THE CHRONICLE.

ED. C. CAMPBELL, Editor.

Clarksville, Tenn., Oct. 21, 1882.

TERMS: $2.00 IN ADVANCE.

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.

THAT DEBT OF GHATITUDE.

It is claimed by the Readjusters that the State owes Gen. Bate a debt of gratitude which can only be paid by electing him Governor. Has it been classified as State debt proper, or how? With every recurring election of United States Senator, for several years, he has been pushed forward for that position, but now they claim the Governorship. Does this mean that they put it on the same footing as the railroad debt and are willing to "scale it" from Senator to Governor, that is, half principal and half interest? Or is the Governorship to be added to the other as accrued interest? Far be it from us to withhold from Gen. Bate anything which the State may owe him, but since the matter has been put in this light, it is well enough to examine into it and see exactly how it stands. How was this debt contracted? Is it for eminent statesmanship? How, where and when were the services rendered? In what do they consist? Was it the campaign services with Pettibone, or with Foote? It rather seems that Hon. E. A. James should wear the colors, won in the Foote fight. These are all legitimate questions; his supporters are in the habit of crowing over his very superior abilities as a statesman and the people have a right to ask and to know if these have ever been exerted for the good of the State or party in times where every good citizen and Democrat did all in his power for the public weal. There are men in this community who have at all times come forward and taking the banner, have borne it through many a hard battle, who have never received any reward and yet neither they nor their friends persistently thrust forward their services and demand payment in offices within the gift of the people, or require men to ignore party principles and vote for them, or in common parlance "scratch the platform and vote for the candidate."

But they say "his splendid military record entitles him to our support." Why he, above thousands of other Tennesseans who have made as devoted and as gallant soldiers as he? Gen. Bate made a good soldier there is no question of that, but he does not stand alone in that respect "by a large majority;" we have amongst us many, very many, as true and brave as he, who have sacrificed as much and fought as valliantly, to whom no peans of praise have been sung and upon whom no honors have been lavished, and yet these men go quietly along, content with the approval of their own consciences without having their deeds blazoned forth and demanding public recognition after a lapse of twenty or forty years. But then admitting Gen. Bate's military record to be all that a gallant soldier's should be, and which is no doubt the case, does that make him any better Democrat than any one else? Does that entitle him to the support of Democrats, blindly given, regardless of the policies which he may advocate? Is that any reason why a man should sacrifice his personal convictions of what is right and wrong or abandon his political faith? It cannot reasonably be expected that any sane man, in the cool and deliberate exercise of the highest prerogative of an American citizen, shall cast his vote for a man who advocates a policy which the voter regards as ruinous to his State and diametrically opposed to every principle of his party, simply because the candidate had a good military record. Yet Gen. Bate seems to think it should be so, for he said, at Lewisburg, "if you can't vote for my platform, vote for me anyhow," lay aside every other consideration but vote for him, certainly a strange mode of procedure. He says "I endorse the platform from center to circumference," again, "if I am elected Governor, and the bondholder will not take 50-3, I will fold my arms and let his bonds moulder and rot." And State Credit men who believe in the validity of the State debt, who believe that justice, right, the prosperity of the State, the unity of the Democratic party and the success of the National Democracy depend upon the sustaining of the 60-6 settlement, are required to support such a man on his military record, when his military record has about as much connection with it as the length of the comet's tail has with the price of corn.

The mere fact of a man having been a General in the Confederate army does not necessarily make him a simon pure Democrat now, for instance, Gen. Mahone, of Virginia (and Democrats should examine carefully and see if there is any difference in the principles involved and the results to follow), was a gallant soldier and a successful and popular business man, yet by his intense desire for office and questionable means to promote his personal fortunes, he has made "Mahonism" synonomous with repudiation, corruption and fraud, a hiss and a by-word throughout the nation. Other men, Generals, Colonels and all along down the line, who were soldiers with good records in the army, are now to be found in the ranks of the Republican party, or occupying anamolous position ready to join any party or faction which gives assurance of success; on the other hand many Generals, Colonels, etc., of the Federal army, are in the Democratic party and many in the Republican party, so no man's military record is a proper test of his politics, what he is now and the policy which he advocates is what should be considered.

What party is this that requires a man to vote blindly for its candidate on the plea of gratitude, and denounce as renegades from Democracy all who refuse to do its bidding? It is the party, which arrogates to itself the entire and exclusive custody of the State honor, and immediately does all in its power to violate its plighted faith, nullify its best laws and rob widows and orphans by the higgling process; it is the party which assumes to itself the right to arbitrarily sit in judgement on the claims of the creditors and without their consent or the consent of those who differ from it, decide as to who shall be paid and how much, regardless of anything further than an understanding to pay the most in a manner to catch the most votes; it is the party which while calling in question the Democracy of every one else abandons the principles, declarations and pledges of the Democratic party, among which are prominent "equal and exact justice to all," and "a maintenance of the public faith and credit, State and National;" it is the party which, while denouncing State Credit Democrats as "Republican aid societies," boldly and unblushingly forms a coalition with the very lowest and worst elements of the Republican party, putting two of the most notorious of the Memphis mob on the joint ticket and pledging their support, in consideration of promises from the communists to vote for Bate; it is a party which has made no profession which it has not contradicted, which has put forth a platform, which is in itself a bundle of contradictions and a palpable fraud; it is a party which refuses to let its supporters discuss its merits and demerits with its opponents; in short it is a party whose success means shame and continued strife to our State, and defeat to the Democratic party in the next Presidential campaign. And yet this is the party which demands of Tennesseans to lay aside all other considerations, to pay a debt of gratitude to a chivalrous statesman who dare not meet his opponent on the stump, but flocks off by himself; whose services to the Democratic party consists in spread eagle speeches at conventions and in conspicuous absence in public discussions, whose statesmanship at three score is yet to be developed and whose only valid claim is that he is personally a very clever gentleman, and while a soldier did his duty as such. We cannot afford to ruin a State to reward a soldier, it would be better to pay him a pension or a bounty and be done with it. The office of Governor of Tennessee is not to be given as a personal reward, but should be bestowed on the man whose policy and administration will best subserve the interests of the State and add to her prosperity and the happiness of her people.

THE FALSE CRY OF "THE MAJORITY."

The Murfreesboro News, which while under the editorial charge of the gifted Baskette, stood up bravely and manfully, and fought the good fight for State-credit and State honor, but which, since his retirement a few weeks ago, has forgotten the true principles of Democracy for which he so forcibly and ably employed his pen, is even now, while pandering we fear, to the popular passions and prejudices of the hour, forced to say that it *"thinks the 60-6 settlement of the vexed question a fair and just one, but a large majority of the tax-payers of the State are opposed to it."*

Ah, how weak and indefensible is the position of that man who believes his cause is right and just, but who sacrifices the principle upon which he arrives at such a belief simply because others think differently.

Weak indeed, we say, are the convictions of such men, but in this instance they have not even such an excuse, for it is almost impossible to find a man who is not, personally and individually, if we are to believe them, heartily, in favor of the 60-6 settlement. If men are so universally, as individuals, in favor of it, where then do you find "the large majority that is opposed to it?"

Ah, the cry is false; it does not exist. The people have been mislead by designing politicians and demagogues to believe in this imaginary, this incorporeal and intangible "majority" which these false leaders claim are opposed to the present settlement.

No, the people are not opposed to the settlement. They are tired and sick of the agitation and would gladly let it stand, as they claim. It is the false leaders who have raised this cry of "the majority," and if Tennessee is finally led to repudiation, dishonor and disgrace, upon their heads should fall the wrath and ignominy of an outraged people.

THE editor of the Jackson Tribune and Sun, in a short editorial on the disinterested patriotism of the editors of the present day, says: "The editor of the future will be a different sort of a person. He will be independent in all things, and will enlist his pen, as an orator does his tongue, on the *most promising side* of political questions." Ah, indeed, and this then explains why the Tribune and Sun now advocates the cause of Readjusterism. We have long wondered what caused the late flop of the Tribune and Sun, and the editor now, unwittingly doubtless, tells why. And this is the reason you now advocate Readjusterism, eh? Oh, for shame, and is there no principle in the matter?

THE trial of Arabi Pasha for rebellion and treason will begin, before a court martial, at Cairo, Egypt, on Monday.

THE good men of Tennessee want the settlement to stand. Let it be maintained.

THE READJUSTER—ED. SHAW ALLIANCE.

If there is any one thing, *above the many*, that ought to disgust the honest, respectable Democrats of Tennessee, with the principles and tactics of the Readjuster party, it is the recent unprincipled and disreputable alliance of that party with the notorious Ed. Shaw gang, of Memphis. "Who is Ed. Shaw?" Why, he is a negro politician at Memphis who is such an avowed communist, repudiator and general disruptionist, that he was kicked out of the Republican State Convention at Nashville last April. They could not stand him.

"Does he claim to be a Democrat now?" you ask. Oh, no; he merely says he "is an Independent Republican" and wants to do anything to disrupt the true principles of Democracy and repudiate the honest indebtedness of the State.

And this is the man, the low, unprincipled negro whom every respectable, honest, fair-minded colored man in the State would repudiate and have nothing to do with, that the Bate Democracy of Shelby county has taken to its bosom and now proposes to place his tools in the Legislative halls of the State to dishonor its fair name.

Why, it has hardly been six months since the Memphis Appeal, now a blatant repudiation sheet, and a supporter of the "unholy alliance" denounced him in the most bitter language. The Avalanche tells how the Appeal loved Ed. Shaw then, in the following trenchant paragraphs:

"Ed Shaw is death to every public movement he has anything to do with."—[Appeal Dec. 30, 1881. Exactly so. He will be the death of your repudiation ticket.

Jan. 5, 1882, the Appeal said—"The triumph of Boss Ed Shaw today would be the death of decency in Memphis." The Appeal is now working for the triumph of Boss Ed Shaw in Shelby county.

Jan. 2, 1882, the Appeal said—"The very thought of an active community like this of Memphis being dictated to by Ed Shaw is enough to make the blood of honest men boil with indignation." The Appeal now supports a legislative ticket dictated by Ed. Shaw. Comment is superfluous.

Jan. 4, 1882, the Appeal said—"The idea of Ed. Shaw—a disgrace to his race, characterized by low cunning, lying and deceit—ruling Memphis is repugnant to every decent man, black or white." Ed. Shaw is now the Boss of the Bate repudiation party, and he is backed by the Appeal.

Dec. 31, 1881, the Appeal said—"Ed. Shaw is a bad man; he is to the negroes especially a very dangerous man. He is purely a selfish man and should be avoided as wholly unworthy the confidence of even his own race." The Appeal is now cheek by jowl with this "dad man" in Bossing the Bate repudiators.

Jan. 6, 1882, (the morning after the election), the Appeal said—"The Shadow of Death has been removed from the city. We breathe freely. The people by a large majority yesterday voted that Shaw can Boss himself but nothing else." But political bedfellows change and Ed. Shaw is now the Boss of the Appeal and the Shelby county Bate readjusters.

Dec. 30, 1881, the Appeal says—"Bossism in any guise is an insult to the intelligence of the people, but when it asserts itself in the person of Ed. Shaw it is most offensive, and is calculated to arouse and solidify all the better elements of the community, without regard to party, race or creed." Just so. By your surrender to the Bossism of Ed. Shaw you have aroused all the better elements of the community who will solidify at the polls against the Bate-Shaw legislative ticket.

I SAW the Democratic party become the organ of oligarchism, the advocate of slavery, the promoter of a weak, costly, splendid and corrupt government, and finally, I saw it so powerful that it was able to make its exit from power—which had only been brought about by division in its own ranks—the signal for the greatest and most useless war of modern times. I saw all this. I was a victim to it, for I loved the Union and I hated slavery, and yet, with thousands of other young men of the time, I was borne down in the vortex and made—not by Democratic principles or traditions, but by irresistable conditions created by the devil of party spirit—to raise a sacrilegious hand against the flag and the honor of my country. Thank God, I am here to-night to confess it.—*Speech of Henry Watterson, editor Louisville Courier-Journal, delivered at Toledo Oct. 7, 1882.*

How does the above set on the stomach of Southern Democrats and ex-confederate soldiers, whom the Hon. Henry is draggooning into the support of Gen. Bate against their convictions and the principles and traditions of the democratic party? Has not the devil of partisan spirit or the fiend of personal spite got control of him? Read and reflect ye sons of Tennessee, who swear by the Courier-Journal. Is the man who would utter such sentiments at this late day a safe political guide? Why make such declarations now, or why conceal his real feelings for twenty years? It is only another turn of this political weather-cock.

WHY is Mr. Milliken so solicitous, to judge from his speeches, that the penitentiary at Nashville should be removed from its present site?" Is it because he may some day become a resident of our flourishing Capital and that the penitentiary is regarded as an eye-sore and nuisance by the citizens of that city. There is no doubt but that the Legislator who makes himself an active factor in furthering the plans to remove the penitentiary from the corporate limits of Nashville, would make himself immeasurably popular with the citizens of that growing metropolis, but then it strikes us, the work more properly belongs to the representatives of the people of Davidson county.

RHODES and Abernathy will be the next Representatives in the Legislature from Montgomery county. The people do not want their interests represented in the Legislature by a man who has to devote two days of every week to his duties as professor in the Vanderbilt law school, and who is, to all intents and purposes, if not in fact, a resident of Davidson county.

THE big heart of an honest and noble peonle is in this grand contest for right and justice, and, mark it, Readjusterism and repudiation will have to succumb.

RHODES—MILLIKEN.

A difficulty between Messrs. Rhodes and Milliken having grown out of language used in their joint discussion on Friday night, the 13th inst., at the Court House in Clarksville, and the following correspondence between them having taken place:

W. A. Milliken, Esq., Clarksville, Tenn:

SIR.—In course of the debate last night, I repeated a charge which I have heretofore made in joint debate, that you favored the passage of the 100-3 bill while the same was pending in the Legislature. This charge you publicly pronounced an "infamous lie."

I demand a retraction.

RUFUS N. RHODES.

Oct. 14, 1882.

R. N. Rhodes, Esq., Clarksville, Tenn:

SIR.—Your note of this date by the hands of C. L. Lockert, Esq., is received. Having more than once denied the statement made by you, I could regard your repetition of it last night in the manner you made it, only in the light of an intentional personal insult, and as intended as a violent attack on my integrity and my honor. Viewing the matter in this light, there was no course left for me, but the one pursued. You have been the aggressor in this matter, and until you retract the charge, I have no retraction to make.

W. A. MILLIKEN.

W. A. Milliken, Esq., Clarksville, Tenn:

SIR—Your note was received by the hands of Judge Scales, at 6 p.m., yesterday evening. Its contents have been noted.

You will remember that upon my nomination, last August, I made certain statements in defense of my course, in the Legislature, in relation to the 100-3 bill, which I repeated at Cherry's Station, where we first met in joint debate. You will also remember that, then and there, you attempted to break the force of my statements, by showing dates of instructions, an envelope, etc., etc., to the effect that I was not influenced, as I had stated. These statements of yours I could have pronounced "an infamous lie." This could have had no other effect than to make myself appear unwilling to have my record criticised, whereas I conceived the political position of candidates on important public questions was a legitimate subject of discussion in political debate. I therefore charged you with favoring the 100-3 bill, during its pendency in the Legislature, and supported that charge by proof, to answer which, instead of argument or reason, you bring gross personal insult.

I again demand a retraction.

RUFUS N. RHODES.

Oct. 15, 1882.

Soon after said last note was handed Mr. Milliken, and pending said correspondence, the following suggestions were referred to them:

It is suggested that all further correspondence between Messrs. Milliken and Rhodes and any and all action springing out of the difficulty of Friday night, shall be suspended for the present. It is further suggested that each of the gentlemen shall select two friends, who shall take the whole subject under consideration and submit such advice as they shall deem proper, the action of these gentlemen to be prompt. This suggestion is made without authority. We take this step in the interest of peace.

WM. M. DANIEL,
J. E. BAILEY,
CHAS. W. TYLER,
H. H. LURTON.

Oct. 16, 1882, 12:10 o'clock.

And the whole matter, together with said correspondence having been submitted to the undersigned with a view of arranging in some amicable way the difficulty growing out of said Friday night's joint discussion, we submit as a settlement honorable to both of said gentlemen, that Mr. Rhodes disclaim any purpose to charge upon his personal knowledge that Mr. Milliken favored the passage of the 100-3 bill, and Mr. Milliken withdraw any offensive language used by him in his speech in so far as it applied to Mr. Rhodes.

C. L. LOCKERT,
CHAS. W. TYLER,
POLK G. JOHNSON,
WM. M. DANIEL.

Oct. 16, 1882.

P. S.—Having submitted the above to Messrs. Rhodes and Milliken, they accepted the same.

C. L. LOCKERT,
CHAS. W. TYLER,
POLK G. JOHNSON,
WM. M. DANIEL.

WHAT if this settlement is disrupted and continued in the politics of the State? It is increasing at the rate of one million eight hundred thousand dollars annually. Are the people willing to let it so increase? Don't it seem under these circumstances the wretched policy of doing nothing ought to end. We appeal to you in the name of common sense to look this question squarely in the face as you would a plain business proposition of your own. The election of any man Gevernor or to the United States Senate has nothing to do with it. Let men go to Hades, but vote to let the debt settlement stand and remove the infernal question from the politics of the State. The man who would break up this settlement, with no prospect or hope of getting anything better or even as good, is an enemy to the State and the people of Tennessee.

THE South Kentuckian says that "there have been 1,687 cases of yellow fever at New Orleans and 140 deaths." Everyone knows there has been little or no fever at New Orleans during the past summer; but then we are not surprised to see such a statement in a newspaper, which, in the very next paragraph, states that "the Bate boom in Tennessee still continues and prominent men are leaving the Fussell ranks every day and coming out for Bate.'

IF you vote for Milliken & Jones you will aid in breaking up a fair and honorable settlement of your State debt and get nothing in its stead, except an annual increase of the present enormous debt at the rate of one million eight hundred thousand dollars per year.

Go to the polls on the day of election and give aid and encouragement to the glorious cause of State credit and State honor. The Readjusters are working, with an energy worthy of a better cause, to destroy both of these. They must be rebuked.

THOSE who favor the continuance of this State debt muddle, will vote for Milliken and Jones. Those who favor letting it remain as settled and thereby be taken out of the politics of the State, will vote for Rhodes and Abernathy.

THE RHODES—MILLIKEN AFFAIR.

Some controversy having arisen as to whether Mr. Rhodes, in his Friday night's speech, undertook to charge Mr. Milliken with favoring the passage of the 100-3 bill, upon any private and personal information we now give the language used as nearly in the words of that gentleman as possible. Mr. Rhodes had perhaps been speaking an hour without in any way alluding to the personal record of his opponent, when he said:

"I now propose to discuss the record of Mr. Milliken. In doing so I make no attack upon his personal character. I shall challenge only his political consistency." He (Mr. Rhodes) then referred to the statement he had made upon his nomination, that Mr. Milliken had advised him to make a speech upon the 100-3 bill, that Mr. Milliken had since urged him that the advice given him was to make a speech explanatory of his support of the bill in view of the character of the canvass he had made, and he would only say on this matter that he did not understand the matter as Mr. Milliken did. He then went on to say that "Mr. Milliken was a chamelion in politics; upon a white paling, white, on a black paling, black, upon a red berry, red, and upon a green leaf, green. He (Milliken) is unworthy of public confidence because of his inconsistencies, only endeavoring to follow the crowd. I charged at Cherry's Station that he had favored the passage of the 100-3 bill. He did not then deny it. I repeated the charge at Rossview, when he said it was false, to the best of his recollection. I again charged it at Dotsonville, where he denied it, and said it was false." Here Mr. Rhodes gave some explanations of the Dotsonville affair. He then went on to say: "I again repeated the charge at Orgain's Store." Here Mr. Rhodes was interrupted by Mr. Milliken, who was sitting some ten feet off in the audience, just in front of the speaker, who rose said: "You did not make that charge at Orgain's." Mr. Rhodes said: "I repeated the charge at Orgain's." Mr. Milliken still standing, said: "Mr. Rhodes, you did not do it." Mr. Rhodes said: "*I did and now I repeat the charge.*" Mr. Milliken, then, said: "I pronounce that charge an infamous lie." At this there was great excitement, many rose to their feet, and it was evident that if this insult had been then resented, many innocent parties would have been involved. Mr. Rhodes calmly called the crowd to order and said: "This is not the place nor time to settle a difficulty, where my innocent and your innocent friends may be endangered. *I will settle with you, personally, elsewhere.*" This having been said, Mr. Milliken still standing, said, "Was it not agreed between you and Mr. Dunlavy, at Orgain's Store, that this matter should be dropped?" Mr. Rhodes replied that he had no such understanding, when Mr. Milliken said: "If I had not so understood, it would have been settled there." Mr. Rhodes then resuming his argument said, "But now to proof upon which I make this charge. I support it by the written statement of Col. A. G. Goodlett, a gentleman whom you all know; I support it also, by the written statement of Mr. Henry Frech, one of your leading merchants, and citizens. Both of these statements are in my possession, but I will not take your time in reading them; they can be examined by any who so desires. I also support it by the verbal statement of Col. Thos. L. Yancey, who is present." Here Col. Yancey interrupted by saying: "I said I inferred he favored the passage of the bill, from a casual conversation with him." "Very well," said Mr. Rhodes, "let it stand that way." Mr. Rhodes then passed to the question of Mr. Milliken having favored the obtaining of the 60-4-5-6 proposition from the creditors, out of which sprang the present settlement. Nothing whatever was said, Friday night, on the personal knowledge of Mr. Rhodes, and hence the great surprise that Mr. Milliken should take the course he did to repel a charge made on the statements of disinterested gentlemen.

Mr. Milliken did not call Mr. Rhodes a "liar," as reported in the Nashville World.

We, the undersigned, were present at the Friday night's discussion between Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Milliken, and have carefully read the above account of the altercation between those gentlemen, and believe it to be a true account thereof.

HORACE H. LURTON,
GEO. C. MARTIN,
H. C. MERRITT,
R. H. BURNEY,
C. L. LOCKERT,
DANIEL F. WRIGHT,
T. H. SMITH,
C. E. L. McCAULEY,
JAS. R. KING,
ED. C. CAMPBELL.

NO-TAX CANDIDATE.

To the Voters of Montgomery County:

Having been nominated on the 13th inst., to represent said county in the lower house of your next Legislature, I accept the nomination, and issue this circular as the only means in my power of having any communication with you. I stand square upon the Greenback Labor platform both State and National, and if elected will use all honorable means to carry out the principles enunciated by the party to the letter. I shall endeavor to remove the so-called State debt from the shoulders of the people and place it upon the railroads, where it justly and righteously belongs, except the State debt proper, which shall be submitted to the people for their ratification. A few reasons why I am a Greenbacker: Although in the minority the Greenback Labor party has educated the people upon the finance and currency question more than both the old parties combined. It is in favor of equal rights before the law for the rich and poor alike; it teaches that the wealth and not the poverty of the country should be taxed; it teaches that no species of property to be protected by law should be exempt from taxation, but all be taxed in proportion to the protection given; it teaches the gospel to do unto others as you would that others do unto you. It has captured the Vice President of the United States, as well as the Vice President of the once Confederate States, in addition to hosts of the strongest men in every State in the Union. These are only a few of the reasons why I am a Greenbacker. W. K. CUMMINS.

Oct. 18, 1882.-1w.

Death of Judge W. H. Humphreys.

The distinguished jurist, whose name heads this notice, died on Monday evening last, at the residence of his son-in-law, Capt. John W. Morton, near Nashville, Tenn., in the 77th the year of his age. He was the son of Judge Parry W. Humphreys, famous in the early judicial annals of the State, and brother of the late Judge Robert W. Humphreys, of this city. The Banner says of him:

The deceased had long occupied a position of prominence as a member of the legal profession, and was as well known as any public man in the State. He commenced the practice of law in 1828, was a member of the constitutional convention of 1834, afterwards a Representative in the Legislature, in 1839 elected Attorney-General and Reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, in which position he continued until 1851. Two years later he was appointed by President Pierce, United States District Judge, which he held until the breaking out of the war between the states, when he went South and remained until the close of that eventful period. As a Reporter and Attorney-general he made himself famous, and Humphreys' Reports will continue to be quoted for generations to come. In his death the State lost one of her most able jurists, and the profession one of its most honored members.

Many years ago Judge Humphreys practiced his profession in this city and was known to many of our older citizens. He has relatives yet living in this city.

Tired of Life.

The Nashville Banner gives a brief account of the attempted suicide, at St. Louis, on Monday, of J. D. Voltz, some years ago a telegraph operator and train dispatcher of the L. & N. railroad, in this city and well-known to many of our citizens. Since he left here he has lived a number of years at Nashville, but more recently at St. Louis. The Banner says:

On Monday last J. D. Voltz, telegraph operator at St. Louis, formerly of this city, talked over the wires to his friends in this office, and during the conversation, mentioned that he was tired of life. Soon after he went to his room on Washington avenue and drew a razor across his throat. Voltz is forty-three years of age, a widower and childless. He has been out of employment for some time, and had been drinking heavily. At the time of his rash attempt he was suffering from an attack of delirium tremens. He stated to the hospital attendant that he had got so low, that he was tired of life. Voltz's life is well insured.

THAT staunch old journal, the Nashville Daily American, is now being issued from its new and enlarged press in an eight page form. It gives us pleasure to note this great evidence of prosperity on the part of a journal which has long been one of the fixed institutions of the South, and an honor and monument to southern journalism. A cursory glance at its well-edited and newsy pages, as well as its wonderful advertising patronage, is enough to assure one of the high regard, confidence and popularity with which it is now being received by a large and rapidly increasing circle of readers. The American is a newspaper par excellence.

THE Readjusters advertise the notorious colored communist of Memphis, Ed. Shaw, as "The Hon. Edward Shaw, the celebrated colored orator of Memphis." He is now a Bate elector, for which service the Half-breeds agree to pay him by voting for two of his henchmen. This agreement was made in open convention and is the most shameful case of bargain, intrigue and corruption of modern times. Who are aiding and abetting the Republicans now? Shaw's faction are the most rabid and worst elements of the Republican party in the country.

Yellow Fever.

PENSACOLA, Fla. Oct. 18.—Number of new cases of yellow fever today, fifty-six; deaths, three; total cases to date, 1,783; total deaths, 147. Francis Marschalk, publisher of the Advance Gazette, is now ill, after having lost two children. Contributions the last few days were liberal, greatly alleviating prevailing distress, which is out of all proportion to the mortality on account of the long continuance. The weather continues hot, notwithstanding repeated showers and clearings for some days.

Forepaugh's Great Egyptian Pageant.—Cleopatra Queen of Egypt.

Thousands flock everywhere to see Forepaugh's great street parade with its two magnificent spectacles, "Lalla Rookh" and "Cleopatra." Of this latter, which is presented for the first time this season, we append the follo wing historical account thereof, adding, that our exchanges assert that the pageant as presented by Forepaugh, fully equals the historical description herewith appended:

"Cleopatra was at this time twenty-five years old. She provided herself with vast sums of money and the most magnificent ornaments and habits, and with still higher hopes in her attractions and the graces of her person, more powerful than dress or even gold, she began her royal pilgrimage. Never was equipage more splendid and magnificent than hers; the whole upper deck of her barge flamed with gold; the sails were purple and inlaid with silver; a pavilion of cloth of gold was raised upon the deck, under which appeared Cleopatra, robed like Venus, and surrounded with the most beautiful virgins of her court, some of whom represented the Nereids and others the Graces. Instead of trumpeters were heard fluters, hautboys and harps, and other instruments of music, breathing the softest airs, to which the oars kept time, and rendered the harmony more agreeable. Perfumes burned on the deck, which spread their odors to a great distance. As soon as her arrival become known, the people of Tarsus went out to meet her, and a rumor was spread that the Goddess of Beauty and Love had come to make Tarsus a visit."

Such is the account given by historians of the time, of the more royal splendors and magnificence of Egypt's famous and beautiful queen, on the occasion of her visit to the great Roman triumvir, Mark Antony, who, capable by his prowess, of subduing empires yet was unable to escape the conquest of his head and heart by Egypt's lovely and luxurious queen.

All the regal splendors that marked the "star-eyed beauty's" royal journey are faithfully and magnificently illustrated in the grand pageant which will be given in the great street parade of Forepaugh's colossal show on Monday, Oct, 30th is the date of its exhibition here.

CITIZENS of Montgomery county, go to the polls on the 7th of next month and give a telling and deadly blow to the spirit of repudiation that is beginning to permeate, like a foul miasma, the body politic of Tennessee.

NOTICE

—TO—

TAX-PAYERS!

All City Taxes for 1882 which are not paid by November 1st will have additional cost added after that date, and property will be levied on and sold according to law.

R. H. WILLIAMS,
Oct. 21, 1882-2t City Marshal.

WM. EMERY,

PROFESSOR OF

INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL MUSIC.

Terms $30 per session of twenty weeks. Orders left with Prof. Emery for Piano Tuning will be promptly attended to.

PROF. WM. EMERY,
Sept. 30, 1882-tf Clarksville, Tenn.

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate.

State of Tennessee—Montgomery Co.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, from the Circuit Court of Montgomery county, Tenn., I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court House door in Clarksville, on

Saturday, November 25, 1882,

a tract of land in Civil District No. 15 of Montgomery county, Tennessee, said to contain 126 acres, more or less, and bounded as follows: On the north by P. S. Rhinehart, south by John W. Pachue, east by Jake Albright, west by John W. White.

Levied on as the property of E. L. Williams to satisfy an execution in my hands in favor of Furman & Co.

GEO. R. HARRIS
October 21, 1882-5tpr$7 00 Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate.

State of Tennessee—Montgomery Co.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, from the Circuit Court of Montgomery county, Tenn., I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court House door in Clarksville, on

Saturday, November 25, 1882,

a tract of land near Rose Hill, in District No. 4 of Montgomery county, Tennessee, bounded as follows: North by S. Y. Moss, south by R. S. Payne, east by Mrs. I. N. Belote, west by J. W. Trahern, containing 66 acres, more or less.

Levied on as the property of J. B. Davis to satisfy an execution in my hands in favor of W. J. Rogers.

GEO. R. HARRIS,
October 21, 1882-5tpr$7 00 Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate.

State of Tennessee—Montgomery Co.

By virtue of writ a of venditioni exponas to me directed, from the Circuit Court of Montgomery county, Tenn., I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court House door in Clarksville, on

Saturday, November 25, 1882,

a tract of land near Rose Hill, in District No. 4 of Montgomery county, Tennessee, bounded as follows: On the north by S. Y. Moss, south by R. S. Payne, east by Mrs. I. N. Belote, west by J. W. Trahern, containing 66 acres, more or less.

Levied on as the property of J. B. Davis to satisfy an execution in my hands in favor of R. J. Caruthers.

GEO. R. HARRIS,
October 21, 1882-5tpr$7 00 Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate.

State of Tennessee—Montgomery Co.

By virtue of an order of sale, to me directed, from the Circuit Court of Montgomery county, Tenn., I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court House door in Clarksville, on

Saturday, November 25, 1882,

all the right, title, claim and interest that James H. Quarles has in and to one lot and house, with two rooms, in Civil District No. 1 of Montgomery county, Tennessee, near the State line, bounded as follows, to-wit: North by First Cross street, south by Chalfant, east by C. M. Johnson, and west by Church street, containing about one-half acre.

Levied on as the property of James H. Quarles to satisfy an execution in my hands in favor of S. H. Morgan.

GEO. R. HARRIS,
October 21, 1882-5tpr$7 00 Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate.

State of Tennessee—Montgomery Co.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, from the Circuit Court of Montgomery county, Tenn., I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court House door in Clarksville, on

Saturday, November 25, 1882,

a tract of land of 50 acres situated in District No. 19 of Montgomery county, Tennessee, bounded on the north by R. H. McFall, on the east by Ben Martin, colored, on the south by J. Stacker, colored, on the west by said McFall.

Also the undivided interest of Franklin Lyle in the homestead of James Lyle, deceased, being about 100 acres, in which his mother owns a life estate, lying in District No. 8 of Montgomery county, Tennessee, and bounded on the north by the lands of Jesse Barker, on the east by the lands of Mrs. Dyer and J. J. Wootten, on the south by the lands of Mrs. Caroline Oneal, and on the west by the lands of John Dority and Thos. Haines.

Levied on as the property of Franklin Lyle to satisfy an execution in my hands in favor of Laura Ellis.

GEO. R. HARRIS,
October 21, 1882-5tpr$8 00 Sheriff.

TRUST SALE!

By virtue of the authority given me under a deed of trust executed by R. S. Broaddus and his wife Mary J. Broaddus, on the 21st February, 1881, and which will be found recorded in Trust Deed Book No. 6, pages 201 and 202, of the Register's Office of Montgomery county, to which reference is here made, I will, on

MONDAY, NOV. 13TH, 1882,

on the premises, offer for sale to the highest bidder the

Store-House and Lot

which is now occupied by R. S. Broaddus as a dry goods store, lying on the south side of Franklin street, and being the same lot conveyed by W. J. Broaddus to said R. S. Broaddus and Mary J. Broaddus, bounded on the east by the property of McComb, Hurst & Co., and west by Bryarly, running back to an alley.

TERMS OF SALE—$2,250 in cash, the balance on a credit of 12 months, with interest from date, retaining a lien on the property. No redemption. R. H. PICKERING,
October 12, 1882-5t Trustee.

RESTAURANT AND EXCHANGE

Having sold my Restaurant and Exchange to Mr.

J. W. TUTT,

of Trenton, Ky., I desire to thank my friends and the public for the liberal patronage bestowed upon me, and I ask that my successor be as liberally patronized. He will conduct his house on the same high plane, and will give satisfaction to all. Again thanking my friends for their favors, I am

Very Respectfully,

G. A. ROTH.

October 14, 1882-4t

Wheat! Wheat!!

WANTED.

I wish to buy 25 or 30,000 Bushels of Choice Wheat, for Shipment, for which I will pay very full prices. Enquire for me at Pitman & Lewis' and Wharf Boat. WM. T. DORTCH.

Sept 9, 1882-4w

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland Maine.

Headquarters for

Fashionable Millinery.

—:o:—

MRS. ROSENFIELD

has just returned from the Eastern markets with an immense stock of *Imported Hats and Bonnets*, endless variety *Plumes, Birds Wings, Velvets, Plushes, Satins*, all of the *Newest Shades*, such as Electric Blue, Hunters' Green, Cadet Blue, Terra Cotta, Crushed Strawberry, including all the old standing colors. *Cloaks, Circulars, Dolmans, Jackets, Palator Ulsterets and Satin Raps. Children's Cloaks* in great variety. In *Fancy Notions and Neck Wear* our assortment is greater than ever. We shall continue to receive the *Latest Novelties* as they appear in the Eastern markets. We invite the public in general to call and examine our stock, and don't forget to call at Rosenfield's for a pair of *Terra Cotta Gloves*, or any other color and style. Respectfully,

Oct. 14, 1882-3m **Mrs. W. Rosenfeld.**

NEW GOODS!

R. S. BROADDUS, Agent,

Is now receiving his large and well assorted stock of

Fall and Winter Dry Goods, Clothing,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

AT NO. 8 FRANKLIN STREET, - - - CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

My aim is to sell the Best Goods at the Lowest Cash Prices.

I now have in store Elegant Embroidered Cashmeres, Valour Satins in Polka Dots, Brocaded Silk Velvets, Silks and Satins, Plushes, Velvets Rhademis, &c.
In Wooted Dress Goods all the new shades in Cashmeres and Dress Stuffs at from 12½c to $1.00 per yard.
$1-Inch All Wool Cordaleth, something just out at only $100.
All the popular shades in Imitation Camels Hair, at only 25c.
Black Dress Goods are one of our specialties.
All Wool Black Cashmeres as cheap if not cheaper than any house in the State. Ladies and Misses Gossemer Circulars cheap.
Full lines of Hosiery, Gloves, White Goods, &c.

Friends and customers, accept my many thanks for your past favors, and if you will continue to call on me I will try and merit a continuance of your kind and liberal patronage. I am, your humble servant,

RICHARD S. BROADDUS,
Oct. 14, 1882-tf AGENT.

MILLINERY.

Our stock of *FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS* and *HATS* is now complete. Our styles are *Superior* in *Taste* and *Combination of Colors*, and will suit the demand of the *Best Trade*. We have an elegant line of *PLUSHES* and *VELVETS* in all the new shades; *EMBROIDERED SILK* and *CASHMERE DRESS TRIMMINGS, BRAIDS* and *BUTTONS, GLOVES* in all desirable colors; *LACES, NECKWEAR, CORSETS, FINE CIRCULARS, CLOAKS* and *JACKETS*, and a full line of Fancy Goods, and at the *Lowest Prices*. We shall continue to receive the *LATEST NOVELTIES* as the season advances. We cordially invite an inspection of our goods. Very respectfully,

Mrs. Hodgson & Maguire.

BLOCH BROS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

NOS. 11 AND 12 FRANKLIN STREET.

Clarksville, - - - Tennessee.

We