

Herald and Tribune.

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JONESBORO, TENNESSEE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1896.

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HAYWOOD'S HISTORY OF TENNESSEE.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.]

About this time the United States purchased goods and sent them to the territory to be disposed of to the Indians for costs and charges. Governor Blount directed them to be delivered at Tellico. He also directed Colonel Kelley and the Sheriff of Blount County, to remove those settlements which began to be formed between Clinch River and the Chilhowee Mountain upon the lands of the Indians; and he issued a proclamation for removal of the trespassers in Powell's Valley upon the Indian lands.

It was so understood in the Cherokee nation and by the people of Cumberland that peace was finally established. And an Indian of the name of Shoobots, of Hightower, with his company came and encamped near the Cumberland road, and hunted without molestation, determined to suffer no mischief on their part to be done to the white people, and with a request communicated through Mr. Dismore to be treated as friends, and that white people would meet and talk with them in peace. They had previous to this request, they said, been well treated by the white people and had invited them to their camps and used them like brothers, and it was hoped that the white people in traveling would not mistake and fire upon them as enemies. Some of them intended to go to the ferry on Cumberland to see if goods were there for which they could exchange their skins, meat or oil. And to trade for them if such goods were there. If there were no goods that suited, they wanted permission to return with their property without interruption. In this company of hunters were nine head men and two hundred others. If Gen. Robertson had an interpreter they wished to hold a talk with him and assure him of their friendship, and to learn the price of goods before the removal of their skins from camp. The General readily acceded to them all that they requested. But the unruly passions of foolish individuals continually struggled again to embroil the Indians and white people.

On the last of February, 1796, the Cherokees complained that four of their nation had been killed, and demanded satisfaction agreeably to treaty, and declared that if satisfaction were not given they would take it. They hardly made this complaint before they had cause to make another. On the first of March, they stated that one of their nation was probably killed, for they heard the report of a gun, and one of their comrades, who was then separated from them not returning, they took his track and went on it as far as they could, found blood, and could trace him no further. Gov. Blount promised to make inquiry, and to punish the offender. Hence, so necessary for the well being of the community, and so long and so anxiously desired, had scarcely been established before the frenzied imagination of ignorant individuals assumed to know better what to do than the constituted authorities. And without foreseeing a single effect to be produced by their rashness, blindly committed the most provoking injuries, and exposed the whole country to a renewal of their former sufferings. Such behavior deserved detestation, and that the law should be so framed as to brand it with the mark of infamy. If we be despotism for one man in a country to act as he pleases, free from the restraints of law, how much greater despotism is it for five thousand to act in the same way, either against the State or the individuals who compose it, in divergent or opposing directions, without redress to be had for the wrongs they do, and without the means of preventing them? Freedom like religion, must be governed by reason, or as the degenerates into fanaticism, so will the other into anarchy, which calls for a master to quell it.

The Creeks yet kept up hostilities, and some of the refractory Cherokees were suspected of co-operating with them in an underhand way.

On the 5th of January, 1795, John Tyre, junior, was killed, and John Tyre, senior, John Burlinson, Sherrad Mays and Thomas Mays, were wounded by Indians on the frontiers of Hawkins County, about fifty miles above Knoxville, on the waters of Clinch.

On the 27th of January, a party of Indians killed George Mason, on Flat Creek, about twelve miles from Knoxville. In the night he heard a noise at his stable, and stepping out, his return to the door was instantly cut off by Indians. He sought safety by flight, and was fired upon and wounded. Nevertheless he reached a cave, a quarter of a mile from his house, out of which they dragged and killed him, and then returned to the house in which were his wife and children. As they returned Mrs. Mason heard them talking to each other and at first supposed they were neighbors coming to see what was the cause of the firing they had heard, but understanding both the English and German languages, and observing that they spoke in neither of

these, she instantly perceived they were the Indians returning to the house. She had that very morning enquired and learned how the double trigger of a rifle was set. The children were luckily all of them asleep, and she had taken care not to awake them. She shut the door and barred it with benches and tables, and took down the rifle of her husband, which was well charged. She placed herself directly opposite to the opening which would be made by pushing the door from its connection with the wall, and the receiver of the bolt of the lock which was fastened to it. Upon her own fortune now solely rested the defense of her own life and the lives of her five little children. She stood in profound silence. The Indians came to the door and shoved against it, and gradually forced it wide enough open to attempt an entrance. The body of one of them was thrusting itself into the opening and prizing the door still further from the wall; another stood behind him pushing him forward, and another stood behind him pushing the middle one forward. She set the trigger of the rifle; put the muzzle near to the body of the foremost, and in a direction for the ball after passing through the body of the foremost to penetrate those behind. The rifle fired, the foremost fell, the next one to him screamed. They were both dangerously wounded. She uttered not a word. It occurred to the Indians that armed men were in the house; and not knowing what their number might be they withdrew with out any further attempt at it. They took three horses out of the stable and set it on fire. Their trail was searched for and found. Their number was at least twenty five.

Shortly before the 11th of June, two parties of whites were attacked by Indians, on the road leading to Kentucky, and eight of them were killed, wounded and mangled.

About the 7th of December, George, of Chilhowee, a Cherokee, killed Mr. Black, of Sevier County, and was himself immediately followed and killed by the white people.

The Creeks did not yet abate the proofs which they had so long given of their rooted enmity against the United States. The threatening aspect which they presented induced the Governor, on the 19th of February, to give orders to Gen. Robertson to keep up the infantry which had been formerly stationed for the protection of Sumner County, and particularly the post on the ford of Cumberland, during the present year if not otherwise ordered. The other to the 23d of July. And about the same time, he wrote to the Secretary of War on the subject of an expedition to be carried into the heart of the Creek territory, proposing likewise the plan and time of invasion. He asserted that the upper Creeks had killed and robbed the citizens of the United States from the day of the declaration of independence to that day without cause or provocation, and regarded the treaty of New York ever since its formation, with impunity; except that some few of them have been killed by the citizens in defense of themselves, their wives and children, their houses and their property, or in their fight with scalps or horses in their possession, which has brought them to believe and to boast, that they are superior to the citizens of the United States in war. And until the upper Creeks, were made in turn to feel the horrors of war, and thereby learn the true value of peace, and a sense of their own inferiority, I see, said he, no reason to hope that they will observe a more peaceful conduct than they have hitherto done, except so far as they shall in a greater degree be restrained by defensive measures. One certain effect of the upper Creeks having so long killed and robbed with impunity, the citizens of the United States had seen, that more or less of the Cherokees, generally of the lower towns, and of the lower Creeks too, had attached themselves to the upper Creek warriors, and aided them in the perpetration of murders and thefts. And a probable effect will be, if they are suffered to pass on with impunity, notwithstanding the present friendship which exists between the United States and the Choctaws and Chickasaws, that they finding the upper Creeks enriching themselves with the spoils of the citizens of the United States, acquiring the reputation of warriors, whilst the United States confine themselves merely to defend their citizens when they can, will, more or fewer of them, be induced to follow their example, which could terminate only in a hostile confederacy or union of the southern tribes. On the contrary, should an expedition be carried on against the upper Creeks, and should the whole of them be exterminated, it would be but justice as respects them, a nest of murderers and thieves, and will serve as an example to such of the lower Creeks and Cherokees as have been hitherto hostile to the United States. It will confirm the Chickasaws and Choctaws in that friendship which they profess. The upper Creek towns, he stated, to be the source of all the acts of hostility, suffered by the citizens of the United States residents on the southwestern frontiers, the root of the evil. Destroy them, and peace will be the consequence to those citizens. He had attentively and successfully studied the Creek character, and

his opinion was that the Creeks after the invading troops shall have left the country, would not immediately fall on the frontier citizens for revenge, for all experience proved that the evils of war have taught Indians as well as other people the value of peace, and they have conducted themselves towards their neighbors accordingly.

The Government of the United States by no means concurred in these sentiments. The new Secretary of War, Mr. Pickens, enquired when the line could be run and made it known to the Governor, that all ideas of offensive operations were now to be laid aside, and to make this purpose the more striking and impressive, money was sent to Col. King in the spring of this year, to pay the militia, excepting that part of Gen. Sevier's brigade in service in the year 1793, who did pursue the Creeks and Cherokees, meaning those who killed Cavot's family; and except those who were at Nickajack and Running Water in 1794. The government believed that the whites on the frontiers were the aggressors, and that the Indians stood more in need of protection against them, than they against the Indians. These steps were taken to check the inordinate propensities of the people for embodying and devastating the Indian towns and settlements. In ordinary cases the corrective might have been a salutary one, but in the present conjuncture its propriety may with great plausibility be doubted. For one of the consequences now to be apprehended was, that the people might listen to the dictates of nature, rather than the prudential lessons of authority, advising the giving up their heads to the scalping knife, and to die with resignation in hopes of better times. The truth is, that the worried patience of the people began to spurn the inanimate recommendations of the government, and to question its title to the character of wisdom.

Symptoms of this opinion displayed themselves in a presentment of the grand jury for the district of Hamilton, at Knoxville, the place of the Governor's residence in April term of this year. They presented as a grievance, that the executive officers of government have withheld the pay of the militia, which in 1793 followed the trail of the Indians who had killed Cavot and his family, under the pretence that such pursuit, although authorized by the person exercising the office of Governor, was an offensive operation. And also, they presented as a grievance amongst other things, that this territory has not received the same protection as those States which are represented in Congress. The Governor, it was suspected, was in no wise displeased to perceive the unfolding of these sentiments. For his perpetual "Delenda est Carthago." And for more than a year it had been inserted in every Gazette which issued weekly from the printing office in Knoxville, which was understood to be under his patronage and direction. He constantly urged the same topics to the Secretary of War. He wished the people of the southwestern territory to be erected into a State, that having a representation in Congress, they might acquire the same degree of consideration and the same protection that the neighboring States had. He stimulated the people to do themselves justice on this subject, for otherwise he thought they would never receive their due share of protection. The new Secretary of War began his communications with less suavity than the Governor had been accustomed to, and adverted to some passages in a letter, implying, as he said, a disapprobation of the steps pursued by the government. To which the Governor answered that he could give him a better exposition. The exception seemed to be more querulous than useful, and to develop a captious disposition, which promised but little accordance with the Governor's views, or those of the southwestern people. Besides informing them that all thoughts of offensive operations must be laid aside, he declared to them also that no assistance should be given to the Chickasaws. After enumerating many improprieties in the conduct of the Governor and Gen. Robertson, he used the following expression of his opinion: "Upon the whole sir, I can not refrain from saying, that I am perplexed of some of the transactions in the southwestern territories appears unfavorable to the public interests. It is plain that the United States are determined if possible to avoid a direct or indirect war with the Creeks. Congress alone are competent to decide upon an offensive war, and Congress had not thought proper to authorize it. The acts of individuals, and especially of public officers, apparently tending to such an event, ought not to be silently overlooked." But permission was given in order to protect the Cumberland settlers, to establish a post on the Tennessee at or near the Creek Crossing of the same Chickasaw limits, and with the assent of the Cherokees, if they had any claim. He allowed a guard of Cherokees and Chickasaws whilst the troops were erecting, and whilst the troops would be otherwise insecure, and no longer. Should the Cherokees behave well until the next conference and should then desire it, the posts advanced into their country were to be removed. The Chickasaws were to be asked for their consent to

the establishment of a post on the Tennessee, which at the same time that it would be convenient for trading with them and the neighboring Indians, was well adapted to the security of the people of Cumberland. A station and ferry were to be kept up at the West Point, if the Cherokees could be induced to consent to the measure. And a written article was to be proposed to them, declaring the object of the station to be for the accommodation of travelers, and should never furnish a pretence for claiming or settling on the lands. To satisfy them that such was the real object, a withdrawal of the garrisons from Tellico blockhouse and fort Grainger was suggested. Settlers upon the lands of the Indians were to be immediately removed by military force if necessary, and all such intrusions for the future were to be abated and prevented. In order to prevent the Indians from stealing horses, the southwestern people were not to steal their lands. The Creeks, when passing through the Cherokee country to rob and murder, were to be prevented if possible by the Cherokees, but not by force, for that might bring on war, in which case the United States would be in honor bound to support the Cherokees, and thus have to encounter an open war with the Creeks. That part of the Cherokee treaty, which stipulates that their lands are not to be hunted on, nor their game killed by the white people, was to be most strictly observed. The opinion of Gen. Blount, delivered in December last to Gen. Robertson, and by him communicated to the Chickasaws, was censoriously reproved, as it would eagerly be caught hold of by them, who might be incited by it to more rash acts than otherwise they would have committed.

[Continued next week.]

All the People
Should keep themselves healthy and special care should be given to this matter at this time. Health depends upon pure, rich blood. For when the blood is impure and impoverished diseases of various kinds are almost certain to result. The purifier is Hood's Sarsaparilla. By its power to purify and vitalize the blood it has proved itself to be the safeguard of health, and the record of remarkable cures effected proves that it has wonderful power over disease. It actually and permanently cures when all other preparations fail to do any good whatever.

LITERARY NOTES

The August number of the Delinctor is called the Midsommer Number, and the superb colored lithographic plates of Dress Modes and Millinery begun in the July issue again form a brilliant feature of its illustrated fashions. The vastly improved quality of the general and literary matter of the Delinctor is attested anew by articles from such well known writers and authorities as Prof. Xaver Scharwenka, Julia Magruder, and Mary Cadwalader Jones. The first named discusses Music as a profession for women; Miss Magruder's Novellette, "The Serpent and the Dove," is brought to a satisfactory conclusion, while Mrs. Jones writes entertainingly on the Virtue of Simplicity. Women longingly considering the fascination of the wheel will read attentively what Prof. C. A. Von Ramdohr has to say upon the Medical Aspects of Bicycling. Of allied interest is Dr. F. J. Levisier's "Talks on Beauty," this month devoted to the Hair. Carolyn Haisted continues her series on American Women's Patriotic Societies, and Frances Deeds' paper on Interior Decoration is devoted to Libraries. Emma Haywood clearly explains the construction of Embroidered Wall Pockets, and contributes a fourth article on the mysteries of Ecclesiastical Embroidery. H. C. Wood gives an amusing description of "A New Woman's Party." Mrs. A. B. Longstreet adds a timely warning in regard to "Poisonous Plants and their Antidotes," and the departments devoted to Seasonable Cookery, Tea Table Chat, Summer Reading, Knitting, Tatting, Crocheting, etc., are, as always, excellent.

Dickens' Personal Side.

Stephen Fiske, who probably knew Dickens as intimately as did any American has been induced to write of "The Personal Side of Dickens" for the September Ladies' Home Journal. Mr. Fiske often spent seasons with the famous novelist of Gad's Hill, and his article will describe the incidents of these visits, Dickens' home life, his method of working, and his pastimes. It will possibly surprise Dickens' friends to learn, through Mr. Fiske, that a considerable portion of his library was made up of dummy books, which, however, offered the author a target for some of his delightful satire in giving them titles, and afforded his guests great amusement.

Harriet Beecher Stowe's Last Letter.

The last thing written by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, only a few days before her death, was a loving acknowledgment to the public for fond remembrances and tokens and expressions of affectionate esteem, on her 85th birthday, which she sent to the Ladies Home Journal. In the next issue of this magazine it will be published in fac simile. It reflects the beautiful nature of the gifted authoress, and by her death has become her last message to the American public.

AN OPEN LETTER.
Hon. G. H. Morgan Declares For the Republican Ticket.
COOKSVILLE, TENN., July 4, 1896.—C. H. Whitney, Chairman Republican Ex. Com. Fourth Congressional District. S. A. Morgan, Chairman Republican Ex. Com. Pickett County.
GENTLEMEN—Responding to your inquiries of recent date I conclude to write you an open letter that can be published if you desire. If published it will serve as an answer to several others from friends in different parts of the Fourth District and of the State. That there may be no ground for questioning my to be hereinafter made, I say to you that I am no candidate for office, either present or prospective. I am a politician, having held but one office of a political nature; that being thrust upon me by the people without my seeking. My political affiliations have been with the Democratic party, so far as I've had any, but I have never been of that class that follows party blindly without regard to right or wrong. So long as I retain the power to judge between good and evil, I never will be. In my opinion it is the duty of every citizen to act with that party that will best promote the prosperity and happiness of the whole people.

In national affairs I am now and always have been in favor of a tariff that protects home industries and raises revenue to run the government. I believe with such men as Samuel Randall, Geo. G. Dibrell and the fathers of the Republic that America is for Americans first. It was a fortunate expedient that determined the founders of the government, to raise the necessary revenue to sustain it by a system of indirect taxation on foreign imports instead of collecting directly from the people said necessary funds. It was Jefferson that said in 1803, "It may be the pleasure of an American to ask, what farmer, what mechanic, what laborer, ever sees a tax gatherer of the United States?" President Madison, in his message to Congress in 1809 said, "It will be worthy at the same time to make such further alteration in the laws as will more especially protect and foster the several branches of manufactures which have been recently instituted by the laudable exertions of our citizens."

In 1817 President Monroe said, "Our manufacturers will likewise require the systematic fostering care of the government." In 1828, President Adams advocated the same doctrine. In 1828, President Jackson boldly defended the constitutionality of our tariff system, saying: "This authority having passed from the States, the right to exercise it for the purpose of protection does not exist in them; consequently, if it be not passed by the general government it must be exercised by the States. Our political system would thus represent the anomaly of a people stripped of the right to foster their own industry, and to counteract the most selfish and destructive policy which might be adopted by foreign nations. In this conclusion I am confirmed as well by the opinions of Presidents Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe." In 1845 President Polk, in his inaugural address, declared himself in favor of a "Tariff for revenue, with incidental protection." In 1849, President Taylor, in his only message to Congress, recommended the doctrine of "tariff protection to American industries." I present these extracts, which might be indefinitely multiplied, not as an excuse for advocating the protection idea, but to show the kind of company I am in on this question, and to present some of the sources from which I draw my political inspiration upon this, one of the most important subjects before the American people in the coming election. To my mind it is so intimately connected with it that they may well be considered together. That the unfortunate tariff, has had an important bearing on the finances of the country, is perfectly apparent from the facts of history. Under the protective system there was a surplus in the treasury and the national debt was being rapidly reduced. The country was prosperous. It was said we must have a change. We got it. The Democratic party took charge of every department of the government. The protective system gave way. A tariff was enacted by the Democratic Congress that pleased nobody. It does not raise sufficient revenue to run the government. The consequence is that business has stagnated. The Government has had to borrow millions of money. Payment on the national debt has ceased. Panic, woe and want have stalked abroad in the land, notwithstanding Providence has smiled upon us all the while, by giving us peace and bountiful crops. What is the matter? Of course if the government can not continue its business without going in debt for running expenses the people can not be expected to do better. Give us laws that furnish the necessary money to meet all demands upon the government and that aids in furnishing employment for every citizen, a currency with each dollar, no difference what it is made of, worth any other dollar the world over, and prosperity will again bless our country.

In days gone by, one proud boast of the Democratic party was, that it guaranteed the utmost freedom in elections and maintained the purity of the ballot box at all hazards. While this cardinal principle of liberty and free government was adhered to, I could forego other matters that I deemed of much importance and still vote the Democratic ticket.

The course of legislation pursued by the Democratic party in Tennessee for the last few years upon the election laws and action thereunder, has been such as to deprive it of all right of claim to be the friend of either free or pure elections. Both a property and

educational qualification have been affixed to the right of suffrage in a portion of the counties of the State, while only the property qualification is required in other counties. Another law has been enacted prescribing a ballot so exact in all its proportions that a free born American citizen may be deprived of his vote, if he makes a mistake in the size of his ballot one eighth of an inch. The enactment of these laws so utterly subversive of the rights and liberties of the people, some of them violative of the Constitution, ought to be sufficient, it seems to me, to forever condemn the party that enacted them, in the minds of all right thinking people. The patriotic masses, however, have quietly submitted and endeavored to conform to and carry them out. In the last biennial election they repaired to the various voting precincts in the State, and with their sworn officers holding the election proceeded to cast their ballots, cut according to regulation size, for the several candidates for Governor. A man, distasteful to a certain class of politicians, was duly elected, receiving a plurality of all the votes.

The legislative department of the Government proceeded to pass an ex post facto contest law, unconstitutional in some of its provisions on its face, under which a form of investigation was gone through with at a cost of thousands of dollars to tax payers of the State. In many localities the committee charged with the investigation, by a method unknown to law, proceeded to guess how the vote ought to have been cast and counted, without even the form of an investigation, thereby disfranchising hundreds of voters of both the leading political parties which guessing process, as was doubtless known in advance, disfranchised most on the winning side. Thus the candidate that was elected was counted out and the candidate that was not elected, was the one man only, who it is thought can hope to lead the party to success in this, our Centennial year, the Democratic leaders in Tennessee, have endorsed this outrage upon the liberties of the people—their stab at right of free suffrage, by endorsing it in their platform. Much as I may esteem personally the distinguished magnetic gentleman who has been selected as the great physician to heal up the bleeding wounds of the goddess of freedom, and get the people to endorse the stifling of their own voice, I can not support him on such a platform.

Four years ago the opponents of the Democratic party charged, that it could not successfully run the government, if entrusted with power. A majority of the people thought different, and the party was given the reins in all the departments of the national government and was continued in power in Tennessee. It is not necessary for go outside the Democratic ranks to proof that said charge has been abundantly verified. The Democratic press, from one end of the country to the other, is full of it, and Democratic orators proclaim it from every platform.

Turning sadly from this national failure, we need call none but Democratic witnesses to sustain the charge as to our own loved Tennessee. The report of the Democratic Legislative Penitentiary Investigating Committee, which is a matter of public record, and the declaration of the late Chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, that "Tennessee is the worst governed State in the Union," certainly establishes the last proposition beyond all controversy.

Viewing the field over, as a humble private citizen, who seeks no political preferment of any kind, desiring to see the great boon of free government perpetuated and handed down to posterity unimpaired, I can not longer follow the lead of the Democratic party. The Republican party has unseasonably itself by the removal by the present Congress, from our statute books, the last vestige of legislation that in any manner discriminates against the people of the South. There is no longer, therefore, any reason why the prejudices of our Southern blood should control, if it ever existed, instead of calm, dispassionate common sense. I have therefore decided, in the conscientious discharge of my duty to my country, as God permits me to see it, to support the Republican ticket. Yours Respectfully,
GEORGE H. MORGAN.

I heard of Dr. Bell's Pine Tar Honey being for sale at the store of Messrs. Gann, Burnett & Co., Grantsburg, Ill., and seeing many recommendations from different persons of its wonderful valuable merits, I thought I would try a bottle. I have been seriously affected for 25 years with a cough and pain in my side and breast that were causing me a miserable life. I spent hundreds of dollars with doctors and for medicine, but everything failed until I tried this wonderful remedy. It beats the world and has saved my life. I recommend Dr. Bell's Pine Tar Honey to everybody with weak lungs. It is a great success. J. B. ROSEL, Grantsburg, Ill. For sale by Mathes & Patton.

"I am afraid," said the eminent statesman's wife, "that you are making a mistake." "How?" "By constantly declaring that if you are nominated it will be against your will." "But I've got to do something to keep them reminded that I'm eligible haven't I?"—Washington Star.

"There is going to be a great deal of blood shed here before long," said the Central American officer. "Yes," was the reply. "We may as well prepare for it. The mosquito season is almost at hand."—Washington Star.

Hood's Pills

Stimulate the stomach, raise the liver, cure biliousness, nervousness, dizziness, sour stomach, constipation, etc. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only Pills to take with Beech's Castoria.

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