gained the upper hand in Virginia, through secret help from the Radicals, and have been signalizing their victory by turning out of office crippled Confederate soldiers and installing Radical negroes in their places. It is now the regular thing in Virginia for Radicals to work for the readjusters, because it is seen that the Democratic vote is thereby broken down, and now the leader of the readjusters arrogantly says that the time is gone by for any reconciliation with the debt-payers, who are the real Democratic party. Every negro in the State is a readjuster.

There is imminent danger that this intrigue between Radicalism and repudiation will lose the State of Virginia to the Democratic party at the Presidential election, if it does not hand it over bodily to the Radical nominee.

Savage is now trying to bring this State to the same degrading consummation. Is it possible that Tennessee Democrats will help him?

That Drain Again.

Our attention has again been called to the condition of the gutter on the north side of Franklin street. We did not think it right to express an opinion on the subject without consulting all the parties concerned. After listening, therefore, to the representations of several gentlemen having stores on that side of the street, we interviewed the Mayor of the city (whose store, by the way, is on the same side) and a member of the Street Committee on the subject. There is no question on any side but that the gutter is a nuisance; the question is about the remedy, two of which have been proposed. One method favored by the householders of the district is the laying of a *terra-cotta* pipe to connect with the sewer already existing, which runs down Commerce street and has its outlet at the back of the foundry. The other is a smooth, open gutter lined with asphaltic concrete, which has been lately used for some of our sidewalks, the level to be lowered at Crusman's corner so as to give sufficient fall. We are inclined to favor the latter device. Under-ground sewerage pipes are undoubtedly the best contrivance where a proper outlet is established, but without this they are a dangerous, method, establishing at their terminus centers of pestilential infection. No discrimination can be exercised where they are used as to the nature of the refuse which shall be discharged into them, and, whatever this is, it accumulates at the terminus of any partial sewerage system such as we now possess. For the present therefore the best surface gutter that can be made is most desirable; sewerage pipes may be taken into consideration when we can have a good river outlet considerably below the city.

Lady Macbeth and Janauschek.

In a recent attempt to analyze the character of Shylock, the present writer made it his objective point to demonstrate that Shakspeare, whether he delineated good or evil characters, always brought them within the sphere of humanity by showing that they were influenced by human motives. He did not create mere abstractions of good or evil by piling up virtues or vices indiscriminately on the one or the other, but a living human heart beats beneath the more obvious features of his characters; their vices are perversions of passions and affections common to all humanity, even as their virtues are the virtues, not of unfallen angels, but of beings touched with the shadow of human infirmity. In other words, Shakespere created, not angels or demons, but human beings.

It will be the purpose, then, of the present paper to show that Lady Macbeth as portrayed by Shakespeare, with all her appalling wickedness, is not a demon but a woman, with all the susceptibilities of a woman's heart, its capacity for human love, its shrinking and shuddering from scenes of blood and horror; and in doing this we propose to dwell upon some of the methods by which the great artiste whom we have recently had among us brought out these traits of humanity in the character she interpreted for us.

At the very first flash of the idea of sovereignty we are allowed to see that there is a struggle, though a suppressed one, between the shrinking from crime and blood characteristic of woman and the towering ambition which overleaps all such consideration.

She has read the letter in which the half-fulfilment of the witches' prediction suggests the higher fruition "thou shalt be king hereafter." She already feels herself in the hands of fate, and rushing past all intermediate steps grasps in imagination the foreshadowed crown, but immediately follow misgivings; they take the form of a distrust of her husband's resolution, but from what follows it is clear that they also express a latent feeling that her own nature is

"Too full o' the milk of human kindness;"

else what the need of the terrible adjuration that follows. She does not in fact realize in full the sea of blood and horror through which she will have to wade until the messenger tells her

"The king comes here to-night."

We must here notice an admirable innovation of Madame Janauschek. The reply is,

"Thou'rt mad to say so."

All other actresses whom we have heard (and we have heard the best) utter this with a shout of exultation; the expression with Madame J. was that of dismay, and she uttered the words with a shuddering whisper—she realized then for the first time the dreadful crime that must intervene between her and her guilty aspirations. Then it is that almost immediately follows the fearful adjuration—

"Come, you spirits
That tend on mortal thoughts, unsex me here," etc.

Let our readers study this speech throughout and say whether the woman who utters it is not conscious of a trembling shrinking from the crime she has resolved upon, such as only the dread inspiration she invokes can overcome.

After this it would appear superficially that she is once and for all resolved and that no relentings follow; but here and there the woman's nature will obtrude itself. Take the murder scene, for instance. She is so conscious of a stronger resolution than that of her husband that at first she intends to commit the murder herself, and enters the room, but with what result?

"Had he not resembled
My father as he slept, I had done't."

After, however, her husband has done the deed and is too paralyzed with the crime and its horrid surroundings to return and arrange the room so as to throw the guilt on the slaughtered grooms, she sees that she herself, if anyone, must finish the work, and she braces herself to it. She dabbles in the blood of her victim and returns with hands reeking in gore, and to all appearance is insensible to horror, callous to all relentings of conscience—but is it really so? No indeed; that blood has sunk to the very center of her guilt-stained being, and, spite of her bravado, we learn that sleep itself gives no rest to her polluted soul, but that very blood haunts her night and day. Listen to the mutterings of her restless slumbers:

"Out, damned spot! out, I say! * * * Who would have thought the old man to have so much blood in him? * * * What! will these hands ne'er be clean? * * * Here's the smell of blood still; all the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand."

And then such a sigh that the attendant says:

"I would not have such a heart in my bosom for the dignity of the whole body."

The woman's shrinking, shuddering nature here avenges itself in sleep upon the hardness and bravado which did violence to it in her waking hours.

But the woman's nature is still more conspicuous when we observe her love for her husband—their love for one another, in fact. Each is sensible of the burden of their common guilt, and each desires to bear the other's burden, though neither can be relieved of it. When Lady M. at first darkly proposes the dreadful deed, sees Macbeth overwrought with agitation at it, she says:

"You shall put
This night's great business into my dispatch."

And when Macbeth has planned the additional murder of Banquo, he refuses to lay the additional burden on his wife's conscience, but answers to her enquiries:

"Be innocent of the knowledge, dearest wife,
Till thou applaud the deed."

But all in vain; both have burdens they can neither bear themselves nor shift on other shoulders. We cannot refrain here from one more allusion to the wonderful acting of Madame Janauschek as going even beyond the text in illustration of the author's spirit. The banquet scene is over in which the troubled conscience of Macbeth had conjured up the spectre of the murdered Banquo, and the almost superhuman self-possession of his lady had arrested the scandal of his distracted speech and conduct. Macbeth had sunk on a chair in mute exhaustion, with an almost unconscious stare on his face; Lady Macbeth stepped behind him, spread her arms around his unconscious head and looked down on him with a mournful and woe-begone countenance to be remembered in one's dreams, a countenance that told volumes. It told of two lives utterly wrecked by their own sin; it preached a terrible sermon that would have fitted many a Scripture text, such as "Truly our sin has found us out," "What fruit have we now in the things of which we are now ashamed?" She had waded through crime herself and instigated him to join in it, and all for her husband's greatness—and now the greatness is attained, and with it utter misery; no day of happiness, no night of peaceful sleep thenceforth to intervene as respite to their wretchedness. No, for Macbeth had murdered sleep, and thenceforward sleeplessness or sleep worse than waking, troubled with dreams of blood and terror. All this was in the despairing gaze on which the curtain fell at the end of the third act.

We have seen all the great actresses of our day in the character—Charles Kean's wife, Macready's favorite actress, Mrs. Warner, Charlotte Cushman, but never have we seen the genius of Shakespeare so wonderfully realized by the genius of the actress as we did in the transcendent impersonation of the part by Janauschek.

FROM ARKANSAS.

EDITOR CHRONICLE: I notice that your editorial remarks upon Mr. Tilden have been attacked by a gentlemen for whom, as you know, I entertain the greatest respect and admiration; but from whom I must differ as to the availability of Mr. Tilden as the candidate of the Democratic party.

Mr. Tilden was chosen in 1876 because he had carried New York for Governor and was considered able to carry it for the Presidency. As New York was essential to the success of the party, the nomination, then, was eminently proper.

New York is as necessary to us now, if not more so, than it was in 1876; but if there is one thing that has been demonstrated, it is, that Mr. Tilden is the one man who cannot carry that State now.

The Democrats who refused to vote for Robinson did so simply to express their disapproval of Mr. Tilden and to demonstrate the fact that without them he could not carry the State. They succeeded, and proved, by their success, that there was so much dissatisfaction with Mr. Tilden in his own party, that he cannot carry his own State, the one essential to victory.

Now I do not approve the action of the anti-Tilden party, and think they are wrong; but I simply recognize the position they occupy as a factor that cannot be overlooked in this campaign. Mr. Tilden is a noble gentleman, was duly elected, and was by the grossest frauds deprived of his office, and all these are reasons why he should be elected again; but is it right to expect the party to willingly court defeat in order to show its appreciation of the wrong that was done him.

If Mr. Tilden continues to demand his re-nomination even at the risk of defeat as a debt due him for the fraud that had been perpetrated upon him, he will truly become the "Old Man of the Sea" to us; or a greater bore than Andrew Johnson with his everlasting cry for "the vindication of my policy."

The Democratic party in New York is divided only on Tilden. On any other man they can and will unite. Seymour could carry the State by an overwhelming majority, and is clearly the man to be nominated; but if he refuses all solicitations to run, we can turn to Bayard, upon whom the Democrats at least will unite.

With either of these gentlemen at the head of the ticket, we can undoubtedly carry New York, and with either Hendricks or English in the 2d place we can count upon Indiana, the two northern States essential to Democratic victory.

People say that Mr. Tilden embodies the one idea upon which depends success. If the Democratic party can put forward no better claim for office than that they ought to have had it before, they are surely in a bad way. The cry that "fraud should be made odious" will not work with Mr. Tilden as candidate, for he spoiled the purity of his position by tampering with Oregon, while the Republicans were stealing Louisiana and Florida.

With Seymour or Bayard the Democratic party can hold up to the just inignation of the people the frauds of the Republicans without having to defend Mr. Tilden with even the poor excuse that he did not know that his nephew was negotiating or sending cipher dispatches, etc., etc. We can only win with a leader who has nothing to explain, and who can charge from the word go.

PATRICK HENRY.

Henrico, Ark., March 23d, 1880.

Ice.

Our people have been contemplating with something approaching to dismay the prospects implied by a short ice crop all over the United States. An ice famine here would throw our housekeeping out of gear in every family, and it is with great relief we learn that Mr. George Cooke, with some other capitalists, has been making arrangements, now very nearly perfected, for the establishment of

AN ICE FACTORY.

The location for this establishment is to be a lot belonging to Mr. Cooke, on Franklin street, next to the Methodist Church. He speaks with certainty of having his factory in operation in sixty days at furthest from the present date; and will be able from the commencement to make from six to eight tons per day of pure, solid ice. He pledges himself to keep down all fluctuations in the ice market and to make contracts which will secure to his customers an ice supply at even rates throughout the year. A cent a pound the year through is the rate at which he believes it can be furnished. This is good news for housekeepers.

A BATCH OF DEMOCRATIC PARAGRAPHS ON TILDEN.

We give the following, without endorsing all that they contain, that our readers may understand how large a portion of the Democratic press is opposed to the nomination of Mr. Tilden. This is a fact which has hitherto been kept from the people of this community. They have chiefly derived their political information from the Louisville Courier-Journal and the two local papers. The C.-J. has long ignored the Democratic party, except so far as it may be made subservient to the interests of Mr. Tilden; the Tobacco Leaf has recently followed in its wake; the CHRONICLE had previously taken no part in the conflict of candidates, believing such premature conflicts to have a baleful effect on the subsequent counsels of the party. When, however, our neighbor united with the C.-J. in holding up Mr. Tilden as the only possible Democratic candidate, we came to the conclusion that silence was no long defensible, and that people ought to know how things really stand.

The New York Herald's Washington correspondent says Tilden is weak in all the South except in Tennessee, and that a surprising demonstration of strength has been recently made in Tennessee. It was not hard to make with agents sent here to work it up, and it was nothing when made. Except in Clarksville we can see no evidence anywhere of Tilden strength outside of a few politicians, who will not nationalize to any extent in the convention. In Clarksville, for some reason which is unfathomable, the case is different. In the rest of the State the great mass of the people, and with them, almost without exception, those who were for him in 1876 and worked for his nomination and predicted it as a certain result, are now, on the ground of expediency, against him. The Herald correspondent probably gets his information from two or three Congressmen from Tennessee, who know more about that astonishing boom than anybody else.—*Nashville American.*

Our friend had been reading the peregrinations of the Tobacco Leaf; he will shortly hear different accounts from Clarksville.

Tilden grows more and more obnoxious to the masses of the party, and is dropping gradually behind even the last corners on the field—*Memphis Appeal.*

The Appeal's favorite is Mr. Jewett.

Democrats here are congratulating themselves that they have in one respect got further along than the Republicans. They consider their party rid of the old man of the sea. Mr. Tilden has ceased to be considered a possible candidate by those who are most carefully watching the movements in the Democratic camp. He is no longer feared. The sentiment against his nomination proves so strong almost everywhere, and particularly in the States where the Democrats have to look for their electoral votes, that with the two-thirds rule in operation he is no longer a formidable candidate. "Tilden is as weak in our party," said a Democrat to your correspondent, "as the ex-President is on the Republican side. If the Republicans had the two-thirds rule in operation in their convention as we have in ours, the ex-President would not have the least chance of nomination."—*New York Herald's Washington Correspondent.*

When Mr. Hendricks declined the second place on the ticket it was on general grounds and a personal repugnance to the position, no matter who might be named with him, and grew out of no animosity to Mr. Tilden. We are not informed of Mr. Hendrick's reasons for declining the position, but understand that whether Mr. Tilden or Mr. Seymour or anyone else be named for the Presidency, it will make no difference in the attitude of Gov. Hendricks in regard to the matter. We hope that our friends of the Eastern press will correct the impression that Mr. Hendricks has ever signified any willingness to go upon the ticket with Mr. Seymour, Mr. Bayard or any of the other gentlemen named in connection with the ticket, simply because it is not true, and the rumor is doing him great injustice and placing him in a false position.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

Mr. Tilden has made himself more obnoxious to the Democracy than any other leader the Democracy ever had, and certainly much more so than those great leaders like Lewis Cass, whom Tilden and his friends so promptly bolted many years ago. His faults are of a meaner quality and belong to that class of sins, such as selfishness, self-conceit, venality and bearing false-witness against a neighbor, which are by their very character those which a leader to be trusted should never have. His aims have always been personal, and party interests have been uniformly sacrificed to his private hates. The party will shelve him either before the convention or after it, and for all concerned it had better be done before.—*Albany Evening Times.*

The Burlington Gazette sensibly says: "The 'supreme wish' of the Democratic party has no reference to Mr. Tilden or Mr. Kelly or any other man. The Tilden-Kelly embroilment is not a party concern. The party cannot espouse the quarrel of anyone in its quest after a candidate for its highest honor. The splenetic Herald editor wrongfully assumes that the nomination is a matter of chief concern to aspirants, whereas the main question is as to the public welfare—to nominate a capable and true man on sound governmental principles. The nomination of Mr. Tilden simply to rebuke the traitor Kelly is as illogical as it would be unwise and barren. Let us nominate Mr. Tilden because the majority prefer him for his ability and worth and availability, or let us take up another man." To which we might add our suggestion, that if Mr. Tilden is nominated it should be because the Cincinnati convention consider him the best and most available man, not because John Kelly opposes him. The Tilden organs would have us believe that the greatest and the one sufficient reason for Mr. Tilden's nomination is the fact of the opposition of Kelly to him, when in truth it should have no weight whatever in that direction. The Democratic party would be supremely silly to devote itself to the one task of vindicating Mr. Tilden from the opposition of Tammany. It has better and more important work to do, and will be criminally recreant if it for one moment loses sight of the ultimate object for which it is striving, the restoration of good and constitutional government to the country. Any man or set of men who would stand in the way of such an accomplishment are unworthy the name of Democrat and patriot.—*Des Moines (Iowa) Democrat.*

The Cincinnati convention must act as the representatives of the whole party and not as the exponents of single candidate. Because Grant is to be forced on the Republican party, it does not follow that a candidate not acceptable to the entire Democracy should be forced on the Democratic party. It is sincerely to be hoped that wise counsels will prevail in the national Democratic convention, and that the candidates will be men on whom the entire party, north, east, south and west can harmoniously unite. With such a ticket the Democracy can win against any man the Republicans choose to nominate.—*Rock Island (Ill.) Argus.*

There is no escaping this situation. The Cincinnati convention will have to meet it. The policy of Tammany has already been marked out, and the one alternative presented to the convention will be to throw away Tilden or throw away New York. Considering that a political convention is always disposed to make a man's standing in his own State a test of his availability as a candidate, when it conclusively appears that Mr. Tilden will not only fail to carry New York, but his nomination would destroy the chance to the party of securing that State by another nominee, besides involving the risk of the Tammany dissension spreading to other States, and possibly, if not probably, putting an opposition Democratic ticket in the field, the Tammany dissension assumes the importance of more than a mere "local faction," and the convention will deliberate a long time before involving the party in these dangers.—*Wheeling (W. V.) Register.*

The World is earnest in its opposition to the scheme to permit Mr. Tilden to select the candidate, and presents the best of reasons why it should fail. It assumes that the only reason Mr. Tilden should desire the honor is that he might be the power behind the throne, and it says no true Democrat will consider such an idea without an impatience amounting to disgust. It is strange that the Democratic party should have received with patience the proposition that Mr. Tilden's vindication, or his anything else, could be complete only by letting him override men and conventions and select the candidate for President. It is bad enough that it should have been deemed advisable to permit Mr. Tilden to divide the party. It is unfortunate enough that his candidacy should be urged with the certainty of defeat in view in case of his nomination. It is the height of impudence in him to claim the right to nominate the man, in case he cannot himself be selected, in contempt of the wisdom of conventions and the purposes for which conventions are called. There is no other man in the world who would have the countenance to make such a claim; and there is no man who would not have a better right to make it. The Democratic party has given Mr. Tilden more than it has received from him. It is indebted to him for no favors which have not been repaid. It elected him President once, and it is not the fault of the party that he did not take the office. What right has he to ask a vindication at its hands; and what excuse will it have if it surrenders the work of the national convention into his hands?—*Elmira Free Press.*

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Easter—The New Organ.

A very large congregation attended the Episcopal Church last Sunday to witness the Easter service. Unfortunately, with every exertion on the part of Messrs. Durner and Hahn, the new organ could not be made ready for the occasion, and the singing had to be accompanied on the reed organ generally used for the Sunday-school. The singing, however, was exquisite. Miss Mamie Adams is now the principal soprano in the choir, and, in spite of her youth, gives wonderful beauty to the fine music of the church. The floral offerings with which the altar and chancel were decked were superb, and there was a general inquiry where they could possibly come from so late as the spring has been this year.

There is no doubt now that the new organ will be ready for use tomorrow. Indeed, though some of the stops have not yet been put in, it has been used several times during the week for the rehearsals of the choir. One of these we attended on Wednesday night, and were charmed with the beautiful effects produced on the new instrument by Prof. Meininger, though, as the whole range of its capabilities was not then complete, we will not attempt a detailed description of it till next week. We may, however, remark upon the elegant design of its case, which is in the purest style of Gothic decoration; that, namely, of the second pointed order prevalent in the ages of the earliest Plantagenet Kings of England. We congratulate our Episcopal friends on this acquisition, which gives the last finish to one of the most beautiful churches in the State.

Clarksville Tobacco Market.

OFFICE OF THE CHRONICLE, CLARKSVILLE, April 2, 1880.

Our receipts are light, owing to the plowing weather giving employment to teams in the field, instead of hauling tobacco, but our offerings this week were between 350 and 400 hhds. The market was steadier than that of last week, and the general tone stronger. The quality remains poor, and the general order of the breaks bad. A few hhds. good to fine appeared, and as usual, brought high figures. There is an increasing complaint of damage by the fly in the plant-beds, and planters would do well to burn and sow a few extra beds to provide against failure. We quote:

Common Lugs	3 00 to 4 00
Good Lugs	4 25 to 5 50
Common Leaf	4 50 to 6 00
Medium Leaf	6 50 to 7 50
Good Leaf	8 00 to 9 00
Fine Leaf	9 50 to 11 00
Selections	

Sales Reported Since Our Last Issue.

Grange Warehouse.

T. HERNDON, Sup't., of the GRANGE WAREHOUSE ASSOCIATION, sold for the week ending April 1, 98 hhds. as follows:

56 hhds. leaf, $8 30 to 4 20.
42 hhds. lugs, $5 50 to 2 75.

Gracey House.

SHELBY & Co., of the Gracey House, sold for the week ending April 1, 1880, 65 hhds., as follows:

11 hhds. medium leaf, $6 50 to 8 00.
30 hhds. low leaf, $4 70 to 6 40.
24 hhds. good, common to trashy lugs, $2 10 to 5 60.

Central Warehouse.

KENDRICK, PETTUS & Co., of the Central Warehouse, sold for the week ending April 1, 87 hhds., as follows:

4 hhds. good leaf, $10 00, 9 00, 8 80, 8 25.
52 hhds. common leaf, $7 75 to 4 50.
17 hhds. good lugs, $5 50 to 3 75.
14 hhds. common lugs, $3 50 to 2 50.

Elephant Warehouse.

TURNLEY, ELY & KENNEDY, of the Elephant Warehouse, sold for the week ending April 1, 1880, 66 hhds. as follows:

11 hhds. medium leaf, $8 00, 7 25, 7 00, 6 95 6 40, 6 40, 6 40, 6 40, 6 40, 6 40, 6 50.
30 hhds. common and low leaf, $6 20, 6 20 6 10, 6 00, 6 10, 6 00, 6 25, 6 00, 6 00, 5 95, 5 80, 5 95 5 60, 5 10, 5 80, 5 75, 5 70, 5 50, 5 75, 5 10, 5 50, 5 00 4 40, 4 80, 4 90, 4 80, 4 80, 4 80, 4 80, 4 75.
18 hhds. lugs, $5 20, 5 00, 4 75, 4 60, 4 10, 4 25 4 50, 3 75, 3 80, 3 40, 3 60, 3 60, 3 90, 3 75, 3 60, 3 60 3 30, 3 00.
7 hhds. wet lugs and factory trash, $3 00, 2 75 2 50, 2 80, 2 40, 2 50, 2 50.

New Providence Warehouse.

R. H. WALKER & Co., of the New Providence Warehouse, sold for the week ending April 1, 21 hhds., as follows:

6 hhds. medium leaf, $6 80, 6 60, 6 60, 6 40 6 00, 5 80.
6 hhds. common leaf, $5 50, 5 45, 5 25, 5 20 5 00, 5 00.
9 hhds. lugs, $4 75, 4 60, 4 00, 3 95, 3 60, 3 40 3 30, 3 10, 3 00.

HARRISON LOT FOR LEASE!

Thursday, April 15, 1880,

I will lease, at public auction, on the premises, FOR THREE YEARS, the vacant lot known as the "Harrison Lot," situated at the intersection of

Franklin and Second Streets

fronting on Franklin street 24 feet 8 inches, running back 100 feet.

Rent Payable Semi-Annually.

Note with good security required, and a lien retained upon any improvements that may be put upon the lot as further security for the payment. Lessee to pay all taxes, and to have the privilege of removing his improvements at the expiration of the lease, subject to the above mentioned lien.

JAS. L. GLENN,
Apr.3-2t. Executor of A. B. Harrison.

Public Sale of Town Lots.

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of Montgomery county, made at its January term, 1880, in the cause of W. H. Gilliatt and wife, and others, vs. W. C. Bevans and wife, and others, I will offer for sale at public auction, at the courthouse in Clarksville, on Saturday, April 24, 1880, the following described property:

Lot No. 1, which fronts 50 feet on Franklin street in said city, adjoining the property known as Mrs. McDaniel's residence. Said lot No. 1 runs back 199 feet between parallel lines.

Lot No. 2, also fronting 50 feet on Franklin street, and running back 199 feet, lies between lot No. 1 and Dr. McReynolds' residence.

Also lots Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, each fronting 47 feet on Commerce street, and each running back between parallel lines about 221 feet, and lying to the rear of the beforementioned property, with an 18 foot alley intervening.

Also seven lots lying just beyond the Bringhurst property on the north side of Main street, immediately adjoining and outside the corporate limits of Clarksville.

Lot No. 1, fronting 52 on Ninth street, running back between parallel lines 280 feet.

Lot No. 4, fronting 82 feet on Ninth street, and running back between parallel lines 280 feet.

Lots Nos. 5, 6 and 8 each fronting 56 feet on Ninth street, and each running back between parallel lines 180 feet.

Lots Nos. 9 and 10, each fronting 50 feet on College street, and running back between parallel lines 226 feet.

Said lots numbered as in plats filed in said Court by H. C. McDaniel, former Commissioner, which will be shown to persons wishing to purchase by the undersigned.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash, the balance in six, twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months; deferred payments to bear interest from date, and a lien retained. No redemption.

C. D. BAILEY,
April 3-4t. Clerk.

Strayed or Stolen.

From the Eclipse Livery Stable, in this city, on Monday night last, the 29th ult., a DUN MARE MULE, about 15 hands 3 inches high, eight or nine years old. I will pay a liberal reward for the return of the mule, or for information that will lead to its recovery.

DANIEL & CO.
11*

In Circuit Court at Clarksville—State of Tennessee.

CLERK'S OFFICE, March 25, 1880.

W. H. Gilliat and others, Complainants, vs. Bettie McDaniel and others, Defendants.

It appearing from affidavit filed in this cause, that the Defendants, John Phillips and wife Mary, and Luke Phillips and wife Bettie, and George McDaniel 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 Circuit Court, to be held at Clarksville, on the first Monday in May next, 1880, and plead, answer or demur to Complainants' Cross 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.

C. D. BAILEY, Clerk.
THOS. L. YANCY, Solicitor for Compl't.
April 3-4t.

J. W. CABANISS. T. E. CABANISS.

J. W. & T. E. Cabaniss,

DENTISTS,

Offer their professional services to the city and surrounding country. All operations on the teeth done in the best style. Artificial teeth inserted. Irregularities corrected. Ladies living in the country or towns near Clarksville who prefer their work done at home can be waited on by one of us. Office on Third street, near Franklin.

mch27-3w

Chancery Sale

OF

Fine Residence!

R. S. Moore vs. D. Dick et als.

Pursuant to a decree in the above cause at the February term, 1880, of the Chancery Court at Clarksville, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the OFFICE DOOR of the CLERK & MASTER, on

April 20, 1880.

The residence of the late T. W. King, lying on Greenwood avenue, and the lands thereto attached, containing 45 acres. This property is about one mile from the city of Clarksville, and is bounded on the east by Greenwood avenue, on the north by the property of Wm. Hay and Joshua Elder, on the west by the new Charlotte road and on the south by property of King & Robb.

TERMS OF SALE—One-Half Cash, balance on credit of 12 months, with interest from date. Note with good security and lien retained. No redemption.

POLK G. JOHNSON, C. & M.
March 27, 1880, 4t-prf $10

NOTICE!

COUNTY COURT SALE.

G. T. Milam and wife et als. vs. Jas. A. Trice et als.

Pursuant to a decree in this cause at the March Term, 1880, of the Montgomery county Court, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in Clarksville, on

Saturday, April 3, 1880,

Lots No. 2, containing 30 acres, Lot No. 6, containing 32 acres, and Lot No. 16, containing 40 acres of the Edward Trice lands in in Dist. No. 7 of Montgomery county, which was partitioned by order of the Circuit court, in the case of Thos. A. Trice et als vs. May Trice et als., in the year 1876; a plat of which can be seen in my office.

TERMS—One-third cash, balance on a credit of 12 months. Notes with interest from date and a lien retained.

R. D. MOSELEY, Clerk.
By C. H. Bailey, D. C.
March 13 1880-4w

Boots! Boots!

John Rick,

42 Court House Block, Franklin St.,

having just returned from the Eastern cities, where he has selected a first-class stock of material and manufactured goods, is now prepared to furnish

BOOTS, SHOES,

etc., of every class. He will make to order, or sell ready-made goods of his own make, or supply a good custom made article from the best Eastern manufacturers. All these he offers at a small margin of profit and defies competition if QUALITY AND PRICE are considered.

He has purchased this time a very superior assortment of

Ladies' Shoes

in the most fashionable styles and of the finest material, to which he invites the attention of the fair sex. Customers desiring goods made to order will find him supplied with the finest article of IMPORTED FRENCH CALF, which they can have made up in any style desired by SKILLED WORKMEN in the most finished and substantial workmanship.

Oct. 11 1879-tf

Original Attachment.

State of Tennessee—Montgomery Co.

Barksdale, Clark & Co. vs. John Basford and wife.

In this case it appearing by affidavit that the defendants are justly indebted to the plaintiffs, and are non-residents of the State, so that the ordinary process of law can not be served on them, and an original attachment having been levied on their property; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Clarksville CHRONICLE, a newspaper published in the city of Clarksville, for four successive weeks, commanding the said John Basford and Wife to appear before me or some other acting Justice of the Peace for said county, at my office in Clarksville, in the 12th civil district of said county, on the 8th day of April 1880, and make defense to the said suit against him, or it will be proceeded with ex parte.

R. D. READ,
J. P. for Montgomery county.
mar 20-4w

GO AND SEE

Rice, Broaddus & Co.'s

IMMENSE STOCK OF

SPRING and SUMMER

DRY GOODS,

CARPETS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES,

which is being offered at wholesale and retail at the lowest possible prices.

BEAUTIFUL PRINTS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

BARGAINS IN BLEACHED AND BROWN DOMESTICS & SHEETINGS.

Handsomest Stock Black and Fancy Silks in the Market

Beautiful French Novelties in Silk and Wool Dress Goods.

Elegant stock of Dress trimmings, fringes and buttons to match. Beautiful brocaded Silk Mummie Cloths for drapery and trimmings.

Ladies, don't buy your Dress Goods until you see ours, as it will pay you to come where you can get the nicest dress and trimmings to match at lowest prices. Extra bargains in Black Cashmeres, Henrietta Cloths, Bombazines and French Buntings. Bargains in Table Linens, Towels, Napkins, etc. Come early and get an Embroidered Fichu or Cape, which is the latest novelty in Spring and Summer Wrapping; we have already sold many of these, and have a few more left.

THE LARGEST AND BEST

Stock of Ready-Made Clothing ever offered by us. Our orders for these goods were placed before the advance, and we propose to give real bargains in first-class clothing. We want to double our business this season. We know the way to do it is to sell good goods cheap.

WE SELL THE BEST

BOOTS AND SHOES

made at lowest prices. Full lines of Ziegler's and other popular makes always in store.

CARPETS, MATTING, OIL CLOTHS,

Oil Shades and Lace Curtains. The place to buy Carpets, Window