THE CHRONICLE.

ED. C. CAMPBELL, Editor.

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DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOSEPH H. FUSSELL,

of Maury.

FOR STATE SENATOR,

Dr. J. C. Steger,

Stewart County.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,

Hon. R. N. Rhodes,

Col. G. T. Abernathy.

THE LOCAL CANDIDATES AT ROSSVIEW.

Last Saturday, the 23d inst., Messrs. Abernathy and Rhodes and Milliken and Jones, the candidates for the Legislature in this county, spoke to the citizens of District No. 1 at Rossview. There were about forty-five white men present and some twenty colored men. The speakers were listened to with close attention by those present, who were evidently actuated with an earnest desire to arrive at a just and fair understanding of the questions at issue between the candidates.

Mr. Milliken spoke first, occupying an hour and fifteen minutes. He began by saying that there was only one question that divided the Democracy of Tennessee, that of the State debt, and the only point in regard to that was as to whether the present 60-6 settlement ought to be maintained. He touched in a cursory manner upon the canvass of 1880 and the subsequent actions of the Legislature that finally resulted in the present settlement. He did not for once question the validity of the settlement or the inability of the State to pay, but fell back upon the poor argument that it was a Republican measure and did not meet with the approbation of the people. He then followed the example of other distinguished Readjusters and tried to subordinate the great question of whether this debt ought to be settled now or not, to questions of National politics; arraigning the Republican party for its high crimes and misdemeanors, and dwelling at great length upon the importance of electing a Democratic United States Senator. His speech was as good, if not better, than many of those now being made by the more prominent leaders of his party, but he failed to advance any sound reason why the present just settlement of the State debt ought to be disturbed.

Mr. Rhodes followed in a masterly presentation of the cause of State Credit Democracy. He hardly thought it necessary to reply to the insinuation of his competitor that the chances of the election of a Democratic Senator by the next Legislature he challenged his competitor to show where his Democracy could ever be questioned (Judge Milliken here disclaimed any such insinuation). He said he could recount a thousand reasons why he stood and would always stand in the ranks of the Democratic party, aside from the greatest and best of all reasons, that it was the party of justice, of right and of good government. He may not have fought in the cause of which his competitor spoke so eloquently, the reason why he was too young at that time, but those near and dear to him had defended with their lives those same sacred principles, and slept to-day among the honored dead who died for principle. No man who knew his antecedents would doubt his Democracy, but this was not the question of the day; we were now face to face with vital living issues; it was whether all that was left to us from the unhappy but sacred memories of those days—our plighted faith and honor—should be violated and the disgrace of repudiation fastened upon us. He did not think it right to appeal to men's war prejudices to decide a question that bore directly upon their business interests and the material welfare of the State. He then referred to his record in the last Legislature and showed why he had voted for the bills to settle the honest indebtedness of the State. He asked them to put themselves in his place and then say honestly and without prejudice if they would not have done just as he did. His defense of his course was open and above board, and we appeal to every fair-minded unprejudiced man in Montgomery county to hear him before condemnation. He proceeded to review the record of his competitors, and showed where in 1876, Milliken had stood among the lowest of the low-tax men, how since then he had been in favor of 100-3 and 60-6 and had vacillated from first one side and the other, until it was hard to tell what he was for this time. He showed the fallacy of the argument that the majority were in favor of disrupting the settlement; that it was only the war-cry of the leaders. His argument in favor of the maintenance of the settlement was sound, logical and irrefutable; he showed by facts and figures its practicability and challenged his competitors to deny by proof a single one of them. His entire speech was a brilliant presentation of the righteous cause of the true Democracy, and we challenge any unprejudicial Readjuster to hear him and not be convinced of the truth of his position.

Mr. John W. Jones, the second on the Readjuster ticket, said he was not there to make a speech; was no speech maker and did not know if he was, that he could add anything to what Judge Milliken had said. There was one thing he would say however in reply to Mr. Rhodes' charge of his inconsistency and that was, that he had been unanimously endorsed by the Democratic Executive Committee of Montgomery county in 1880 for the Legislature. He here read an extract from the Chronicle of —— date 1880, stating that the Executive Committee had offered the nomination to Mr. Jno. W. Jones by a unanimous vote, but he declined the honor.

Col. G. T. Abernathy, the grand old Nestor of Montgomery county's true Democracy, came next and was received by his expectant audience with loud applause. He said he was no orator, he had not been trained upon the hustings, but he knew some things and if he got off right he would say something; in fact, he was not near as big a fool as he looked to be. (This remark "brought down the house," and from the vociferous applause that rent the air there was no mistaking how heartily the crowd agreed with the fine old gentleman.) He wished he was young again, but now he was old and he must confess it did feel a little awkard to him and he must look a little out of place to those present; but he had left his school house on the Southside—not through preference, not because he wanted office; he had had this same position offered to him, when there was no contest and an election was an assured fact; it was no sordid motive, no ambition of his and no man who knew old Gil Abernathy would say that, for to-day as he stood before them he would much rather be over there in his schoolhouse teaching the boys how to read, write and calculate; but there was a duty every man owed to his State and his people; they had called him and no man had the right to shirk duty's call; this was the hour, he believed, when Tennessee needed the services of every one of her sons; he had said he was no speaker, he did not know much of politics but a long life passed in the demonstration of truths and facts, had convinced him that there were solid substantial reasons why this hurtful debt question ought to be taken out of the politics of the State; he had come forward as an humble factor to do what he could to that end, etc. The old gentleman then ran over in a cursory manner the history of the debt, the internal improvement acts that had made it, showing what great benefits the railroads, turnpikes, &c., built under it had been to the State, and how the State would never have had a dollar of it to pay if it had not been for the war. He urged his hearers to let the settlement stand, quit wrangling about the State debt and go ahead and try to help build our contemplated Evansville and Mobile railroad.

Col. Abernathy's speech was short, but quite effective and his hearers were much pleased with it. Judge Milliken confessed that he made decidedly the best speech of the day.

We have not even attempted to give a synopsis of the speeches, but only a few outlines. The citizens of Montgomery county are greatly in their own light, if they do not go to hear their local candidates. These are the men to look after their own immediate interests and they ought to go and hear them on the questions of the hour and judge between them. We urge them to attend next Saturday at Ringgold. Go and hear them. You will be amply repaid for your trouble.

Colonel John H. Savage, in a circular, announcing himself a candidate for election by the Democrats to the United States Senate, says: "If elected I hope to do for the nation what I have helped to do for the State, and thereby get relief from national burdens too grievous to be borne."

Here is the whole policy, in effect, of the Readjuster platform. Col. Savage is one of the honored leaders of that party and he boldly boasts that he has aided in the movement to repudiate the obligations of the State and wants to be sent to the United States Senate in order that he may urge the same policy in regard to the sacred obligations of the Nation. Are such utterances in accord with the sentiments of the true Democracy of the country? Can any true Democrat affiliate with a man who entertains such sentiments, a leader and a guide? We should think not. And yet we find Savage hand in glove with the Readjuster party of Tennessee and declaring from every stump that he has never changed the opinions or policy he held two years ago, but that the Democracy of 1880 have come to him.

The Readjuster party of Tennessee may see fit to work shoulder to shoulder with such a political friend and guide as John H. Savage, but certain it is that the true Democracy never will. It stands to-day where it has ever stood; for the "strict maintenance of the public credit both State and National" and upon this correct and lofty principle it is willing to abide the verdict of time.

THE National Democratic Congressional Committee of the 47th Congress sends forth to the country the following as the sentiments of the National Democracy: "Democracy is a sentiment not to be appalled, corrupted or compromised. It knows no baseness; it cowers to no danger; it oppresses no weakness; it is destructive of despotism; it is the sole conservator of liberty, labor and *property*; it is the sentiment of *equal rights*, of equal obligations, the very law of Nature itself pervading the land."

These are indeed the high and lofty sentiments of true Democracy, but when one reflects that every member of the Tennessee Congressional delegation—with one noble and bright exception, that of Hon. Howell E. Jackson—is to-day advocating the cause of the Readjusters of Tennessee, by whom a portion of the honest obligations of the State are sought to be repudiated, he cannot but reflect how difficult it will be to impress the truth of such sentiments on the minds of the people of this country who are watching with such deep interest the contest of right and justice with error and wrong, in this State. It may as well be understood once for all, that so long as there is the slightest taint or shadow of repudiation in the ranks of Democracy, that party can never get control of the Government. The present action of the Tennessee Readjusters is a deadly blow to the early triumph of true Democratic principles.

AUDI ALTEREM PARTEM.

What greater evidence of the weakness of their cause and the insincerity of their convictions could the Readjuster party of Tennessee give than their unprecedented refusal to engage in joint discussion of the questions at issue. The leaders for the most part refuse to discuss the questions jointly with their opponents, and the masses, under the lash of the bosses, refuse to attend the speakings. The Columbia Herald speaking on this point says:

The best way to diffuse light and disseminate knowledge upon questions affecting public interest is by joint discussion before the people of the matters submitted for their decision. This plan has always been pursued in political contests which have heretofore taken place in this State. The Readjusters now refuse to follow this time-honored custom, and decline to meet their opponents in debate. Their positions cannot be successfully defended by argument, and will not bear the light of investigation, and when understood by the people will not be approved or sustained by them, hence their refusal.

True Democrats have always and still have faith in the justice and honesty of the cause they espouse, and are willing and anxious to discuss it with their opponents before the people. Which course affords the stronger assurance of honest conviction of the right and best commends itself to the good sense and love of truth of an intelligent and virtuous constituency? Let the people consider and answer. They should view with suspicion those who thus refuse them this means of enlightenment and prefer darkness to light.

WE acknowledge the receipt of the Campain Book of the National Democratic party which has just been issued by the Congressial Campaign Committee. It contains an official, accurate and reliable summary of the legislation of the Forty-seventh Congress and the part played in that session by the two great parties. It contains a succinct review of the record of the Republican party and clearly points out its sins of omision and commission and why a change is demanded by the people. It contains the record of votes on all the great questions brought up for legislation, and extensive extracts from the debates, together with much other useful information for public speakers and others interested in the politics of the country. Much care and accuracy has been taken in its compilation and the valuable information it contains ought to be made known throughout the entire land. No better political literature can be had, for it shows to the seeker after truth that Democracy is the only correct and true principle upon which rests the welfare of our government. The book may be had by addressing Hon. Phil. B. Thompson, Sec'y Board of Control, Washington, D. C.

IT can not be denied that all over the State, the sentiment in favor of sustaining the present settlement of the State debt, is daily and hourly growing stronger. The hurrah and fury that foistered the miserable 50-3 platform of June 20th upon the *second-thought* that always comes to men, they are beginning to see that such a proposition is both unwise and impracticable. We have no assurance that the creditors will ever entertain such a tender; on the contrary, in view of the fact that they are now rapidly funding their bonds under the 60-6 law, we are forced to the conclusion that they will never consent to turn right around and refund at 50-3. The people want the settlement to stand, and the November election will prove it.

THE Readjusters, in their desperate and unscrupulous expedients for campaign thunder, are beginning to circulate the report that Fussell has withdrawn from the race. This is a falsehood out of whole cloth and you can brand it as such every time you hear it. He has never dreamed of withdrawing and never will. And pray, why should he, when the glorious principles for which he is so bravely fighting are gaining strength every day?

THE Greenbackers seem to be beginning to bestir themselves in all parts of the State. Last week at Jackson they placed M. V. B. Exum in the field as a candidate for the Legislature from Madison county. J. S. Longacre has also been nominated by the party in Henry county as a candidate for the Legislature and S. C. Hearn recommended for Congress. It seems that the capture of that party by the Half-breeds is not nearly so unanimous as it at first appeared.

THERE are rumors of a probable nomination of candidates for the Legislature by the Low-tax-Greenback party of this county. Conrad Frederick, Esq., is prominently spoken of for the head of the ticket. We can readily see how hard it is for any honestly conscientious Low-tax man to swallow the miserable 50-3 platform of June 20th. It is a clear desertion of every vital principle heretofore adhered to by that party.

Hon. Grover Cleveland, Mayor of Buffalo, N. Y., was nominated for Governor of that State by the Democratic Convention which met last week at Syracuse. The convention was very harmonious and there are strong possibilities of the success of the Democratic ticket. Cleveland is conceded even by the Republicans to be a very strong candidate.

THE Gubernatorial candidates, Messrs. Fussell, Beasley and Hawkins, will address the citizens of Houston county at Erin, next Monday, Oct. 24. Every man who desires to cast an unprejudiced, intelligent vote should hear them.

HON. E. A. JAMES, the brilliant young champion of true Democracy, will address the good citizens of Houston county at Erin, on Friday, Oct. 13th. Turn out and hear him.

"THE anti-Mahone movement in Virginia is growing stronger every day," says an exchange: so it is in Tennessee.

VOX POPULI, VOX DEI.(?)

Is that so? Is it true that "The voice of the people is the voice of God?" Is the majority always right? I take it that "no" would be the correct answer to all these questions. The mere fact that seven out of twelve or nine out of ten men choose to do a certain act neither makes it right, just or proper; it is only the old fallacy that "might makes right" dressed up in different language. Majorities are prone to become arrogant, supercilious and disregardful of the rights of others; a majority crucified our Saviour, a majority hung Mrs. Surratt, an innocent woman, a majority put Hayes, the fraudulent President, at the head of the nation, a majority passed and put into execution the infamous blue laws of Massachusetts and Connecticut, a majority made a pandemonium of Paris, and caused her streets to run red with the best blood of the nation, even slaughtering helpless and inoffending women and children, majorities have burned Christian men and women at the stake for opinion's sake, majorities, in all ages of the world, unless held in check by conservative minorities, have become intollerant, oppressive, tyrannical and bloodthirsty, going from one degree to another until they become the enemies of God and humanity, and by their very excesses carrying and breeding within themselves the elements of their own destruction.

A majority rendered reckless by overconfidence in its strength, proceeds to an unlawful act, and at once becomes a mob, and giving reins to the passions or impulses of the moment, is led on to deeds at which the judgment revolts and the heart sickens in cooler moments when reason resumes her sway. It is not to be presumed however, that majorities are always wrong, for such is not the case by any means, it is oftener the case that, after calm, cool deliberation and fair and free discussion of the merits and demerits of a question, that a majority will decide right than otherwise, but it is when a majority, or a presumed majority, sets out to do a certain thing, shuts off discussion, proscribes men for entertaining different opinions and puts on the gag, that they become dangerous, and by sheer force of numbers, trample the rights of others under foot and violate the laws of the land. Men often become excited on a certian subject refuse to listen to reason, will brook no opposition and condemn, without hearing any argument sought to be used by the other side, and it is this intolerance, this determination to carry their point against the dictates of reason, justice and right prompted by a feeling of security from what is conceived to be overwhelming numbers, that converts a majority into a mob.

Admitting for the sake of argument (which, however, is not admitted in fact), that a majority of the Democratic party of Tennessee is opposed to the 60-6 settlement, does that prove that they are in the [illegible] hundred men may assemble together, and ninety and nine of them may decide, because they have the desire and the power, that they will deprive a certain set of men, women and children of one-half of the property which they may be possessed of, which has been honestly acquired either by purchase or inheritance, and convert this property to their own use, in the absence and without the consent of any of the parties so despoiled, does this make the majority right? Is not the one man or the ten right in resisting such action even against the greatest odds? Most assuredly. The howling of a mob, though they be a thousand to one, cannot alter a principle or make an act right which in itself is wrong.

But listen to what Senator Isham G. Harris (and he should be good authority with the Bate men, as he is the Moses who has led them into the Wilderness of Readjusterism, and like his prototype, is destined never to reach the "promised land," to him the Senate, on account of his lack of faith) says in regard to majority rule in a bolt, which is not likely to be forgotten soon, and in which he took a very prominent part:

In Nashville on June 30, 1860, at the meeting ratifying the bolt, he said: "We have assembled for the purpose of ratifying the action of our delegates to the Baltimore Convention. I was with them and know something of the trying circumstances with which they were surrounded, and with a full knowledge of those circumstances I can say for myself that I most fully, cheerfully and cordially approve and ratify their action. When argument and persuasion had been exhausted, utterly failing to induce that convention to place itself upon a sound national platform, and to declare those principles upon the maintenance of which depend the rights of every American citizen, as well as the perpetuity of the government; and, further, when the convention had resolved to override every principle of justice, as well as every usage of the party for the purpose of excluding from the convention the regularly appointed representatives of the Democracy of a number of the States for no other reason than their opposition to their nomination of a single aspirant. I advised the Tennessee delegation, so far as I was consulted, to take the course that has been pursued by them; I applaud them to-day for having done so."

These sentiments are as good to-day as then, and as applicable to the present occasion. But I will give you more on this subject next week. P.

THE redoubtable Savage comes to the front this time in a letter to the Nashville American in which he shows how valiantly (?) Senator Harris "guarded and protected the sacred school fund of Tennessee during the war, and returned it safe to the treasury." It is rich, rare and racy reading. But what a pity for these two aspirants for the U. S. Senate to disagree. It is sweeter far "for brothers to dwell together in peace and unity."

Gen. Garnett Wolseley and Admiral Seymour, the leading heroes of the late Egyptian war, are to be made peers by the English Government in acknowledgement of their distinguished services in so speedily ending the war.

WHY SHOULD MILLIKEN ABUSE THE COLORED VOTERS?

EDITOR CHRONICLE:—Mr. Milliken in his speech at Rossview stated that there were about 3,000 white voters in this county, that there were *perhaps* of these, 500 who approved of the present settlement of the State debt and about 2,500 who were opposed to it. That the 500 were endeavoring to get all the Republican votes they could to elect Rhodes and Abernathy and thereby sustain the settlement and force something they disliked on the 2,500; that these Republicans were our enemies, that he (Milliken) had felt their 'iron heels upon his neck.' He begged and implored these 500 men by all that is held sacred in earth and heaven not to do this terribly cruel crime.

Now I believe this is a fair statement of his position and about all there was of his speech. Who are these Republicans whom he calls 'enemies,' and who, we "perhaps" 500 white Rhodes and Abernathy men want to get "to vote with us and thereby commit the great crime of forcing and iron-heeling" Mr. Milliken and our neighbors and friends? He can mean no other than the colored voters of this county; they are about all the Republicans that are in the county. Are these people our enemies and have they been in the habit of iron-heeling us, as Mr. Milliken says he has been served? As far as I know the colored people of this county are among our best friends. They help us make almost every dollar that comes into the county. They are patient and strong laborers. I have never seen a colored tramp yet. They are not beggars. I believe that hundreds of them pinch and starve rather than beg. They were raised here among us, felt all the hardships of slavery and still during the long civil war, when the northern soldiery were among our helpless old men, women and children, hourly offering inducements to the colored people to revolt and revenge, I have yet to hear of a single instance where these people paid off even an old grudge during the war. They have their peculiar faults, which I deplore, but "iron-heeling" is not one of them. It is about time for our public men to stop talking such demagogy, stuff and nonsense. It is merely intended to arouse the lowest passions of our people. We have condemned the Northern politicians for "waving the bloody shirt," why is it necessary for Southern men to stoop to such acts? Men must be hard pushed to resort to such arguments. When did it come to be such a great crime for freemen to support their principles and the men who represent them, even though as bragging Bate men assert they should be in the minority? When a crowd of cowards turn and fly before the farce of the enemy in battle, should men of courage lead them in their flight, to be with the majority? How often have a few brave men turned and won victory? Now watch the saintly Milliken and his friends on November [illegible] not as busy these colored "enemies" as they can to "help force" Milliken and Jones on people when they don't want them. I understand they are already at it.

Mr. M— also gravely informs us that they "had kicked all the politicians out of their party." What, in heavens name, does he call such hoary old manipulators as Harris, Savage, Yancey, and all that ilk. It looks rather like they had a full corps of the "wire-workers" still on hand, *unkicked*.

But to digress. That young man "which his name it is Jones" stated that "the CHRONICLE two years ago said that he (Jones) had received the "unanimous" vote of the Democratic Executive Committee to be their candidate for the Legislature." Now does not Mr. Jones know this was an error and that he *never received the nomination* of the *Committee, unanimously* or *otherwise?* E. B. R.

THE platform of June 20th declares against the settlement of the State debt, because it is not "in accord with the views of the people," or in other words, the creditors of the State shall have no more of the sum due them, than "the people" shall direct. And to this policy our public men have committed themselves, for almost without exception every one in office, or aspiring to office, has publicly given in his adhesion to it.

Well, the County of Montgomery owes more than $200,000; the city of Clarksville more than $100,000, all in bonds issued as the States bonds have been issued, by authority of a legislative act. The people of the State do not wish to pay the bonds issued by the State. The people of Montgomery County do not wish to pay the bonds issued by the County; the people of Clarksville do not wish to pay the bonds issued by the City. And no policy that may be adopted looking to their payment is "in accord with the views of the people." Therefore none of these bonds should be paid. If this reasoning be correct as to the State debt, why not correct as to the debt of the City and County? If the credit and character of the State be destroyed, what motive can we have to save the credit and character of our City and County?

The State cannot be sued—cannot be made to pay. The City and County can be sued, and can be made to pay. That is about all the difference—If this be not so, will some of our public men show where the difference lies?

THE present action of the Readjuster party of Tennessee is one of the deadliest blows that could be struck at the life and hopes of the National Democracy. If successful at the polls in November, and the present fair, just and honorable settlement of the State debt is nullified and the dishonorable coersive 50 3 measure attempted to be forced upon our creditors, Democracy might as well throw up the sponge and retire from the arena. No party can ever hope to win the confidence of the people of this country, whose record is marred with the foul blot of even a tendency toward repudiation.

SPEAKING OF THE GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATES.

Messrs. Fussell, Beasly and Hawkins, condidates for Governor on the Democratic, Greenback and Republican tickets respectfully, arrived in the city on Thursday night and spoke on yesterday, at the Court House, to a large audience, which would have doubtless been much larger had it not been for the heavy rains, which commenced to fall about day break and continued almost unceasingly until 10 o'clock, thereby preventing many from the country from coming in. The candidates speak in the order named above.

Mr. Fussell is now speaking at this hour of writing, 12 m., and his remarks are being received with close attention and great interest by all present. He has made a very favorable impression on all who have met him. We regret we are forced to go to press before we can give even a synopsis of the speeches, but will endeavor to do so next issue.

THE great war-cry of the Republican party in 1880, and that which, unquestionably defeated the National Democracy in the Presidential contest of that year, was the tendency of the Southern States towards the repudiation of their honest obligations. No matter how unfounded such an accusation was, at that time, it was made by such distinguished leaders as Roscoe Conkling, Stanley Matthews and others, and had the desired effect of consolidating northern public sentiment against us and defeating the Democratic party. Harris and other distinguished Readjuster leaders know this and while claiming that the interests of the National Democracy are above and paramount to any of the States' interests, we find them encouraging by every means in their power the success of a movement that will go further than all others to weaken the cause of Democracy and handicap it in the coming race of 1884. This Readjuster movement, if successful, will have this effect, nothing short of it.

THE Candidates for State Senator for this Senatorial District—Messrs Daniel and Steger, will address the citizens of this County, in this city, on next Monday. Come out and hear these gentlemen.

THE Hopkinsville Fair commences next Wednesday, the 4th, proximo, and promises to be the largest and most interesting meeting of the Association ever held in Christian county. Many of our citizens will attend.

THE new bills of the Clarksville National Bank have been put in circulation, and present a very neat and tasty appearance. This is the first money issued by any bank in this city since the war, and the only difficulty with us is that we can't get hold of enough of it.

Fever Spreadmg Rapidly at Pensacola.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 27—Twenty cases of yellow fever and 6 deaths are reported. Brosnan's drug store and three business houses were destroyed by fire to-day.

ADAM FOREPAUGH'S circus is coming and will exhibit in this city Monday, October 30th.

THE Y. M. C. A. will meet Monday night for the annual election of officers. Let all members be on hand.

SELLS BROTHERS' great circus will show here next Wednesday, Oct. 4.

THE Y. M. C. A. will meet Monday evening for the election of officers, and it is urgently requested that all the members be on hand.

Southwestern Presbyrerian University.

Jackson (Miss.) Clarion.

It was the privilege of this writer to spend last Sabbath in the beautiful little city of Clarksville, Tenn. The institution named above has become one of its leading attractions. The university has been steadily increasing in patronage and popularity since Rev. Dr. Waddel, ex-Chancellor of our State University, took charge. He is assisted by a very able corps of seven Professors—Rev. Dr. Price, late of Vicksburg, having just entered upon his duties as Vice-Chancellor. He fills the chair of History and English Literature, under a recent endowment. There are nearly one hundred young men in the University, several of whom are candidates for the ministry. About twenty-five of the students are from Mississippi, a dozen from Texas, and all the southern States, except Georgia, are represented. The University is under the fostering care of six Synods, and is steadily accumulating an endowment fund, which already amounts to about $130,000. That this will be increased to one million, in a few years, we have no doubt.

Our young townsman, Mr. John H. Boyd, contributed much to the pleasure of our brief visit. After this year at the University, he will take a full course at one of the Theological Seminaries, and will then enter into the ministry. Mrs. Askew, formerly of Jackson, (a sister of Mrs. Dr. Knapp) and Mrs. Wagner, of Water Valley, are sojourning in Clarksville for the education of their children. They could not have selected a place where all the advantages—the social, moral and religious surroundings—can be surpassed.

Population of the Earth.

The total population of the globe acc ording to latest statistics is 1,433,887,500, distributed as follows: Europe, 327,743,400; Asia, 795,591,000; Africa, 205,823,250; America, 100,415,400; Aurtralia and Polynesia, 4,232,000; polar regions, 82,500. This is upward of 20,000,000 less than the total of two years ago.

THE debt is settled and the terms of the contract are within our ability to pay. Shall we impair the obligation of the contract, nullify law and dishonestly withhold payment. —*Trenton Mirror.*

Mrs. Kate Aikins, a wealthy lady of Pittsburg, Pa., writes: "Rich food and high living, night parties, fashionable dressing and the general frivolity of high life, had been affecting my health quite seriously. I commenced using Brown's Iron Bitters, and now I am as lively as a young girl, and excel them all in endurance. It is more refreshing than champagne, and its strengthening effects are lasting.

SELLS BROTHER'S

Six Enormous Railroad Shows Now United—The Great Menagerie and Circus of the Age—Exhibiting under Six Big Tents, and Requiring Three Rings.

The World's Menagerie, the Universal Living Museum, the Colossal Caravan, and the great Electric-lighted Circus, which has so long created so much talk, is, at last, really coming, and will spread its half a million yards of enormous tents in Clarksville, on Wednesday, Oct. 4, to realize our dreams of wonderland. Those honorable and aspiring millionaires, the Messrs. Sells, have massed, in their ever-expanding grand amusement enterprise, a living avalanche of rare and costly attractions and separate entertainments. Only think of it! Hundreds of thousands of dollars invested in the only $57,000 full-grown pair of living White Nile Hippopotami; a living full-grown Dwarf Elephant, worth almost its weight in gold, smaller than the smallest baby-elephant ever seen at birth, and an hundred-fold a greater curiosity; the only $22,000 tremendous two-horned White Rhinoceros; the only $18,000 Drove of Six Performing Colorado Cattle; the largest pair of African Giraffes; the only Snow-white Buffalo; the only Aurochs, or Bison Bonotus; the only $50,000 Monster Arctic Aquarium of Ice-hunting Amphibious Mammoths; the only $200,000 complete herd of Asiatic and African Elephants; a Sultan's Priceless Caravan of Towering Dromedaries and Camels; the only pair of Crested Camels; the only Lions of the Ocean; the only white Zebra; the only Abyssinian Vlacke Varke; the only Thibetian Sun Bear; the only Equestrian Bareback Emperor, Charles Fish, at a $1,000 per week, salary; the only, and absolutely inimitable, Signorita Adelaide Cordona, the World-famed Spanish Equestrienne; the only pair of Woolly Elephants ever known, and worth more than all those of any other two shows combined; a quarter of a million free exhibition in a more than regal street parade and musical procession; invaluable specimens of every really rare wild beast and bird; a coliseum-rivalling arena of the most celebrated equestrians, gymnasts, clowns, acrobats and general performers of all nations; over fifty tons of educated animals, and a princely fortune invested in wardrobe and decorations alone.

Indigestion and habitual costiveness arise from weakness of the nerves and muscles of the stomach. Due attention to the proper habits of life in connection with the timely use of Brown's Iron Bitters, will strengthen the affected parts and quickly remove every symptom of the disorder.

Advertised Letters.

The following list of letters remain uncalled for in the Clarksville Tenn., post-office up to Saturday, Sept., 30, 1882. If not taken out within thirty days, they will be sent to the dead-letter office at Washington:

Arnout, J E 5	Averitt, Hilliard
Brommell, W R	Bone, W H
Broaddie, Sallie	Clark, Washington
Cooper, Adaline	Conklin, Geo
Coice, L T	Crenshaw, Dr J W
Chandler, P	Dudley, Nelia
Dain, J O	Dinwiddie, Sam
Ford, Bros	Fisher, Henry
Grant, Mrs Carry	Hooper, Mary
Hoskins, Jane	Henry, Ella
Johnson, Lizzie	Johnson, Lucy 2
Jenkins, Emaline	Klipper, D
Laynton, Mary	Morgan, A J
Marshall, Louisa	McReynolds, Roma
Moore, Mrs F T	Martin, Cos.
Mathis, Jno. E.	Morton, Mrs B D
Miller, Jack	Mills, Theodore
Murry, Kate	Nolen, Audrey
Philips, Nancy	Richardson, G W
Sonimall, Bailey	Smith, Lew
Semmes, C N	Smith, Margarett
Stratford, Mrs M	Scot, S B
Steele, T A 2	Travis, J W
Taylor, Zack	Warren, Lizzie
Whitlen, Mrs Mary	Waller, Gartand

When calling for any of the above please say "advertised."

SAM'L REXINGER, P. M.

A Vigorous Growth

Of the hair is often promoted by using Parker's Hair Balsam. It always restores the youthful color and lustre to gray hair, gives it new life and removes all irritation and dandruff.

THE prosperous hardware clerk is known by his stove pipe hat.

In nine out of ten cases of Cholera Infantum and Bowel Disorders, that prove fatal from ordinary neglect and subsequent treatment, the timely use of Dr. Moffett's Teethina (Teething Powders) would have saved the child.

Election Notice.

ON TUESDAY, the 7th day of November, 1882, I will open and hold an election in the different precincts of Montgomery County for the purpose of electing the following officers: A Governor, 1 Congressman, 1 Senator, 1 Floater and 2 Representatives.

District No. 1—John Wilcox, John Allen, J W Pitts, judges; Sam Wilcox, James Wilcox, clerks; W A Scott, officer.

Dist. No. 2—W H McCauley, C M Meriwether R Barker, judges; W P Johnson, Wm Rollow, clerks; Robt Childs, officer.

Dist. No. 3—John Parrish, Jack Anderson, Ed Gillum, judges; John Manson, W P Hambaugh, clerks; Mercer West, officer.

Dist. No 4—W S Mallory, W D Taylor, Abe Clardy, judges; Mack Smith, J K P Merritt, clerk; J T Marable, officer.

Dist. No. 5—A Grant, H R Rogers, A M Carr judges; J H Achey J Z Grant, clerks; S H Rogers, officer.

Dist. No. 6—G M Johnson, G. H Slaughter, Wm Allensworth, judges; John Scott, Lewis Bourne, clerks; A C Stafford, officer.

Dist. No. 7—J K Smith J B Osborn, W H Harris, judges; H O Hambaugh, Jim Trice, clerks; J T Staton, officer.

Dist No 8—I P Howard, W H Machen, J W Johnson, judges; Jas Shepherd, Dave Buck, clerks; Sam Garrett, officer.

Dist No 9—Ben Wiley, J M Reynolds, John Leigh, judges; Fred Morrow, Rily Wiley clerks; W H Edmonson, officer.

Dist No 10—J H Pace, E McNolen, Wm Pickering, judges; Albert Miller, Robt Pickering, clerks; A Haliburton, officer.

Dist No 11—H M Brown, C T Rudolph, Geo Rudolph, judges; J D Robbins, T N Watson, clerks; M M Swift, officer.

Dist No 12, at Court House—Geo W Leigh, D H Overton, Geo W Buck, judges; G S Dick, J W Parker, clerks; C S Allen, officer.

At Market House—Wm Kleemann, D Kincannon, J W Wheeler judges; Jo Fowlkes, Alex Davidson, clerks; Jo Gerhart, officer.

Dist No 13—Wm Suttor, Jo Johnson, M Hutchinson, judges; Bailey Johnson, Robert Lyle, clerks; Henry Lyle, officer.

Dist No 14—Elijah Stuart, J E Ransdale, Ben Humphreys judges; Alfred Atkins, Tom Jarrell, clerks; J H Gossette, officer.

Dist No 15—Jacob Brown, Len Stewart, Alex Williams, judges; Tom French, Ed Hewitt, clerks; Fred Johnson, officer.

Dist No 16—T T Harper, Tom Pruett, R Jackson, judges; W J Lyle, Carney Harris, clerks; S C Batson, officer.

Dist No 17—P F Neblett, G Orgain, B Moore, judges; Willie Hunt, Terry Ramey, clerks; John Mathis, officer.

Dist No 18—P Channel, W Broom, Geo Daly, judges; D D Allen, Geo Martin, clerks; Ben Swift, officer.

Dist No 19—A Outlaw, S A Wilson, John Batson, judges; Jo Corban, Bob Swift, clerks; U D Tomlinson, officer.

Dist No 20—J F Smith, W C Allen, Jim Johnson, judges; Jim Hodo, Neb Ussery, clerks; Wm Walker, officer.

Officers will make out two lists and return one to me and the other to the County Court Clerk. GEO. R. HARRIS,

Sheriff of Montgomery County.

Sept. 30, 1882.-tc.

Medical Card.

Owing to continued feeble health, the undersigned proposes to confine his work in the future, principally, to Consultations and Office Practice. Special attention will be given to Chronic Diseases of all kinds. Office hours, 9 to 12, A. M., and 2 to 5 P. M., except on Sundays and inclement weather, will then be at residence, Greenwood Avenue, Clarksville, Tenn. J. M. LARKIN, M. D.

Sept. 23, 1882-1y

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

Capital $100,000. Surplus $20,000!

We transact a General Banking business, buy and sell U. S. Bonds and other Securities, and deal in Foreign and Domestic Exchange.

S. F. BEAUMONT, Pres't.

B. W. MACRAE, Cashier.

Dec18-tf

BISHOP'S Vegetable Fever and Ague Pills,

A Specific for the Cure of

Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, Fever and Ague, etc.

An Invaluable Antidote for Malaria.

These Pills are designed especially for the cure of Fever and Ague, Dumb Chills and Billious Diseases, originating from malarial influences. They have been used with the greatest success in many instances where all other *remedies* had failed. They contain no poisons; are perfectly harmless and safe to take under all circumstances, and can be relied upon as an invaluable remedy.

Certificates.

From the Hon. Jno. F. House, of Tennessee.

WASHINGTON, D. C. May 28, 1879.

I was troubled for about six months with periodical returns of chills and fever, following an attack of malarial fever in September last. I was finally induced by a friend to try Bishop's Ague Antidote, and I have had no return of chills since I used his pills; I regard them as a certain cure. JOHN F. HOUSE, M. C.

To L. C. Bishop, Druggist, Washington, D. C.

From Neill S. Brown Esq., of Tennessee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 6, 1879.

MR. L. C. BISHOP, Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending to the public the "Ague Pills" sold by you. I used them in my family, and they gave relief and effected permanent cure of chills, where all other remedies had failed. They certainly act like a charm, and anyone using them will find a sure specific. Respectfully,

NEILL S. BROWN, JR.

Reading Clerk House of Representatives.

These pills are not for sale at the drug stores, and can be obtained only of the proprietor. Price, ONE DOLLAR per box, or six boxes for five dollars. Sent free by mail on receipt of price, to L. C. BISHOP, Druggist,

Proprietor and Manufacturer, Cor. 9th and H St. N. W. Washington, D. C.

Sept. 30, 1882-1y

COAL. COAL.

September Delivery.

Hecla Coal, equal to any Kentucky Coal on the market. September delivery at following rates: Lump, 100 bu. or over, 13c per bu.; Nut, 100 bu. or over, 12c 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 us 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.

Franklin Bank,

FRANKLIN STEEET,

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

BUYS AND SELLS EXCHANGE

—ON—

NEW YORK, MEMPHIS, NEW ORLEANS, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, NASHVILLE, SAINT LOUIS,

And all accessible points.

Prompt Attention to Collections

W. S. POINDEXTER, Cashier.

Jan 1 81 tf

COAL!

SEPTEMBER DELIVERY.

We are now receiving from the

St. Bernard & Diamond Coal Mines,

Which we

Guarantee Equal