THE CHRONICLE.

ED. C. CAMPBELL, Editor.

Clarksville, Tenn., August 26, 1882.

TERMS: $2.00 IN ADVANCE.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOSEPH H. FUSSELL,

of Maury.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,

Hon. R. . Rhodes,

Col. G. T. Abernathy.

Democratic Executive Committee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 23, 1882.—In obedience to instructions from the Democratic Convention held in thisclty on the 22d inst., the following gentlemen are hereby appointed to constitute the State Democratic Executive Committee:

For the State at Large—J. M. Dickinson, of Davidson, Chairman of the Committe; R. N. Hood, of Blount; E. L. Bullock, of Madison.

First District—W. S. Dickson, of Hamblen.
Second District—J. W. Caldwell, of Knox.
Third District—Thos. M. Burket, of McMinn.
Fourth Cistrict—J. J. Turner, of Sumner.
Fifth District—A. L. Landis, jr. of Bedford.
Sixth District—R. L. Morris, of Davidson.
Seventh District—Thomas F. Perkins, of Williamson.
Eighth District—A. J. Weldon, of Henry.
Ninth District—D. D. Bell, of Obion.
Tenth District—Holmes Cummins, Shelby.

W. H. JACKSON,
Chairman of Convention.

State Central Committee.

1. H. F. Coleman, of Hancock.
2. J. W. Caldwell, of Knox.
3. P. D. Sims, of Hamilton.
4. R. L. C. White, of Wilson.
5. J. D. Tillman, of Lincoln.
6. P. G. Johnson, of Montgomery.
7. J. E. R. Carpenter, of Maury.
8. A. J. Weldon, of Henry.
9. F. W. Moore, of Obion.
10. W. A. Collier, of Shelby.

At large—E. A. James, of Hamilton; W. H. Jackson, of Davidson; Wm. Sanford, of Tipton; R. A. Hood, of Blount; H. H. Barr, of Weakley.

Democratic County Executive Committee.

The time of the Democratic Executive Committee having expired, and being instructed by the Convention to appoint another, I hereby announce the following Executive Committe for Montgomery County;

H. C. Merritt, Chairman.
Dist. No. 1—R Y Johnson.
" " 2—W H Kilgpew.
" " 3—John P Manson.
" " 4—J W Trahern.
" " 5—Dr N L Northington.
" " 6—Ed B Ross.
" " 7—J T Staton, J J Garrett.
" " 8—Bradley Martin.
" " 9—G W Candle.
" " 10—H B Williams.
" " 11—Dr J R Paine.
" " 12—Chas G Smith, H Frech, G M Blackman, F P Gracey, D N Kennedy, H H Lurton, R H Burney and R B Tarpley.
" " 13—John R Ussery.
" " 14—John T Barney.
" " 15—R B Bigger.
" " 16—A J Gilbert.
" " 17—Hatcher Nesbett.
" " 18—J W Attaway.
" " 19—Ed Lucas.
" " 20—Wm Allen.

POLK G. JOHNSON,
Chairman of Convention.

GEN. BATE DECLINES JOINT DISCUSSION.

Senator Jackson in his great speech here on the 5th of August, declared that the positions of the Readjuster party as contained in their platform of June 20th, were so weak and so indefensible when brought to the test of joint debate before intelligent audiences, that he was satisfied and would there predict that Gen. Bate would under some pretext decline to engage in joint discussion. This prediction was made here in the face of an audience of fully eight hundred people, and fully ten days before the issue of the correspondence between the chairmen of the respective State committees was known, and indeed before the final refusal had occurred, by which Gen. Bate in fulfillment of this prediction, declined the proposition for a joint debate. Those who heard this bold prediction cannot have forgotten it, for it made a decided impression upon all who heard it. Many who knew of Gen. Bate's sad fate in joint debate, when in 1876 he met Mr. Pettibone and Gov. Foote as an elector for the State at large, were prepared to expect that Gen. Bate would at least desire exemption from the severe test of debate, but knowing the high claims for chivalry advanced for him, even they were not prepared to see him squarely decline the contest. The petty quibbling of Mr. Vertrees, and his abortive attempts at sarcasm and wit by no means cover the retreat of his candidate. His efforts at word play and his hyper-critical criticism of the letters of Gen. Jackson, and Col. Brownlow inviting the contest, were only worthy of one who emulates the fame to be gained in assaults upon the "fly speck points" of an indictment. Doubtless Mr. Vertrees gave pleasure to a few feeble-minded thick and thin supporters, but his whole correspondence was unworthy of the position he fills and the high issues involved.

The Readjuster organs have been at a loss to know how to defend this action. When Bate declined to meet his three competitors for the office he seeks, they with one voice adopted the feeble excuse of Mr. Vertrees, and said there was not time for four candidates to be heard. This excuse was no sooner urged than its feeble efficacy was destroyed by the challenge of Mr. Fussell to meet Mr. Bate alone. There was time enough for two to be heard, and now a new reason must be discovered. This case was met by the announcement that Gen. Bate would meet no one but Mr. Hawkins. They well knew that Mr. Hawkins recognized that he had three competitors, and that each of them stood for separate and distinct ideas and platforms, and that his position required him to meet and antagonize each of them. They knew also that he had proposed to each of his competitors a joint discussion, and that at least two of these competitors had confidence enough in the principles they represented to dare the issue of debate, and that they had accepted a proposition for a conference of the chairmen of their respective State committees to arrange such joint discussion. Knowing this, Mr. Vertrees could well afford to propose a debate between Gov. Hawkins and Gen. Bate, for he well knew that it could not be accepted. Now it is said by the hurdy-gurdy organs that Gen. Bate cannot afford to meet Mr. Fussell "because he is a bolter." Two years ago Mr. Wilson was a bolter, and the mass of the men now supporting Gen. Bate were bolters. Gen. John V. Wright was the regular nominee, but he made no such excuses and met Mr. Wilson in debate.

Truth need never fear debate. There were then and there are now vital differences between the two wings of the party. Both cannot be right. If the State Credit Democracy are in the wrong in the support of Mr. Fussell, then Gen. Bate ought to be willing to meet Mr. Fussell, and show the people, face to face with his competitor, that the principles advocated by him are wrong and damaging to the best interests of the State and her people. Surely the best way to diminish the strength of Mr. Fussell is to meet his supporters in manly, courteous debate and convince them of their wrong. A one-sided discussion is rarely effective. "One tale is good until another is told" is a homely adage, but founded on good sense and based on this belief is the Tennessee habit of demanding that both "tales" shall be told before judgment is entered. If Gen. Bate is the Ajax of debate that he is claimed to be he surely should not shrink from debate with "a man who has never been heard of a mile beyond the smoke of his own chimney." If this excuse for refusing to meet Mr. Fussell was his only reason, and it shall be regarded as a good one, then it ought to apply to all of his lieutenants. But we see it stated in the papers that Senator Harris proposes to make a list of appointments, and to challenge Senator Jackson or ex-Senator Bailey. Now if Gen. Bate cannot afford a joint debate with Mr. Fussell "because he is a bolter," how can so distinguished a man as Senator Harris be so condescending. If Senator Harris shall extend this challenge, as his friends announce, it will be without doubt accepted, and this will at least afford a portion of the people the opportunity they desire, of having a discussion of the merits of the platforms of the opposing wings of Democracy. That Gen. Bate does not desire to give the people light on the issues that unfortunately divide us is the painful conviction of all right-minded men.

But the Readjusters say Beasley and Fussell and Hawkins "are allies and co-conspirators." Now this is a serious charge and implies much. If it be true, then ought not the chivalrous standard-bearer of readjusterism meet these "allies and conspirators," face to face, and before the people, and expose their evil designs and tear off their masks to their utter confusion and his great glory. This would seem to old-fashioned people the true way to meet such a combination, instead of flocking off by himself and filling the air with charges he has not the true manliness to make before their face. Such a spectacle as Bate's refusal to meet his competitors, face to face, has not been seen in Tennessee politics in many a year, and it only serves to prove the desperate state of readjusterism in Tennessee politics. Mr. Fussell will uphold the banner of Democracy against the assaults of Greenbackism and Republicanism, and we can only regret that he cannot meet, face to face, the champion of Readjusterism. Democracy must not be disturbed about the results, for in him we have a champion able and clear-headed, a knight without fear or reproach.

COL. G. T. ABERNATHY ACCEPTS.

We publish below the letter of acceptance of Col. G. T. Abernathy to allow his name to be offered to the good people of Montgomery county as one of their Representatives in the next General Assembly of the State. The Democracy of the county is proud to have such a standard bearer and will honor him with its suffrage when the election takes place:

Col. G. T. Abernathy, McAllister's X Roads, Tennessee.—*Dear Sir:* It affords me pleasure, as Chairman of the State Credit Democratic Convention of Montgomery county, held in Clarksville on Saturday, the 12th inst., to inform you that you were, by acclamation, nominated as one of the candidates to represent our county in the next General Assembly of the State. Hoping that you will notify me, at your earliest convenience of your acceptance of this nomination, I have the honor to be your friend and obedient servant, CHAS. G. SMITH, Chairman, etc.

Hon. Chas. G. Smith, Chairman, etc., Clarksville, Tenn.—*Dear Sir:* Your letter of the 14th inst., informing me that the State Credit Democratic Convention of Montgomery county, held in Clarksville on the 12th, had nominated me by acclamation as one of the candidates to represent our county in the next General Assembly of the State, was this day received.

I have no political ambition to gratify and have never had a desire to enter public life, but believing that every citizen owes something to the public, and being entirely in accord with the sentiments expressed by the resolutions adopted by the convention which did me the unexpected honor of nominating me, I accept the nomination and will do all within my power to merit and win success. Your friend and obedient servant,

G. T. ABERNATHY.

McAllister's X Roads, Aug. 19.

It is the first time in the history of a political campaign that a candidate ever refused to canvass with his opponent because he would draw crowds. We should think that was the very thing he should desire. If he is able to show the wisdom of the platform on which he stands and the error of his opponents, why, we should think the larger crowd he had on hand before which to clean up his opponent, the better he would like it.

If you ask for some defense to their platform, for some good reason for the faith that is in them, you receive for an answer, "Oh, never mind the platform, Bate, Bate." And such is the intelligent (?) argument by which they expect to pursuade men to abandon the true Democratic platform and support a man running on one that smacks of repudiation.

It is said the work of preparing the skeleton of the assassin Guiteau will probably be completed and the object placed on exhibition in the Army Medical Museum by the 1st of next month. The Government should not permit this ghastly object to be placed in any of its museums to gratify the morbid curiosity of those who will flock to see it.

The "Republican Aid Society" yell is about the only answer you can hear to sound reason and good argument.

THE SETTLEMENT.

The State's creditors are rapidly funding their bonds under the provisions of the 60-3-4-5-6 act providing for a settlement of the debt. Already eight and one-half millions of bonds have been issued, and the exchange is going on at the rate of near a million a week. Before the election shall come off in November, quite two-thirds of the bonds will be refunded, for the creditors do not seem to have the slightest uneasiness as to the result, and in good faith are carrying out the terms of the settlement agreed upon.

The fact of funding puts at rest and forever, the doubts that some of our people have expressed, that the creditors have not agreed to accept the State's offer; it puts at rest, moreover, the question whether they will accept the tender made by the convention on the 20th of June. Everybody knows that they will not. No man of ordinary good sense believes that they will. We go farther and say that no man of common sense can be found who believes that the question will ever be removed from our politics otherwise than by acquiescence in the settlement as actually made. Politicians may declaim against those who declare their fixed purpose to treat this as a business question, to be disposed of in a business way; they may denounce the measure as a Republican trick; they may demand that Democracy, because of greater numbers, shall be the rightful guardians of the State's honor and interests; they may appeal to prejudices and endeavor to fan into a white heat the smouldering passions of partizan strife; they may accuse all who differ from them of ignoble purposes and sordid ambition, but at last the settlement made will stand. The people have some sense left, they know that $28,000,000 of money is too large a sum to be yielded without a struggle; they know that the continued agitation of the question; the efforts made to unsettle what is already settled will cause democracy to lose its strength, and bring reproach not only to the Commonwealth, but to the party itself. They know that there is a public opinion in America and throughout Christendom that will in the end force a recognition of the just rights of our creditors. Knowing this, the people will, as they should, require their public men to cease this agitation and address themselves to other matters of public interest. When will they make this demand? It is being made now. Every day brings its changes. Every day adds strength to the protest of the State Credit party, and brings support to their cause. Fussell is now five thousand votes stronger than he was three weeks ago. He will be five thousand votes stronger on the 1st of September than he is to-day, and all because the sober second-thought has taken control of the minds of thinking, reflecting men everywhere. They are beginning to ponder and ask why the most prominent men in public life are abandoning what they have so often advocated? Why they are disregarding the advice so earnestly offered in the past to put a quietus to the vexed question by paying 60-6? They wish to know why the policy of two years ago and the policy of four years ago is not the policy of to-day? Are the facts the same? Are the men the same? Were they wrong in advising the settlement proposed by the Coe committee? Were they wrong when they urged a settlement upon the basis of 100-3? If so why shall they oppose the 60-3-4-5-6?

The answer that this measure does not "meet the views of the people" will not satisfy the craving desire of the people themselves to do what is right and to have peace. Such an answer may account for the action of politicians, and be accepted as an explanation of their efforts before the June convention to lead an opposition to their well known convictions, and stir the voters to such a pitch of partizan zeal as to blind them to the consequences of the abandonment of principles.

But after all the great body of thinking men wish to know why if a settlement upon the basis of 60-6 in 1877, upon the basis of 100-3 in 1881 was desirable, and would redound to the prosperity of the State, a settlement in 1882 upon the basis of 60-3-4-5-6, is not equally desirable. They are not content with the answer that Democratic harmony is to be promoted. Harmony indeed. Have they not the sense to see that harmony has not resulted from the action of the 20th of June? Do they not see that discord has been the only product of that attempt to debauch the State credit men? Do they not see that the platform is everywhere ignored or contemptuously kicked aside? Do they not see that the once proud State Credit Democracy is being led gradually but surely to become a readjuster party, and depart from every principle upon the subject of public credit that has ever been announced by the State and National Democracy? Do they not see that when the Legislature shall meet in January, if there shall be a majority of legislators chosen by the opponents to declarations of the 11th of July, that all that has been done in the way of settlement will be denounced, and taxes will not be levied to pay the interest upon the debt? Do they not see that the Readjuster legislators will themselves be unable to agree upon any measure? All this they see, and they begin to comprehend the wretched consequences to follow from the great blunder made by their leaders in fastening the miserable platform of June upon the Democracy.

SENATOR Howell E. Jackson, Col. E. A. James and Col. N. J. George, and other distinguished gentlemen will address the people of Obion county, at Union City, next Saturday, September the 2nd and at Troy, September the 4th. The people flock to hear them wherever they go, and they are doing great work.

It is said ex-Secretary Belknap is loafing about Washington, waiting for something to turn up. Probably for Grant to get a third term.

AT BRISTOL, "ON THE LINE."

On Monday next, the 28th inst., the brave young leader of the sky-blue, true pure Democracy will enter upon the regular campaign with Hawkins and Beasley, at Bristol, Tenn. Bristol is in Sullivan county, away up on the Virginia line.

What a splendid vantage ground for the representative of honest Democratic principles to meet the advocate of Republicanism and the leader of error and wrong. Oh, would that Fussell could face the exponents of these two undemocratic parties there on Monday. What could he not say to them?

To the one: "How dare you stand here before this people and claim honesty and consistency for your party when just a few steps there across the line that party's record is stained and blackened with an unholy alliance with the enemies of public credit."

To the other: "With what consistency and pretense of honor can you come before this people and ask them to lend their aid and support to further a cause, the first aim and intent of which is to do the very same wrong you have so earnestly and rightfully condemned in others. You proclaimed against those who allied themselves with Mahone over there in poor, unfortunate Virginia, condemned them as repudiators of public obligations, now here you are asking these good people to aid you in a policy that will inevitably lead to the same end?"

And there would stand, proud and erect, upon a platform sound and consistent, the gallant young standard bearer of the only true, simon-pure, logical, always consistent and eternal Democracy and wait for an answer which would never come. But then Bate will not meet Fussell at Bristol "on the line."

A MEAN INSINUATION.

We regret the fact that some of the Readjuster organs, in their desperate attempts to break the force of the brave struggle that the true Democracy is engaged in to uphold a good and lawful settlement of our State debt and thereby preserve the good name and financial credit of Tennessee, have abandoned fair argument and see fit to indulge in low and wanton insinuations against the personal integrity of some of the candidates of our party,

The Nashville Banner in noticing the recent speech of Mr. Rhodes in defense of his course in the Legislature takes occasion to allude to these cowardly innuendoes. It says:

"We publish below the speech of Mr. Rhodes, of Montgomery, as we find it in the CLARKSVILLE CHRONICLE. Some of the Bate organs have seen fit to report the fact that Mr. Rhodes had received pecuniary aid. He had declined positively on the ground that he was not able to make the race consistently with his duties. Friends came foward and tendered him assistance, as friends do other young men in politics and elsewhere. Because of the mean insinuations made, we think his speech a good one to print. It is so clearly from an honest man and a sincere man with noble impulse, that the very ring of it is the ring of true metal. We have nothing to say against his Egyptian opponent, Mr. Milliken, but that he will find his match in Rhodes."

MARGARET AUGUSTA BUSBY, "the poor blind girl of Lawrence," who has been slurred at and made light of by the Readjusters, says: "So that you may know the character of bond I own, I will say it is for $1,000, No. 9,077, dated July 1, 1859, and *signed* by Isham G. Harris, Governor of Tennessee, and is impressed with the great seal of the State. I agreed to the compromise of 60-3-4-5-6 before the bill was presented to the Legislature of Tennessee. There I left it confiding in the fairness of the representatives of the people. I shall in a few days comply with my agreement by funding my bond. This may not be satisfactory to you, but it is to me." Hundreds of other orphans and widows throughout the country, holding Tennessee bonds, have acquiesced in this compromise and would be glad to see it carried out, and still the office-seekers cry, lets readjust and unsettle it.

OLD man Ivans, of the Athens Post, like all antediluvians, thinks there are no principles in political parties nowadays. He says the old Whig and the old Democratic parties used to stand for principles, but that was a long time ago. You are mistaken brother Ivans, the State Credit Democrats stand squarely upon a platform of sound and time-honored principles and do not acknowledge those of the days of "Auld Lang Syne" to be a whit sounder. There they propose to stand until Gabriel blows his trumpet.

IT is alledged that Hugh Barclay, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Russellville, Ky., who has been confined in the lunatic asylum at Anchorage, Ky., for some months, is perfectly sane and legal steps have recently been taken to secure his release. Judging from several cases of this kind lately reported there is every reason to believe that men nowadays are too readily adjudged insane. The investigation ought to be more thorough.

THE Hon. J. C. Blackburn, of Kentucky, is advertised to speak here at the Readjuster "rousement" meeting on next Thursday, the 31st. We'll bet our old hat he doesn't put in his appearance. It seems to be all and more than he can do to stand up to the gallant Owens, who is pushing him hotly for Congress at home.

How stale, flat and unprofitable would all that rosy oratory be next Thursday if Senator Howell E. Jackson could just step upon the stand after the effervescent orators had finished and hurl one of his solid, unanswerable arguments into the midst of the assembled Egyptians. They would scatter for fear of moral conviction.

CAPT. J. W. TAYLOR, of Henderson, was nominated for Congress in the 8th Congressional District, by the Democrats, over his opponents, Campbell and Enloe, of Madison county.

IT will be seen in this issue that Col. G. T. Abernathy, about whose acceptance of the nomination of the Democracy of Montgomery as one of their candidates for the next Legislature, there had grown up some doubt, his nobly and generously accepted the call of his people and consents to fight their battle for right and justice. He is one of those men who never flinch or falter at duty's call and being thoroughly alive to the great necessity of the hour, he has, at great personal sacrifice and inconvenience, grandly stepped forth into the midst of the contest, resolute and determined to do all he can to preserve untarnished the good name of Tennessee and advance her dearest interests.

He has been a citizen of Montgomery county for the past forty years and is known and honored for all that goes to make up the character of a true gentleman and an intelligent, honorable citizen. The Democracy of Montgomery did themselves credit in selecting such a man, and when the ballot boxes close in November they will salute him as their senior representative.

A. J. Caldwell, for Congress.

The Democrats (?) of this, the Sixth Congressional District, met in convention at Nashville on Tuesday last, and nominated, on the second ballot, the Hon. Andrew Jackson Caldwell, of Davidson county, to succeed the Hon Jno. F. House in the Lower House of Congress from this district.

The name of Hon. Jno. F. House was presented by the delegation from Robertson county, according to instructions, but when it was announced he would under no circumstances accept the nomination, his name was withdrawn.

The nomination of Caldwell was then made unanimous.

WHY was it that the member of the Congressional Committee, who presided at the enthusiastic (?) Convention, last Saturday, did not appoint a single member of the committee to select delegates who was not a Bate—Half-breeder? Why was this thusness? Was there no State Credit Democrat present? Why were they entirely ignored? Such action may insure smooth sailing for a Congressional candidate of the Half-breeds, but then again "it mountn't!"

OF all the silly, nonsensical cries brought out by the repudiating Readjusters, we think that of "railroads and railroad ring" is the silliest. It's the weakest of weak appeals to prejudice and passion and we are glad to see it fast dying out. It's only used now by the ignorant and the demagogues, the informed and sincere have long since dropped it.

OVER fifty delegates were appointed by the impartial (?) committee, last Saturday, to represent Montgomery county, in the Congressional Convention, and out of the entire list, although there were State Credit Demderats present, not one of these was selected as a delegate. It was not according to the programme to have a State Credit man among the delegation.

Death of Col. Geo. T. Lewis.

The relatives and many friends of the gentleman whose name is embraced in the above sad headlines, residing in this city, were deeply pained to hear of his death, which occurred at "River Cliff," his country home, near McMinnville, Tenn., on last Monday morning, after a short illness of paralysis, followed by dropsy, and other complications. Col. Lewis was born in Pennsylvania but came to Tennessee when yet a young man and engaged in the iron business with the Messrs. Stacker, then prominent iron mongers in this and adjoining counties. He made his home in this city for many years and was known and greatly esteemed by all of our older citizens as a gentleman of fine business and social qualities. Mr. H. M. Doak says editorially of him in the Nashville Banner:

"Col. Geo. T. Lewis, who died at McMinnville Monday, was one of a small number whose names should not be forgotten. While a native of Pennsylvania, Col. Lewis was a citizen of Tennessee from his early youth and actively connected for the most of his life with the industrial developments of the State. It is in the latter connection that we desire to call especial attention to his life. As to his private virtues, excellent qualities of mind and heart, making him a beloved and popular citizen of every community he lived in, no man possessed more. We desire, however, to speak of him in a public point of view.

In the ordinary sense he was not a public man at all, but in a broader sense he had made his private business partake of a public character by devoting his knowledge and faith in Tennessee to the public. He possessed an unbounded faith in Tennessee and her resources and he was the first man after the war to get the ear of Northern capitalists and turn their attention to the possibilities of Tennessee. Some of his earliest, and perhaps his earliest, communications on this subject were to the Clarksville Tobacco Leaf, in 1869; but he soon left the narrow field of the western iron belt to deal in Tennessee and her future, and we believe the first articles which really obtained the ear of iron men at the North were written by him to demonstrate in certain particulars the superior cheapness with which iron could be made in Tennessee.

He had an unfailing and unflagging zeal and faith bolstered by a thorough knowledge of the subject and opportunity in a large acquaintance throughout the North among iron men and in their confidence. Instead of imbibing the doctrines of despair and doubt which lingered so long after the war, he never flagged in preaching the gospel of hope, and to his efforts more than those of any other man, perhaps, it was due that he was able before his death to see the manufacturing, especially the iron-making, progress of Tennessee assured and already assuming large proportions."

His remains were brought to this city on Tuesday evening, escorted by a large circle of his immediate family and friends, and the funeral preached on Wednesday morning at 9,30 o'clock at the residence of Mr. Matt Gracey, on Franklin street, by the Rev. Jo. B. West, of Nashville, who had been a life-long friend of the deceased. Interment was had at Greenwood Cemetery.

A TALK WITH FRIENDS.

A letter from James Rainey the other day surprised and gratified me. It was pleasant reading to be reminded that I was not forgotten by many on southside, for whom I toiled and prayed four most delightful years, and to hear that there were those who contemplated meeting me in a better world. "What a meeting! What a meeting, that will be!" Some have passed over, and many of us may be near the margin. Bro. Stephens is spoken of with great kindness, and as being perfectly acceptable to Southsiders. Those people always receive their preachers well, and, true to Methodist instincts, relish an occasional—change! So it was when Rice followed Featherson, when Reynolds followed Rice, when Goodloe followed Reynolds, when Cullom followed Goodloe, when Stephens followed Cullom, and so it will be when Putman shall come in the wake of Stephens. I do not mean to say that they simply take to new men because they are new, but when one is sent to them they put their arms around him and make him feel that he was their choice. That is right, and every man who has ever gone there enjoys it, and tries to make people believe that he discovered Southside. (Vide-enthusiastic epistles in back numbers of the CHRONICLE.) Well, that is as it should be.

Any politics over your way? They are pretty thick in this region. I try to keep out of the muddle as much as possible, but I expect to avail myself of the opportunity of voting against the Whisky-ring. My theory has ever been that the Church and State were the proper agencies to restore inebriates and crush out whisky. I cannot say that it was wisest to put the temperance ticket in the shape that it is, but there is but one anti-liquor plank afloat, and swing to that I must. Politicians may discuss the other measures, and talk about tricks and stratagems, but I cannot turn my back upon the four-mile plank. How can any christian man do so? As to the State debt, a subject with which I do not meddle, I hear that the mathematicians have decided that one Democratic platform is about as cheap as the other.

Will you allow me to say a word for Granville's School? Many of your readers know him as an improvement on the former edition. Bishop McTyeire has this to say: "The Paris district rejoices in a first-rate school at McKenzie, corresponding to Culleoka, in Middle Tennessee. Messrs. Chappell, Goodloe and Williams make a fine teaching and governing force, and it is only moderate praise to say they have built up the Rugby of West Tennessee. Two of them (Chappell and Goodloe,) are among the best scholars Vanderbilt University has turned out, and the third (Williams,) is a fit member of that three fold cord." McKenzie is an exceedingly healthy place, and only a few hours run from Clarksville.

It was refreshing to be with Cullom, Craig and Turner at our late District Conference. We felt like the Clarksville district was coming over this way. And Duncan is near by—at Columbia. Cullom is going to help me in a meeting at one of my churches before conference. We are expecting a big time. Love to everybody.

A. T. GOODLOE.

NINE of the "great and good" Half-breeds forgot all about Yancey at the Convention Tuesday. They actually didn't know he wanted to go to Congress, and even if they did, they thought he had better stay at home and help hoist their figure-heads into the Legislature. Of course Yancey will do it.

"THEY were instructed to present the name of the Hon. John F. House to the convention and keep it there until he was elected." They did it with a vengeance didn't they? When his name was presented and urged by the Robertson delegation, the Montgomery delegation—that is, the head and brains of it—arose and pulled it down.

JUDGE McCONNELL will probably be a candidate for Congress in the 4th district, says an exchange. Is this the same fellow who placed the Readjusters on the 50-3 platform "agin their will," and who, Milliken says, has "more brass than brains?"

SENATOR HOWELL E. JACKSON will speak at Henderson, Chester county, on to-day, the 26th, and at Purdy on Monday, the 28th. He is working in the glorious cause, fighting manfully, heroically, and the day will come when he will be honored and revered by all good Tennesseans.

WE cannot deny the sincerity of the masses of the people no matter on which side they may be, but we do deny the true sincerity of the great leaders in this unfortunate fight against the good name and sound credit of Tennessee.

YANCEY wanted a turn at the "chicken pie," but the patriots from his own dear old Montgomery went back on the Colonel. They kicked like forty when asked to support him.

Louis Blackburn, a prominent colored man of Shelbyville, has announced himself as an independent candidate for Governor.

COL. T. L. YANCEY ought to feel flattered at the way the half-breeds stood up to him at the Congressional.

T. L. LANIER, of Humphreys and T. L. Yancey, of Montgomery, didn't stand much of a show. It evidently wasn't a good day for the T. Ls.

WE guess the Little Weakly, around in the back alley on the ground floor, will not be quite so "too previous" next time.

ABERNATHY and Rhodes versus Milliken and Jones. Kings beat Jacks.

GOODLETT will, Abernathy will, and hundreds and thousands of other good men of Tennessee will.

A CHEERING LETTER IN BEHALF OF STATE CREDIT.

By permission of Mr. Rhodes, we publish the following letter received by him, since his recent renomination, from Mr. T. P. Burke, formerly a merchant of this city and well-known to most of our citizens, but who is now a member of the extensive firm of Messrs. Dodman & Burke, manufacturers' representatives, New York City. It is encouraging and goes to show how the contest for State credit is regarded by the merchants and commercial men of the North.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21, 1882.

Hon. R. N. Rhodes, Clarksville, Tenn.—*Dear Sir:* I notice in the CHRONICLE the gallant action of the Democratic party in renominating you for the Legislature. I know it makes one glad to know that absent friends watch over the destinies of their old homes and friends. I also read with pride and pleasure your speech before the convention, and think you have certainly proven your consistency as a true Representative. Now I sincerely wish your success, for I am still of the same party, dollar for dollar, and am surprised that those who in the past have been such strong advocates of State credit, should now be in favor of repudiation. Time will yet vindicate your action, and the day is not far distant when not only you and Col. Bailey will be honored, but every voter for Tennessee's integrity and honor will be held up as bright examples of honesty and worth. Keep a stiff upper lip and wade into them fearlessly, and I sincerely hope you will be re-elected, but would rather see you beaten on your side than winner on the other. You will excuse this letter, as I know you have no time to read, much less to write, consequently will not expect an answer, but I feel like I would like to say a word of encouragement and appreciation of your course. Your friend,

T. P. BURKE.

The Detroit Free Press says: 'Yes judge," said the prisoner, 'I admit that the back of my trousers was tangled in the dog's teeth, and that I dragged the animal away, but if you call that stealing a dog no man on earth is safe from committing crime."

Preparatory and Classical School!

The Fall Session of Mrs. Mooney's School for Girls, Young Ladies and Small Boys will begin

Monday, Sept. 4, 1882.

School-room at her residence, on College Street, Clarksville. Tuition for twenty weeks from $10 to $20. Incidental fee $1, in advance. Aug. 26-tf

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE

Railroad Line.

The Quickest and Shortest Route

TO ALL POINTS

NORTH, EAST, WEST, SOUTH.

The Favorite Route for Emigrants

Arkansas and Texas.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS

run through from Clarksville to Louisville, Memphis and Little Rock without change, connecting at Louisville with through cars for all points in the North and East; at Guthrie with through cars to St. Louis and the West and Nashville, and the South at Memphis and Little Rock with through cars to all points in Arkansas and Texas.

Agents at all stations can give you full and reliable information in regard to rates, routes, time, etc. For further information address

C. P. ATMORE
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't,
Louisville, Ky.

The Fall Term

OF THE

HICKORY WILD ACADEMY!

(For boys and girls.)

Near Hampton's Station, Tenn.

BEGINS

Monday, September 4, 1882.

Aug. 12, 1882-tf D. M. QUARLES.

COAL!

AUGUST DELIVERY.

We are now receiving from the

St. Bernard & Diamond Coal Mines,

Which we

Guarantee Equal to Any Coal

mined in Western Kentucky.

Will make August delivery at the following very low prices:

Lump, 100 bu. or over, 12 1-2c. Nut, 100 bu. or over, 11 1-2c. Single load, $3 50 for lump, $3.00 for nut. 1c Per bu. less on cars.

We handle our coal with forks, and guarantee full weight.

Order by telephone or leave orders at the Wharf Boat, Telegraph Office or Freight Depot.

E. P. GRACEY & BRO.

August 5, tf

Marion Female Seminary

Marion, Ala.

The Forty-seventh Annual Session will begin

September 20, 1882,

with a full corps of experienced teachers. Ladies of rare talent, both as artists and teachers, preside over the Departments of Music and Fine Art. The health of the location is unsurpassed by any town in the United States. No death in the Institution for 29 years. Terms very low. Apply for catalogue to the President,

Aug. 5, 3t W. W. LEGARE.

T. H. Marable,

PHYSICIAN,

Office over Gauchat's Jewelry Store,

July 22, 1882-4t* CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

Insolvent Notice.

Having suggested the insolvency of the estate of George W. Brown, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against said estate to file them with the Clerk of the County Court, properly authenticated, on or before the 15th day of March, 1883, or they will be barred.

JOHN DIXON,
Aug. 19, 1882-4t* Adm'r.

SELLS BROTHERS' Great Shows are now *en route* South, and will exhibit here Oct. 4.

ANCHOR MILLS,

CLARKSVILLE TENN.

Having recently built, on the old Court House Lot in the City of Clarksville, Strawberry Street, one of the most complete Mills in the country, I am now prepared to do First-class Grinding, both in Wheat and Corn.

My Mill is the New Process,

And was built by one of the best Mill-wrights in the South; with all of the best and latest improved machinery. Will regrind the Middlings, or Shorts, and make a greater yield and higher grade of Flour.

TOLLS:

On all Pikes, Free; on Lower Red River bridge, Free; on Upper Red River Bridge Half-price, and all Ferries leading to the city at Reduced Rates, when coming to Mill for Family Use. To those who are living on or near the river, the Steamer Gracey will receive and return to their proper landings, all grain for my Mill at 15 cents a sack, in lots of five sacks or more. I will receive, grind and return the same to said boat for the Toll, one-sixth.

CUSTOM DAYS.

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Will exchange any day. A stock of Flour, Meal, Bran, &c., always on hand. A liberal share of your patronage is solicited.

WANTED.

At all times Good Wheat and Corn, for which the highest market price, in Cash will be paid.

Respectfully,

W. A. SETTLE.

CLOVERDALE

MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY!

SIX MILES FROM CHARLOTTE, DICKSON CO., TENN.

In a Retired and Healthy Location (no Epidemic having ever visited the place), with Good Spring and Cistern Water.

REV. A. J. PARRISH, Principal.

The Fifty-third Session of this Institution will commence September 4, 1882 and continue ten months; two terms of twenty weeks each.

The course of study is as complete and thorough as any College in the State. Thorough exercise insisted on, and particular attention to diet, manners and morals.

Board, including Lights, Fuel and Washing, per month.....$1
Tuition in English Branches, per month.....
Pupils received at any time, but positively charged for Board and Tuition until the end of the term then commenced, except in cases of protracted sickness.
Payment required in advance at beginning and middle of term. There are no incidentals. Total expenses for Board and Tuition in English Branches, only $12 per month. Tuition in Music and Languages moderate.

CONVEYANCE TO SEMINARY

Can be obtained from Dickson Station at any time. Free transportation for pupils at the opening and closing of the Session.

REFERENCES.

Dr. W. W. Murray, Dr. J. W. McCall and E. Faulkner, Huntington, Tenn. Rev. A. A. Wilson and Dr. P. F. Gould, Johnsonville, Tenn. Rev. H. L. Burney and A. H. Hall, Clarksville, Tenn. Hon. H. H. Bugg and E. C. Rushing, Erin, Tenn.

Parents or Guardians wishing a thorough training and home care and attention for their children or wards will do well to address for particulars,

A. J. PARRISH,

Aug. 12, 1882-4w Cloverdale, Tenn.

COAL. COAL.

Bottom Knocked Out.

Hecla Coal, equal to any Kentucky Coal on the market. August delivery at following rates: Lump, 100 bu. or over, 12½c per bu.; Nut, 100 bu. or over, 11½c per bu. Single Load, Lump, $3.50; Nut, $3.00. One cent per bushel less on cars. Handled with forks, and full weight guaranteed. Orders left at Store or Coal Office. Telephone connection.

KEESEE & NORTHINGTON.

NEW GOODS

—AT—

Rice, Broaddus & Co.'s Old Stand!

Having purchased the stock of Rice, Broaddus & Co., I will sell the old goods at cost and less than cost, and all new goods at live and let live profit. I will try and keep the stock well assorted, with such goods as the trade may require, and will use my earnest efforts to please all of my old tried friends who have stood by me in adversity as well as in prosperity, for which you have our heartfelt thanks, and shall have in the future my utmost efforts to please all who may be kind enough to patronize me. Very respectfully,

RICHARD S. BROADDUS,

June 24, 1882-tf AGENT.

LANDRETHS' PEDIGREE SEEDS

ESTABLISHED NINETY-EIGHT YEARS

SEEDS For the MERCHANT on our New Plan SEEDS
SEEDS For the MARKET GARDENER SEEDS
For the PRIVATE FAMILY
Crown by ourselves on our own Farm

Handsome Illustrated Catalogue and Rural Register FREE TO ALL.

MERCHANTS, SEND US YOUR BUSINESS CARDS FOR TRADE LIST.

DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, SEED GROWERS, PHILADELPHIA

DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC

A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. The only preparation of iron that will not blacken the teeth.

It gives color to the blood, natural healthful tone to the digestive organs & nervous system, making it applicable to General Debility, Loss of Appetite, & Prostration of Vital Powers.

GENTLEMEN: I have used your IRON TONIC in my practice, and in an experience of 25 years of medicine, have never found anything to give the results that your IRON TONIC does. In many cases of Nervous Prostration, Female Diseases, Dyspepsia and an impoverished condition of the blood, this peerless remedy has in my hands, made some wonderful cures. Cases that have baffled the most eminent physicians, have yielded to this incomparable remedy. I prescribe it in preference to any iron preparation made. In fact, such a compound as DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a necessity in my practice. DR. ROBT SAMUELS, 304 Wash. Av., *