CLARKSVILLE WEEKLY CHRONICLE.

VOL. 50--NO. 1. CLARKSVILLE, TENN., SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1882. WHOLE NO. 2,430.

OILS! OILS!

For all Kinds of Machinery.

Black Lubricating, Golden Machine, Fine Engine, Lard.

For Sale at Wholesale and Retail by

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29 Franklin Street,

(Stand formerly occupied by McCauley & Co.)

Has on hand a complete stock of

Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Shoulder Braces, Trusses, Sponges, Brushes, Chamois Skins, Perfumery, Fine Soaps, &c.

Special attention will be given to the Compounding of Medicines, and a careful and competent Prescriptionist will be in attendance at all hours. S. B. STEWART.

March 18, 1882—tf

GRANGE Warehouse Association,

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.,

Commission Merchants

For the Inspection and Sale of

LEAF TOBACCO.

T. HERNDON Supt'. and Salesman.

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Cash advanced on Tobacco in store, or in the hands of responsible farmers and dealers. All Tobacco insured while in store at the expense of owner, except where there is no advance, and then without written orders not to insure.

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W. F. TAYLOR, Todd Co., Ky., Pres. W. W. GILL, Logan Co., Ky., Vice-Pres.
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Blue Front Shoe Store.

Bowling & Willson sold them to me.

They make to measure and do all kinds of Repairing. The best Material used and skilled workmen employed.

AT COST

To Make Room for New Goods.

A Nice Line of Men's Stiff Hats,

Boys' and Men's Straw Hats,

Men's Low Shoes,
Youths' High Button and Low Shoes,
Ladies', Misses and Children's Newport Ties, Cloth Shoes, Kid Shoes & Slippers.

Call and examine Goods on our BARGAIN COUNTER. We will positively sell the Goods at Cost or Less.

JUST RECEIVED!

25 Dozen of the celebrated "Rambler," the Patent Shirt that never tears down the back. The best thing on the market for One Dollar.

Respectfully,

BOWLING & WILLSON,

17 FRANKLIN STREET.

Sewanee Planing Mill

G. B. WILSON & CO.,

Manufacturers of

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

And Dealers in

Builders' Material of Every Description.

PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

Cor. Spring and Commerce Sts., - - Clarksville, Tenn

Jan. 1, 1880-tf.

Magistrates' Blanks for Sale at this office.

SMALL POX.

You need not fear to visit Clarksville on account of the small-pox. The case that was here has been quarantined in the country, and should any more occur they will be promptly disposed of in same way. And when you come to Clarksville, don't forget to call on WILLIAMS, *The Shoe Man*, for First-Class

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Etc.

At Low Down Prices.

He is now receiving a large and elegant stock of Spring and Summer Goods, embracing all the novelties and staple goods in Shoes and Slippers, Soft and Stiff Fur Hats, nobby Straw Hats, Planters' Hats, &c. We also manufacture to order. Repairing neatly done on short notice, and at Low Prices. Give us a trial. Respectfully,

V. L. Williams,

25 Franklin St., Clarksville.

C. L. LOCKERT. J. B. REYNOLDS.

Lockert & Reynolds,

DRUGGISTS,

Franklin Street, Opposite Fox & Smith's.

:o:

To our Friends: Having succeeded Mr. J. F. Warfield in the drug business, we ask of you a share of your patronage.

Respectfully, LOCKERT & REYNOLDS.

March 1, 1882.

FOR SALE.

The Old Home of Hon. G. A. Henry,

comprising seven acres in the heart of the city, on which is situated a splendid Mansion. The extensive grounds embrace a beautiful grove of forrest trees, a large garden and vineyard. Also the property known as the

SOUTHERN HOTEL!

and numerous TOWN LOTS, *improved* and *unimproved*, in the city of Clarksville. This property is to be sold for *partition*. For terms and general information respecting it, apply to

THOS. F. HENRY, and
PATRICK HENRY,

June 17, 1882-3m

J. C. KENDRICK. JOHN H. PETTUS. GEO. S. IRWIN.

Kendrick, Pettus & Co.,

Tobacco Salesmen,

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

CENTRAL WAREHOUSE,

Cor. Main and Front Streets, - Clarksville, Tenn.

Just Below the New Tobacco Exchange.

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All Tobacco in our warehouse in Clarksville, on which advances have been made, will be insured at owners' expense until sold; and all Tobacco received by us at our warehouse in Clarksville, upon which there is no advance, will be insured at owners' expense, unless we have written instructions not to insure; and after being sold, all Tobacco will be held at the risk of the buyer. nov5-tf

FEED. FEED. FEED.

:o:

KEESEE & NORTHINGTON

Have a full stock of Feed, such as

Pure Timothy Hay,
Clover and Timothy Mixed,
Millet, Oats,
Corn, Shelled and in Shuck,

COTTON SEED MEAL,

RICH BRAN.

All of which they are selling at bottom prices.

G. N. BYERS,

AGENT,

Represents the Following Reliable Companies.

FOR FIRE INSURANCE:

REPORT JAN. 1, 182

FIRE ASSOCIATION, of Phila.,	Assets, $	4,219,046
GERMAN-AMERICAN, of N. Y.,	"	3,452,572
QUEEN, of Liverpool & Lond. Assets in U. S.		1,674,935
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE, of London and Edinburgh,	"	2,040,823
PHOENIX, of London,	"	782,617
WESTERN, of Toronto, Canada,	"	903,950

IN LIFE INSURANCE:

MUTUAL LIFE, of New York.	Assets,	$94,702,957
Surplus over all liabilities,		12,000,000

Rates 15 per cent. cheaper than any other regular life insurance company.

Office: Franklin street, over Singer Sewing Machine Agency.

DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC.

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

GENTLEMEN: I have used your IRON TONIC in my practice, and in an experience of 25 years in medicine, have never found anything to give the results that your IRON TONIC does. In many cases of Nervous Prostration, Female Diseases, Dyspepsia and an impoverished condition of the blood, this peerless remedy, has in my hands, made some wonderful cures. Cases that have baffled the most eminent physicians, have yielded to this incomparable remedy. I prescribe it in preference to any iron preparation made. In fact, such a compound as Dr. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a necessity in my practice. DR. ROB'T SAMUELS, 3304 Wash. Av., *St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 26, 1881.*

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

Manufactured by THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 213 N. Main St., St. Louis, Mo.

HON. JAMES GARLAND.

The Most Remarkable Judge in America.

The Hon. James Garland, now, ninety years of age, presides as Judge of the Criminal Court of Lynchburg, Va. On the 6th of June 1882, the Bar of Lynchburg, gave him a banquet in celebration of his nintieth birthday. Judge Garland is the father of Mrs. Bettie Cole, who formerly resided in this county, and the grand-father of Miss Bettie Garland of our city.

We copy the following editorial from the Lynchburg News; also a part of the proceedings, giving the speech of Judge Garland on the occasion, and also a brief account of his public life:

A very remarkable and interesting event occurred in this city last night. It was the celebration of the entrance on the ninetieth year of his life of an eminent citizen, still holding a seat on the judicial bench of the State and still in the vigor of his mental faculties. We presume there is no other place on the globe where a similar occurrence could have taen place. It is one of the notable things of which Lynchburg may boast—that while she has more distinguished sons' abroad than any other place, she at the same time has the oldest Judge in the world at home. History, as far as we know, records but one instance before this of a judge attaining his ninetieth year while yet performing the duties of the bench. That was Sir John Moore of the Queen's Bench, father of the eminent but ill-fated Sir Thomas Moore. Lynchburg and London therefore stand preeminent in this matter. It was a graceful act in the bar of the city to extend this courtesy to their venerable head on the arrival of this interesting period in his life, and we join with them in the expression of the hope that other anniversaries to come will find him in the enjoyment of health of mind and body, and that peace and contentment may crown the declining days of his long and eventful life.

ANNIVERSARY BANQUET.

Never was there a greater intellectual and social treat in Lynchburg than the banquet at the Norvell House, tendered by the members of the bar to the venerable and distinguished Judge Garland, of the Corporation Court, in honor of his 90th birthday. It was truly a "feast of reason and flow of soul." Mr. R. G. Kean presided with grace and brilliancy.

The first toast brought out the honored guest of the occasion, Judge Garland, who spoke with vigor, yet emotion, reviewing the events of his career, and declaring it the "proudest day of his life." Judge Garland spoke about as follows:

Gentlemen of the Lynchburg Bar, Officers of the Court and Visitors;

Whilst I do not feel that I have done so much to promote the public interest individually, professionally, or officially, as to merit the honor which you have conferred I should not do justice to my own feelings, to you or to the people of Lynchburg, were I not to express the deep sense of gratitude and pride which are mine in contemplating the honor conferred upon me by this festival, and the motives which prompted it. I thank you, gentlemen, most sincerely, for the complimentary manner in which you have expressed yourselves; a thankfulness increased by the fact that it comes from the Lynchburg bar and the officers of the court among whom I have been for 41 years, from those who knew me longest and know me best—at a time too, when a protracted life and a limited commission are about to expire—when no other motive than those of friendship and confidence could inspire it. I have been seventy years connected with the profession of law—twenty years of which was employed as prosecutor for the Commonwealth in this city and twelve as the Judge of its first Constitutional Corporation Court, during which time I assert (an assertion which you have endorsed) that though, neither able nor learned, I have been honest, prompt, faithful, impartial and courteous. Upon no occasion have I draggled my robes of office in the filthy waters of politics, or been actuated by corrupt or improper motives. Under all circumstances, and at all times, I have only sought to reach the truth and do justice to the parties litigant before me without the influence or bias of prejudice, or any outside consideration. In doing this I am proud to say I have been aided and sustained not only by the forbearance, but by the ability, learning, integrity, and courtesy of the Lynchburg bar to which in proportion to their number, there is no superior in the State of Virginia, or in any of our sister States so far as I have knowledge.

In the course of my administration of public justice in the Corporation court for the city of Lynchburg, there have been a great many cases decided, a great deal of business done, in amount and character, unsurpassed by no Corporation court in the State, in which questions of the most difficult and intricate character have arisen and been disposed of, and but few of them were reversed by the Supreme court; proving, beyond doubt, not the learning or ability of the Judge, but the learning, ability, fidelity and integrity of the bar. In the criminal trials, which are many, no indictment filed by the Commonwealth's Attorney has ever been quashed by reason of a defect, or criminal escaped conviction, nor criminal case reversed by the Supreme court by reason of faulty prosecution, improper ruling or instruction of the court. In all this I have had but one motive—to vindicate and enforce the laws of the land against the guilty, suppress crime by the infliction of adequate punishment, and at the same time shield the innocent. What little of this I have been able to effect has been done through the instrumentality of an able, intelligent and patriotic bar. In the course of my professional career in my native State I have met with (sometimes coming in contact with) some of the most learned, able and most honorable members of the bar of Virginia; those who would compare favorably with men of any section or note. Most of those of whom I speak have passed away—peace to their ashes. Those now living speak for themselves. It has also been my privilege to practice before some of the purest and grandest Judges of the land. Among the number excuse me for referring with tenderest feelings to Daniel, Roane, Cabell, Greene, Baldwin, Robertson and Brockin, of the Supreme Bench, and Daniel, Sr., Leigh, Thompson, Baker, and Field, of the Circuit courts—all of them "*sans peur et sans reproche.*" Of the living I will not here say the kindly thoughts I hold. There is one truth, gentlemen, taught me by experience, which I cannot forbear to express. It is this: An able, pure, independent and impartial judiciary is the greatest paladium of freedom, safety of life, liberty and property, and of the perpetuity of republican institutions. Without such a judiciary, liberty is but a name, public rights a mockery, life the sport and plaything of tyranny and oppression, the ermine, not the flag of purity, but the mask of defilement hnt ending in the downfall of good government and the utter demoralization of the world.

Next to a pure judiciary, an able, enlightened and patriotic bar is the right arm of popular liberty and republican institutions, so made by the doctrines, teachings, and practice of our noble law-givers.

Permit me to say here, gentlemen, that I have been greatly aided and facilitated in the discharge of my public duties by the efficient corporation of the officers of the court.

It will be the proudest recollection of my life that, having commenced my profession with ninepence in my pocket, riding a borrowed horse, I find myself at the close of my career both of life and office endorsed so warmly by the Lynchburg bar and the Lynchburg people.

The memory of this occasion, I trust, will pass with me across the stormy stream into the land of peace, and that there I may find it so uneradicated that it will add to the felicities or abate the pains which may be in store for me, and that my children and children's children, so long as they shall remember me as their ancestor, may cherish this recollection with gratitude and pride.

Now, gentlemen, that I have said all I deem pertinent for such an occasion, permit me to invoke on each and all of you, respectfully and collectively, the choicest blessings of Almighty God during your farther sojourn in life, and the highest felicities of the eternal world when called before the final bar. With this invocation I take my seat, and presently my departure for my home, bidding you an affectionate adieu.

JUDGE GARLAND.

We come now to speak briefly of Judge Garland in public life—as a politician. In 1829 he was, against his protest, forced into political life, and twice without opposition elected to represent his county in the Legislature of Virginia. Here his force in intellect brought him to the front. He originated measures, advocated measures and combatted others with success, and his entire course in the Legislature was heartily approved by his people to his great gratification; and now he delights to dwell upon the fond memories of the olden times in old Nelson county. A third time did his people appeal to him and demand that he should continue to represent them in the General Assembly, but he declined because his private affairs demanded his personal attention.

In 1835 he was nominated to represent his district in Congress. The files of the Virginia Press, published at that day, tell with what signal ability he conducted the campaign. He was elected, and not very long after he entered Congress, a Northern representative delivered a strong and violent Abolition speech. As soon as this member resumed his seat Judge Garland arose and delivered a reply, which is now of record in the Congressional Globe, and there commented upon for its unusual ability. But his great reputation had not yet come. It was in the fight against the Jackson Administration that his powerful blows were to be dealt and felt. On this occasion Jackson and his administration had been savagely assaulted by his most formidable opponents. When the last adversary had taken his seat JudgeGarland waited, supposing some member from Jackson's own State would eagerly claim the right to take up the fight; but, finding they hesitated, he sprang to the floor and delivered a speech of such power and force that he staggared the enemy and was himself declared the leader of his party. General Jackson sent for him and thanked him for his matchless effort in a way which no one else could, and the memory of which, has ever been a spring of joy to Judge Garland. So delighted was General Jackson with this speech, he had thousands of copies printed and circulated through the country and it was the magazine whence the entire staple of the next campaign was drawn. In this very hurried and brief sketch we cannot undertake to mention, much less comment upon, the measures Judge Garland advocated during his congressional and political life.

In 1841 he was defeated for Congress by Gov. Gilmer and retiring from public life, removed to Lynchburg to practice law, where he has ever since resided. His practice soon became very extensive; he was employed in nearly every case of importance in the courts in which he practiced. He had a large practice in the Court of Appeals, and often is found on the pages of its reports the familiar name of J. Garland, counsel in the cause. Sometimes we will see it when he is gone and remember what a power he was in the cause.

In 1849 he was elected Commonwealth's Attorney for the city of Lynchburg, which office he held for about twenty years. After this he was made Judge for the Corporation court for the city of Lynchburg, in which he now presides at the golden age of ninety years with an ability which is simply wonderful. Notwithstanding only two opinions of his have been reversed, we always thought his great strength was as an advocate, and we once heard his daughter laughingly say he was not made of bench timber, but see him as an advocate, as soon as he rose to his feet erect as an Indian, he seemed to command the situation, and spoke with an ease and power of logic; and, when occasion required, rising with his theme to a pitch of eloquence that rarely failed to carry conviction. We once heard the Hon. William Daniel, a distinguished advocate, who had graced the bench of our highest court, say he had rather meet any other man he had ever known in a cause than Jas. Garland. His resources seemed never to fail him. We once heard a prominent member of the Lynchburg bar, after a tough contest with him in an important cause, say, "Judge Garland's head is a legal garret, he only has to shake it to get what he wants, you can never trip him, for he always falls upon his feet." But now the physical vigor of this old giant is fast failing, and when we see him led by the faithful officer of the court to the bench to preside, our sympathy and our pity run out toward him—but seated, we hear him pronounce sentence, or assign reasons for his opinion. Then we wonder at, and admire his intellectual power—and we believe man cannot die.

Lawyer Brown is a Sabbath school teacher. He was endeavoring to inculcate into his pupils' minds the necessity of a firm belief in things spiritual, when one of the class, with open-eyed astonishment, exclaimed: "Why, Mr. Brown, I heard you tell a witness in court the other day, that you didn't care what he believed. All you cared about was what he knew!"

CATARRH.—Relief in five minutes in every case; gratifying, wholesome relief beyond a money value. Cure begins from first application, and is rapid, radical and permanent. Ask for Sanford's Radical Cure. Complete for $1.

THE following is the platform that was finally adopted by the Readjusters at their late Convention at Nashville:

The Democracy of Tennessee, in State Convention assembled, declare:

That the Democrats of Tennessee, with their majority of the popular vote, are the rightful guardians of the honor and good name of the State, and that they willingly accept the duty and responsibility of preserving them from taint or suspicion, and that it is equally their right and duty to settle its indebtedness.

That while we accord to all an honest difference of opinion, we regard the enactment of the 60-3-4-5-6 as unwise, because it is, in our opinion, not in accord with the views of the people.

That there is a portion of the State debt, such as the bonds issued for the building of our Capitol, for the purchase of the Hermitage, etc., and commonly known as the State debt proper, with accrued interest, the validity of which has never been disputed by any portion of our party, we consider as a valid and sacred obligation of the State, and favor the payment of the same in full, less war interest.

That we tender to our creditors a settlement of the remainder of the State debt by paying one-half the principal and accrued interest by issuing the bonds of the State bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

That the twenty-nine bonds held by Mrs. James K. Polk shall be paid like the State debt proper, in full.

That we are in favor of paying in full all bonds held on the 1st day of January, 1882, by educational, charitable and literary institutions.

That we are opposed to the calling of a Constitutional Convention at this time because the principal object of the same, as declared by the Republican party through its Executive Committee, was to make coupons receivable for taxes, and this we forever oppose.

That we are unalterably opposed to every species of monopoly as destructive of liberty and the best interest of the people, and to this end we favor the establishment of a commission, the object of which shall be to regulate the tariffs charged by the railroads of the State, so as to put an end to the unjust discrimination by said roads in favor of through as against local freights, and we are in favor of such a system of taxation as will force railroad companies to pay their just proportion of the taxes of the State according to the real value of their property.

That the Democratic party is opposed to all unequal taxation upon the mercantile and manufacturing interests, or any other person in Tennessee.

That we favor the time-honored doctrine of instruction and recognize the right of the people at all times and upon all questions to communicate their views to their representatives

That we favor an efficient public school system, and the liberal education of all the children of the State.

We arraign the Republican party for its venality and corruption in the administration of the State and Federal Governments, and for its total disregard of all civil service reform; and do hereby declare our unqualified opposition to the practice of said party in levying upon the employes of the Government a tax for political purposes

THE UTTERANCES OF THE PRESS.

Let Us Sustain 60-3-4-5 and 6.

Murfreesboro News.

The anomalous position in which the Democratic party in Tennessee has been placed by the Convention which met in Nashville, last week, is without precedent in the history of politics in this State. It is hard to conceive how a greater mistake could have been made by the Convention, or how any one could have imagined that Democratic unity would be secured by the policy proposed.

The Convention nominated a candidate for Governor against whom no serious personal objections are raised, but it places him on a platform which pleases nobody, and which is generally ridiculed and condemned.

It was ungenerous and cruel upon the part of that body to take a worthy and gallant gentleman, who, unfortunately, has become too familiar with defeat, and, at this critical period in his history and in the history of the party, make him the exponent of a policy which no man on God's green earth can satisfactorily or successfully defend.

In protesting against the resolutions adopted by the Convention we are not alone. We have yet to find the man who heartily and thoroughly endorses that platform. It does not meet with the approval of State Credit Democrats or Low Tax Democrats.

There is a vagueness, an indecision and unrestfulness noticeable, which indicate anything but joy and confidence. The lack of enthusiasm in the party is as remarkable as it is significant.

We find Democrats who readily accept the nominee but who avoid a discussion of the platform. We find others who say they will support the nominee, but who unequivocally and bitterly denounce and repudiate the platform. We find others who emphatically declare that they will support neither nominee or platform.

This is a strange and ominous state of affairs. We simply give the facts as we find them, and leave the public to draw its own conclusions.

Erin Review.

The title of bolters, with the usual candor and courtesy, is applied by the *salmagundi panger-gourd* organs to such men as feel constrained, from a sense of duty, to dissent from the extraordinary proceedings of the late convention at Nashville. But, inasmuch as this was *not* a regular Democratic convention, but a joint or conference convention, composed of both wings of the party called expressly for the purpose of making an honest effort to harmonize the various conflicting sentiments in the party, and failed to adopt a platform on which the State credit party could harmonize, we do not see how the term can be appropriately applied. It is conceded that one of its objects was to formulate a platform, and nominate a candidate, if *such a platform could be framed as would secure the united support of the party.* But, no one understood that a dominant majority would be allowed to make a platform subversive of every Democratic principle and precedent, a repudiation platform, and therefore so distasteful to a considerable wing of the party that they could not consistently support it, and force it down their throats, and if they refused to perform such an act of political deglutition, denounce them as bolters and traitors! The truth is that the repudiation wing of the party, by a series of cunning and well planned strategical manœuvers, succeeded in capturing the convention, and, uniting with the readjusters, are now directing their efforts towards beating the settlement, as they would to beat any settlement they could that was not in accord with their extreme low-tax repudiation views. The convention blindly and recklessly ignored and sat down upon men in favor of the settlement and have not hesitated to place a most estimable gentleman for the sake of party success on a platform that they know is at war with all the antecedents and previous platforms of the Democratic party, which therefore cannot be sustained before the people, and cannot even command the support of their own party who think Democracy *means something*, and cannot sacrifice their principles on a platform that we think involves a total abandonment of a fundamental time-honored Democratic principle; opposition to repudiation in every shape and form.

West Tennessee Whig.

We place at the head of our columns this week the name of Gen. W. B. Bate, the Democratic nominee for Governor. This we do after mature deliberation, in which we have considered every phase of the question. General Bate was not our choice for Governor, neither would we have made a platform for our man, such as was made.

There are certain features in the late Democratic platform that do not accord with our views or wishes, and yet, being simon-pure Democrats, we yield to the voice of the majority. We are as far removed from Radicalism as the North pole is from the South, and repudiation is so revolting and nauseating that we cordially despise it; therefore, the only way out of our difficulties is to vote for Bate, the regular nominee.

Dresden Democrat.

As for our part—and there are very many like us—we prefer any State-credit man for office to a man who is trying to pull down things already equitably established. You may label a dung-hill "Eau de Cologne," but that will not remove the stench. You may hatch up your political heresies and call them "Jeffersonian Democracy," but that will not make them truths.

Another result of this hormony heresy is, truth has grievously suffered, and State-credit Democracy—in other words, the *true* Democracy, for we recognize no other—has been reduced to a hopeless minority. This is why we strenuously opposed the acceptance of that famous olive branch of peace. We knew it meant a desertion of all preceding Democratic platforms.

But let the game be played out. Tennessee is destined to Republican supremacy. Who caused it? The first set of bolters when they wilfully forsook the old land-marks of credit and honor, and went off after strange gods. The small remnant of true Democrats can pursue their course and rejoice, in the fact of defeat, that they bravely tried to steer aright the Democratic ship when she went to pieces on the rock of repudiation.

Paris Post.

What citizen of Tennessee ever expected to see men so determined to rule or ruin that they would agree to make a proposition so obviously unjust to a portion of creditors and yet make the people pay three and one-half millions more than they are called on under the recent honorable, just and fair settlement?

It is a shame. In fact we are inclined to think nobody was in earnest. Look at it from one end to the other, it appears as if it were intended as a piece of wit, a huge joke—a regular burlesque.

It starts off by declaring that the party is the true custodian of the honor and integrity of the State. The next move it condemns a settlement made in strict conformity with the party platform of 1880. It then sugar-coats this position by paying Mrs. Polk and all charitable institutions North and South and the State debt proper in full, and then, without assigning any reason in the world and to keep up the joke, it closes by repudiating three-fourths of the interest and half the principal of a debt, much of which are the same bonds held by Mrs. Polk and the charitable institutions, and all of which have the same seal and official endorsement of the State "as the State debt proper." Let us in our charity say the boys were on a d—k and in a big glee and got off a big joke.

Athens Post.

A corrected copy of the platform will be found in our columns this week. It is not exactly what we expected, and that portion of it which relates to the debt question is susceptible of adverse and hurtful criticism. It favors the payment of the State debt proper, as it is termed and variously estimated at from twa and a half to nine millions, dollar for dollar, with 6 per cent. coupons, less war interest, and makes a tender to the holders of the balance of the bonds of one half the principal, with 3 per cent., and war interest included. We commend this platform to the attention of such of our readers as feel an interest in the matter, and invite them to give it a candid, impartial perusal, satisfied that their intelligence and powers of analysis and discrimination will enable them to detect whatever errors and blunders it contains, if there be such, without an attempt upon our part to forestall and bias their minds in making up a judgement. We repeat that the platform is not what we expected, and here we rest—for the present at least.

Columbia Herald.

This week's issue contains the platform adopted by the Joint Democratic State Convention, that met at Nashville on the 20th of June. It also contains the address of the committee of State Credit Democrats who represent those who failed to harmonize with the Joint Convention. The platform adopted by the Joint Convention is subject to serious objections. It is our great desire to see the Democratic party united, and we hope something may be done in the convention to meet the 11th of July, that will yet bring the party together. In this hope we will wait until after the 11th of July.

McMinnville New Era.

The platform is one on which we cannot stand or give our support without stultifying ourselves, and giving the lie to much we have said for the past five or six years on the State debt question. This we are unwilling to do, and we have not come to the conclusion hastily. If we are anything, politically, we are a Democrat, and to endorse a platform that is so repugnant to our Democratic ideas, and so in conflict with all our teachings of the past, is asking too much at our hands; especially when the objects of its enactment are a failure. If it had succeeded in bringing peace and harmony to our ranks, we could have afforded to have held our individual views in abeyance, for at least the present, and given a quasi support and endorsement to the platform, but having failed in this, as a low-taxer we do not feel bound by its declarations or its policies. The result of the convention is as we predicted it would be after looking over the probabilities the first day of its session. The 60-6 men were determined to dissent from the action so soon as the 60-6 was condemned, but would not leave the convention at once or in a body, but remain and aid in making a platform as offensive as possible to the low-taxers, with the hope of producing a bolt from both ends of the party. They certainly succeeded in fixing up a thing with which but very few are satisfied.

Notwithstanding the fact that the platform ignores the idea of a direct submission of the debt settlement to the people, we are satisfied that no enduring or satisfactory settlement of the debt question will ever be reached unless it is such an one as will be ratified by the people on a direct vote of the question. Nor can a platform be manufactured by and State convention that will prevent the people of each representative and senatorial district from sending a representative to present their peculiar views, whether it be for 100 cents, 60 cents, 50 cents, or nothing, and whether for or against submission; this is local self government, and no party convention can deprive the people of this right.

The very best that we can do is to vote for the nominee, and let the platform, with its incongruities, go to the dogs; carry the question into the legislative canvass, and be certain of your man.

The Nashville American has at last decided to support the nominee and "scratch the platform."

The Nashville World supports platform and nominee.

The Memphis Avalanche strongly opposes nominee and platform.

The Chattanooga Times is silent on the subject.

The Morristown Gazette will support the ticket but strongly opposes the platform.

The Gallatin Examiner, whose editor is a warm personal friend of General Bate, will not support him for Governor on such a platform.

The Gallatin Tennessean, Pulaski Herald, Brownsville Democrat and Rogersville Spectator endorse the convention.

The Winchester Home Journal will support the nominee but denounces the platform in unequivocal terms.

The Nashville Banner condemns the action of the convention and favors the nomination of a candidate for Governor on a sound platform by the convention to be held July 11th.

In answer to the proposition of the American "to vote for the candidate but scratch the platform," the Banner, the organ of the State-credit men, in a series of querries, says:

What does this mean? Let us vote for the man but condemn his principles; let us throw up our hats for the candidate but denounce the principles which he proposes, if elected, to carry out; let us say that we are for the man, but let us see that his principles never become the policy of the party as the law of his platform is unsound; it does not represent the true interest of the people or the integrity of the State, but let us cut in between the candidate and the principles upon which he is a candidate and for which he is battling. This may do for some men, but high-spirited men, men who stand by their principles, will never be able to appreciate a principle like this. It puts too low an estimate on the voter.

WHERE SIX GENERALS FELL.

Hood's Charge Across the Franklin Plain to the Bank of the Harpeth.

W. E. Cunningham, in the Philadelphia Times.

We had pressed the enemy for miles upon miles, and at last had them in a trap with a river in their rear. At the sound of a gun in our center, which was the signal, our movement began—officers, both field and staff and line, in their assigned places by Hood's order, leading. For some distance we moved down the line of battle, the bands, enlivening the martial scene. Grandly the whole line swept forward, and clearing our front of a thin line of battle of the enemy, we for the first time caught sight of what was in our front. A single glance was sufficient to understand the whole scene and position. From right to left in a semi-circle the enemy were entrenched behind massive fortifications, with head logs and abatis, making a line one and one-half miles in length, each flank resting on the river. Hood's army moved forward in splendid order, every brigade, regiment and company led by its commander. Across a broad plain of half a mile, with no impediment to obscure a direct aim, onward we moved, and as Loring pressed forward on the right a wild yell awoke the echoes of Harpeth, which, lingering, was caught up by Cleburne and Brown and renewed itself on the left as Bate's men replied in thundering chorus. Our men passed straight ahead, the line unbroken by the murderous fire of artillery which swept the earth.

"They went as winds go when forests are bended,
Then went as waves go when navies are stranded."

The fire of the enemy was terrific; officers and men went down in great rows. Loring surged at the bluff and hedge, and fell back immediately under the parapet. Mortal man could not pass that hedge. Cleburne and Brown has swept like a wave, and carried all in front. Adams, Gordon and Sthral held the works in the center. The fire was intense, but no artillery on our side helped the din of battle. Night was approaching. Cleburne, Sthral, Ghis, Carter and Granberry were dead, while field and line officers went down by the scores, and the ground was dotted by the dead and wounded. Still the remains of Sthral and Gordon held the works in pure desperation. It was certain death to retreat across that plain, and equally as bad to remain. The men fought doggedly across the works without officers, and with no light save the lurid glare of the enemy's artillery, which seemed to sear the eyeballs. The battle of Franklin had been fought and the Federal army had escaped. We held the field, but at what a tremendous cost. Six generals and over one hundred field officers lay there as the result. Our loss was tremendous for the length of time we were engaged. Our dead and wounded were never numbered—corporals commanded companies, captains commanded regiments, and colonels commanded divisions the next morning.

THE laziest man is on a Western paper. He spells photograph "4tograph." There have only been three worse than he. One lived out in Kansas and dated his letters "11worth;" another spelled Tennessee "10aC;" and the other wrote Wyandotte "Y&."—*Ex.*

Over eighty years ago Lord Cornwallis wrote, "the life of a lord, lieutenant of Ireland comes up to my idea of perfect misery."

Hysteria, nervous excitability, wasting of the muscles, impurity of the blood, quickly relieved by using Brown's Iron Bitters.

THE imprudent man carries postage stamps in his pocket. The prudent man never does, for he knows very well that he can borrow of the imprudent. Moral—Prudence is wisdom—and gain, withal.

No Hospital Needed.

No palatial hospital needed for Hop Bitters patients, nor large salaried talented puffers to tell what Hop Bitters will do or cure, as they tell their own story by their certain and absolute cures at home.—*New York Independent*

"WHERE will you hang out to-morrow?" was the somewhat inelegant question of a young man to his lady friend the other evening; to which a very appropriate reply was given: "As to-morrow is wash day I think I shall hang out in the back-yard."

Stop and Consider.

Are you troubled with a weakness in any part of the body? Have you weak lungs, or is your heart's action enfeebled and irregular? Are you suffering from ill-health, caused by a weakness of the urinary or digestive organs? Remember, Brown's Iron Bitters will cure you and fully restore both mind and body to their normal condition. It quickly strengthens the parts affected.