THE CHRONICLE.

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

Clarksville, Tenn., Sept. 25, 1880.

TERMS: $2.00 IN ADVANCE.

National Democratic Ticket.

For President of the U. S.,

GEN. W. S. HANCOCK,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

For Vice-President,

HON. W. H. ENGLISH,

OF INDIANA.

Electors For The State At Large.

JOHN L. T. SNEED, of Shelby.
JOHN M. FLEMING, of Knox.

District Electors.

1st District—CHAS. R. VANCE.
2d District—W. L. LEDBETTER WOOD.
3d District—JNO. R. NEAL, of Rhea.
4th District—JOSEPH E. WASHINGTON, of Robertson.
5th District—JAS. H. BURNAM, of Lincoln.
6th District—W. A. THOMA.
7th District—ED. T. TAILLIAFERRO.
8th District—A. G. HAWKINS, of Carroll.
9th District—T. E. RICHARDSON.
10th District—R. J. MORGAN, of Shelby.

FOR GOVERNOR,
Hon. Jno. V. Wright,
OF MAURY.

FOR CONGRESS—SIXTH DISTRICT,
Hon Jno. F. House,
OF MONTGOMERY.

FOR STATE SENATOR,
Wm. M. Daniel,
OF MONTGOMERY.

FOR FLOATER,
Alex. Bagwell,
OF STEWART.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
Rufus N. Rhodes,
OF MONTGOMERY.

WHO OWES THE BONDED DEBT OF TENNESSEE?

In two former issues of this paper we discussed the question whether the railroads owed this debt, and think we proved the negative beyond the possibility of refutation. The question then occurs, if they do not owe it who does? We shall be compelled in answering it to go over again some of the ground then traversed. We will endeavor to do so as briefly as possible.

Our position, which we now undertake to establish, is that *the people of Tennessee owe the debt in question;* and being of the people of Tennessee ourselves, we are opposed to shouldering it upon any who do not owe it, whether it be the railroad companies or the bond-holders. Legally, morally and equitably the people owe it, and the railroad companies do not.

How does an honest man determine, when his note is presented for payment, whether he owes the money or not? The two questions are, "Did I sign that note?" and "did I receive the stipulated consideration for it?"

It will not be denied that the bonds were signed by the officer authorized by the people of Tennessee to execute deeds in their name. They have the signatures of governors of the state, authenticated by the broad seal of the same and authorized by special acts of the legislature of the state, elected with the distinct understanding that they were to confer such authority upon the governor aforesaid.

Nothing more opposite to the truth can be imagined than the statement now made that it was through the corrupt influence of governors and legislators and judges and railroad rings that these bonds were issued. A person who is not utterly ignorant of all that happened during the ten years that preceded the war, must know that the legislators and governors of that period only executed the will of the people expressed in unmistakable terms when they loaned the credit of the state to the railroad companies in order that they might have prompt communication between different parts of the state and between this and other states. Even the Brownlow bonds, so loudly spoken against, if they were issued by the carpet-bag government of that day, were issued in compliance with the urgent demand of men of all parties in order that the railroads which had been destroyed by the casualties of the war might be refitted. Have our people forgotten that both the bridges on the Louisville, Clarksville & Memphis road had been destroyed and its rails torn up, and that rebels and Union men, democrats and republicans, united in the petition that the bonds might be issued and the bridges rebuilt. Yes, red-hot fire-eaters forgot their animosity against the Brownlow legislature and petitioned and lobbied in its halls for the issue of bonds to the railroads. Not only for the L., C. & M. R. R. was this done, but the Tullahoma and McMinnville road was refitted in the same way at the urgent demand of the citizens of McMinnville, with John Savage in their midst, and nobody has yet heard that J. S. had a word to say against it.

We are discussing this question on principles of plain honesty and common sense. We are no lawyer and we are not writing for lawyers. An honest and sensible man knows whether he owes a debt or not, and, if he gave his note for the amount, intending to bind himself for it, then if he is really honest he does not want a lawyer to come in and tell him "there is a flaw in this note, and if you will put the matter in my hands I'll fix it so that they can't collect it from you." We say that an honest man will not employ a lawyer on such work; the question with him is not "can this debt be collected," but "do I owe the money." We are far from admitting that the special pleading which has been entered against the validity of the state bonds is defensible; we only say that, if it were, the question of paying the state liabilities, it should not be determined on any such matters of special pleading. This question is not before a *nisi prius* court; it is in the court of conscience, and in that court the only point to make is that the people voluntarily incurred the debt and ought to pay it. So far is it from being true that the people were inveigled into the debt by governors, legislators, etc.; that more than once they were warned in governor's messages not to go too deep in this issuance of bonds—it was the people who urged it on, the officers who from time to time said "go slow."

But it is said that the people did not get *consideration* for their bonds, and to show this we have heard both Savage and Wilson reiterate "the state does not own a single railroad, and therefore ought not to pay for any.

There might be some sense in this plea if it had been intended when the bonds were issued that the state should own the railroads. She did not desire to own them; she had tried her hand at that in the case of the Hiwassee and the La Grange railroads, in which she became a large stock-holder and lost both her stock and her roads. She tried it again when she put in receivers on the delinquent railroads after the war, and found herself losing money on them at the rate of half a million a year, and was soon glad to sell them for what they would fetch. The original transaction was no scheme for the state to build and own railroads, but to lend its credit on good security to companies who would own and run them subject to specified conditions. The project for the state owning railroads is the project of men like Bismarck, who desire that all power shall be centralized in the executive government, but in free countries it has never paid for state, county or city to own railroads.

But at least it is said that when these bonds were issued it was represented that the people would have to pay no interest on them; that sufficient security had been taken for the railroad companies to do this.

That is quite true, and, had the circumstances remained unchanged, no doubt this would have been done. But who could have anticipated the devastation of the war, which swept away the bridges, tore up the rails, left the very cuts and fills to wash away, and destroyed the rolling stock so as to render the property on which the security was based worthless? The state did all it could; it settled with some of the railroads dollar for dollar, receiving its own bonds in payment for the bonds which it had loaned; it seized and sold out others for what they were worth, and so cancelled over twenty millions of its bonds, but necessarily had the others thrown upon its hands to pay.

When a man puts his name to a note for a friend, he does not expect to have it to pay; he expects his friend to do it; but if his friend becomes bankrupt, he knows that he has it to pay, that it is just he should pay it, because the holder of the note would not have credited his friend but for his endorsement. And so the state of Tennessee, which is only another term for the people of Tennessee, owes this money to those who accepted the seal of the state and the signatures of its governors as security for the hard money which they advanced upon those bonds, and should it refuse to pay them, will incur the indelible disgrace and the ruinous loss of credit which is the consequence of so dishonest a course. And after all, the state has value received. We have the railroads running through our state, which more than double the value of our property, bringing much of it into profitable cultivation which would otherwise be worthless; and these advantages would more than counterbalance our loss if we had to pay off dollar for dollar every bond we have ever issued, with compound interest accruing. We have the benefits of transit and traffic, not so cheap as we hoped, but still for much less than they are worth to us, and neither reason nor justice will permit us to pay the holders of our securities for the money which was used in attaining these advantages? The people of Tennessee owe this money and are too honest not to pay it.

THE POT TO THE KETTLE.

There is nothing in the worst phase of repudiation as meanly dishonest as the following sentence from Mr. Conkling's speech, delivered at the Academy of Music, New York, on the 17th inst. He is speaking of the alleged power obtained by the democratic party south by bulldozing the negroes and compelling them to support the democratic party and policy, and then proceeds:

> What use is made of all this ill-gotten power? One of its chief uses has been the repudiation of honest debts. Every southern state but Texas has lately repudiated its obligations. This aggregate repudiation of state and municipal debts amounts to about $300,000,000.

This, then, is the charge: The democratic party has bulldozed the negro into repudiation. It is a triple lie. The democratic party is fighting repudiation at the risk of losing its predominance. The negro is supporting repudiation against the democratic party, secretly encouraged to do so by his republican advisers, and so weak is the repudiation element in the white population south that if there were no negro vote, or if, as Mr. Conkling falsely says, the negro vote were at the disposal of the democracy, it would offer no temptation to the demagogue to seek office by its joining its ranks.

The states usually mentioned in republican speeches are Georgia, Virginia, Arkansas and Tennessee. Georgia has made an honorable compromise with her creditors, and is honestly carrying it out. It is true that the ruinous effects of the war left her unable to meet it dollar for dollar, but she laid her case frankly before her creditors and they accepted what she offered and are satisfied.

In Virginia Mahone and the readjusters have temporarily gained the predominance; but Mahone and his mob are in no true sense democrats. Such of them as once belonged to the democratic party would make a most insignificant showing if it were not for the hordes of demoralized negroes who have joined their ranks, allured partly by the promise of office (which they have received, wounded confederates being displaced to make room for them), and partly by the negroes' natural antipathy to paying a debt. In that state more negroes vote for the repudiating faction than for the republican party, the democratic party being put in a minority by the coalition. It is yet uncertain whether Mahone's mob will vote for Garfield or Hancock. Now who has bulldozed the negro into this?

In Tennessee the democratic party has planted itself squarely on a state-credit platform and is at this moment fighting two enemies at once, the republicans on one side and the repudiators on the other, taking all the risk of defeat from this coalition rather than identify itself with repudiation. Meantime, Savage and Wilson, the repudiating leaders, are greeted by hordes of negroes, who are taught by them that they did not make the debt and ought not to pay it.

In Arkansas repudiation as an issue has been placed squarely before the people and voted down, in spite of all intrigues in its favor. It was sought to be incorporated in the constitution, and for that purpose brought to a direct popular vote, and the people would not have it. So much for repudiation south.

But now let us take a trip north. Minnesota, without any of the excuses that palliate southern repudiation, has for years repudiated her public railway debt by a solid republican vote, the democracy voting against it, but being too weak to determine the policy of the state.

Mr. Conkling is not the man to plead ignorance in excuse for false assertions, but there they stand, false in every letter.

CONKLING made his long-expected speech on the 17th. Mr. Garfield is notified in the following that the stalwarts intend to stand no nonsense from him in the way of civil-service reform or any other deviation from their standard. He is their man; he cannot be president without them, and when he is president (alas, when?) he is to be a stalwart of the stalwarts:

> A candidate, if he be an honest, genuine man, will not seek and accept a party nomination to the presidency, vice-presidency or congress and after he is elected become a law unto himself. Few things are more despicable than first to secure elevation at the hands of a party and then, in the hope of winning pretentious non-partisan applause, to affect superior sanctity and meanly to imply that those whose support and confidence were eagerly and deferentially sought are wanting in purity, patriotism or some other title to respect.

The trouble with Garfield is that he can't be elected without the stalwart support, and, if he gets it, the stalwart program will drive every honest republican from his ranks.

MAINE.

After much delay the last reports give to Plaisted, the fusion candidate for governor, a majority of about 150, but there will be an *official count* when the legislature meets in January. The fusion members of the state legislature are re-elected.

This Maine election has (outside of Maine) been chiefly interesting as an indication of the current of political opinion in that state. This is shown in a loss of 15,000 votes to the republican party since 1876.

It is not very likely that the presidential vote of Maine will be given to Hancock and English, but not improbable that it may be lost to Garfield and Arthur. The fusion party, made up of greenbackers and democrats, has nominated a presidential ticket of four greenbackers and three democrats, but some bolters from that convention have nominated a straight-out greenback electoral ticket.

Now for Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

Another Murder.

Murder is on all sides of us, and no wonder; we educate our children to it; we teach them as soon as they can talk that it is smart to *talk back*, and to fight on the slightest provocation. Soon they handle the toy pistol, and soon after that the orthodox revolver, and are taught by current conversation and example that it is fine and chivalrous to be quick in quarrel. They learn that to insult is not disgraceful, but only to submit to insult, and that resistance to it is always to be expected to come sooner or later to blood.

Murder pollutes the moral atmosphere; the administration of our laws, if not the laws themselves, protects it, and that the overt act is constantly illustrating the prevailing tendency is not surprising; the surprise would be if it did not follow.

The last murder occurred in district No. 8 of this county, on the Dover road. Barney McCormack was going home from Clarksville, when his wagon broke down near Garret's grocery. He was stopping on the roadside to mend it when Wesley Johnson came by drunk, riding on a mule. He began vaporing, as drunken men do, about being a better man than any in the county, and asking McCormack whether he disputed it. McC. of course, being sober, did not. Then Johnson dismounted, continued taunting him, and finally grasped him and began wrestling. McCormac disengaged himself with some force, pushing his assailant back, when the latter deliberately shot and killed him.

Johnson continued to ride up and down the road till twelve at night, without being molested, and then disappeared, and has not been seen since.

On the representation of Mr. Burney, county attorney-general, the governor has offered a hundred dollars reward for his arrest.

The above is the statement made at the coroner's inquest by a negro who saw the murder.

It will be said that this is merely the effects of drink, but dreams are constructed out of the materials of our waking lives, and the impulses of the drunkard arise from the habitual course of his thoughts and ideas, and murder seems to be the first thought of the drunkard here, and so it will be as long as our ideas of chivalry remain what they are.

THE FLOATERIAL CONVENTION.

Unanimous Nomination of Mr. Alex. Bagwell, the Honest Farmer and True Democrat.

The joint convention of Stewart and Montgomery counties to nominate a candidate to represent this floaterial district in the next legislature met at Indian Mound, Stewart county, on last Saturday, the 18th instant.

The convention was called to order at the appointed hour by Mr. C. W. Crockett, chairman Stewart county executive committee.

On motion, Mr. W. B. Halliday, of Indian Mound, was elected permanent chairman, and Messrs. C. W. Crockett of Stewart and Ed. C. Campbell of Montgomery, secretaries. A committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Clay Stacker of Montgomery, and C. W. Crockett and Dr. W. A. West of Stewart, was appointed on representation and credentials. The committee reported the following districts from Montgomery represented, to-wit: Nos. 5, 9, 10, 11 and 12, and that they would be entitled to cast the whole vote of the county. Stewart had a full representation actually present or by proxy, consisting of Messrs. G. W. Perkins, L. Summers, D. L. Howell, W. B. Halliday, C. M. Horn, A. B. Parker, J. B. Cockerell, W. C. Bradford, W. T. Thomas, J. H. Gatlin, R. Biggs, C. W. Crockett, W. C. Settle, Jas. Settle, J. J. Staveley, P. T. Wofford, W. H. French, John Chadwick, and Dr. W. A. West.

A caucus was held by the Montgomery county delegation, with Dr. W. A. Shelby as chairman, wherein it was decided to support the nominee of the Stewart county delegation. After the convention was fully organized, Mr. C. W. Crockett, of the Dover Courier, arose and in behalf of the Stewart county delegation, nominated Mr. Alex. Bagwell. Mr. Crockett said that "in presenting the name of Mr. Bagwell he hardly thought it was necessary to add anything farther; that to the Stewart county delegation, to those among whom he had lived and to whom he was known, he needed no enconiums—but to the Montgomery delegates, and to those who perhaps did not personally know Mr. Bagwell, he would say that he was a native, born and reared among the hills and hollows of the honest old county of Stewart, and had never learned any lesson except that of honesty and fair dealing with his fellow-man; that he was poor, but thank God! that was no draw-back or disgrace in the proud and patriotic old democratic county of Stewart; that he would speak for him in his absence and say that he always had been and was to-day a true and honest supporter of the straight-out nominees of the democratic party; a man who had never been recreant to its interest or to its principles; a man who heretofore had kept aloof from political tumult, and was to-day contented and happy in the society of his wife and children; that he had not sought the office, but the office sought him, and at the call of his county he had come forth to do battle for his party and his state, and her noble cause; that he was a democrat from the toes of his feet to the top-most hair of his head, and was for the whole democratic ticket from Hancock & English down to he—Bagwell himself, and that you might bet he would not neglect that gentleman's own canvass, and that with this assurance he asked that he might be nominated by acclamation."

Mr. Bagwell's nomination was heartily seconded by Montgomery delegation, and upon a vote he was declared the regular nominee by the unanimous vote of the convention. Mr. Bagwell was loudly called for, when it was stated that he was at the barbecue at O. K. school-house, where he had been requested to address the people.

Squire Richards, who, by the way, is a red-hot state-credit man, and the youngest chairman of a county court in the state, was appointed a committee of one to notify Mr. Bagwell of his nomination.

After the convention adjourned the delegates were invited by that genial gentleman and most hospitable of men, Dr. W. A. West to partake of a splendid dinner, which invitation was accepted by an appreciative and hearty majority.

After dinner brief and pithy talks were made by Dr. W. A. West and C. W. Crockett of Stewart, and Messrs. Clay Stacker and Ed. C. Campbell of Montgomery county. From what your reporter gathered he does not think there is any doubt that Stewart county will give Bagwell and state credit a handsome majority.

Low-Tax Convention.

The low-tax convention, so called, met in Elder's Hall last Saturday. Col. T. L. Yancey was in the chair and S. A. Wilson and Alex. Gholson were elected secretaries. Only twelve out of nineteen districts in Montgomery were represented. Stewart was represented by six delegates and Robertson not at all.

A. E. Garner, of Springfield, was nominated for state senator against C. Frederick, Willis Jackson, J. P. Rogers and S. A. Wilson.

R. Ledbetter, of Stewart, was nominated for floater, and Louis G. Munford for county representative.

The convention was addressed by Col. T. M. Yancey and by Messrs. Ledbetter and Munford.

Hands Across and Change Partners.

The Hon. John V. Wright, having pretty well used up his repudiating antagonist, Mr. Wilson, will finish the canvass by a tour with Judge Hawkins, the republican candidate for governor, with whom he will divide time during the rest of the campaign. Mr. Wilson expressed a willingness to withdraw if Judge Wright would concede the main question of the campaign, that of reference to the people. That being of course refused, he will finish his campaign alone. He does not seem to consider Judge Hawkins an antagonist; it is certain that his loudest supporters are republicans.

Subscribe for the CHRONICLE during the campaign.

Address of the Democratic Executive Committee.

CLARKSVILLE, TENN., Sept. 23, 1880.

To the Voters of Montgomery county:

E. G. Dunlavy, Esq., notified the chairman of the democratic executive committee of the county, on the 22d inst., that he could not make the canvass for the legislature. His reasons for declining are personal. He will work for the success of the party, however, to the full extent of his ability.

Democratic usage made it the duty of the committee to nominate another candidate. Accordingly the committee were called together this day, and after full consideration of the question, they unanimously nominated Rufus N. Rhodes, Esq. They acted thus promptly because it is only about forty days until the election, and it is important that our candidate should be in the field.

Mr. Rhodes is a young man of ability, and is a fine speaker. He will enter the canvass at once, and will visit and speak in every district in the county. We trust our friends will see that he has good audiences.

Every democrat is urged to work from now until the election for the success of our ticket. If they will, there can be no doubt of its success.

Respectfully,

CHAS. G. SMITH,
Ch'm'n County Dem. Ex. Com.
John B. Allen, District No. 1.
John P. Manson, No. 2.
John W. Jones, No. 3.
N. L. Northington, No. 5.
E. B. Ross, No. 6.
W. C. Smith, J. T. Staton, No. 7.
T. M. Reynolds, No. 9.
H. B. Williams, No. 10.
D. N. Kennedy, Pat. Sullivan, F. P. Gracey, R. D. Moseley, O. M. Blackman, T. M. Riley, No. 12.
R. B. Bigger, No. 15.
Griffin Orgain, No. 17.
J. W. Attaway, No. 18.
A. Outlaw, No. 19.
W. C. Allen, No. 20.

Executive Committee.

An important meeting of the democratic executive committe of the county was held on Thursday.

The first business was the resignation of W. M. Daniel, Esq., as chairman of the committee, in consequence of his nomination for the office of state senator. The resignation was accepted with reluctance, as he had shown himself an able and zealous officer.

The Hon. C. G. Smith was then unanimously elected chairman, and is already actively engaged in the business of the election.

The withdrawal of Mr. Dunlavy from the canvass as candidate for the legislature, was then announced, on account of ill-health. As there was no time for calling another convention, it was agreed that it was the duty of the committee, according to immemorial usage, to nominate a candidate.

The nomination was then tendered by a unanimous vote to Mr. J. W. Jones, who declined upon the ground that he felt the party could present a stronger and better man than himself, and one better able to make the canvass. In doing so he wished it distinctly understood that he was in full accord with the party, and would support with all his earnestness the nominee of the executive committee.

Then Rufus N. Rhodes, Esq., was unanimously nominated to the vacant candidacy, and it is arranged that he will meet Mr. Munford, the bolters' candidate, in debate this day (Saturday) at McFall's school-house, in district No. 19.

We must take the opportunity of congratulating the party upon this excellent nomination. There is no one of our younger lawyers better posted on the great question of the canvass than Mr. Rhodes, and he has great facility and resources in debate. He will make a vigorous canvasser and an active and useful member when elected. Of his election we do not allow ourselves a moment's doubt.

FALL IN.

The line of battle for our local political contest is now completed. In the senatorial fight we have Mr. W. M. Daniel confronting Mr. Garner, of Robertson; as floaterial candidates we have Messrs. Bagwell and Ledbetter, both of Stewart county, and for the representation of this county Mr. Rufus Rhodes disputes the ground with Mr. Louis Munford.

It is a satisfaction to know that the cause of public credit and honor is in good hands. The question of the public debt has in truth never been thoroughly discussed before the people till now. A morbid fear of exciting divisions in the democratic party has kept those silent who ought to have been heard, but the day for reserve and suppression is past, and we have in the field gentlemen who are thoroughly posted as to both the law and equity of the question, and who have both the ability and the will to illuminate it so as to make its merits plain and clear to all. Let it be discussed thoroughly, and let those who hear consider well an issue which is fraught with weal or woe to the third and fourth generation of those who have now to decide it.

Jno. F. House in Ohio.

We get brilliant accounts from Ohio of the effect of Col. House's speaking there. His speech at Circleville, in Pickaway county, seems to have been a revelation as coming from one who represented the hitherto misrepresented south. Let a few such speakers as Col. House visit the north, and our countrymen in that section will discover that the "confederate brigadier" is not the noxious reptile that he has been represented, but something almost approaching humanity. Seriously, our representative's candid and manly eloquence seems to have produced a most salutary effect in Ohio, and much more improbable things might happen than a democratic electoral vote from the Buckeye state.

THE great pressure of political matter this week has delayed our publishing some interesting items relating to the early life of Major Henry. These were furnished to the family by a relative who was in town during the funeral, and kindly placed at our disposal by Mr. Patrick Henry.

McCOMB, HURST & CO.

Expect to remove

ABOUT OCT. 1st, 1880,

to their elegant

NEW STORE

Opposite Elder's Opera House.

With increased facilities, they hope to serve their friends to better advantage.

September 18, 1880.

New Firm! New Goods!

C. W. ANGLEN, Late of Rice, Broaddus & Co.

G. L. WILLIAMS, Late of Newstead, Ky.

ANGLEN & WILLIAMS,

46 Franklin St., Clarksville, Tenn.

Have just opened and now have for sale a complete stock of

Staple & Fancy Groceries,

Fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars,

Which we will sell as cheap as any house in the city. We respectfully solicit a share of the patronage of the citizens of the city and surrounding country.

Goods Delivered Free to any part of the City.

Sept. 4, 1880—ly.

Public Speaking by the Candidates for the Legislature.

The undersigned agree to the following list of appointments for Rufus N. Rhodes and Louis G. Munford, candidates for the lower house of the next legislature, and they will address the people at the following times and places, commencing at 11 o'clock each day, to-wit:

Clarksville, at Elder's Opera house, Monday night, Sept. 27.
Adkins' Store, Thursday, Sept. 30.
Collinsville, Friday, Oct. 1.
Batson's Store, Saturday, Oct. 2.
Shiloh, Monday, Oct. 4.
Palmyra, Tuesday, Oct. 5.
Vernon Furnace, Wednesday, Oct. 6.
Smith's Shop, Friday, Oct. 8.
McAdow church, Saturday, Oct. 9.
Mt. Carmel, Monday, Oct. 11.
Port Royal, Tuesday, Oct. 12.
Hampton's Station, Wednesday, Oct. 13.
Bethlehem, Thursday, Oct. 14.
Rollow's Shop, Friday, Oct. 15.
Jordan's Springs, Saturday, Oct. 16.
Ringgold, Monday, Oct. 18.
Woodlawn, Tuesday, Oct. 19.
Oakwood, Wednesday, Oct. 20.
Wiley's Chapel, Thursday, Oct. 21.
New Providence, at night, Saturday, Oct. 23.
South Clarksville, at night, Monday, Oct. 25.

CHAS. G. SMITH,
Ch'n Dem. County Exec. Com.
J. P. ROGERS,
Ch'n Low Tax People's Party Ex. Com.
Clarksville, Sept. 23, 1880.

Public Speaking.

William M. Daniel, democratic candidate for the state senate, will address the people at the following times and places:

STEWART COUNTY.

Indian Mound, Tuesday, September 28.
Bumpass' Mills, Wednesday, Sept. 29.
Iron Mountain, Thursday, Sept. 30.
Standing Rock, Friday, October 1.
Dover, Saturday, Oct. 2.
Cumberland City, Tuesday Oct. 5.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Palmyra, Wednesday, Oct. 6.
Shiloh, Thursday, Oct. 7.
Collinsville, Friday, Oct. 8.
Adkins' Store, Saturday, Oct. 9.
Hampton's Station, Monday, Oct. 11.
Rollow's Shop, Tuesday, Oct. 12.
Hanbaugh's Mill, Wednesday, Oct. 13.
Jordan's Springs, Thursday, Oct. 14.
Woodlawn, Friday, Oct. 15.
Wiley's Chapel, Saturday, Oct. 16.
Port Royal, Saturday, Oct. 23.
Clarksville, at night, Monday, Oct. 25.
South Clarksville, at Emory's old store, at night, Tuesday, Oct. 26.

ROBERTSON COUNTY.

Springfield, Monday, Oct. 4.
Cross Plains, Monday, Oct. 18.
Barren Plains, Tuesday, Oct. 19.
Green Brier, Wednesday, Oct. 20.
Cedar Hill, Thursday, Oct. 21.
Adams' Station, Friday, Oct. 22.

A Good Old Horse for Sale.

I have a good old gentle buggy-horse for sale. Any woman or child can drive him. I merely wish to sell him because I have another horse and do not wish to keep two. Price very low to any one who will take good care of him. Call at the CHRONICLE office.

J. S. NEBLETT.

Picture Frames.

Just received a new lot of fancy gilt, velvet and walnut frames to suit the different sizes of photographs, such as the Imperial Card, Panel Picture, Boudoir, etc., etc., from the plainest 10c frame up to the most elegant finish and new designs. I have a good stock of the latest styles of moulding, and am prepared to make frames for paintings or chromos at low figures.

Come up in the gallery and examine the nice stock on hand and the cheap prices I am selling at.

Very Respectfully,
W. J. McCORMAC.

Board and Lodging.

You can get good board and lodging, or board by the day, at Mrs. W. R. Bringhursts, Sr., corner of Main and Ninth streets. Terms liberal.

PROF. H. C. ALBITZ, graduate of the Beethoven Conservatoire, at St. Louis, is prepared to give lessons on the Piano either at the residence of Mr. S. Rexinger or of his scholars. Applications left at Owen & Moores or at the Post-office, will be promptly attended to. sep4-4.

Musical.

Prof. Wm. Emory proposes to give music lessons in this city. He teaches the Piano, Organ, Violin and Vocal Music. He has taught at the Shelbyville Female College, Ky., for twelve years, and can exhibit unexceptionable references. Applications made at the book and music store of Messrs. Owen & Moore will be promptly attended to.

Aug. 28, 1880-4w.

AGENTS and Canvassers make from $25 to $50 per week selling goods for E. G. RIDEOUT & CO., 10 Barclay street, New York. Send for their catalogue and terms.

Aug. 21, 1880-ly.

Wagon Making and Blacksmithing.

Mr. I. D. Long and Maj. Nelson Gardner have opened a wagon and blacksmith shop at the foot of Commerce street, near the Elephant warehouse. They are both experienced workmen and will guarantee satisfaction. Give them a call.

Presbyterian Mutual Assurance Fund, Louisville, Ky.

A mutual insurance, costing you $7 00 as initiation fee. Insurance $2,000. Accident or Sick Benefits $5 00 per week. $1 00 quarterly dues. Assessments according to age at the death of a member. For further information apply to R. D. Moseley, local agent at Clarksville, or J. H. Jones agent at New Providence, Tenn. sep42m.

Coussens' Lightning Liniment is the most effective remedy in the world for Rheumatism, Lame Back, Sprains, Bruses, ect., and, is therefore invaluable to all sufferers with those afflictions. It has prevented lameness in many fine horses, being an efficient remedy for Galls, Spavin Ringbone, etc. Our friends, the farmers, appreciate this and keep on hand a supply of Coussens' Lightning Liniment. Price 50 cts. White's Cream White Vermifuge is the best worm killer. For sale by J. F. Warfield.

ELDER'S OPERA HOUSE!

THE ATTRACTION OF THE SEASON!

TWO NIGHTS ONLY,

Friday and Saturday, September 24 and 25.

AND

Saturday Matinee!

AT 2 P. M.

MARIE PRESCOTT.

Supported by a Powerful Company, and part of the Grand Opera House Orchestra, Nashville, Tenn. CARLO PELLITIERI, Musical Conductor.

Friday, September 24th, at 8 p. m.,

Ernest Harvier's romantic Drama in 4 acts entitled

Mother and Daughter!

Clothilde de Melville - MARIE PRESCOTT.

Saturday, Sept. 25th, at 8 p. m.,

(GREAT DOUBLE BILL)

NANCY SYKES!

(Dickens' own Dramatization of his Oliver Twist).

MARIE PRESCOTT as NANCY SYKES,

—AND—

The Laughable Farce Comedy,

TOODLES.

With MR. VARNEY as - TOODLES.

Night Prices:

Reserved Seats	75c
General Admission	50c
Children	25c

Matinee Prices:

Admission	50c
Children	25c

No extra charge for reserved seats to matinee. Reserved seats at Owen & Moore's book-store. The dresses worn by Miss Prescott in "Mother & Daughter were made by Worth, of Paris.

PUBLIC SALE OF TOWN LOTS.

Pursuant to a decree of the circuit court of Montgomery county made at its September term, 1880, in the cause of W. H. Gilliatt & wife et als. vs. W. C. Beavans & wife et als., I will offer for sale to the highest bidder at public auction at the court-house door in Clarksville, on

Monday, Oct. 25, 1880,

Lot No. 10 in plat No. 2 of H. C. McDaniel commissioner's report made to said court in the above cause, which lot lies north of Main street, just outside the corporate limits of Clarksville, fronting 50 feet on College street and running back between parallel lines 225 feet, it being the same lot heretofore purchased by George Thurston, colored, at a sale made by said H. C. McDaniel, commissioner.

TERMS OF SALE—One-half cash, balance in 6 months, deferred payment to bear interest. Lien retained. No redemption.

sep25-4t C. D. BAILEY, Clerk.

Insolvent Notice.

Having suggested the insolvency of the estate of J. M. Gill, deceased, notice is hereby given to all parties to come forward and pay their debts at once, and all creditors of said estate are hereby notified to bring forward their claims, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred.

G. H. GILL, Adm'r.

Rudolph & Burney, Att'ys.

sep25-4t.

Clarksville High School

FOR MALES AND FEMALES.

(SOON TO BE CHARTERED.)

Main Street.

D. M. QUARLES, PRINCIPAL.

Mrs. L. M. HUMPHRIES, Prof. H. J. FUSCH, } Asst. Principals.

The Fall term will begin 1st September, 1880.

Mrs. Humphries will preside over the Female Department, assisted by other teachers as they may be needed.

Prof. Fusch will teach Mathematics and Modern Languages.

The Principal will teach, especially, Greek and Latin, and the English Language and Literature.

The course will embrace Latin, Greek, German, French, Spanish, Mathematics, the Sciences, and, especially, the English Language and Literature, and History. Music will be taught by the best teachers; Painting and Drawing also, should there be a class large enough to justify it.

FEES—For five months' term, $25, $20 and $15, according to the grade of the scholar.

NO CONTINGENT FEE.

NO EXTRA FEES,

EXCEPT for Music or the Art Department.

Ample arrangements for Boarders, at moderate rates.

For Circulars address, D. M. QUARLES, Principal, Clarksville, Tenn.

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 Morela 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.

Coulter Bro. & Stratton,

April 10, 1880-tf. 18 Franklin Street, Clarksville, Tenn.

SOUTH-WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN UNIVERSITY.

Clarksville, Tenn.

Session 1880-81 Opens September 1.

Eight Schools are in operation, in charge of six approved professors.

Separate diplomas are given in the several departments as soon as won.

Degrees are conferred in five courses.

TERMS:

TUITION, in advance, per annum	$50
INCIDENTAL FEE (in advance), per annum	10

No extra charge during the year.

Board in private families, $3 to $4 a week for all charges except washing.

The Session Includes Forty Weeks.

The Bonbrigey Classes are four, two in Mathematics, one in Latin, and one in Greek.

Much attention is given to History, English Literature and Commercial studies.

For a Catalogue, address the Chancellor,

Rev. J. N. WADDEL, D. D., LL. D., Clarksville, Tennessee.

July 3 w-3m

COAL! COAL!

SEPTEMBER DELIVERY.

St. Bernard Coal per car load, delivered, 14 cents per bushel.

St. Bernard Coal per car load, on track, 12 cents per bushel.

St. Bernard Coal per 100 bushels, delivered, 14 cents per bushel.

St. Bernard Coal per 25 bushels, cash, 15 cents per bushel.

Pittsburgh Coal, 25 bushels and over, 20 cents per bushel.

F. P. GRACEY & BRO.

Sept. 18, 1880.-tf

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

Clarksville Female Academy!

An English, Classical, German and French Boarding-School.

THE 55th Annual Session of this popular Institution opens the 1st day of September, 1880. It is unsurpassed in healthiness of location, beauty of buildings and grounds, superior teachers, thorough culture and accomplishment. One hundred dollars in advance will pay board and tuition in English, Latin and French 5 months. Music, by best professors, $25. New catalogues free.

J. R. PLUMMER, President.

jy10-tf Clarksville, Tenn.