THE CHRONICLE.

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

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Conventions of 1880.

Republican National Convention, Chicago, Wednesday, June 2.

Democratic National Convention, Cincinnati, June 22.

Tennessee Republican State Convention, Wednesday, May 5.

State Democratic Convention, to appoint delegates to the Cincinnati Convention and select Presidential Electors, Tuesday, June 8.

State Democratic Convention, to nominate a candidate for Governor, Tuesday August 10.

The Constitution Against the Empire.

NO LIGHT FROM SYRACUSE.

We said but little in the way of commentary upon the proceedings at the Syracuse convention last week, because we desired more light ourselves before we undertook to furnish any to our readers. We hoped against hope that something might transpire to give a prospect of such harmonious action on the part of the New York democracy as is essential to the success of the national democracy next November. We delayed our comments with this hope, and now we feel constrained to acknowledge that the prospects of such harmony are more clouded than ever.

Even if we looked upon the matter as a mere question of Tilden or anti-Tilden, as so many of our contemporaries unfortunately do, we could see no ground for congratulation either to Tildenites or to anti-Tildenites, and to those who, like ourselves, look upon the great political issues of the approaching contest as so far predominant over personal considerations as to reduce them to a mere nullity, the situation in New York is well-nigh fraught with despair.

We almost arrive at the paradoxical conclusion that to gain the united vote of New York at the presidential election, it will be necessary to look for our candidate outside of that state; the New York democrats seem likely to unite upon any candidate sooner than upon a New Yorker.

What we see at Syracuse is two bodies, each known to control a portion of the votes of the state, meeting separately, one knowing nothing, caring for nothing except the purpose of procuring Mr. Tilden's nomination at Cincinnati, the other intent upon the one object of defeating that nomination. It is futile to say, however true it may be, that one of these was the regular convention of the state, the other not; that one was recognized by the state executive committee, the other not. The practical consideration for all men outside of New York state is that both of them control votes essential to democratic victory in the presidential election. Habitual readers of this paper need not be told that we are no lovers of Tammany; that we entertain a profound disgust for Tammany men and Tammany measures and Tammany methods. We pass over the whole of the proceedings of the Tammany convention, therefore, and what do we see in those of the anti-Tammany convention? Simply the adoption of Tammany methods by an anti-Tammany assembly. The two measures angrily protested against by anti-Tammany men when Tammany had a majority in the democratic counsels were, that the delegates to the national conventional were appointed by the state executive committee, instead of from a committee elected in the usual way at the state convention; and that in voting on disputed delegations, delegates whose seats were under dispute should be allowed to vote on their own case. Both these methods so loudly protested against when adopted by Tammany, were actively enforced by anti-Tammany when it gained the preponderance, and with less excuse; for at the Syracuse convention there was no pretense of it being necessary to curb the excesses of the Tammany wing by exceptional means. Tammany was not there; it was sitting in a separate convention, yet in a convention from which the organized opposition to Tilden was excluded; so fearful were the managers lest it should not be possible to manipulate it in the Tilden interest, that several delegations must still be excluded, and, for the purpose, delegates whose seats were disputed must sit in judgment on their own case. How unscrupulously this privilege was exercised may be seen from a report which was choked off at the convention, but has since been published. From this it appears that in six counties known to be adverse to Tilden's nomination, though equally opposed to Tammany rule, Tilden delegations were smuggled into the convention in the place of the anti-Tilden men who were elected there. This bit of sharp practice was done by the committee on credentials. When the report of that committee was presented, Mr. R. M. Townsend, of Otsego, stated that some of the committee differed, and asked for the minutes to make a minority report. This the chairman refused, and the majority report was rushed through without debate allowed.

This is an indication how far the people are the supporters of Tilden. In order to give some appearance of unanimity in his favor, the voice of the people has to be carefully shut out by a process familiar in Louisiana returning boards, and even so there was a considerable minority report against the Tilden nomination in a convention from which the organized opposition to Tilden was first excluded and from which anti-Tilden men were carefully weeded out by the sedulous care of the credentials committee. And even since the convention, Mr. Jacobs, its chairman and the chairman of the delegation to be sent to Cincinnati, who certainly worked hard for Tilden in the convention, has expressed serious doubts whether it will do to nominate him at Cincinnati. Here is a speech made by him in the New York state senate since the convention:

I, as a delegate, and a great many who are associated with me, go to the Cincinnati convention pledged to no man, and I will say more than this, that it was the unanimous sense of the gentlemen who had control of the Syracuse convention, that is as far as any men ever had control of any convention, that the delegates should all go unpledged and free. I would not have gone there as a delegate pledged to Mr. Tilden or Mr. Anybody else. Now, can you find in my speech one single word against Mr. Tilden? I say this, that if when we reach Cincinnati we find that Mr. Tilden is the most available and the strongest man, we shall support him, and if we are satisfied when we meet the democracy of the country that he is not the strongest man, we will pick out some man that we think is the strongest. My individual opinion amounts to nothing. I say now, my individual opinion is, if the nomination were to be made to-day I do not believe him to be the strongest man, but when I meet the democracy of the country at Cincinnati, and when I hear them talk and find their opinions are different from my own, I propose to subordinate my opinion to theirs, but at present my own judgment is my own property.

These are the facts of the New York convention held at Syracuse, and there are still men among us who think it will be safe to assume that Mr. Tilden, if nominated, can carry the state of New York, and so be elected president of the United States. Mr. Tilden—whose own convention, with the organized opposition to him excluded, and the convention carefully weeded of all doubtful material, did not venture to instruct for him, and whose chairman does not at this time think him a hopeful candidate. It is the very infatuation of pertinacity to persist in such a delusion.

We did not purpose to take any further part in the personal controversy regarding presidential candidates, believing it mischievous and prejudicial to the harmony of our struggle for the nominee when elected. But we cannot see our people counseled to rush on certain defeat by such a nomination without a protest. We have too much at stake; we cannot afford to be beaten for a sentiment and a fancy. The alternative of this contest is destruction to self-government for the whole Union and utter annihilation to the south, or the constitution in its integrity and the south a co-equal factor in the affairs of the nation, and we can elect our candidate if we will, if we do not paralyze our own efforts by selecting a standard-bearer already doomed to defeat. Mr. Tilden knows better than anyone that he cannot be elected, and Mr. Tilden's own name will not be presented, but he is holding his own men together and getting as many delegations tied to his chariot-wheels as he can, in order that he may force the Cincinnati convention to nominate his nominee; and now we will tell our readers who that nominee will be. It will be Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, the man who for this whole session has been intriguing and conspiring with the republican party to keep the south and west under the burden of the commerce-crushing tariff for the benefit of eastern capitalists. We might put up with Samuel Tilden, but we don't want Samuel's dog Sam.

THE KELLOGG-SPOFFORD CASE.

Senator Bailey Leads Off.

At last the fraudulent claims of William Pitt Kellogg to a seat in the United States senate are to be investigated on their merits. Kellogg is the man who was elected a senator from Louisiana for six years from March, 1877, by a legislature which was never elected, never met with a quorum present, never performed a single act of legislation, never did anything pertaining to a legislature except to elect said Kellogg senator, and having thus performed the functions for which it was appointed by grace of the returning board and the United States army—dissolved,

"And like the baseless fabric of a vision,
Left not a wreck behind."

The shameful story of the election frauds of 1876-7 need not be here repeated. They are part of the record of that period when American politics touched the Nadir point of corruption and degradation. Suffice it that when Kellogg claimed his seat on the 4th of March, 1877, even a radical senate could not at first admit him; the facts were too glaring. When, however, Mr. Spofford, the senator elected by a truly elected state legislature, applied for his seat in the October following, with his credentials duly signed by Gov. Nicholl, some form of investigation became necessary, and the committee on privileges and elections made a report *on the facts of the case* that Kellogg was entitled to the seat. The one fact in the case, and the only one which really alleited this iniquitous decision, was the very glaring fact that if Kellogg was not duly elected senator, neither was Rutherford Hayes elected president; the same returning board which gave seats to the Kellogg legislature gave the presidential chair to Hayes, and both against the true votes of the people.

So for three years Louisiana was represented, or rather misrepresented, by a man who was never elected by the state in whose name he held his seat. The legislature of Louisiana protested against this transaction, and in March 1879, Mr. Spofford presented a memorial claiming that at the former adjudication aforesaid, he was prevented from presenting important evidence, and moreover that he is now in possession of evidence not then accessible bearing weightily on the action of the Kellogg legislature in the case, even if it be admitted to be a legislature. This memorial was referred to the committee on privileges and elections, which reported in favor of assigning the seat to Spofford, and that report came before the senate on Friday, the 23d ult. The debate was opened by Senator Bailey, whose speech as reported in the Congressional Record is now before us.

Our senator's speech has the characteristic recognized in everything he does, of going straight to the point. The minority report of the committee did not enter into the facts, took no cognizance of the merits and equities in the case, but contended that the claims of Kellogg and Spofford had already been pronounced upon by the senate that the case was a "readjudication and could not be reopened." Here was Col. Bailey's opportunity. He combatted the position of the minority report by contending that this was no lawsuit between Kellogg and Spofford; that it was not a law-suit at all; that the senate was not a court of law, but a department of the supreme legislature of the nation; that the parties to this controversy were not Kellogg and Spofford at all, but that the state of Louisiana was pleading before the United States senate for the redress of a grievous wrong in being for three years deprived of her indefensible right to be represented by a senator of her choice. This, the senator contended, was not a thing to be closed out by pettifogging demurrers that might come in as the practice of a *nisi prius* court, but that before the United States senate there was no estoppal against the redress of a grievance, and that no statute of limitations could be pleaded in behalf of known and demonstrated fraud.

But we are using words of our own to express what is much more forcibly put in Senator Bailey's own expressions, which we subjoin, only expressing the hope that our readers may have the opportunity of reading the arguments entire:

If the matter under consideration was one that affected only the rights of Mr. Kellogg and Mr. Spofford there would be much force in the argument favoring the adoption of the rule. If this were a controversy as to which of the two gentlemen should enjoy the emoluments and be entitled to the dignity and honor of a seat in the senate of the United States, the senate might well say, indeed, having regard to the gravity of its duties and its responsibilities to the public, it should say: "It does not comport with the dignity of this body or with the public interests that the controversy shall be prolonged." The senate should dismiss the application and proceed to perform other and more important duties. This is not such a controversy; it is one in which the state of Louisiana and the whole people of the United States are interested. It involves grave questions of public and constitutional law and reaches to the very foundations on which our frame of government rests. It involves the relations of the states of this Union to the national government; the rights of the states and of the people of all the states.

One of the states appears at the bar of the senate and demands that her constitutional right to representation shall be respected. She says that by mistake or fraud or a wrong decision one has been admitted here as her representative who in fact is not her representative, and demands redress. She says that she is prepared to demonstrate the fact to the satisfaction of the senate and the whole country. But to this earnest appeal it is proposed to reply: What you say may be true. The one you have chosen may have been rejected; another person, a stranger and an alien to your confidence may occupy the seat prepared by the constitution for your own accredited representative; he may have mounted to this great position by fraud, by deceit, by our own mistake, but we cannot revise or reverse our action. We are fettered by a rule borrowed for the occasion from another tribunal, and the whole matter is *res adjudicata*.

Mr. President, such a reply is a denial to the state of a right guaranteed to her by the constitution. The right cannot be questioned. No statesman or jurist in this broad land has ever questioned it. No one ever will. Has the former action of the senate annulled it? Can that action annul it? Has the right been merged in a former judgment, or hidden out of sight so that it cannot be discovered? Not at all. It is a constitutional right and continues until satisfied. It can be satisfied only by recognition. It continues from day to day, from month to month, from year to year. It speaks to-day in tones as earnest and in voice as exacting as it did two years ago. A wrong judgment of the senate cannot hush it into silence, nor can the plea of *res adjudicata* be accepted as its fulfilment.

To give such an effect to the plea places the senate above the constitution, and makes it the constituent instead of the legislature of the state. Such an answer declares that although the former judgment may have been the result of a conspiracy, or fraud, or mistake, now patent to all the world, yet its effect is binding and conclusive. It declares that the state may be robbed of its right, its constitutional right, to representation, not because of any fault or error of its own, but because somebody else has been in fault, or has been imposed upon. Such a doctrine is monstrous. Its only foundation is the desire to exalt the dignity and value of the judgment of this body and escape the duty to perform a constitutional obligation.

Nor can the failure to perform this obligation be excused on the miserable plea that there is danger in the precedent. If Mr. Kellogg was duly elected by the true and lawful legislature of Louisiana, we should be eager to confirm him in possession of his seat and repel every effort to remove him. On the other hand, if Mr. Spofford has been elected by the true and legal legislature, we should make haste to admit him to this body. Absolute justice requires this to be done. The constitution requires it. A wrong decision is always a dangerous one, and may become a bad precedent; but a right decision always stands as its own justification. Bad men may seek to pervert it to a bad use, but good men will always be found to vindicate the principles upon which it rests and strip away every disguise from the motives of those who dare profane it.

MONTGOMERY'S TALK.

The columns of the Tobacco Leaf seem to constitute a battery for the attacks of all comers upon the present Tennessee delegation in congress. First, in his own person, the editor digs into the Serbonian bog of the old electoral troubles and finds mud there to fling upon them, and now over the pseudonym of "Montgomery" some one attacks them for having admitted to conversation with them an interviewer from the New York Herald, and expressed opinions, very guarded, adverse to the availability of Samuel J. Tilden as a presidential candidate. The opinion of Senator Bailey, indeed, as published in the Herald, is so guarded that he can scarcely be considered as taking sides at all—but why defend them? Who is "Montgomery," that he alone is privileged to lay down his opinions as law behind his pseudonym, while gentlemen whose opinions bear just weight in this community must be silent unless their ideas conform with his? Surely we ought to have some influential name to back such preposterous pretensions. Who is this *magnus Apollo* who alone is entitled to have opinions in this matter? If no dog is to wag his tail when Sir Oracle speaks, we surely ought to know who Sir Oracle is. At least, until we do, we claim for all men the privilege of expressing their opinions, the interdict of his mightiness to the contrary notwithstanding.

He wants the Tennessee delegation to give their attention to the tariff and to let the presidential question alone. If "Montgomery" knows anything of the proceedings of congress in its present session, he knows that the impregnable obstacle to legislation on that subject is the interposition of Samuel J. Randall's official power as speaker to keep the subject from coming before the house, and if he knows anything of the real purpose of the men constituting the so-called Tilden delegation from New York to Cincinnati, he knows that they are pulling their wires, not in favor of Tilden's nomination, which they know will never take place, but of that of Tilden's nominee, Samuel J. Randall.

If "Montgomery" has any axe to grind by working against the present congressional delegation from Tennessee, we are of opinion that his axe will bear a dull edge for many a day.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Pennsylvania democratic convention met on Tuesday. There was a vehement contest between Senator Wallace and Speaker Randall for predominance, the latter, of course, acting in the interest of his kinsman, Mr. Tilden. Wallace was largely in the majority, but Randall hopes to change that by excluding the Philadelphia delegation. The chairman of the state convention is an uncompromising Tilden man, and aids all strategems in favor of his candidate. The entries to the hall and the machinery of the convention are all in his hands. Even if the Philadelphia is excluded, it is doubtful whether Randall can get control. If he does, it will be by machine work.

LATER—Conflicting interests have been settled as follows: Mr. Cassidy announced the agreement of the opposing leaders to refer all their differences to a named committee to be settled by their report without debate. This seems to have settled everything, and we are glad that they broke up without a row, though we do not see that the will of the people has anything to do with all this. The Courier-Journal correspondent looks upon it all as a triumph for Tilden, which is another thing we don't see—but the C.-J. can see that anywhere and everywhere and under all circumstances.

THE GREAT RAILROAD SUIT.

The litigation between the holders of Tennessee bonds and the railroad for which those bonds were issued has at last been brought into open court at Nashville before Judge Whitley, of Detroit, in the United States circuit court. The American says:

Among the counsel from other states who will take part in the discussion, are Judge George E. Hoadley, of Cincinnati, and M. E. L. Andrews, of New York, representing the bond-holders; Mr. Charles F. Southmayd, of New York, law partner of the Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, secretary of state, representing the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia and Memphis & Charleston railroads; Hon. Stanley Matthews, of Ohio, representing the substitution bond-holders, and Hon. Russel Houston, of Louisville, representing the Louisville & Nashville railroad.

From this state there will be present Gen. J. B. Heiskell and Gen. W. Y. C. Humes, of Memphis, representing the M. & C. railroad; Mr. Will. Baxter, of Knoxville, representing the Knoxville & Kentucky railroad; Judges Shields and Brown, from East Tennessee, representing the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia railroad; Mr. Samuel Watson and Mr. Webb, representing the bond-holders, and Messrs. East & Fogg and McPhail Smith, representing the N., C. & St. L. railway.

The act under which these bonds were issued is commonly styled the internal improvement act of 1852, for the purpose of furnishing funds to certain railroad companies to build and furnish their roads. The question in dispute has been stated compactly in the Nashville American, as follows:

The bond-holders claim, substantially, that the bonds in question were issued and negotiated in each instance under and in pursuance of a public statute; that they were duly registered in a public office and ear-marked in conformity with that statute so as to unmistakably fix their identity; that the statute declares explicitly that "the bonds shall constitute a lien" upon the property in question, to secure their payment by the company; that conformably to common usage in such transactions, that lien was, by the same statute, vested in the state as a public political corporation, to effect that object; that the statute was a constituent part of a contract completed as to each bond by its sale to the money-lender, and that the sale of the bonds was a loan from the purchaser to the railroads, for the payment of which the bonds were a lien upon the property of the railroad companies to be enforced against them by the holders of the bonds in default of payment of principal or interest.

The railroad companies, on the other hand, claim that the sale of the bonds was a loan to the maker of the bonds, i. e. the state; that the purchaser's of the state's bonds from the companies thereby lent their money to the state, which then let the companies keep and use it as a loan from her to them; that it was the same as if the state had borrowed the money from the purchasers on her bonds, and had then turned it over to the companies; that after the purchasers of the state's bonds have thereby lent their money to the state, she lends it to the company, upon terms and conditions, and upon security provided by a statutory instrument and mortgage; that, when the company sells the bonds, a loan is brought about from the purchasers to the state, and then follows the subsequent and separate loan by the state to the company of the proceeds of the sale; that two transactions are blended here—a loan by the purchasers of the bonds to the state upon her faith and credit, and then a loan by the state to the company under the statutory arrangement; that it is a matter purely between the company and the state, and the lien reserved by the state is for her own indemnity exclusively, and that the lien is not for the payment of the bonds by the state to the holders, but that it is "for the payment by said company of said bonds"—meaning the payment by the company to the state of her loan to it of bonds.

The high character and the large number of the lawyers retained, the immense amount at stake and the intricacy of the questions in statute and constitutional law which will be involved portend a very protracted and closely contested litigation. So far as we can see, the railroad debt of the state cannot be the subject of party divisions until these suits are adjudicated.

THE new British cabinet, so far as at present determined, stands as follows:

Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer—Mr. Gladstone.
Lord High Chancellor—Lord Selborne.
Lord President of the Council—Duke of Argyll.
Secretary Home Department—Sir W. Vernon Harcourt.
Secretary Foreign Affairs—Earl Granville.
" Colonies—Earl of Kimberly.
" India—Marquis of Hartington.
" War—Mr. H. C. E. Childers.
" Ireland—Mr. W. O. Foster.
First Lord of the Admiralty—Lord Southbrook.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—Mr. John Bright.
President of the Local Government Board—Mr. J. J. Stansfield.

Outside of the cabinet are appointed—

Attorney-General—Mr. Henry James.
Solicitor-General—Mr. Parer Herschel.
Governor-General of India—Marquis of Ripon.

OHIO has instructed for her favorite son. John Sherman is the man for whom the republican delegates from that state are to give their solid vote.

"HARPETH," the Washington correspondent of the American, gives a brilliant description of the debate which opened with Col. Bailey's powerful argument described in another column; we extract the following paragraphs from his letter:

Tennessee has reason to be proud of the position of her democratic representatives of both houses of congress. In all important matters they take a commanding and controlling part. The honor paid Senator Bailey, ought to be peculiarly gratifying to him, because in a most delicate crisis, surrounded by the ablest and astute lawyers of the republic, and by enemies unusually quick of sight and scent, his party threw upon him the responsible duty of opening upon the law of the case.

The distinguished son of Tennessee sits between two presidential aspirants, Bayard and Thurman. Behind him sit Vest and Hampton; and to his right are Eaton, Williams, of Kentucky, and McDonald. In his front are Davis, of West Virginia, Beck and Pendleton. It takes no ordinary man to rise in their presence and speak about the law and the constitution. No ordinary man can do it.

Besides these, many members of the house came over to hear the opening guns in a contest which promises to be one of the liveliest that has ever occurred in the senate. Hon. Richard T. Merrick, of counsel for Hon. Henry M. Spofford, was a delighted auditor of Tennessee's junior senator. After it was over, he informed me that Bailey was one of his "pets," and that his speech was the best one delivered in the senate this session.

Senator Blaine Floored.

[Special to N. Y. World.]

WASHINGTON, April 26.—A sharp discussion followed Mr. Jonas' speech in the senate to-day in favor of unseating Kellogg. As usual, whenever sharp discussions occur, Mr. Blaine started it, and he was completely floored. Mr. Jonas had reviewed Kellogg's record in scathing terms, and as he finished, Mr. Blaine, evidently designing to break the force of a strong argument, tried to avert attention from it by upbraiding those who had brought the case up. He called their action shameless assertion of sectionalism, in defiance of an honorable agreement that the case should not be unearthed' There was not a senator on the floor, he said, who did not know that Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, could never have been seated on a prima facie claim had not Kellogg been admitted on the merits of his case. Mr. Blaine quoted as his authority for this statement an editorial in a southern paper, which he did not name. Mr. Butler asked if Mr. Blaine had meant to intimate that he (Mr. Butler) had been a party to any agreement by which he was seated. Mr. Blaine replied that Mr. Butler could not have been, since the agreement had been made before he was admitted.

Then Mr. Bailey took the floor and demanded that Mr. Blaine specify when, where and between whom any agreement of the kind named had been made. For himself, he denied all knowledge of anything of the kind, and he did not believe any senators had ever been so lost to a sense of honor or to a sense of duty to their constituents as to make such an agreement.

Mr. Bayard followed in an earnest speech. He said it seemed remarkable that so gross a charge should have been made by one who had been a member of the senate at the time of the alleged transaction and who yet professed no better authority for his charge than the anonymous columns of a newspaper not named. To Mr. Bayard's knowledge there had been no arrangement bargain or understanding on the part of any member of the senate, and certainly not on the part of the democrats. He denied scornfully the suggestion that a seat in the senate had ever been obtained by a bargain of which the democrats were cognizant, and for his part he could not conceive how any understanding could be honorable that put in the scale the rights of one state against those of another.

After Mr. Blaine had named the Charleston News and Courier as the authority for his charge, Mr. Hill, who had been listening rather impatiently to the proceedings, rose and in a sweeping speech declared that the charge was a calumny and should be retracted or else investigated. In the course of his review of the case, Mr. Hill showed—and it was not disputed—that at the first inquiry into Kellogg's case, the review of the case, the republican committee on privileges and elections, having been ordered to investigate and to send for persons and papers, ignored these instructions and refused to let Spofford have a single witness. He had asked for only three, and one of them would have shown Kellogg's direct complicity in the returning board fraud. Mr. Blaine had no reply to make to this, and the scene ended in a farcical fashion when Mr. Butler read the editorial on which Blaine had based his charge and found that it was but a running record of the day, by even Kellogg's admission.

THE KELLOGG CASE.

Senator Bailey's Opening Speech, and What is Said of it.

[Washington special to Richmond Dispatch]

Senator Bailey, of Tennessee, one of the clearest and best lawyers in the body, opened the debate on the Kellogg case to-day, and was listened to with marked attention by both sides of the chamber and by the galleries. He set out by stating that he might refer to the great body of the evidence taken in the investigation, showing in the most unmistakable manner fraudulent and corrupt practises, whereby Mr. Kellogg obtained his seat, but that he preferred to treat the case in its purely legal aspect. Then he proceeded to cite, as one peculiarly in point, the Spencer case, where a gentleman was admitted as a member of the senate under a state of facts precisely and identically those under which it is now proposed to admit Spofford. He referred in this connection to the opinions and arguments of eminent leading republican senators in support of the same principle upon which the election committee now urge the adoption of their report. He also quoted from cases anterior to the Spencer case in which the same doctrine was held—quoting Mr. Seward's approval of it. He contended that there was nothing in the argument that this case is *res adjudicata*, because if the senate to-day wrongly gives a seat to a man there is no reason why the senate next year may not correct the wrong. If this were not so the senate would be superior to the constitution, and deprive the states and individuals of fundamental constitutional rights. While Mr. Bailey was quoting republican precedents I heard a stalwart journalist say chickens are coming home to roost.

A distinguished lawyer, not a member of the senate, remarked to me to-night that Mr. Bailey's speech was one of the strongest of the session. It certainly enhanced his already high reputation as a lawyer and senator.

WHEN a human skeleton is dug up we frequently see it stated that the remains are supposed to be an Indian's from the fact that flint arrowheads are found with them. The more natural conclusion is that it is the skeleton of the fellow who was trying to get away from an Indian.

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Fire! Fire!

Our Carpet room having been nearly destroyed by fire on the 18th inst., we will sell our entire line of carpets, oil-cloths, mattings, etc., at the manufacturer's cost, and those which were damaged at a great sacrifice; all other goods which have been damaged by water, such as bleached and brown domestics, prints, dress goods, clothing, hats, shoes, etc., will be sold at a great loss. We are crowded for room, and this is a rare chance for buying goods at a trifle.

All damaged goods are offered for sale at the New York store, adjoining ours. Everybody is cordially invited. Respectfully,

apr 22-2t. BLOCH BROS.

Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia

cures neuralgia, face-ache, rheumatism, gout, frosted feet, chilblains, sore throat, erysipelas, bruises, and wounds of every nature in man or animal. The remarkable cures this remedy has effected classes it as one of the most important and valuable remedies ever discovered for the cure and relief of pain.

Rev. Mr. Alliger, of Jamaica, L. I., suffered for years with a sore throat which clergymen and speakers are subject to. He obtained immediate relief from Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia.

Giles' Pills cure Flatuleney.

Sold by Owen & Moore. Send for pamphlet. DR. GILES,
120 West Broadway, N. Y.

1,000 FAIR LADIES'

Kid Gloves in all sizes and shades, at 35 cents.

Baloriggan Clocked Hose at 20c. Ladies' Vests—Misses' Vests—Children's Vests—at one-half their value.

Breton, Torchon, and other fashionable Laces cheap.

Our Embroideries are very cheap and fine. N. B. SHYER.

apr.14-4m.

DYEING, BUT NOT DEAD!

Mr. A. H. Caristedt, the popular Chemical and Fancy Dyer, has returned from the south and re-opened his Dye House at the old stand, next door to the Franklin House, and is now prepared to see all of his old customers and as many new ones as will favor him with their patronage.

pay 1-1m.

COME AND SEE!

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS!

Groceries and Confectioneries!

First door east of Caldwell & Shelton's livery stable, Franklin street, in the house occupied by Jack Lay.

Everything fresh and new. GROCERIES and CONFECTIONERIES of every description, TROPICAL FRUITS of all kinds in season. APPLES, ORANGES, LEMONS and BANANAS! FRESH HOME-MADE CANDIES of all kinds.

Snuff, Tobacco and Cigars.

All of which will be sold extremely cheap for cash.

M. MATTILL, Agent.

April 17, '80-tf

Administrator's Notice.

Having qualified as administrator of the estate of Mrs. H. H. Finkner, I hereby notify all persons indebted to the estate to come forward and settle, and any persons having claims against said estate will file them as required by law, or they will be barred.

THEO. PLUMMER,
Administrator.

LADIES,

DON'T BUY YOUR

MILLINERY

Before you see our splendid stock of PATTERN-BONNETS, HATS and FLOWERS, which is pronounced by ladies here of taste and fashion to be the most stylish and finest ever seen in Clarksville. We have a choice selection of all the new style LACES, CAPES, FICHUES, FANS, KID GLOVES LACE MITTS, RUCHINGS, fine SASH and RIBBONS, CORSETS, the best in the market.

The finest selection of DRESS TRIMMINGS and BUTTONS in the city. An inspection of our goods by our many friends is solicited.

Respectfully,

Mrs. Hodgson & Maguire.

April 17, '80-tf

Trustee's Sale of Town Lot.

By virtue of the authority given me under a deed executed by Samuel Johnson and wife, Mary E. Johnson, which will be found recorded in Trust Deed Book No. 3, pages 476 and 477, of the Register's office of Montgomery county, Tenn., I will sell to the highest bidder, on the premises,

On the 1st day of May, 1880,

a lot of ground lying in Clarksville, bounded on the north by Franklin street, on the west by Miss Nettie McKoin's lot, fronting 105 feet on Franklin and Commerce streets. Terms, Cash without redemption.

J. P. Y. WHITFIELD,
Pres. Board of Control M. & L. C. A.

April 19, 1880-4t.

Trust Sale of Land.

By virtue of the authority invested in me under a deed of trust executed by N. C. Parrish and wife, Mamie Parrish, which will be found in Book No. 4 of Trust Deeds, in the Register's office of Montgomery county, Tenn., I will sell to the highest bidder, on the premises, two tracts of land lying in District No. 15, of Montgomery county, Tenn., one bounded on the north by Mrs. Gill, west by McCauley, south by Rinehart, and east by Hewett and Mrs. Gill; the other north by Jacob Bagwell, John Rinehart and Hewett, west by Rinehart and Mrs. Wilson, south by Mrs. Wilson and King, the two tracts containing about 140 acres. The sale will take place on

Tuesday, the 4th day of May, 1880.

Terms, Cash without redemption.

J. P. Y. WHITFIELD,
Pres. Board Control M. & L. C. A.

R. B. ROSSINGTON. W. S. POINDEXTER.

R. B. ROSSINGTON & CO.,

FIRE & MARINE

INSURANCE AGENTS.

Representing the following reliable companies:

Commonwealth Fire Insurance, Boston, Mass.
London & Lancashire Fire Ins. Liverpool, Eng.
Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co. Springfield, Mass.

Office in Franklin Bank.

April 10, 1880-tf.

SMOKE the Cabin House and Celebrity cigars. They are the best.

J. F. WARFIELD.

A. R. HALL,

Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods.

Corner Franklin & Second Streets,

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

A. R. HALL & CO., - - - HUNTINGDON, TENN.
A. R. HALL & CO., - - - LEXINGTON, TENN.
A. R. HALL & SON, - - - BOLIVAR, TENN.
HALL & WILLIAMS, - - - DYERSBURG, TENN.

NOW OPEN

And ready for inspection, an immense stock of

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

To meet the demands of our rapidly increasing trade, we have this spring filled our Third Story with goods also, so that we now have THREE FLOORS 50x100 FEET EACH,

CROWDED WITH DRY GOODS.

Notions, Hats, Boots and Shoes,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Clothing, Carpets, Oil Cloth, Matting,

LADIES' TRIMMED HATS,

Being without doubt by far the Largest Stock ever brought to this city. Buying for Five Houses, and buying not from Jobbers, but first hands, we are enabled to put our prices so low as to

Defy Competition.

Our motto is to sell the very best goods at the very lowest prices, thereby making it to the interest of our customers to deal with us.

We invite Everyone to call and examine our Goods and Prices, feeling satisfied that we can make it to your interest to do so.

☞ We have the agency for Clarksville and Montgomery county of

E. BUTTERICK & CO.'S METROPOLITAN FASHIONS.

Patterns will be sent by mail postpaid on receipt of price.

April 24, 1880, tf.

NEW SPRING STOCK.

DRY GOODS,

Notions, Carpeting, Mattings, Oil Cloths, Boots, Shoes and Hats, at Wholesale and Retail,

JUST RECEIVED AT

Coulter Bro. & Stratton's.

We will offer on next MONDAY, the 12th, extra jobs in several styles of

Ladies' & Misses' Hosiery,

Gloves and Handkerchiefs,

ALSO

TABLE LINENS, TOWELS NAPKINS,

Ladies' Ties, Fans and Parasols.

We have an extra large stock of these goods, and

THEY MUST BE SOLD.

Come early if you want bargains.

We also wish to call your attention to our stock of

DRESS GOODS,

of which we have the largest stock ever offered by us, in all the new styles and shades, and the best stock of Black Goods in the city, consisting of

BLACK SILKS, BLACK CASHMERES,

all Wool, and Silk Warp Tamise, Henrietta Cloth, French Buntings and French Drt. De Alma Cloth Crape, De Merelta Bunting, with all the new trimmings and buttons to match. Also, Kid and Lisle Gloves, Lace Top and Lace Mitts, to match all new shades of Dress Goods.

☞ Samples sent to any part of the country on application.

☞ Remember the Bargains for next week.

Coulter Bro. & Stratton,

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