

We favor a tariff for revenue limited to the necessities of the Government economically administered, and so adjusted in its application as to prevent unequal burdens, to encourage productive industries at home, afford a just compensation to labor, but not to create a foster monopoly.

A SENSIBLE VIEW OF THE TARIFF.

We publish elsewhere an interview with the Hon. Casey Young, Congressman from the Tenth Tennessee District, which presents a very moderate, sensible and Democratic view of the tariff question.

Col. Young has sometimes been accused of a tendency to "straddle" and we must confess that we suspected him of a disposition to equivocate on this all absorbing issue.

It is all the more gratifying, therefore, to find him taking so pronounced a position and one in which the CHRONICLE can so heartily concur.

There is no mistaking the meaning of his utterances. Being asked the question, "Then you stand for protection?" he replied in language both pointed and positive: "Most certainly. So does my district, and so does the South. I don't mean to say by this that there is satisfaction everywhere with the schedule as it stands, but as between protection to American industries and free trade or approximately free trade doctrines of certain radical democrats in Congress, the South is unquestionably for protection."

That is the tariff position that the CHRONICLE has all along adhered to; it is the position expressed in the Ohio platform and it is the only position that will insure the party success in the coming presidential contest.

The writer of this article has frequently had occasion to "hurray for Casey Young," and the above remarks make him feel like shouting again that old campaign cry, so familiar in the Memphis district.

Such a tariff position as that indicated by Col. Young should recommend itself to the Democracy, not only on account of its soundness of doctrine and perfect good sense, but for reasons of expediency. Ohio, New Jersey and Virginia were recently carried by the Democrats on platforms that embodied the same idea and it requires no great political sagacity to see that the former will be lost to the party if equally moderate opinions are not expressed in the next national platform.

Those pyrotechnic Democrats of the Watters school are a dangerous element. Viewed solely from the standpoint of party policy, a vigorous pushing of free trade ideas should not be attempted. If the last campaign taught any lesson from which the Democrats can profit, it was this fact. If further instructions were needed on the same point it was furnished by the result in Ohio. The election of Carlisle to the Speakership did not commit the Democracy to a free trade campaign, and it is to be hoped that Morrison's committee will not be allowed to do so. The Democracy must go into the coming battle for the Presidency advocating tariff reform but not a practical abolition of custom house duties. The party must fight against monopoly and all legislation that fosters it, but that does not call for a general tariff crusade against the manufacturing industries of the country. A declaration should be made for a "tariff for revenue," but those words should not be followed by the mischievous adverb "only;" the phrase should be qualified by the additional declaration that the tariff should be so adjusted as to afford protection when needed. Such a platform is the only sensible one the party can adopt and it affords the only hope of capturing the White House.

A FAIR SPECIMEN.

The Nashville Banner, which was the pronounced official organ of the state debt "reformers," is the most careful and reasonable organ that glories in the name of a newspaper in Tennessee. The Clarksville Chronicle, and the Lebanon Herald, and several other rank-and-file, two-for-a-nickel country weeklies in the State, would do well to either come back into the Democratic fold or go bodily over to the Republicans. This southern, halcyon business is growing monotonous.—Union City Anchor.

We should not deem the above paragraph worthy of attention except that it illustrates the spirit of a certain class of newspapers in Tennessee whose style the Anchor attempts to show the truth and fairness that characterizes its utterance. It is only necessary to state a few facts, and we may add, all similar editorials, are inspired by the same exalted motive that brought this into being.

The moment the CHRONICLE, as everybody familiar with the paper should know, supported late for Governor in the last State campaign and nothing has ever written has been out of accord with the late platform. If we are correctly informed, the editor of the Anchor was a citizen of Kentucky in 1882, and has only resided in Tennessee during the past year. That he began to be "imported" into Tennessee with indignation against the "defame" "sky-blue" cause, may possibly be ascribed to the fact that the rival paper in Union City supported Fussell for Governor.

The Anchor, and more important papers whose style it copies, should know that the key note of the late movement was Democratic harmony, and these organs that seek, for selfish motives, to keep alive the strife in the party are sadly out of accord with the spirit of the June convention of 1882.

The Lebanon Herald does us the honor to say that the CHRONICLE "frequently says a good thing." We appreciate the compliment coming from the source it does. Brother White knows "a good thing" when he sees it, and he is not given to saying what he don't mean.

We have received a copy of the Sunday Free Press, a new paper started in Leavenworth, Kansas, with Will H. Kerman as editor.

It is filled with the Outrageously Radical Sentiments with which Kerman always touches up his Striving and Stinging Staccatos.

Kerman's fame in this section is simply that which attaches to the memory of the Okaloosa States, and that is not a very enviable one. He is generally regarded as a fiery crank, or what is worse, a designing sensationalist. We know Kerman personally, and we appreciate the friendship that he has manifested towards us. We know him to be a man of unusual talent. His command of invective is unsurpassed and he has written poetry that will long survive his political record. Kerman is a radical by nature. His ideas are all ultra and he lives in a spirit of opposition to established law and fixed institutions as a fish lives in water. To make a sober and sensible citizen out of him after our own model would be simply to make him a worthless nonentity, if it were possible to change him at all. Estimating his character and abilities as we do, we want to give him some friendly advice, but that is what we do well to follow. We don't wish to be understood as having any admiration or sympathy for the course we advise, but it is the only way Kerman can make a success of life. We believe, he can succeed in that way beyond what he has ever hoped for.

Kerman should go to New York and start a socialist newspaper. He could make a world-wide reputation in six months. He would probably be more hated and abused than any man living, but that is what he would delight in, and he could "cuss back" with a commanding mastery of the art that would greatly increase his fame. He will never do anything of his kind of writing in the small towns and provincial cities out West. Well ordered communities where the conservative law abiding element is in the ascendency are never going to tolerate him. He should go to a metropolis where he can speak to the world at large.

We repeat that Kerman's ideas and style are very foreign and even repellent to our nature, but on account of the friendly personal interest we feel in this wayward probrat out of whom there is no chance to make anything good or stable, we offer him the above suggestion.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

The men who figured so conspicuously in the public affairs of this country before the war and whose lives are so interwoven with the history of those times are rapidly passing away.

Wendell Phillips died at 6.15 o'clock Saturday evening in the 73d year of his age. He was one of the original agitators of the abolition movement, a man of great force of character and possessed of superior talent as an orator. In his sympathy for the slave he suffered himself to be carried into an extreme hatred of the slave holder and he said many bitter and unjust things about the Southern people. It is difficult for a representative Southerner to review his life without a feeling of resentment, but no candid person could deny his sincerity of character or impeach the purity of the motives that inspired him with so much zeal. In him, as is often the case with great reformers, his zeal did not stop short of malignity, and the abuse he heaped upon the South very naturally stirred up bitter feelings towards him in this section. But still there is no intelligent Southerner to-day who is not prepared to accord to him the eminent place in history he deserves.

Mr. Phillips' feelings for the South seemed to have been much softened of late years. He was invited some time ago to address the Union Plasters' Association at Vicksburg, and he has been among the first to read the future greatness of the South in the signs of the times. In a speech before the Boston Manufacturers' Association, delivered a few months ago, he said: "As the South grows stronger and stronger, the wealth, culture and power of the country will be centered there until she will become not alone the mistress of America, but the central empire of the world."

The long dead look over the nomination of a Kentucky Senator by the Democratic caucus was brought to a close Tuesday night by the choice of Joe Blackburn. Carlisle refused to let his name go before the caucus and the vote stood on the first ballot, Blackburn 63, Williams 67. We feel some disappointment that the name was not the recipient of the honor. He is one of the ablest Democratic statesmen and such men ought to be given places in the Senate. Blackburn's term of office will begin March 4th, 1885.

MORRISON introduced his tariff bill and had it referred to his committee. We hope for the credit and welfare of the Democratic party it will be greatly altered before it is reported back into the House. It provides for placing iron ore on the free list and when that is done Clarksville may say good-bye to one of her strongest hopes of future greatness and one of the prime objects for building the I. A. & T. railroad south of this city will have been rendered a nullity.

MORRISON'S horizontal reduction bill is not in the kind of tariff reform that is needed. It is not even the nature of the reduction that the free traders clamored for, and if it would prove beneficial in some particulars it would doubtless be very hurtful in others. Tariff reform cannot be accomplished without a policy of discrimination that does not characterize this bill. A horizontal reduction will bring the duty down alike on necessities and luxuries.

Long years ago in the days of slavery in the South, a child of two years old was sold by his master and leaving father and mother at that tender age the little waif drifted—no one knows where. The parents remained in the neighborhood, around the old haunts now quite feeble can be seen standing in the old cabin door when the sun shines warm. On the 27th a young athletic col-

TENNESSEE TALK.

Runmored—A new street-car line in Chattanooga.

A new paper ("The Falcon,") will be issued at Lynchburg Feb 15th.

Some Cincinnati people talk of starting a sash and blind factory at Chattanooga.

Mr. J. P. Street and others, of Columbia, Tenn., are vigorously pushing the cotton factory project.

The whole number of convicts in the penitentiary at present is 1,842, of which 924 are colored and 418 white.

The Monda Silver Mining Co., near Andersonville, Tenn., will enlarge operations soon as the weather permits.

A call has been made for a State convention of the colored people of Tennessee, to meet in Nashville, Thursday, February 28, 1884.

The Cincinnati, Green River & Nashville Railroad will survey for a Southern outlet to Birmingham, Montgomery, Mobile and New Orleans.

A suit is before the Supreme Court of Tennessee which involves the title to the land on which the University of the South at Sewanee is located.

Messrs. W. T. Buckner & Son of Charleston, Mo., have sold out their carriage works at that place and will probably remove to Union City Tennessee.

Brownsville Democrat: The city was flooded this week with whiskey drummers from every point of the compass in anticipation of the reopening of the saloons.

The Giles County Stock Breeder's Association will hold their annual meeting at Pulaski the 9th inst. Col. B. M. Hord, of Nashville, will be present and deliver an address.

The community of Commerce, Wilson county, is considerably exercised over an investigation being made by the lodges of Odd Fellows at that place in regard to the charge of attempted rape preferred against Rev. John T. Oakley, a prominent Baptist Minister.

Tennessee produced 160,000 tons of iron in 1883, as compared with 77,100 tons in 1880, and the present year will doubtless show a heavy gain even over these figures, as one new furnace at Chattanooga, having an annual capacity of 35,000 tons was blown in about February 1.

Morristown Gazette: All over the State the friends of ex-Governor DeWitt Senator will be pained to hear that he has for some time been confined and prostrated with liver disease; and it is with sincere sorrow we add that our latest information from him does not lead us to hope for his early recovery.

Lebanon Register: From several sections of the county information reaches us that the wheat has been badly damaged by the extreme cold weather; in many places it is said to be completely destroyed. We hope it is not so much damaged as is at present supposed. Men are apt to over-estimate their losses, and while it has doubtless been injured considerably, it may yet yield a fair crop.

Dover Courier: On the night of January 28th, the stores of E. P. Weeks and Q. L. Kingins, of Tobacco Port were broken into by unknown parties. The house of Mr. Weeks was robbed of about \$75.00 in money, and some small articles. Mr. Kingins lost a little change, we failed to learn how much. The work was well done, and the burglars were evidently white men.

Nashville American: A number of farmers and others met at Franklin, Saturday, and determined to form a stock company, with a capital of \$50,000, for the manufacture of sorghum sugar. There was no difficulty in securing the amount of capital required. Y. M. Ryser took \$10,000 stock, Smith, Gillford & Co., of Nashville, \$10,000, and the rest was taken by T. J. Turley, C. S. Davis and others.

Brownsville Democrat: The property of the Brownsville Manufacturing Company was sold Tuesday to Mr. John Clinton for \$8,000. Mr. Clinton will endeavor to organize a company to rebuild the factory, and there is some probability that Northern capitalists may be induced to invest in the enterprise. It is hoped that Mr. Clinton will be successful in the work which he has in contemplation. He is a gentleman of brain, energy, determination and fine business qualifications.

Pulaski Citizen: There has been more cotton sold here this week than for several weeks previous. Prices are a little stiffer. Yesterday the best was worth about 93c with corresponding prices for lower grades. There are about 300 bales on the depot platform ready for shipment, and 146 were on the market yesterday.—Mr. H. D. McCrory has shipped this season over 1,300 chickens and 7,680 turkeys. He paid 25 cents for hens and 65 for turkeys, thus distributing the rise of \$5.37 among our people.

Memphis Scimitar: Chas. J. Williams, a young colored letter carrier, has developed considerable talent as a carver. His last effort is an exact likeness of a well known Memphis physician, now dead, created out of no better materials than an Irish potato, a lock of cotton and a couple of No 9 shot. The features are accurately reproduced, the cotton does the duty for the snowy hairs and whiskers and the shot for eyes. The likeness is vivid and perfect, and would be recognized instantly by any friend of the deceased doctor.

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OPINIONS OF THE COUNTRY PRESS.

Athens Post: In the last four years \$300,000,000 has been spent building new railroads and improving old ones in the Southern States. Now, let us ask with much deference, where all that money came from and how many people it fed and clothed, and how many it is still feeding and clothing?

Brownsville Democrat: It seems to us from a view of the political situation that the strongest hope of Democratic success lies in the nomination of Tilden or Randall. They are both very strong in the States where the presidential battle will be practically fought.

Columbia Herald, (Sky Blue): We hear it sometimes asked, who will be our next candidate for Governor. We suppose it will be Gov. W. B. Bate, if he wants it. Though we opposed his platform, we think he has made a very good Governor, and is entitled to re-election at the hands of the party. The debt question is practically settled, and the bondholders cannot hope to do better than stand under the 60-3 bill.

Fayetteville Observer: Yet many earnest, faithful and honest Democrats insist on agitating the tariff revision, and talk about the "want of courage" on the part of those who recognize the absurdity and impolicy of wasting time over an impossibility.

It is not a "want of courage" not to lash out your own brains against a stone wall. It is a want of common-sense to try the experiment.

To make a free trade issue in the next Presidential campaign would not be "courage." It would be insanity.

Fayetteville Express: We confess we are unable to understand why there should be a disturbance in the Democratic party about the tariff. Who can't see that free trade, while it may be right of itself, is absolutely impracticable at present. Every one admits that it is not a thing to be had mediately. They who should have an issue that can not legitimately arise for years distract the party now. A large revenue must be raised for some time to come. Besides no one desires to put the whole business of the country in disorder by suddenly wiping out the tariff.

Fayetteville Express: "Traitors must be driven out of the party and cowards sent to the rear," says the distinguished editor of the Courier-Journal, in an article against protection. It is very apparent that if the wrangle continues the whole army will be following the cowards in November.

Memphis News: It seems to us that the distinguished gentleman, (Sam'l J. Randall), is in perfect accord with the Democratic party so far as the party has expressed itself. The platform to be adopted by the various other organizations and by the National Convention will not, if we are not greatly in error in our opinion, differ materially from those of Ohio, Virginia and New Jersey. If Mr. Randall means what he says he is not the monopoly fostering protectionist we are accustomed to see represented to be, and that is all Democracy has so far required of him or any other leader.

Gainsboro Upper Cumberland: We very much doubt the propriety of the present agitation of the tariff question by our Democratic politicians and statesmen. Some reform in the tariff is doubtless necessary, but it is conceded on all hands that it can not be had at the present session of Congress. What good, then, will agitation do? Of course we take it for granted that there are comparatively few Democrats either North or South who understand the subject of comment, and the free trade heresies of the extremists. The Ohio platform states correctly the views of the Democratic masses. Upon this the Democracy of Ohio and several other States has fought and won. What more does the Democracy want to go before the country now, in the Presidential campaign fast drawing upon us?

Suppose the House of Representatives should pass a tariff bill, partly on account of its doubtful legality, and will introduce a resolution of inquiry as to the constitutionality of such procedure. He says that the adoption of the system would create another army of Republican office holders, with little to do, and consequently plenty of time to run the politics of their respective districts. He strongly favors the retaliatory policy.

An old bill reintroduced in the Senate provides for the election by the people of Postmasters, Marshalls, District Attorneys, and other United States officers, and a new bill prevents any state from imposing license taxes on commercial travelers.

Prohibitionists are trying to carry the Capitol by storm. The Senate was literally overwhelmed Thursday with petitions, signed by thousands of people in the states and territories, praying the enactment of prohibitory laws for the District of Columbia.

February 5, 1884.

The great State of Texas has recently been shaken from center to circumference by the discussion in the legislature of a law to provide for the punishment of fence cutters. The question had two sides to it, as most questions have, and it was very warmly argued, both in the Senate and House of Representatives. One of the best, and in every way most able speeches made on the subject was that of Senator Jones, opposing the measure. The Senator formerly resided in Clarksville, and has many friends there who are glad to know that he is making such a good name for himself in the state of his adoption.

General Superintendent Theodore Hartman, of the Little Rock & Fort Smith and Little Rock, Mississippi River & Texas Consolidated railroads, has resigned, to take effect March 1. Mr. Hartman formerly resided in Clarksville, and is well known here. The dispatch announcing his resignation did not state what he would do.

RIGHT TO MAKE THESE SUGGESTIONS.

because it has never filtered in its idea of duty to the Democratic organizations.

Dresden Enterprise (Sky Blue): The feeling is pretty general among all Democrats, that if Gov. Bate wants a second term he can get it. He has made a good executive and should be re-elected.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

When the final history of the forty eighth Congress is written it must be set down to its credit that it antagonized Railroad grabs. It earned this praise by its action last Thursday in restoring to the government five million acres of land grants.

A number of railway kings had appeared before the Public Lands committee, with the most plausible argument in defense of their monopolies, but their eloquence had fallen on deaf ears. No filibustering, no tricks, no parliamentary devices, have been able to prevent action on the bills called up by Chairman Cobb for forfeiting the grants to eight corporations in the Southern States. Mr. Cobb briefly explained that these corporations had never completed their roads; most of them had never begun them, and yet under the decision of the Supreme Court the lands were valueless until Congress declared them forfeited. While Mr. Cobb was speaking members left their seats and crowded closely around him. In a moment the vote was taken and the notorious Texas Pacific grant which involves the title to sixteen million acres of superbly located land was declared forfeited. It was the plan for which C. P. Huntington pleaded, and for which he would fight in the courts even if Congress did declare it forfeited.

The Senate having held only two full day sessions last week, but little work was accomplished except in committees. Business to be disposed of during the present week includes first, as unfinished business, the bill for setting private land claims in certain States and Territories. Then the MacPherson banking bill, to be taken up in the absence of its order on the calendar, as are also Mr. Edmunds Civil Rights bill, and his anti-Mormon bill.

In the House to-day during the call of States for the introduction of measures, Mr. Morrison expected to present his revenue reform bill providing for a twenty per cent reduction in the tariff. Mr. Converse, who several days ago offered to the House a pack of petitions from the farmers and wool growers of Ohio, asking for a restoration of the duty on short, contemplated making a short speech in favor of free wool which Mr. Hurd expects to oppose. Mr. Converse says the tariff legislation of the last Congress imperiled the business of three million men in wool growing, and this legislation not only affects the industrial, but also the political outlook.

The Keifer-Boynton scandal has been a fruitful subject of comment around the Capitol. The Ex-Speaker has been unsparingly criticised for abusing his privilege of the floor in an undignified, malicious attack upon Gen. Boynton, who, not being a member, could not reply to him. The exhibition made of himself in this speech has made the Republicans more ashamed than any one place, and has done more for their support of Mr. Keifer. A resolution, authorizing an investigation of the charges made by the Keifer-Boynton scandal, was adopted, and it is thought the bottom facts will place the Republican leader in an unenviable position. It is rumored there is a strong probability of his being served with a resignation offer similar to that with which Senator Mahone was met. Speaking of Mahone reminds me that, notwithstanding his recent failure to carry Virginia, to incite the negroes against their white employers, and to tempt Democratic Senators to a retroit; one eminent success has crowned his efforts. He has secured a clerkship in the Capitol for his son.

Mr. Belmont of New York is opposed to the inspection plan of pork, partly on account of its doubtful legality, and will introduce a resolution of inquiry as to the constitutionality of such procedure. He says that the adoption of the system would create another army of Republican office holders, with little to do, and consequently plenty of time to run the politics of their respective districts. He strongly favors the retaliatory policy.

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DISPATCH TO THE AMERICAN.

from Cuicuilcan, Mexico, dated the 4th inst. stated that ex-Senator Henry Cooper of this State was assassinated and killed by robbers near the place, that day.

Ex-Senator Cooper lived in Columbia, in this state and was in Mexico looking after his mining interests there. He was a native of Montgomery county, in Lebanon and in Nashville. He was at one time a law professor in the Cumberland University. He was several times a member of the State legislature and served one term in the United States Senate. He was 57 years old.

Diversified Industries for the South.—Baltimore Manufacturers Record.

The advantage which the South now has in making pig iron at a lower cost than it can be produced in other sections is almost in some cases wholly counterbalanced by the heavy freights that Southern iron producers must pay to get their iron consignments to the market. While pig iron makers in other sections have a market almost at their doors for the product of their furnaces, hence while Northern iron makers have to pay on an average probably not more than forty cents to a dollar for freight on their Southern competitors labor under a burden of from three to four dollars all the way up to about double these figures, some Birmingham iron being lately shipped to this market at a cost of between six and seven dollars a ton for freight. Laboring under these disadvantages, Southern iron makers are making a great advance, and developing very rapidly, cannot make a mistake in this matter, pig iron junkies would save a part of their heavy freights, while manufacturers using pig iron as a raw material would obtain a lower cost than in other sections. Moreover the other necessities for profitable manufacturing are also being favored by the fact that iron is cheap and abundant, while in many places water power, almost inexhaustible quantities, so that with cheap fuel, cheap labor, and a mild and pleasant climate, it would seem that all the conditions for the successful operation of iron works are present. It is further urged that a home market for about every one of goods that could be manufactured.

For the next ten years the building of new railroads, factories and mills of all kinds, and the mining of coal, iron, and the precious metals, will be far in advance of anything ever existing during the last three years of remarkable progress. These developments will require an amount and variety of machinery that will be surprisingly large. The building in the South is being to be can be formed from our "Construction Department," in which is given a list of every kind of every new road and every mill a factory of whatever kind organized in the South. The number of these projects is so large that it is difficult to list them, but many of them will be of great extent. To furnish the needed supplies for all these projects, it is necessary to employ a large number of men in the construction of roads and car shops and many thousands of hands.

The new mills, factories and mines, as well as the old ones, will require many tens of millions of dollars worth of engines, boilers, rotors, water wheels, fertilizers and mining machinery and supplies generally. The increase of new industries at the South is not confined to any one place, but is spreading all over the South, and in what ever part of that section a new manufacturing establishment is soon to have a home market for its goods.

The establishment of such industries is now one of the greatest needs of the South, and a development in this direction would be a vast boon to the South, and the best in the South as well as to the pig iron making industry.

How He Did Not Speculate in Northern Pa.—

He was a well posted but speculative business man—had read of marvelous fortunes which had been won by little pigs and calls in Northern Pa. He had read of the Keifer-Boynton scandal, and he reflected; he drew his little savings on his way to Wall Street, to get a better route, there he saw an advertisement showing what could be done with \$5 invested in a ticket in the Monthly Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery. He considered, and sent \$5 to Mr. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., and drew 10,000 per cent. (\$50). He paid the money to the Keifer-Boynton scandal, and he reflected; he drew his little savings on his way to Wall Street, to get a better route, there he saw an advertisement showing what could be done with \$5 invested in a ticket in the Monthly Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery. He considered, and sent \$5 to Mr. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., and drew 10,000 per cent. (\$50). 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