THE CHRONICLE.

R. H. YANCEY, Editor.

Clarksville, Tenn., April 5, 1884.

TERMS: $2.00 IN ADVANCE.

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 or foster monopolies.—Ohio Democratic Platform, June 21st.—Virginia Democratic platform, July 25th.—Substantially, Pennsylvania Democratic platform, Aug. 1st.

We favor a tariff for revenue, limited to the necessary expenditures of the government, and so adjusted as to give protection and encouragement to home production, industry and labor, without producing or fostering monopolies.—New Jersey Democratic platform, Sept. 13th.

THE SOUTH SINCE THE WAR.

The South has suffered much from Republican misrepresentation since the war. The baneful effect of the stories told by her traducers has been greater than would be supposed on a superficial consideration of the matter. The Northern press is virtually the press of America, so far as the outside world is concerned, and the stories of "Southern outrages" told for political effect in partizan papers, has given this section a very unenviable and undeserved reputation abroad.

An instance of how these slanders have been received as the truth by foreigners is found in a very interesting book recently published by Mr. Justin McCarthy, "A History of Our Own Times." In speaking of the Jamaica question that caused the British Government some trouble in the early part of the present reign, he says: "As we have seen much more lately in the Southern States of America after the civil war and the emancipation of the negroes, there was still a pertinacious attempt made by the planter class to regain in substance the power they had to renounce in name." Such an assertion as this, which is far from being a true statement of the case, is inexcusable in a writer of as much research as Mr. McCarthy and should be eliminated from a book which pretends to historical exactitude. We do not mean to accuse Mr. McCarthy of having imbibed the prejudice that exists against the South; what he says would not justify us in doing so, for he seems to consider this supposed "pertinacious attempt" to nullify the constitutional amendments only the outcropping of an acknowledged principle of human nature. But if Mr. McCarthy was as fully posted in the matter as he should be, he would know that the South, since the close of the civil war, has furnished no fitting illustration of the Jamaica troubles.

The Southern people had more to excite them to acts of insubordination than did those of Jamaica. The British government paid the people of Jamaica for their slave property, and the emancipation was effected without military coercion. The experience of the South was exactly opposite to this and to add to the aggravation the emancipators were the people who had sold the South her slaves. More than this, the large majority of the Southern whites were deprived of the right of ballot directly after the war, which was bestowed on the negroes. Notwithstanding these facts, the pervading spirit in the South was not and never has been in opposition to the changed condition of affairs. The new order of things was readily concurred in and there has been no more disposition among the Southern whites since the war to restore slavery, in fact or in form, than there has been among the Southern blacks.

No county was ever so vandalized and pillaged by political adventurers as the South was. That the intelligent and property holding class should have vigorously protested against such a state of affairs and made "pertinacious attempts" to alter it was in every sense right and justifiable. The great industrial advancement made in the South since the war is proof perfect that no such perturbed political condition has existed here as partisan newspapers at the North have represented. A people could not improve their agriculture and extend their mining and manufacturing enterprises with such results as the South can show and at the same time keep the country in a turmoil of political riots. Congressman Hoar some years since in a witty speech, advised the South to "raise more hogs and less hell." The implication that the last mentioned crop was the principal production of this section was made for political effect and not from any earnest desire to speak the truth. 'Twas from such utterances as this that Mr. McCarthy made up his opinion. But Congressman Hoar's speech enunciates a principle which the South can use to advantage. It means that "raising hell" is incompatible with other industries, and since the South can show by such an unanswerable array of figures that she has so materially advanced her industrial interests, the hell crop must have existed only in the fancy of the New England statesman.

It remains for the future historian to do the South full justice, and he will record the moderate conduct of her people since the war as simply marvelous.

OUTSIDE of the "Solid South" the Democracy will require 48 electoral votes to gain the presidency and it therefore seems that the policy of the party should be some scheme to capture those 48 votes. New York can give 36 of them and New York is usually a Democratic State. New Jersey can give 9, Indiana, 15, Connecticut 6, California and Nevada 11. Each of these is probably Democratic, and it is to these States that the Democrats must look. Ohio is the only other State the Democrats have any hope of carrying. It looks like New York was the main chance.

IT was not so much the sentimental question of "The Freedom of the Press" involved in the injunction against the American that made that proceeding ridiculous and objectionable. Without an alleged equitable interest in the paper as property no such injunction would have been applied for. The funny part is that it calls on the courts to define the principles of a political party. As a legal proceeding the thing is impracticable, that's all. The aspect of the case which most astonished the public was the political incongruity of "the big three" who combined to obtain this peculiar decision; Mr. Cherry, the Republican, Mr. Cooper, the Sky blue, and Mr. Vertrees, the chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee. All of this didn't appear in the bill es filed, but the public went behind the returns.

THE late unpleasantness in Cincinnati has led some able editors to moralize on the difference in Southern and Northern lawlessness. The principal difference, as it presents itself to our view, is, that when they start out to lynch a man in the South they generally make a clean job of it with very little noise and bravado, and when it is over every man goes about his business. But when they undertake the same kind of thing at the North, an awful fuss is raised, the principle object fails, and the result is an outbreak of wild fanaticism and all kind of mob violence. Another important difference is that lawlessness in the South is sought after and looked at through a magnifying glass while like exhibitions in the North are considered without the coloring of prejudice.

WHEN some political utterance is reported as coming from a public man now a days, it is always best to wait for a corrected edition before we indulge too freely in criticism of the same. Congressman Caldwell was reported a few days ago as saying that "I would not vote for the Morrison bill if I thought it would pass the Senate." What Mr. Caldwell did say was that the bill would, in his opinion, receive the votes of many members whose support would be withheld if they thought it would pass the Senate, but he is not himself one of them. Mr. Caldwell will support the Morrison bill because he believes in tariff reduction. He stands on the Ohio platform, and would have preferred a different kind of "tariff reform," but takes the Morrison bill in preference to no reduction at all.

THERE is not even a slight probability that the State debt question will figure as an issue in the coming campaign, and the supposition that the "Sky blues" will attempt to reassert themselves comes from those who have profited by Democratic division in the past. The real probabilities are that Governor Bate will be renominated and reelected by the usual Democratic majority and that the debt settlement will be talked of only by the Republicans. The Penitentiary Ring is likely to be shown up in all of its hideous depravity and the Democratic masses who constitute the major portion of the wealth and intelligence of the State will see that these rascals are turned out.

IT is useless for the defenders of the Railroad Commission to talk about "casting aspersions on the character of gentlemen," and such like buncomb. No one wishes to wantonly slander the members of the Commission, but the people would like to know why in taking the Georgia rates as a standard, they increased the charges on farm produce and cut down those on articles manufactured by the Penitentiary lessees fifty per cent. The Commission might deign to give some explanation of the matter if it can do so.

THE Memphis Appeal says "State politics grow in interest and intensity every day, and it is made more and more apparent that the penitentiary scandal is to be thoroughly aired on the stump and in the press and that there will be more candidates for office than ever were known before." The Appeal quotes largely from State papers to support these assertions.

THE Nashville Banner is distressing itself unnecessarily about the surplus in the State Treasury. A State that owes as much as Tennessee does, according to any view of the debt question, is not likely to be much bothered about surplus revenue. Such talk as this makes some people believe the Banner is a sore head.

FIELD Marshal Murat Halstead was not heard from in the battle of Cincinnati. His military exploits are confined strictly to the South and began when the war ended.

SENATOR JOHN SHERMAN will probably not move to investigate the Cincinnati affair, though it was a big circus compared to the Danville and Copiah county side shows.

IT is generally admitted that the last Cincinnati festival was gotten up entirely on home talent. There was no necessity to send abroad for artists—except the military.

OF the 186 yeas defeating the Whisky Bill, 91 were Republicans and 95 Democrats. Of the nays, the Democrrts furnished 72 and the Republicans 11.

Camdem Herald: Camdem is shipping more eggs to market, at this time, than any town between Nashville and Hickman. ——There is so much building going on over the county that our saw mills in the county fail to supply the demand for lumber, although most of the mills are running on fast time. —from the present indications more building will be done in Camdem this year than for the last ten.——Many of our farmers are sowing clover see, although the season is very late for the sowing of clover. ——Our merchants are selling more agricultural implements this spring than usual. This is a healthy sign.

THE RIOT!

BLOOD FLOWS IN THE STREETS OF CINCINNATI.

FURIOUS FLAMES AND FRIGHTFUL SLAUGHTER.

Muskets and Gatling Guns!

Cincinnati has just suffered from one of those terrible riots that have occurred within the experience of many large cities. One of those dreadful occasions when a mass meeting is turned into a mob and maddened men rush wildly to the destruction of life and property without aim or definite object. 'Twas a repetition in character of the No Popery riots of historic remembrance, which Lord George Gordon unintentionally instituted, and of all such outburst of violence where excited crowds are led to believe they are carrying out some great revolution and have grown superior to law. Such riots are a natural phenomena and are as certain to occur where the necessary incentives and ingredients exist as gunpowder is to explode when it comes in contact with fire.

Wm. Berner was found guilty of manslaughter on Monday of last week for the murder of W. H. Kirk, in the Criminal Court at Cincinnati. Kirk was a prominent citizen and was killed several months ago in a stable by a blow from a sledge hammer, robbed of about $100 and his body carted off and thrown into a mill pond, where it was found two days later. Berner and a negro named Joe Palmer were arrested and confessed the crime. Berner claimed that Palmer did the killing and he only came in for a division of the spoils.

The return of the verdict of manslaughter in a case where cowardly, brutal murder was so evident created a feeling of the deepest indignation, the Judge who tried the case himself declaring it an outrage. The jury on leaving the court-room were hooted at by the crowd, and several suggestions that they be hanged were made.

Since then the feeling that justice had been outraged had grown in intensity, and it had been evident since Monday that trouble of a serious nature was brewing. One of the jurors was on Wednesday attacked and beaten and another compelled to leave the city by friends of the murdered man.

An indignation meeting was called at Music Hall Friday night in which many prominent citizens took part and resolution were passed condemning the action of the jury. The meeting was orderly and no talk about lynching was engaged in. But when this assembly had adjourned a large portion of the crowd went as if by instinct and without any preconcerted intention to the county jail. As they got nearer the jail their excitement was changed into fury and an assault on the jail was instituted. The Courier-Journal's special says:

The news that a lynching party was assaulting the jail spread like wild-fire, and soon the entire neighborhood swarmed with the thousands. The advance guard of the would-be lynchers arrived with a piece of joist, rushing down the steps leading to the basement entrance of the jail office. These were backed up by

THE CRUSHING CROWD

behind. First a window was smashed, and a wild yell went up from the crowd. Another shattered window, and a wilder yell. Then the thump, thump of the improvised battering-ram, pounding against the office door began. Every thump awoke a responsive yell. Bricks and stones were hurled at the jail windows and the shouting mob grew wilder as success seemed nearer. The door at last gave way and the crowd poured into the jail office. Sheriff Hawkins and the few deputies who were inside were powerless to stem the fierce human tide; besides the Sheriff had given orders that his officers should not use their weapons on the mob, believing that such a proceeding would only make bad worse.

A terrible fight was kept up for some time between policemen and mob, the latter increasing in strength and renewing its attacks. "Most of them were young men, but there were some few who evidently were quiet citizens who were drawn into the mob, crazed with excitement. One aged party with spectacles, evidently a German, rushed up the jail stairway and into the corridor, shouting: 'Give us justice! Give us justice!' He was shoved down stairs by the police, but he rushed up again with the same cry. This performance he repeated two or three times. A tall man with a black mustache pushed him from the rotunda, and he fell over the railing of the stairway to the flag pavement below. It was a terrible fall, but he picked himself up and started back up the stairs again to the cell corridor.

The crowd on the outside that had broken into a blacksmith and carriage shop and taken away everything that could be used as weapons, hurled through the jail windows hammers, hatchets, pieces of iron and steel, and many of the gang on the inside carried knives in their hands. Some of them were evidently shoemakers, and carried the small knives peculiar to the craft. Against such odds the police were fighting with empty hands.

At about 2 o'clock a. m. the mob assailed Kittredge's gun store on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, carried away all the guns, revolvers and other weapons of every description, with ammunition, and returned to the jail. About fifteen minutes later another section of the mob that had broken into the armory on Court street visited Kittredge's to supply themselves with ammunition. The whole front of the store was broken in. One of the double doors was broken from its hinges, and the glass in the other was shattered. Both large plate-glass show-windows were shattered and several show windows."

Finally the militia were brought out, and fired on the mob. Three men were killed and quite a number wounded. One of the killed was Officer Joseph Sternes, of the Police force.

SATURDAY NIGHT.

The following account of the riot Saturday night is taken from Sunday's News Journal:

Those who anticipated trouble last night had their expectations more than realized. There was another attack on the jail and also on the court-house made by several enraged citizens, and before the hour of midnight there was bloodshed. The attacking party would listen to no proposition save the surrender of the murderes in jail and the release of those members of the party who were arrested on Friday night while participating in the attack on the bastile. The people composing both the attacking party and guards last night were stern and unmovable in their determination, and the guards refusing to comply with the demands of the avengers, war to the death was declared by the attacking party. This was followed by rumors of fearful and frightful slaughter, and for a time the utmost confusion reigned in those portions of the city adjacent to the scene of trouble. The torch was applied to the court-house, and the report went out that the Gatling gun in the hands of the guards, had been let loose on the people, who were being slayed by the score.

DEATH OF CAPT DESMOND.

Among the first reported killed was Capt. J. J. Desmond, of the O. N. G. who was shot while leading his men to escort the firemen to the point where there services were needed. The firemen were not permitted to go to work, but they were told to go back to their houses.

The rumors and reports which flew throughout the city occasioned the most painful agony, and the night was one of the wildest terror to many a household whose relatives were known to be on duty in and about the jail. The excitement among the people on the streets spread to Sixth and Vine, and places of business were speedily closed, while piercing yells rent the air, and men and boys rushed wildly to and fro, hardly knowing what they were doing. A pistol shot fired near Sixth and Lodge alley increased the excitement, and for a time the fire-bells were kept busy ringing at intervals, and the rattle of musketry awakened the echoes every few minutes. It was simply awful.

DEAD AND DYING

The fire at the court-house continued to burn for hours, and the people accidentally set fire to Powell's gun store, which they entered for the purpose of procuring arms and ammunition. Blood was also shed there, a fatal collision being had between the avengers and the police. The fire at Powell's was extinguished by the invaders themselves, after which they held possession at will The continual firing of musketry and repeated fusillades from the Gatling gun could not fail to result in widespread death and destruction. There were necessary many mere spectators shot.

THE GATLING AT WORK.

At 11 p. m. a call was made at police headquarters for a patrol wagon to remove some of the numerous dead and dying on Main street, between Eighth and Ninth. Patrol No. 2 responded, but had not reached Fifth and Main before twenty shots were fired at them and a yelling throng of thirty chased them back to their house, firing as they went.

The Gatling gun belched forth leaden death, producing missils as fast as it could be munipulated, and men and boys fell before the leaden hail by scores, and some were removed by friends, but many trampled under the feet of the crowd as it advanced to its former position. The bodies of the dead and wounded filled all the drug stores in the neighborhood, and the residents were horror-stricken as the cries of the wounded, yells of the avengers and rattle of the bullets mingled in a horrid medley.

THE FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

The Fourteenth regiment, commanded by Col G. D. Freeman, arrived at 10;30. and marched at once to the scene of trouble. The regiment formed a squad facing front, when one of the files opened fire, killing a bystander on the sidewalk and getting a series of pistol shots in return, Col. Fred Steube, in charge of the rear Gatling gun, then turned it upon the crowd, and two or three persons were wounded.

VOLLEY AFTER VOLLEY.

The lurid glare from the blazing building threw a weird light upon the faces of the dying men convulsed by the agony they were suffering. Approaching nearer the burning pile, the sounds of musketry became even more ominous, and whenever a party made a sally from the throng into the cleared place immediately in front of the court house, a volley would be fired into them by the militia and four or five of the party would fall wounded or killed. Nothing daunted, the ranks would close up and a repetition of the scenes enacted. Among those who were purely spectators several stampedes occurred, all resulting from some cause entirely different from what it was supposed to be. A man would slip and fall, when some one would cry out: "There is another man shot," and this being echoed by two or three hundred voices would be followed by a surging of the crowd in all directions, the greater part of them not stopping until forced to do so by fatigue. Having recovered their breath and a sufficient store of courage, they would return, impelled by an overpowering curiosity until again stampeded. Several of the curious were severely wounded and some killed outright.

AT THE COURT-HOUSE.

Such a scene as that around the court-house and county jail last night was perhaps never witnessed before. It was one of carnage and bloodshed almost unparalled. A surging mass of humanity boldly faced the bayonets of the militia, demanding as the price of the withdrawal the surrender of the men confined in jail on the charge of murder. Their demands were not complied with, and a terrible slaughter of human beings was the result.

The Late Bishop Kavanaugh.

The following is related of the late Bishop Kavanaugh, the senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, south:

"His formal union with the Church was in 1817, when in his fifteenth year. Like many of the great Bishops, his work began among the colored people, and it was seldom he was allowed to preach to a white audience. It is said that once while helping in a meeting, the preacher in charge was asked to dinner, but Mr. Kavanaugh would have had none save for a colored woman who was one of the hundred thousand and more of negro members that the Southern Methodists had prior to 1861. When, at a later day he preached in the church as a Bishop, and a dozen people offered him carriages and dinners, he said: "Thank you but I see yonder at the back of the church the good colored sister who was the only one to give me an invitation when I was here before, and I am going home with her now." And he went.

A disconsolate editor, in the far West, erected a monument over his dead wife and upon it he placed the following touching inscription: "To the memory of Sarah, the devoted wife of John B—editor and proprietor of the Democrat; a weekly newspaper, published in the town of A—, at the low price of one dollar a year, invariably in advance—no well regulated family can afford to be without it."

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

The week at the Capitol has been marked by several important events. Among the most prominent were the Democratic tariff conference, and the last struggle in the demise of the Bonded Whisky bill. The conference decision having been that the tariff bill shall be laid aside for a time in committee of the whole, subject to amendment, and then put upon its passage, the decision is likely to begin next week. The Indian, Agricultural and Pension Appropriation bills are to be speedily disposed of, and the tariff bill will follow immediately after.

The Whisky extension bill failed by one hundred voters. During the closing hours of the debate Representative Hewitt of New York surprised every one by making a remarkable speech in favor of a revision of the tariff, free raw material, and free whisky. He ridiculed the idea of taxation having anything to do with the moral question, and claimed that it was as legitimate to manufacture whisky as pig iron. The Republican Protectionists, he said, had divided the country into the very rich and very poor. And now when the system was breaking down it became necessary for this party to invent a new gospel which had recently been announced "taxation for morality; or taxation for revenue with incidental morality."

And now a new whisky bill is to be pushed forward. One of the provisions of the new law being that the tax on all distilled spirits hereafter deposited in bonded warehouses, shall be payable before and at the time the spirits were withdrawn. Congressman Thompson is going before the Ways and Means Committee to urge early and favorable action upon this measure.

Both the Senate and the House voted to appropriate $125,000, in behalf of the Mississippi flood sufferers and the President signed the bill. The House also briefly debated the bill for the retirement and recoinage of the trade dollar, considered a number of private bills and passed twenty-four pension bills at an evening session. Both Houses adjourned from Friday until Monday.

In the Senate the Educational bill is still pending. Among late and notable contributions to the debate were speeches made by Senator Butler, of South Carolina, and Senator Lamar, of Mississippi. The former made a strong assertion of the South's ability to take care of herself, even with great odds against her being made the beneficiary of Federal charity. Senator Lamar advocated the measure and contended that the question involved no unconstitutionality. That began when the Federal government interfered with the rights and functions of the States. In his opinion it was a measure fraught with unspeakable consequences to the people of the South. It would stimulate them to grapple with a difficulty in the presence of which they stood appalled, and give to common school education in that section an impetus it had never known. The Mississippi statesman had closer attention from Senators than is usually accorded to one of their number.

The Senate has seen fit to draw a line on Judges of the U. S. Courts. In passing a bill which fixes their annual salaries at $5,000, an amendment prohibits them hereafter from providing for relatives within the degree of first cousin. The people will be grateful for this as far as it goes no doubt but will fail to see any point in discrimination against the Federal Judiciary, while Presidents, cabinet officers, heads of departments, and bureaus, members of the Senate and House, and army officers are permitted to make the patronage of the country a family heritage.

The River and Harbor bill has nearly been completed in committee. The aggregate of the bill will be about eleven million dollars. The principal items will be appropriations for the Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio rivers, and the great harbors on the Atlantic Pacific, Lake and Gulf coasts, To the Mississippi and its Tributaries five million will be given, but it has not been decided what part of the amount shall be expended on the Mississippi itself.

A memorial has been presented in the Senate from the legislative assembly of Utah, protesting against the passage of measures now pending before Congress, which affect the interests of that Territory without full investigation by a Congressional committee.

The Senate committee on woman suffrage has just reported favorably the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constition to extend the right of suffrage to women. This was the action of the majority of the committee. The minority will present their views later.

CURRENT OPINIONS ON GENERAL TOPICS.

A GOOD DEFINITION.

Athens Post.

Father, what is a demagogue? A demagogue, my son, is generally a sort of second class idiot who spends his time in pretending to plead the rights of the dear people by magnifying their wrongs.

NONE WHATEVER.

Shelbyville Commercial.

Much has been written about the platform recently adopted by the Democratic party in Ohio. No reasonable objection can be urged to it, taken as a whole, and no serious controversy is raised over it.

DEVOTED TO HOME INDUSTRIES.

Camden Herald.

Our people don't care much about the tariff or Tilden's health; but if all signs don't fail, potatoes, peas, beans, onions, and all kinds of garden "sass" will be abundant before the meeting of the Chicago convention.

EVEN "THE ONLY EXPONENT," ETC., IS NOT THE TRUE TYPE.

Shelbyville Commercial.

Recent developments go to prove that the Democratic party has not a representative paper at the Capitol of the State. The American and World are the so-called Democratic organs at Nashville, but it is evident that they are wolves in sheep's clothing.

ANOTHER INJUNCTION CALLED FOR.

Waverly Times-Journal.

Now that Judge Allen's hand is in would it not be well to have an injunction obtained to suppress the Republican member of the Garfield & Arthur club from publishing the democratic "organ" at Nalhville.

WHEN SHALL WE THREE MEET AGAIN.

THE CRANK HAS BEEN SQUELCHED AND THE REPUBLICAN WILL BE.

Pulaski Citizen.

A republican managing the party in Tennessee and a crank from Louisville managing it at Washington, the prospect for unity and victory this fall is as bright as the bottom of a camp-kettle.

SHALL THE PARTY SELL OUT?

Dresden Enterprise.

Shall Mr. Cherry and his money control the Democratic party of Tennessee? Is Mr. Cherry able to buy the Democrats like so many sheep in the market? And is John J. Vertrees going to make the delivery in the event the purchase is made? These are pertinent questions.

A RARE COMBINATION.

Dresden Enterprise.

How does this combination strike the average Democrat? John J. Vertrees, the go-as-you-please Democrat, D. B. Cooper, the bolter, and W. H. Cherry, the dyed-in-the-wool Republican, all helping each other to get control of the Nashville American. The combination is too incongrous and motley to be actuated by any but sinister motives.

A TENNESSEE VANDERBILT.

Dresden Enterprise.

Mr. Cherry, the Republican and owner and controller of the Nashville World, has a keen eye to business when he dabbles in politics. He now has a monopoly of the penitentiary labor, getting workmen (some of whom are skilled) at a very low rate. If he can only get the American and thus influence the Democratic party to cut down freight rates to suit him, there is nothing to prevent Mr. Cherry, the Republican, from becoming a regular Tennessee Vanderbilt.

Waverly Times-Journal.

Everybody has seen a picture of two asses with the inscription "When shall we three meet again?" The point being the person looking at it making one of the three. This brings to mind that a good picture *could* be made by taking out one of the four legged animals in the picture and putting in good likenesses Judge Allen and Col. Vertrees, and changing the inscription to read "When shall these three meet again?" But then it would be rough on the ass.

"THE POPULAR SIDE."

Pulaski Citizen.

Demagogy is at an open premium in Tennessee. Even the chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee files a bill to restrain a newspaper from taking the unpopular side of current questions and asks to be allowed to manage that paper so he may make it advocate the popular side. The bill never once alleges that the side he proposed to take is *right*. That is the policy that pertains with the World and Vertrees wants the American leveled to this plane.

IN CHANCERY.

Fayettville Express.

The Nashville American, like Dicken's Bleakhouse, is in chancery, and the suit bids fair to have as many complications as the celebrated case Jarndyce and Jarndyce. With D. B. Cooper and John J. Vertrees on the one side, and Col. Colyar on the other, there will be a plentiful amount of shrewdness in the case. These gentlemen all are reputed to be as the Greek Lysander of old, who, "where the lion's skin fell short, eked it out with the fox's."

SOMEWHAT ON ITS EAR.

Murfreesboro News.

The Nashville World has "had the ear" of the Democratic Executive Committee. The Chairman of the Committee is endeavoring to get the American by the ears. If he succeeds, what will become of the ear loaned to the World? Will the Committee have both papers by the ears, or will they have the Committee by the ears, or will the American have the World by the ears, or the World have the American by the ears, or will Mr. Cherry have the whole crowd by the ears?

A COMMON SENSE VIEW.

(Correspondent Brownsville State).

Is it reasonable to suppose that any three men in the State capable of regulating the complicated schedule of charges and rates of even one of its grand trunk railroads could be hired for the bare support afforded by the salary allowed the Railroad Commission? Why, if one of those men had the experience and talent for managing a single railroad, he could command three and four times $2,000, now allowed him by law to manage all of the eight grand trunk lines in the State.

THE REAL INIQUITY.

Camden Herald.

The free trade organs should stop talking about war tax until they cease defending the imposition of the war tax of the millions of money collected annually by an army of political agents under the obnoxious internal revenue laws. They ought to be consistent in this matter. If they would advocate the repeal of the odious internal revenue laws packed upon us as a war measure, but continued during the long years of peace, to the confusion of trade and the oppression of the people, to furnish pap for republican hangers-on, they could then consistently howl for free trade.

THAT'S ABOUT THE SIZE OF IT.

Fayettville Observer

Is it possible that the railroad commissioners of Tennessee have lent themselves, knowingly or unwittingly, to subserve Mr. Cherry's private ends, and that Mr. Vertrees, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Tennessee, is also serving this Republican speculator in convict labor at the expense of railroads and the agricultural interests of the State?

If this Caesar can hide the sun with a blanket and put the moon in his pocket, muzzle the press and silence the editor, what is it he may not do with the aid of Casca and Brutus and the Tribunes of the people?

THE PENITENTIARY RING.

Union City Our Country.

There is something rotten in Denmark—and the Denmark of Tennessee is Nashville. To point out the existence of this rottenness is easy enough, as its smell unerringly locates it, but to remedy the evil is a grey horse of another color. The use of disinfectants allays the steaming stench now and then, but at regular intervals the sickening odor bursts forth in all of its renewed vigor, fairly "making Rome howl!" for a time. Figures of speech aside, there is a syndicate—if so we may call it—of rascals bedecked in saint's clothing which is bringing down upon Nashville a reputation which we blush to see settling upon the capital city of the old Volunteer State. This political clique is possessed of money, some brains, and various tricks and devices; it lacks conscience, and all sense of honor. It is composed of a choice selection from the three parties, readjusters, sky-blue, and Republicans, and has an "organ," the which is noted for its unblushing cupidity and general stupidity.

TENNESSEE TALK.

A costly Catholic cathedral will be erected in Nashville.

The burnt district in Jackson is to be speedily rebuilt.

Wason Car Works, Chattanooga, are increasing supply of machinery.

An axe-handle factory is being erected in Dickson county by Western men.

A Nashville company is building a large handle and spoke factory near Cave Spring.

Messrs. McKay and Figuers, Columbia, are working up a pressed brick factory.

Nutty Bros., Bristol, are enlarging their woolen mill, adding new machinery, &c.

A. D. and O. H. Snyder, of Bryan Ohio, expect to start a boot and shoe factory at Tullahoma.

The new Butter Dish Factory Company, Chattanooga, are pushing work on their building.

D. R. Davis, lately of Morristown Ohio, will engage largely in brick making at Chattanooga.

Knoxville Ice Factory, Knoxville, will spend $20,000 for new building and machinery.

Parham's Mattress Factory, Chattanooga, will soon occupy new building, enlarge operations &c.

The City Mills Company, of Knoxville, will soon commence work on their $30,000 flour mill.

The executive committee of the State Farmer's Associaiion have appointed Wednesday, June 4th, to hold its second annual convention at Nashville.

The Tennessee Republican states that Gen. W. W. Murray, of Huntingdon, is very prominently spoken of as the next candidate for Governor on the Republican ticket.

The Nashville Cotton Mills, organized in 1881, with a capital of $100,000 propose to more than double their present capacity; will add 100 looms and other necessary machinery.

A company has been chartered to build a railroad from Nashville to Memphis *via*. Franklin, Centreville Linden, Decaturville, Lexington and Jackson, and it is said engineers will go to work on the survey immediately.

Mr. C. L. Harrison, a well known livery man of Jackson, died of small pox in that city last week. He contracted the disease from a negro boy who came from Cairo to Jackson. The Tribune and Sun thinks there is no danger of a spread of the disease.

The people of Brownsville are exceedingly generous, they recently contributed $350 in one day to the cause of foreign missions. The people of Brownsville are also trying to get Northern capitalists to rebuild the cotton factory which was burned in that city.

Columbia Herald: A large excursion party consisting of many persons from about Zanesville Ohio, will visit Columbia, prospecting, about the 15 of April. They stop at only two places in the State, Columbia and Brownsville. We must give them a good reception.

Paris Post: A few evenings ago four of our would-be Romeos took occasion to serenade their respective Juliets, and we learn that at one place they can testify that they never met with a warmer reception—hot ashes.——We understand that the young men of Erin, Tenn., have organized a brass band and have been corresponding with some of our boys to come up and teach them.

Among the leading buildings to be erected in Knoxville, this year are a $100,000 car and machine shops, by the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad; a $20,000 passenger depot by same: State Insane Asylum, $80,000; courthouse, $75,000; Catholic church $40,000; Baptist church, $40,000; library building, by C. M. McGhee, $30,000; warehouse by Chamberlain & Albers, $30,000; warehouse by Cullen & Newman, $26,000; warehouse by McCallum Bros. $20,000; besides several mills previously mentioned.

They are having a kind of side show imitation of the Nashville circus down at Paris. The Post of last week says: Anderson Robbins executive committeeman from the Manlyville district, has filed a bill in the Chancery Court in this city for the purpose of appointing a receiver to take charge of and run this paper, claiming that he is a partner and is entitled to one-half interest in the profits, etc. Among other things it is alleged that the Post is running in the interest of others than its true owners and that the manner in which it is run is detrimental both to the interest of the State and the Democratic party. In other words, the filing of this bill against the Post is an attempt to muzzle and suppress the journal. A true copy of the bill and answer will be published at an early day.

Brownsville States and Bee: A personal difficulty occurred in the Democrat newspaper office Tuesday afternoon between Mr. Green, the publisher, and a compositor named Flynn, during which the latter was severely cut near the heart. The cut is an inch to the right of the nipple, the knife striking the fifth rib, glancing outward and upward, and entering the fourth intercostal space. The trouble grew out of a misunderstanding in regard to a settlement. Flynn is at the boarding house of Mrs. Gholson where he is attended by Dr. J. H. Sevier, who regards the wound as dangerous though not necessarily fatal. Flynn is an old man, a fine printer and has been in Brownsville only a short while. The preliminary examination will take place before Esq. Leigh to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock—Mr. Green meantime having given bond. We may add that the circumstances attending the cutting conclusively show that it was done in self-defence. Mr. Green is too well known in this community for any one to believe that he would do anything of the kind unless he thought it was a case of absolute protection.

SEEDS, SEEDS.

Clover, Early Rose Potatoes,

Orchard Grass, Peerless Potatoes.

Herds Grass (or red top)

Timothy,

Northern SEED OATS

Also a Full Supply of

GARDEN SEED!

All Just Received, Fresh, and for Sale at Bottom Prices, by

KEESEE & NORTHINGTON.

Just Received

A new lot of those beautiful ZEPHYR PLAID GINGHAM; also a full assortment of WHITE GOODS, all the newest styles, in plaids, plain and embroidered patterns; everything new in the way of PRINTS, DRESS GOODS and HOSIERY, both cotton and silk for ladies' and gentlemen's wear. Call and see our pretty SUMMER SILKS, which are the latest. Our Stock is complete, give it an inspection and you cannot fail to be convinced.

R. S. BROADDUS, AGENT.

Murfreesboro News: Last Tuesday, Mr. Epps Merritt received some money in a trade he had made The money was handed him on the Milton and Jefferson pike near his house, in the 15th district. That night about 10 o'clock his kitchen was discovered to be on fire. The family rushed out of the dwelling to the fire. Mrs. Merritt started back into the house for water and was met by a man with a pistol in one hand and a knife in the other. He rushed out and escaped. It was discovered that Mr. Merritt's desk had been broken open and about $130 stolen while the family were out of the house. At last accounts neither the bold robber nor any of the money had been traced.——Murfreesboro needs a first class stock yard, such as they have in Columbia, and we are surprised that some of our stock men do not get up one. The large stock trade done here now with present meagre facilities for loading, handling &c., indicate what an immense business would be done if we had a first class stock yard on the line of the railroad. Besides this, the railroad could make this a feeding point for stock en ronte to the South, as Columbia now is. The handling of hogs alone, say two or three hundred car loads, would pay handsomely, besides hundreds of cars of cattle, sheep, mules &c.——We notice that a company has started a creamery in Nashville and advertise for 500 gallons of milk or cream. We understand this company propose to start a creamery in any county in Middle Tennessee, where they receive the proper management in the way of guarantees as to sufficient quantities of cream to keep their establishment running. We hope our farmers will take hold of this enterprise and encourage the creamery business. Wherever creameries have been established they have been very renumerative.

He Can Manage a Newspaper.

Texas Siftings.

"That's not what I meant," responded the professor. "In ancient days knowledge was confined to a few learned men, but nowadays almost every donkey knows as much as a professor."

The students looked at each other, nodded, and whispered "That's so."

NOTICE!

To Stockholders of the

CITIZENS'

Building & Loan Association.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Citizens' Building and Loan Association, held March 18th, 1884, it was ordered that the following notices be given to the stockholders:

1st. The stock of non-borrowers in the First Series will be cashed by the Secretary of the Association on the 15th day of April next. The April payment will not be required of stockholders in this Series.

2d. Stockholders of all Series are hereby notified that arrears of calls and interest now due the Association, must be paid before the 1st day of April next, or their mortgages will be foreclosed and their stock sold to the highest bidder.

3d. Books will be opened at the office of the Secretary on the 10th day of April next for subscriptions to a Fifth Series of stock. Said subscriptions will be limited to persons who may wish to become borrowers.

R. E. MCCULLOCH, Secretary.

March 15, 1884-5t

The Excelsior QUILTER.

Can be Attached to any Sewing Machine.

On Exhibition at Singer Sewing Machine Office.

The finest quilts made in a few hours. The machine is so simple that a mere child can operate it. You can quilt with it and at the same time read a newspaper or knit, if you wish. The machine guides and feeds itself so that you have to simply work the treadle of the sewing machine. The sewing is done in perfectly straight lines, and can be crossed into diamonds or squares much neater than can possibly be done by hand. Quilting done on this machine does not draw or break when washed. Price of machines from $10 to $15. State and County Rights for Sale. Call and see it, or address,

MRS. AUGUSTA HOOVER,

March 22, 1884-tf Clarksville, Tenn.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

Capital $100,000. Surplus $20,000!

We transact a General Banking business, buy and sell U. S. Bonds and other Securities, and deal in Foreign and Domestic Exchange.

S. F. BEAUMONT, Pres't.

B. W. MACRAE, Cashier.

Dec18-tf

C. G. SMITH, HORACE H. LURTON

SMITH & LURTON,

Solicitor and Attorneys at Law

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

Will practice in all the Courts of Montgomery, Houston and Stewart.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE

STOREHOUSE!

On Saturday, April 5th, 1884,

I will sell at public auction, on the premises, to the highest bidder, the well known

Valuable Storehouse,

Formerly occupied by Rice, Broaddus & Co., and R. S Broaddus as a dry goods store, situated on

FRANKLIN STREET,

Near the corner of the square. The lot has 21 feet front, running back 200 feet to an alley. The house is 110 ft. long by 21 ft. and

Three Stories High,

With a cellar. The main storeroom is high and well lighted, having two sky-light and is well fitted up with all the necessary shelving and counters for a first-class

DRY GOODS BUSINESS,

And one of the best storerooms in the city.

TEBMS—One-fourth cash and the remainder in three equal installments at 6, 12 and 18 months with interest from date; a lien retained, and policy of insurance required to secure deferred payments. Title perfect.

R. W. MACRAE, Prest.

mch15-3w Citizen's B. & L. Association.

COUNTY COURT SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT

IN CLARKSVILLE.

John W. Rice, et als., vs. J. Rice Warfield.

Pursuant to an order made in this cause at this Term of the Court, directing me to sell the property mentioned in the pleadings, I will sell to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in Clarksville, on

Saturday, April 19th, 1884,

the following described house and lot lying on Franklin street in the city of Clarksville and bounded as follows: On the east by the property of Mrs. J. L. C. Johnson, on the south by Commerce Street, on the west by the property of L. Mitchell and on the north by Franklin street. Said lot fronts Franklin street 127 feet and runs back 468 feet to Commerce street. The lot has been divided into 3 l