THE CHRONICLE.

R. H. YANCEY, Editor.

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THE CALL FOR THE STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

To the Democracy of Tennessee:

By direction of the State Democratic Executive Committee, you are hereby notified to assemble in convention, at the capitol in Nashville, on Wednesday, June 18, 1884, at 12 o'clock m., for the following purpose, namely:

To nominate a candidate for Governor; to nominate three candidates for Railroad Commissioners; to appoint delegates (and alternates) to the National Democratic Convention to be held at Chicago, Ill., July 8, 1884, for the State at large, and two for each Congressional district; to nominate two Electors for the State at large, and to select one for each Congressional district, and to transact such other business as may be necessary.

To this end, the Chairmen of the County Conventions throughout the State are hereby notified to convene their respective committees, and call conventions of the Democrats of their counties, irrespective of past differences, to appoint delegates to the said convention to be held on the 18th day of June.

J. J. VERTREES, Chm'n.
J. F. HILLMAN, Sec'y.
Nashville, April 18, 1884.

OUR ADVICE TO THE GRADUATES.

The young gentlemen who got diplomas at the University this week have been very much advised as to their future course and congratulated and complimented on their present acquirements. Before they go out into the world to fight the battle of life the CHRONICLE would like to give them its blessing and add something more to the admonitions they have already received. Newspapers have a very practical way of considering matters. The ship that editors ride in is the ever present Now, and it is usually tossed about on an angry ocean. The journalist learns to consider life as it is and men as they are, and he indulges very little in sentiment or theory. The advice that we propose to give our young friends, therefore, will probably be somewhat different from that they have heard from the pulpit and the rostrum.

In beginning, we will lay down this fact as a kind of premises: There are a great many college graduates in the world and a young man is not created a superior being by virtue of having taken a degree. The numerous colleges of the land grind out hundreds of graduates every year. A great many of these novices go out into the world to possess it, but they very soon realize the fact that the world possesses them and they, of all its minions, find it the hardest master. No merchant is going to employ a young man as clerk or book keeper because he can write A. M. after his name. If the young man chances to have capital and desires to follow a business pursuit his education is not going to create him a merchant and he will come in contact with numerous keen witted sons of trade that never saw the inside of a school house who will be able to outdo him in any kind of business. A college education will not, of itself, make a man a lawyer or physician with a paying practice; Horace Greely is authority for the assertion that it won't make him a journalist, and about the only practical life for which it *alone* qualifies him is to teach a free school in a backwoods district.

Now, young gentlemen, don't understand that we are disparaging that education that you have labored so long and so industriously to acquire. Your education is a good thing and if you use it properly it will prove value received for the pains you have bestowed upon it. But you have yet to learn that most useful of all lessons; how to get along in the world. You will meet other young men when you get out in life who have had to scramble for a living while you were immured in college walls. They have already learned this lesson, and a young man of that class has a decided advantage over you at present. He is more useful than you are, and the practical world bids a higher price for him than it does for you. You must learn what he knows before you can turn your education to account, and then, if nature has given you both equal endowments, you can outstrip him in the race, for you will have a broader and a better trained mind. What we wish to impress on you is that you can't at once take a prominent position in life by virtue of your diploma, and though you are a master of arts, to the every day business world you are only a "greeny" and a fledgeling.

You have been told that it is the educated classes who do the thinking for the world and control its destinies. That is true only in one sense, and it is apt to lead you into a cruel delusion. The *educated* men who shape the affairs of the world are not neccessarily collegians. The multiplication of printing presses and the quick and wide dissemination of knowledge has made education easy of access in these latter days, and statistics would probably show that self educated men largely control the business and politics of this country, and comprise a large portion of its professional men. You should not let this idea lead you into believing you are going to be a great thinker and take a leading part in life because you have been through college. Men of such superior stamp are made from Nature's gold, and if a University

"Put the minted mark
On copper, brass and a' that,
The lie is gross, the cheat is plain,
And will not pass for a' that."

Ten chances to one you are a very ordinary, commonplace mortal and have no element of greatness in your composition. It is safest to regard yourself in that way at any rate. If you have an ordinary mind don't crowd yourself into a learned profession simply because you have graduated.

——"Mark well
Wherein kind nature meant you to excel,"

and if you are better fitted for a mechanic than anything else, learn the trade that suits you. There is nothing incompatible in having a diploma and shoving a jack-plane, and you will be more highly respected and a more successful man in a trade that you are well adapted to than in a profession that you are unable to master.

All we have said in this article is meant in the kindliest spirit possible and we hope our young college friends will receive it that way. Advice is about the only thing with which an editor can display his generosity and we didn't want to be stingy with the boys. We wish them all a happy and successful future.

THE COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The County Democratic Convention assembled in the Circuit Court room Saturday persuant to the call which we have heretofore published. The attendance was not very large, probably on account of the busy season of the year, but large enough to be fully representative. Judge C. W. Tyler, chairman of the County Executive Committee, called the Convention to order. He said in discharging this duty he desired to express his pleasure at seeing so many present who two years ago differed from him on certain questions of State policy. The past is the eternal past and he was glad that they couldn't be divided on that question again. He trusted that the debt question that made troubled waters out of our political sea, was forever settled. There was no reason why the party should again be divided on that point. Those of the majority would heartily welcome the return of those who had acted with the minority. He thought that they were some of the best men in the party when they went off. "We have no reproaches for them and trust they have none for us." The rest of the Judge's speech was consumed in remarking on the iniquity and unjustness of the present high protective tariff, though he admitted that "we must necessarily have a tariff and with that tariff we must have some kind of incidental protection."

On motion of Herbert Leech Esq., Hon. John W. Jones was made permanent chairman of the convention and Messrs. Leech, Outlaw and Corban were appointed a committee to escort him to the chair. The press reporters present were requested to act as secretaries. Mr. Leech moved that a committee on credentials and apportionment must be appointed which being carried the chair appointed Mr. Leech, Esq., Payne, Dr. Sypert, Mr. Taylor and Dr. Chilton.

On motion of Dr. Northington the following were appointed a committee on resolutions, Dr. Northington, Esq. Wilson, Judge Tyler and Esq. Rollow.

Mr. Munford moved to appoint a committee to select the delegates to Nashville. Some discussion ensued as to the propriety of appointing this committee before the committee on credentials had reported and the motion was withdrawn. Loud calls were then made on

COL. J. F. HOUSE.

Col. House began by stating that he had been requested to address the convention some days previous by the Democratic Executive Committee and didn't feel at liberty to decline the request. He did not appear before the Convention as a candidate for any office but as a member of the Democratic party. "I announce to-day that I do not expect to be a candidate for any office." He proceeded to speak of the family quarrels on local issues that the Democrats had had in the past and expressed a hope that the State debt question was forever and finally settled. He spoke at considerable length concerning the tariff issue and came out in a very pronounced way for a tariff for revenue only. He had no word of sympathy or reconciliation for the 41 Democrats who defeated the Morrison bill. The party must place itself on a strong tariff reform platform and if Randall and others of his way of thinking couldn't subscribe to it they could go to the Republicans. It was more manly to go straight into the Republican party than to keep up such a querilla warfare on the Democracy within its own ranks. He was strongly opposed to the Ohio platform. Didn't want any double barrell talk but a plain unequivocal expression. He liked the Ohio platform when it was first promulgated, the way he then construed it, but Randall and his crowd had endorsed it too and he couldn't stand on the platform that would cover their ideas on the tariff. He was a Whig before the war but had been a Democrat since the surrender and expected to die one. He could never forget the history of the Republican party since the war.

He favored a railroad commission. The railroads had accepted the law creating the present commission as prefferable to one providing for a mandatory commission and it was expected they would abide by it. Some people thought the appointment of Savage unwise and he had thought so too, when the appointment was made. But the action of the commission had been conservative in all things and it was surprising and reprehensible conduct in the railroads not to abide by it. Their having filed bills of injunction in the Federal courts showed a disposition to submit to no regulation whatever. He knew the value of railroads and was not a communist because he wanted them made subject to popular control. "The man who calls me a communist is a fool and since the world begun there has never been any cure for a fool."

We do not propose in this synopsis to give anything more than a general idea of Col. House's remarks and to indicate the position he took.

Herbert Leech Esq., then made the following report from the committee appointed to determine the vote each district was entitled to:

District No. 1—161 votes, basis of representation, 4.
No. 2—91 votes, basis, 2 votes.
No. 3—194 votes, basis 3.
No. 4—114 votes, basis 3.
No. 5—171 votes, basis 4.
No. 6—112 votes, basis 3.
No. 7—88 votes, basis 2.
No. 8—175 votes, basis 3.
No. 9—153 votes, basis 4.
No. 10—72 votes, basis 2
No. 11—88 votes, basis 2.
No. 12—773 votes, basis 16.
No. 13—90 votes, basis 2.
No. 14—54 votes, basis 2.
No. 15—98 voters, basis 2.
No 16—108 votes, basis 3.
No. 17—166 votes, basis 4.
No. 18—158 votes, basis 4.
No. 19—121 votes, basis 3.
No. 20—101 votes, basis 3.
Total, 2846 voters, basis of representation, 69.

Esqr., Wilson presented the report of the committee on resolutions which, at his reqoest, were read by Micheal Savage Esq.

That we accept the settlement of the State debt made by the last Legislature as a finality, and pledge ourselves in future to its faithful maintenance.

We favor the re-nomination of Governor William B. Bate, and request our delegates to Nashville to give him their undivided support.

We favor a railroad commission to regulate freights and tariffs so as to prevent discriminations, with such powers as shall protect the rights of both the people and the railroads, and we favor a policy that will compel railroad corporations, as well as all other corporations, and individuals in the State, to bear their equal part of the burdens of taxation.

We condemn as a monster piece of injustice to the tax-payers of the country the present high protective tariff, which not only places every year in the national treasury millions of dollars not needed for public purposes, but takes from the pockets of the people hundreds of millions more that never reached the treasury. We recognized in the recent Morrison bill an honest effort to lift a portion of this burden from our shoulders, and we thank the Tennessee delegation in Congress for voting unanimously to sustain it. We demand that Congress shall no longer continue to pile up from year to year as a corruption fund a heavy surplus in the Federal treasury and we demand the gradual and persistent reduction of all protective duties down to the revenue point. Within this limit there may and must be discrimination. There must be incidental protection; beyond it the tax becomes one not for public, but for private purposes; not for revenue but for protection, and to such a tax we are unalterably opposed.

In the language of the Supreme Court of the United States. "To lay with one hand the power of the government on the property of the citizen, and with the other to bestow it upon favorite individuals to aid private enterprises and to build up private fortunes is none the less a robery because it is done under the form of law and is called taxation."

Mr. Munford then renewed his motion to appoint a committee on the selection of delegates which being carried the chair appointed the following: Mr. Munford, Dr. Moody, Polk Prince and Esq. McFall.

Loud calls were made on Judge H. H. Lurton and he responded in a short and pointed speech. He was not there to fight over the dead issues of the past. He had always considered himself a Democrat and he was ready to fight with heart and soul under the banner of tariff reform. He had said during the last canvass and he still believed that if the taxes imposed on the people of Tennessee by the high tariff were removed the debt could be easily paid. He pronounced himself strongly in favor of Tilden for President.

Senator Daniels being called on to speak took occasion to return thanks to the people of Montgomery and Stewart counties for past political honors and expressed himself in accord with the convention on the tariff question.

Esq. R. S. Payne was next called for. He expressed himself as differing with Col. House on the tariff. He favored a moderate amount of protection and quoted from Jackson and Polk to prove himself in accord with the traditions of the party. He concluded by saying he would support the Democratic nominee for the Presidency.

The committee to select delegates then made the following report:

No. 1. J. E. Wilcox, Preston Johnson, Dr. C. W. Greenfield, Dr. James Marshall, J. L. W. Power, Polk Prince.
No. 2. Jno. A. Rollow, D. W. Taylor, Dr. Robin Ferguson, E. W. Barker.
No. 3. Jno. W. Jones, L. G. Killebrew, J. M. Anderson, Squire Wilson.
No. 4. T. L. Mabry, James Southall, Newt Belote.
No. 5. Dr. N. L. Northington, Ross Bourn H. R. Rogers, B. F. Moody, Jr., Houston Yates, Wm. Parks, Dr. B. F. Moody, Sr.
No. 6. G. H. Slaughter, C. P. Warfield, Dr. D. P. Sypert, W. B. Dunlop.
No. 7. L. T. Gold, Jno. K. Smith, H. W. Watts, P. C. Hambaugh.
No. 8. Dr. Chilton, I. P. Howard, W. H. Meacham, Pugh Raynes.
No. 9. T. M. Reynolds, Jno. B. Allen, Levi Cooper, Fred Morrow.
No. 10. E. M. Nolen, W. L. Macon, O. Hooper, Wm. Rogers.
No. 11. W. H. Crotzer, Tom Rudolph, Matt Rudolph, Jno. Travis.
No. 12. Hon. John F. House, Judge C. W. Tyler, Wm. M. Daniel, Mike Savage, Clay Stacker, T. F. Henry, G. M. Bell, H. N. Leech, D. Kincannon, G. R. Wilson, R. H. Burney, Polk G. Johnson, Henry Wilson, John F. Couts, T. L. Yancy, H. H. Lurton, A. S. Wood, Mark Parlin, J. G. Joseph, S. A. Caldwell, A. H. Munford, John J. West, B. M. DeGraffenreid, J. Sterling Neblett and Gen. W. Quarles.
No 13. Bailey Johnson, George Ussery, C. E. Dean.
No. 14. J. D. Connell, V. Q. Jarrell, J. N. Pace, J. E. Ransdale.
No. 15. Jacob Brown, Finis Foust, R. B. Bigger, George Smith.
No. 16. S. C. Batson, Squire Jo. Blackford, W. T. Harper.
No. 17. G. Orgain, Dr. J. A. Gholston, C. D. Roberts, Ed. Dunlavey.
No. 18. H. H. Mockbee, Wm. Brown, F. M. Norris.
19. R. H. McFall, A. Outlaw, B. J. Corban S. A. Wilson.
No. 20. W. C. Allen, W. B. Dunbar, Jno. T. Nolan.

Judge Tyler moved that no proxies be allowed. Carried.

Mr. Leech said that the State Executive Committee had requested that the Executive Committe machinery of Congressional districts, Senatorial districts and counties be simplified and a resolution for that purpose was proposed and carried.

Mr. Savage moved that the chair appoint the Executive Committee. The Convention then adjourned.

HARDEMAN county Democrats think "any kind of tariff an evil and a protective tariff an unnecessary evil." Hardeman county is one of those necks of the woods where a vote for no taxes at all would be carried by a very large majority. The dear people down there voted against the 50-4 proposition and went overwhelmingly for Frank Wilson. The average citizen of Hardeman is of that ilk that has the one idea of the exclusive culture of cotton. His wasted hills produce about one bale to five acres now and the yield is growing less annually. The mortgage system is about the only enterprise that flourishes in Hardeman county. That the building of factories and developing the dormant resources of the county would make him prosperous don't seem to occur to the Hardeman man. He runs in the old rut and when he thinks at all he thinks of politics. He is a railroad squelcher, a factory exterminator and a sponger of all public obligations. He dreams of a happy Milenium when taxes shall cease from troubling and all kind of enterprises be at rest. The Hardeman county citizen is the typical Southern free trader.

Hon. Chas. W. Tyler for Congress.

To the Chronicle:

Allow me through your columns to suggest to the citizens of this Congressional District the name of Judge C. W. Tyler as a candidate for Congress. Ten years ago he took charge of the affairs of Montgomery county as financial agent, with a debt of $375,000 starring him in the face. To-day it is less than $150,000 (I am informed) a reduction of over $200,000. What a wonderful amount of financial ability has been displayed; just the kind of timber we want in Congress. His views on the tariff are in strict accord with the Democracy; his abilities as a speaker would be recognized any where; his untiring energy, coupled with his fine abilities and determination to do well everything that he undertakes, and his happy faculty of making friends, would make him a most valuable member, and I am sure would reflect credit on our district and county. Let's send him.

CITIZEN.

THE Hardeman County Democratic Convention adopted the following resolution at its recent meeting:

2d, That we favor such amendment by the next Legislature of the action of the last Legislature in regard to the State indebtedness as will authorize the proper officials of the state designated by the Legisluture to expend any surplus that may be at any time in the Treasury (over and above the amount necessary for the expenses and to pay interest on bonds funded under act of 1883) in the purchase of outstanding bonds at market value, not to exceed the figures at which they would be received for funding under the act of 1883.

S. W. P. U.

THE COMMENCEMENT.

INTERESTING EXERCISES — SERMONS AND SPEECHES—THE AWARDING OF DIPLOMAS AND PRIZES.

The greater portion of the present week has been occupied by the commencement exercises at the South-Western Presbyterian University. The occasion has attracted quite a number of visitors to the city, including several distinguished divines from various portions of the South, who are interested in the welfare and prosperity of this distinguished institution of learning.

The commencement day proper was Wednesday, when diplomas, prizes, &c., were awarded, but the preliminary exercises had been going on for several days previous. The Board of Directors held their annual meeting Saturday. Sunday Rev. B. M. Palmer, D. D., of New Orleans, preached the Commencement Sermon. This work had been assigned to Rev. S. A. King, D. D., of Waco, Texas, and he had accepted it, but was prevented from being present by sickness. No substitute could have been more agreeable to the Clarksville public and we opine, to the students, than Dr. Palmer. The Presbyterian church was crowded to overflowing to hear him and he held the close attention of his congregation for one hour and ten minutes. His text was "Howbeit we speak wisdom among them that are perfect: yet not the wisdom of this world, nor of the princes of this world that come to nought."—I Cor. II 6: The sermon was a learned and logical exposition of the text and its object was to impress on the young gentlemen of the University the wisdom of the gospel. Science and philosophy could grasp and grapple with everything from the modest violet to the far away planets, but the gospel alone told man of the higher wisdom beyond the stars. Rev. D. K. McFarlan, D. D., of Oxford, Miss., preached the sermon before the Y. M. C. A. of the University Sunday night. The church was again filled with a large audience that was very much entertained.

MONDAY NIGHT

the anniversary celebration of the Washington Irving and Stewart Literary Societies took place in Stewart Cabinet Hall. Four young gentlemen made orations and the medals of the two societies were presented to their fortunate recipients.

The Hall was very tastefully and appropriately decorated. The rostrum was ornamented with beautiful flowers and festoons of evergreens. The motto of the W. I. Society, "Surgam," was on the right side of the wall in large letters and that of the Stewart Society, "Per Adua ad Alta," on the left. The banners of the two societies were pendant from an arch that overhung the front of the rostrum.

The music for the occasion, which was really very good, was furnished by the students. Messrs. Kennedy, Jones, Anderson, Patton and Colmery constituted a band who with guitars, violins and bass viol very much delighted the audience. They, with the addition of Messrs Richardson, Macrae and Wilson also gave some fine vocal performances.

The ushers, who were very polite, efficient and good-looking, were Messers C. P. Colmery, of Mississippi, W. O. Cutliff, of Louisiana and J. L. Story of Texas, for the W. I. Society. They wore blue sashes with blue and buff badges. Messrs. Harry M. Johnson, of Mississippi, Arthur W. Darrogh, lately of Nova Scotia, and W. A. Harris of Miss., for the Stewart Society. They wore crimson sashes and crimson badges. The members of each Society were distinguishable by the badges they wore.

The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. J. B. Mack, of Columbia, S. C., after which there was vocal music. The first speaker was

R. M. KENNEDY, OF TENNESSEE.

His subject was "Prohibition." He begun by asking that he be pardoned for leaving the fields of history and literature and taking for his theme a practical question. He confessed his subject an old one, but said it was always appropriate. He then proceeded in a straightforward way to make a very fair temperance speech. He presented the evils of intemperance and argued earnestly for prohibition. He said there were many people who favored prohibition who were slow to aid in the work because they doubted its success. The prohibition cause was growing stronger daily, and history will speak of it as the great reformation of the 19th century. Mr. Kennedy possesses fair average ability as a speaker. He spoke in a good voice without materially violating any of the rules of elocution and there was substance in what he said. We were particularly struck with his remark that men should be Christians at the ballot box as well as elsewhere and should be willing to sacrifice love of party for temperance principles.

J. G. PATTON, OF TENNESSEE.

was the next speaker. His subject was "Happiness the Goal of Man's Activities." Mr. Patton soared so high that the reporter was not able to follow him and after an ineffectual attempt to jot down some of his highly adorned sentences, or catch on to their practical purport, if they had any, the newspaper man laid down his pencil and listened with quiet submission to the flow of eloquence. Mr. Patton has a good voice and speaks with admirable ease and composure. He needs to learn the meaning of such words as sophomoric, fustian, &c., and to avoid that kind of thing in his composition.

F. A. COWAN, OF TEXAS

was the third speaker, and chose for his theme "The Power of the Press." A newspaper man would naturally be pleased with such a subject and could not be otherwise than delighted with the admirable treatment Mr. Cowan gave it. His oration would make a most readable article and was a well rounded, finished production. He is not an orator, and had he been contesting for a medal would probably have been counted out for lack of delivery, but considering only the substance of the oration, he made decidedly the best speech of the evening.

W. M. ANDERSON, TENNESSEE.

The subject of this young gentleman's address was "Connecting Links;" not the "missing link," for which scientists have spent a fruitless search, but the chain that binds the past to the present, the future to the modern. If the object of Mr. Anderson's speech was to tell the audience what he knew, or at least what he knew of history, he was probably the most successful speaker during the commencement. We think he mentioned all the names both ancient and modern, that we ever heard of. When touching on Greece he bewildered us with a string of such sounds as Themistocles, Aristodes, Demosthones, Peroclea &c. We felt relieved when he said he didn't have time to mention any more names, but after that he came over to America and added Longfellow, George Washington and several others to the catalogue. There was much in Mr. Anderson's speech, however that was not ameniable to this criticism. He had some good sentences and good thoughts and his voice was very fine. He should learn to let ideas suggest his historical allusions, and not bend and contort his language so as to produce opportunities for a display of knowledge.

AWARD OF SOCIETY MEDALS.

The next thing in order was the delivery of the Society medals. These were given to the member of each society who had improved most as a debater and in general oratory during the term. The Washington Irving Literary Society medal was awarded to Mr. D. M. Hicks, of Shrievesport, La., by Dr. Bryson, of Alabama. Mr. E. H. Wood, of Mississippi, received the Stewart Society Medal, which was presented him by Rev. Mr. Converse of Louisville.

TUESDAY NIGHT

the annual contest for the best speaker's medal took place. Stewart Cabinet Hall was crowded with a large and brilliant audience and the greatest interest was manifested in the orations to be made. There were six speakers on the rostrum, and the first of them presented to the audience was

W. C. FITTS, OF TENNESSEE.

His subject was "Westminister Abbey and its Occupants," and his address was an elegant and polished discourse, descriptive of the last resting place of so many Britain's distinguished dead. He begun by comparing David's vow to build a temple to the Lord to the impulse that moved Edward the Confestor when he became the founder of Westminster Abbey. He dealt very largely in description, and necessarily in a historic review of this great burial place. The grave of Gratten, he said, was England's pledge of justice to Ireland. The bust of Longfellow, recently erected in the poet's corner, had given a literal meaning to a familiar quotation from Washington Irving. Mr. Fitts showed some embarrassment when he first begun, but soon recovered himself and spoke with fine voice and delivery. A nervousness that made him move about too much was the most serious fault to be found with him as an orator. He had a good speech and spoke it well.

E. H. HICKS, OF LOUISIANA,

the second speaker, had chosen for his theme, "The Land we Love." His speech would have taken better fifteen years ago than at the present. People have grown somewhat weary of lachrimose utterances about the "Lost Cause," and it has gone out of fashion to eulogize the heroism of the soldiers of the late war. We believe as strongly as ever in their deeds of valor, but we have become tired of hearing them recounted. Mr. Hicks would have done better to have said less about the past and more about the present and the future.

J. F. MARTIN,

of Tennessee, familiarly and affectionately known to his many friends in this city where he resides as "Jack" Martin, was the third speaker to appear before the audience. His subject was "Changes of Nature." He begun by asserting that all forms may be reduced to matter and mind. From this he proceeded in good language and good style to speak of the constant mutation in all things. A gentleman of considerable reputation as a scholar, who sat near the reporter, remarked that "Jack had evidently been studying geology with a purpose," and his speech justified that conclusion. "Jack" has the blood of the "Eagle Orator of Tennessee" in his veins; he is quite young, and if he continues to improve as a speaker, he may himself deserve to bear such a designation. If he hadn't twice violated a well known rule which says a speaker must not turn his back on the audience he might have captured a medal. His speech probably evinced more thought than any other delivered.

L. H. RICHARDSON OF TENNESSEE

took a text from Shakespeare. "There is a Divinity that Shapes our Ends Rough Hew Them as We May." His idea was to show the overruling providence of God in all things. Some men, he said, try to solve the mystery of life and declare that it comes from a self-generating protoplasm. In so doing they lower themselves in their own estimation and that of the world besides. The sun of revelation dispels all mystery and doubt. Man was not cut out by a fatalistic law but is the child of God. Mr. Richardson's speech was characterized by more evidence of thought and reflection than some of the others delivered. He lacked animation and the power to impress his hearers with what he was saying.

J. A. SMISER

spoke on "The Message of the 19th Century." He showed how the present century has outstripped all of its predecessors. What great things have been done in Europe and the startling progress that has been made in America. He went into the future and spoke of the dangers that threaten our Government. Speculating as to what might finally become of our civilization, he paraphrazed McCauley and seated the New Zealand tourist on a broken arch of Brooklyn bridge to make a picture of what will be left of New York. The general average of Mr. Smiser's speech, substance, delivery, and all things considered, was good. He had one gesture of which he seemed very fond to which we decidedly objected. Several times he struck a reverential attitude, held up his right hand and looking aloft apparently apostrophised some unseen divinity. This was appropriate for the opening of his speech, but he seemed to consider it so impressive a position that he repeated it when it was not called for.

N. SMYLIE, OF TEXAS,

was the last speaker. His subject was "Doubt." He thought that doubt was necessary to a prudent and progressive character. The man who leaves the opinion of his parents uncriticised and accepts them without questioning is, to say the least of him, very indolent, though some people may land him for his reverence. We should call in question every principle before we adopt it. But doubt could be carried too far. It could lead a man to doubt his own ability and make him lose self confidence. It could leave him adrift on the ocean of skepticism without chart or compass. Mr. Smylie is unfortunate as an orator. He is evidently a young man of some capabilities, and what he said evinced a conscientious character. But his voice would ruin him in the finest oration ever delivered.

The speeches, as a whole, were above the average, and the faculty and students are both to be congratulated on the ability and talent displayed.—The young gentlemen all evinced an intelligence and power of thought that could not have been acquired without diligent study. The S. W. P. U. is undoubtedly one of the best schools for young men in the country; it is one of the most important institutions of Clarksville, and its able and efficient corps of professors deserve the cordial and earnest support of this community, in their efforts to advance its interest.

COMMENCEMENT DAY.

As we before stated, Wednesday was commencemnt day proper. The program consisted of the awarding of diplomas and prizes and the address to the alumni. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. T. L. Moody, of the Methodist church in this city. After this diplomas were awarded and degrees conferred. We subjoin the list of young men receiving them. Rev. Dr. Mack, of Columbia, South Carolina, delivered the Mack biblical medal in a very eloquent address that moved the audience by the feeling the speaker displayed. He is the son of the founder of the medal. Mr. T. A. Caufield, of Texas, was the recipient of the medal.

Dr. McFarlan, of Oxford, Miss., delivered the first and second best speaker's medals. There was much eagerness on the part of the audience and great anxiety among the students to know who would be the fortunate orators. Dr. McFarlan seems to possess a fund of dry humor, and in a droll sort of way he played on this suspense for some minutes before he would announce the names of the lucky contestants, and created considerable amusement. The first medal was awarded to Mr. W. C. Fitts, of Clarksville, and the second to Mr. J. A. Smiser, of Culleoka, Tenn.

Dr. Palmer delivered the address to the alumni and that announcement is equivalent to the assertion that it was a superior production. The writer can truly say that he never heard anything by which he was more interested and entertained. His subject was "The English Language," and he showed the importance of more thorough instruction in our native tongue in the colleges of the country. As he truly said, the English language is studied as it should be only by amateurs.

At the close of the morning exercises the audience was gratified with the intelligence that the Directors of the University at their recent meeting had determined to add to the University a chair of Theology, and had elected Dr. Dabney, who now fills the chair of philosophy in the University of Texas, to the position. Dr. Dabney is said to be the most accomplished theologian and the best teacher of theology in the Southern Presbyterian Church.

The following is a list of those on whom degrees were conferred and to whom diplomas were awarded:

Degree of A. M.—T. J. Bailey, J. F. Martin L. H. Richardson.
Honorary Degrees—Degree of A. M.—C. V. Thompson.
Degree of D. D.—Rev. E. M. Green, Rev. J. W. Lupton.
Degree of L. L. D—John M. McBryde.

GRADUATES IN VARIOUS SCHOOLS AND DEPARTMENTS.

School of Ancient Languages—T. J. Bailey, T. M. Sleeper.
In Departments of Latin—F. A Cowan, N. Smylie, T. A. Steele.
Pure Mathematics—F. A. Cowan, N. Smylie.
School of Natural Science—T. J. Bailey.
In Departments of Natural Philosophy—L. H. Richardson, J. L. Thomas.
In Departments of Geology—J. F. Martin, L. H. Richardson.
School of Philosophy—F. A. Cowan, N. Symlie.
In Departments of Ethics and Political Economy—Wm. M. Anderson, J. P. Dunlop J. F. Martin, Lee Richardson, Jr., F. L. Snowden, J. J. Bailey, E. M. Hicks, M.G. Meacham, T. M. Sleeper, T. A. Steele, L. A. Bardwell, K. L. Jones, C. L. Russell, W. C Snodgrass, E. H. Woods.
School of Modern Languages—In Department of French Language and Literature—T. J. Bailey, H. M. Johnston.
In School of History, English Literature and Rhetoric—J. F. Martin, L. H. Richardson.
In Departments of History—T. A. Caufield W. C. Fitts, F. D. Daniel, J. G. Neely, J. L. Thomas, J. P. Dunlop, L. Richardson, Jr.
In Departments of Literature—T. A. Caufield, R. M. Kennedy, E. A. Snowden.
In Department of Rhetoric—Wm. M. Anderson, M. Dunlop, R. M. Kennedy, W. L. Downing, Alex. Hamilton, C. G. Smith, Jr., G. C. Williams, J. P. Dunlop, E. M. Hicks, G. H. Steen.
In Department of Biblical Instruction—Wm. M. Anderson, T. A. Caufield, J. C. Neely, T. J. Bailey, H. M. Johnston, L. Richardson, Jr., J. L. Thomas, L. G. Bardwell, R. M. Kennedy, J. G. Patton.

THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Republican National Convention has been in session in Chicago since Tuesday. Lynch, a colored politician of Mississippi, beat Powell Clayton of Arkansas for temporary chairman. Gen. John B. Henderson of St. Louis was chosen permanent chairman. Blaine and Arthur are the strongest candidates. Up to the time of our going to press, (Friday morning,) no ballot had been heard from.

THE CHRONICLE is so crowded with important local matters this week that we have no space to comment editorially on the action of the Democratic county convention of last Saturday. Suffice it to say that the conciliatory tone that pervaded the convention was very gratifying to us, and we are prepared, in the main, to endorse what was done. The tariff resolution adopted meets our approval. We have all the time contended for the *adjustment* of a *revenue* tariff for protection purposes. The resolution says that when the tariff is reduced to a revenue basis "there may and must be *discrimination*, there must be incidental protection." Discrimination is as good a word as adjustment, and suits us as well. We hope that the acceptance of this platform by the CHRONICLE won't provoke any of our free trade friends into bolting it.

Committee Notice.

The committee appointed to solicit stock to the Tobacco National Bank of Clarksville, will meet at the office of the Gracey Warehouse on Tuesday evening, June 10th, at 7:30 o'clock. The presence of every member of the committee is desired.

JAS. H. SMITH, Ch'm.

From Corbandale.

Fine rains this week and all land that was prepared has been set out in tobacco. A full crop of corn has been planted and is in good condition. Rust has appeared on some wheat and it is feared will injure the crop. Apples and peaches are plentiful along the river but scarce inland. Lina Gay, Mrs. Corbans little grand-daughter, fell off the porch last Monday and broke her arm. It was set by Dr. Marable and is getting along very well. Miss Carrie Pettigrew and Miss Cathleen Stout of Perryville are visiting Mr. D. B. Shurdon's family.

I understand two other skeletons have been found in Bellamy's cave besides the body of the negro indentified.

DALE.

June 4th 1883.

THE loudest applause in the convention Saturday was given when Judge Lurton mentioned the name of Tilden in connection with the Presidency. It was not started among the politicians who occupied front seats, but was a spontaneous outburst from the "delegates from the interior." The old ticket seems to be solid with the masses.

DELINQUENTS

Take Notice.

On the first Monday in July, 1884 at the Court House in Clarksville, Tenn., I will offer for public sale the real estate belonging to delinquent tax payers, which real estate can be seen upon my books, in my office. Taxes for 1883.

JOHN S. NEBLETT, Trustee.

June 7, 1884.-4t

Furniture and Undertaking.

GO TO G. M. WHITESIDE & CO'S.

—TO BUY—

FINE, MEDIUM, AND CHEAP FURNITURE.

Prices as Low as the Lowest, and we guarantee everything we sell. Special attention paid to UNDERTAKING. Orders received by telegraph attended to promptly.

FOR RENT!

My house on Franklin street. Brick house, 7 rooms, large yard and garden. Possession given at once. Apply to W. S. Poindexter.

D. S. HENDRICK.

May 31, 1884.-tf.

LOOK!

We invite your attention to the following articles

OILS FOR MACHINERY,

BLACK LUBRICATING OIL,
GOLDEN MACHINERY OIL,
ODORLESS ENGINE OIL,
EXTRA WINTER STRAINED
LARD OIL, ETC., ETC., ETC.

PAINTING MATERIAL

STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD,
RAW AND BOILED LINSEED OIL,
COLORS DRY AND IN OIL,
WHITING AND ALABASTINE,
BRUSHES & VARNISHES,

Household and Cullinary Articles,

TEAS, SODA, SPICES,
FLAVORING, EXTRACTS, SOAPS,
PERFUMERIES, SACHET
POWDERS, TOILET ARTICLES
GELETIN, ETC., ETC., ETC.

All of which we are prepared to furnish at close prices and of first quality.

Respectfully,

LOCKERT & REYNOLDS.

Public Sale of Shorthorn Cattle,

At Clarksville, Tenn.,

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1884.

ON THE ABOVE DAY AND DATE WE will offer at public sale, by auction, our entire herd of Registered Shorthorn Cattle, headed by a splendid Rose of Sharon bull, *Airdrie of Forest Grove* 10649, and comprising animals of the best breeding and finest individual merit.

At the same time we will also sell about twenty pure bred unregistered heifers, many of them with calves by their sides, while others are due to calve very soon.

Here is a most excellent opportunity for those who wish to improve their cattle without buying registered animals.

Sale will take place two miles from the city of Clarksville, at our Linwood farm, near New Providence, Tenn. Conveyances for the benefit of those desiring to purchase will leave Gill's stable at 9:30 o'clock a. m.

Purchasers will be required to execute notes with approved security, due and payable four months from date, with interest from date.

5.24 HAMBAUGH & GOODLETT.

FRANKLIN TYPE FOUNDRY,

165 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

ALLISON & SMITH.

The type on which this paper is printed is from the above foundry.—ED. CHRONICLE.

Buy your children's school shoes of Bowling & Willson.

STOP!

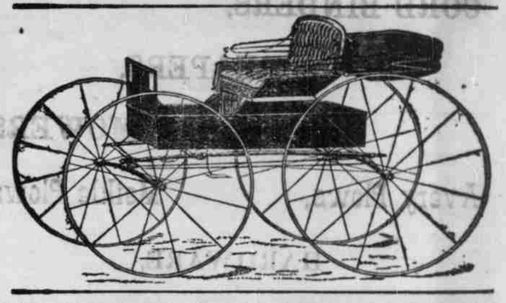
And consider the most important thing necessary for a FINE crop of Tobacco or Corn before it's too late. It's the

"National Fertilizer"

sold by Keesee & Northington. Use it once and you will never raise another crop without it. Special prices given to those wanting large quantities. Call and see us before buying elsewhere, it will be to your interest.

KEESEE & NORTHINGTON.

B. F. HARDIN & CO.,



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New Firm,
New Goods,
New Prices.

I have opened up a FULL LINE of

GROCERIES!

At W. A. ettle's Old Stand,

And will keep in stock all classes of GROCERIES, STAPLE AND FANCY. I will make a specialty of

FLOUR, MEAL, BRAN, GRAHAM FLOUR, FEED.

Giving the trade ROCK BOTTOM PRICES ON THESE GOODS.

I AM RUNNING THE

ANCHOR MILLS!

In connection with the Store, therefore I can afford to sell these goods CHEAPER than any one else.

FACTS AND FIGURES NEVER LIE,

Come to the Anchor Mills

With your GRINDING and see for yourselves. I make the Best Flour and Meal that is made in the county. Come once and I know you will come again, for I am giving Entire Satisfaction to all.

Asking my friends and the public for a share of their patronage, I am Respectfully,

B. H. WILKINSON.

N. B. I am paying the highest price for Wheat, Corn and Country Produce.

Ladies Go See New Goods

—AT—

R. S. BROADDUS, AGENT.

*Beautiful Summer Silks from 50c to $1, Lyons Black Silks from $1 to 3, beautiful novelties in Silk and Wool Dress Goods, Otomans, Challies, Pongus, Nuns Veiling, beautiful brocaded and plain Satin 50c, elegant white India Linen Robes with trimming complete, from $6 to 10. Just received another lot of those beautiful plaid Gingham. Call early or you may miss the prettiest. 5.000 yds. beautiful Union Lawns 5 to 7 1-2c, handsome figured Lawns with solid colors to match, only 15c. The prettiest and cheapest White Dress Goods, Swiss Embroideries, Laces, in the city. Our second purchase of these goods has arrived and are selling well. The largest stock of Hamburgs at low prices, splendid stock of Lace Cur