THE CHRONICLE.

R. H. YANCEY, Editor.

Clarksville, Tenn., June 14, 1884.

TERMS: $2.00 IN ADVANCE.

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.

TILDEN POSITIVELY DECLINES.

Samuel J. Tilden has at last responded to the importunities of the anxious Democrats of the country and has written a letter to Hon. Daniel Manning, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of New York, positively declining the nomination for the Presidency. The letter is a statesmanlike document, as letters emanating from Tilden always are. The main reason urged for declining the nomination is that his state of health will not allow him to carry into the Presidential office the thorough and radical reform that would be necessary in a Democratic administration. We will publish the letter next week.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINEES.

The Republican convention which assembled at Chicago last week nominated James G. Blaine of Maine, for President and John A. Logan of Illinois for Vice-President.

The press all over the country, and out of the country too, for that matter, has expressed opinions as to the strength, availibility &c. of the ticket, and the opinions are almost as numerous as the papers that expressed them: THE CHRONICLE must, of course, come in for its say in the matter and inform the public what it thinks of the nominations.

In the sense that the men who compose the ticket are men of ability and personal force, the ticket is a strong one, but it is by no means so clear that Messrs. Blaine and Logan are the strongest team that could have been yoked together to carry the country. Blaine is undoubtedly one of the most brilliant men who has ever figured in American politics, whatever may be said of him as a statesman. His corruscating qualities and evident love of sensation have led some people to doubt that he has the soundness and solidity necessary to the wise administration of an executive office, and, in that way, he probably has numerous admirers who would not be willing to trust him in the Presidency. But Blaine is a leader, and so is Logan. They will both gather about them a strong personal following and the enthusiasm of their friends will have a telling effect in arousing the careless and lethargic voters. A campaign with such a ticket in the field will necessarily be an exciting one, and in localities where the parties are not divided on the color line, as is the case in the Southern States, the scenes of 1844 will be repeated.

Men of such strong individuality as Blaine and Logan, however, while they attach to themselves hosts of friends, also make many enemies, and this has been particularly true of the man from Maine. No other nomination that the Republicans could have made would have caused as much bolting as his has already done. The New York Times, that has always been a leading Republican paper, boldly declares that it "will not support Mr. Blaine for the Presidency. It will advise no man to vote for him." The Boston Herald, also a power in the Republican press, has said, "Believing Mr. Blaine would be a bad and dangerous President, we hope to see him defeated." The New York Herald is at present very much opposed to the Republican nominee, and "The Nation" talks very much in the same strain.

Mr. Blaine's greatest weakness as a candidate lies in the fact that he is strong in the Republican States of the West but is almost certain to lose the doubtful States of the East. The Republican candidate who can't carry New York, Connecticut and perhaps Massachusetts, stands little chance of election.

Mud slinging at Mr. Blaine has already begun and will be vigorously engaged in throughout the campaign. "The Mulligan letters" will be on millions of tongues that know nothing of the purport of those epistles. The Spencer rifle contract, the Northern Pacific transaction with the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad matter, will all be brought up against the Republican candidate, but they are not going to affect the election. Worse things were charged and proven on Garfield to no purpose, and all of these accusations have been urged against Mr. Blaine for a long time without in any way affecting his public career.

The foreign policy of Mr. Blaine, while he was Secretary of State will also be urged against him. Reviewing the whole field we have come to the satisfactory conclusion that the right kind of Democrat on the right kind of platform can place the Plumed Knight *hors de combat*, but it is not going to be a "walk over."

THE weather is generally cool in November, but it is seriously apprehended that Mr. Blaine will suffer from another sun stroke on the next recurrence of that month.

Beecher bolts Blaine's nomination and says: "If we cannot have a decent Republican let us have a Democrat." His preference is Gov. Cleveland.

THE sale of the Cincinnati News-Journal to Edgar M. Johnson, trustee, took place Saturday and John McLean has taken charge of the property.

THE TARIFF IN TENNESSEE.

We publish in another column numerous extracts from the proceedings of various county conventions, held in the State recently, showing their action on the tariff question. From the prevalent tone of the resolutions adopted, it can be readily seen that there are many Democrats in Tennessee who do not subscribe to Watterson ian ideas on this subject but demand that tariff reform be made with due regard to American labor and industries. In several conventions, we were sorry to observe, there were actual conflicts over this much disputed question and in one instance it had to be ignored altogether in order to restore peace.

It is very desirable that the State Convention which meets in Nashville on the 18th inst., should be in every particular harmonious. Discord has too long prevailed among Tennessee Democrats, and now that the troublesome debt question is practically laid aside, it would be a pity that another bone of contention should be thrown into a Democratic assembly. The Republicans are boasting loudly of their increasing strength in Tennessee and Congressman Pettibone promised the electoral vote of the State to the Republican Presidential ticket in the event that his favorite, Blaine, should be nominated. These assertions of the enemy, we hope and believe, are vain bragadocio with no foundation in fact; but shall Democrats give them such foundation by maily stirring up dissentions among themselves?

If the convention of the 18th will adopt a resolution similar to that adopted by the Madison county Democrats, there will be no dissentions. The differences among Democrats on the tariff grow largely out of the phraseology of resolutions expressing opinions on the subject. We would not urge the adoption of an equivocal utterance that might mean anything or nothing, but this Madison county platform expresses a definite position, in plain language and concise form, to which no Democrat could object. The resolution is printed elsewhere in this issue of the CHRONICLE. We commend it to all Tennessee Democrats who favor harmony and especially to those who go to the convention as delegates from Montgomery county.

PURCHASABLE DELEGATES.

A New York Times correspondent tells how three colored delegates from Tennessee who went to the Chicago convention as Arthur men, sold out to the Blaine party. The correspondent overheard the following conversation between Mr. Albert Daggett and Sam McElwee, a big, black negro from Brownsville, who was a delegate from the Ninth district. The correspondent says:

Early this morning Mr. Albert Daggett was called upon by S. A. McElwee, delegate from the Ninth Tennessee District; John Pruitt, of the Fourth District, and J. C. Watson, of the Eighth District. McElwee, as spokesman, said he had something very important to say to Mr. Daggett, and the Brooklyn "manager" took him down into a corridor of the Palmer House and talked with him in a window within the hearing of a Times correspondent, who was reading the morning paper. Daggett did not conduct his conversation with McElwee in a low tone and Mr. McElwee spoke loud enough to be heard.

"We'll talk business," began Mr. Daggett, as he leaned with both hands upon the windowsill. "What do you want to say?"

"There are three men from my State who want something."

"What are they, Blaine men?" asked Daggett.

"No, sir," answered McElwee, turning toward his companions; they are Arthur men."

"Well, what do they want something for?"

"They need money. They must have assistance," answered McElwee.

"Pruitt, McElwee and Watson," answered the spokesman.

"What do they want?" demanded Daggett, with nervous promptness.

"They want $600—$200 apiece," was McElwee's response.

"Six hundred dollars," said Daggett thoughtfully; two hundred dollars each."

"Yes, sir," was the polite response.

"Well, you come up to my room, parlor N, after the Convention to-day and I'll talk further with you."

The party then left. Some time after the report got out that Daggett had tried to buy two Southern delegates at $350, and he was called upon by several persons to explain. He waited in his room during the afternoon for a visit from the needy Tennessee delegates, but McElwee, Pruitt and Watson did not appear. The Tennessee people ought to remember these men, and send delegate of a different sort to the next National Convention.

If the Times correspondent would familiarize himself with the complexion and make up of the Republican party in the districts which those worthies represented at Chicago, he would know the utter impracticability of his advice to send "delegates of a different sort to the next National Convention." The party in the Ninth District, for instance, is composed almost entirely of negroes who own no property and have no education. Sam McElwee is a power among his dusky brethren and though there are some respectable republicans in the Ninth District, (such men as Hon. D. A. Nunn and Capt. W. J. Lyle,) they don't outrank Sam in the estimation of the Republican voters and conclusive proof that he had accepted a bribe would not degrade him in the eyes of his constituents. While such a state of things lasts, the Southern delegate to National Republican conventions will generally be for sale.

THAT the Tennessee Democratic delegation in Congress voted solidly against striking out the enacting clause of the Morrison bill is no evidence whatever that they would vote for "a tariff for revenue only" plank in the National platform. Dibrell, Caldwell and Young, to the contrary, have designated their opposition to such a principle. The attitude of the first mentioned is so clearly defined that it cannot be questioned. Mr. Caldwell's "auriferous bird" letter meant, if it meant anything, that Southern manufactories should, in their infancy, be accorded the protection that has so long been given the industries of the North. We are in receipt of "a part of the Congressional Record," purporting to be a speech delivered by Hon. Casey Young, in which he argues against the Morrison bill, but expresses his determination to vote for it as a party measure agreed on in caucus. These three Congressmen would prefer the Ohio idea.

THE Maryland State Convention passed resolutions endorsing Tilden and sends a solid Tilden delegation to Chicago.

COUNTY CONVENTIONS ON THE TARIFF.

The Fayette County Democrats failed to pass any tariff resolution. They are probably divided on the subject and didn't care to raise a row.

The Humphreys County Democrats adopted the Ohio tariff plank without any prelude or apology. Humphreys county is in the 6th Congressional district.

The Obion County Democrats speak their mind in the following resolution which is a twin brother to the Ohio idea:

We favor a Tariff for revenue only; sufficient to run the expenses of the National Government economically administrated, so adjusted as to afford incidental protection to American manufactory and home industry; but not to foster monopolies.

In the Giles County Democratic Convention the following resolution was reported by the committee:

That the question of the tariff reform is of vital importance and should be met squarely by the democratic party in the coming canvass. It should be laid alone for the purpose of revenue.

The following is the Pulaski Citizens report of what ensued:

Mr. Newbill moved to substitute the Ohio resolution. Dr. Harwell offered a substitute in substance nearly the same, but claiming that there are other questions of reform of greater moment and that the tariff question should be relegated to the next congress to be settled upon a just basis when politics is not disturbing the public mind. Discussion of the resolutions became warm. It was firmly maintained that Giles county ought to speak plainly and squarely to the point as in the original resolutions introduced. The wisdom of thus instructing delegates on such a momentous question was questioned by others and it was held with considerable emphasis that the delegates should go untrameled and the decision relegated to the wiser heads that should assemble at Chicago.

Mr. Newbill withdrew his resolution.

A motion to lay Dr. Harwell's resolution on the table failed.

A motion to lay all resolutions relating to the tariff carried.

The Coffee County Democrats dodged the tariff issue with a resolution that simply declared for a reduction of all revenues to a basis of Governmental necessity. The Tullahoma Guardian remarks that a cross eyed man would have no difficulty in seeing straight through it, and emphasises the assertion that it is "all right." The Guardian is, itself, in line with the Nashville American on the tariff issue.

The Democrats of McMinn county got off the following double barreled resolution:

We trust to the patriotism and wisdom that will direct the proceedings of our National Convention which meets at Chicago in July next, for such a just, wise and practical declaration of principles touching the tariff as meets the true spirit of our liberal institutions and the spirit of those reformatory measures so essential to the preservation of the government of our fathers. To the attainment of this laudable purpose we heartily join in the proud acclaim of American freemen, which is swelling into united voice from every section of the Union in behalf of that Reformer Statesmen, Samuel J. Tilden, to the chief control of this government, that in his sagacious grasp the nation of our fathers may be rescued from its driftings and restored upon the foundations established by Jefferson and protected by such administrations as those of Jackson, Polk and Johnson.

There was a debate in the Lincoln County Democratic Convention over the tariff resolution, but the free traders were squelched by a considerable majority. Commenting on the result the Fayettville Observer says:

The County Convention did good work last Monday when it endorsed the Ohio platform, which favors the reduction of the tariff to a point that will furnish sufficient revenue to economically administer the government, the duties to be so arranged as to encourage struggling industries but not to foster monopolies. Under that standard we can conquer. We believe that a large majority of the Union think that the Republicans ought to be driven from the strongholds that they have filled for twenty-four years. The question is whether this majority can be brought together to work for the accomplishment of this very desirable end. If the Chicago Convention acts as wisely as ours did, the result is hardly in doubt.

The Democrats of Cheatham, Jackson, Trousdale, Carroll, Smith, Bledson and Overton counties declare in favor of a repeal of the internal revenue.

The nearest approach to a tariff resolution adopted by the Rutherford county Democrats was the following:

Resolved, That, in the administration of the National and State Governments, we are in favor of the lowest possible taxation for an economical administration of public affairs.

The Madison County Democrats have, in our opinion, eclipsed all the others in the phraseology of their tariff resolution. We would be glad to see it adopted by the State Convention, and should not object to its becoming the National utterance:

That we favor the raising of revenue by custom duties limited in amount to the legitimate requirements of the government economically administered, and that the duties should be so levied as to admit the necessities of life free and place the burdens of taxation upon the luxuries, having due regard to the just compensation of labor and the natural development of American industries.

The Stewart County Democrats speak out on the all smportant iubject in the following manner:

That we favor a tariff for revenue only, wisely and equitably adjusted; and that protection shall be purely incidental; that the tariff shall be laid with a view to raise only a sufficient revenue to defray the expenses of government on a strictly economical basis.

The Stewart County Democrats must have been diligent readers of the CHRONICLE, for they adopt our pet phrase, "wisely and equitably adjusted." We are in line with the Stewart Democracy in this declaration.

The Gibson County Democrats passed a series of resolutions denouncing the present tariff demanding reform and concluding as follows:

That we favor a tariff that will afford no more revenue than will defray the current expenses of the government, economically administered, and so levied as to offer the greatest good to the American people.

The Dyer County Democrats, who were supposed to be among the most ultra of free traders, seem to cling somewhat to the idea of adjustment, and draw it rather mild, as follows:

We regard the present tariff as unnecessarily burdensome upon the people, as tending to build up and make rich the few at the expense of the many, and that the delegates from this convention to Nashville are instructed to vote for such delegates to the National Convention as are in favor of tariff reform, and for such an adjustment of the tariff as will relieve the people and meet the necessities of the government, economically administered.

The County Democratic Conventions of Hardin, Carroll, Cheatham and Bledson have each expressed themselves on the tariff in language equivalent to the Ohio platform.

The Overton County Democrats say: We favor retrenchment and reform in the administration of public affairs, both State and National, and demand a reduction of the revenue not inconsistent with the demands of the Treasury, and especially the repeal of the odious internal revenue law.

Our near neighbors, the Democrats of Houston county, express themselves very tersely, but to the point. They say:

We are opposed to monopolies, and favor legislation to favor the many, with due regard to the interest of the few.

In the Williamson Connty Democratic Convention the following resolution was adopted:

That this evil, (the accumulation of surplus), may be corrected, we demand a reduction, adjustment and reform of the tariff so as to produce a reserve limited to the necessities of the Government economically administered, and so laid as not to create or foster monopolies or corporations.

The Morrow Case.

The arrest and examination of Ransom Morrow and his two sons for alleged secret murders committed in district No. 9 of this county several years ago, reported in last week's CHRONICLE, has awakened considerable popular interest. As is always the case in such occurrences, a great many false and sensational rumors have been put afloat and it was not without difficulty that the CHRONICLE could arrive at a statement of facts that might be relied on.

There have really been no developments in the case worth mentioning since the examining trial, which we reported last week, except the indictment of all the Morrows by the grand jury and the indictment and arrest of Dr. P. P. Bellamy as an accessory after the fact to the murder of Brown. Dr. Bellamy is a son-in-law of Rans Morrow. He was indicted, tried and acquitted for the murder of Brown in 1878 and some of our best informed lawyers doubt that the present indictment against him will hold good.

A dispatch to one of the Nashville dailies stated that Judge Tyler had ordered Rans and Bill Morrow to be confined in the "dungeon" of the jail. This was a misrepresentation. There is no apartment in the county jail that could be properly called a dungeon, and all that the Judge did was to suggest to the jailor the propriety of separating Bellamy and the two Morrows just mentioned.

Deputy-sheriff Taylor went the first of the week to McLeansboro, Ill., expecting to capture there Benj. Morrow, charged with killing young Sly, but on arriving found that the parties who telegraphed him to come had arrested the wrong man.

A party consisting of Mr. M. V. Ingram, Mike Savage, Esq., Mr. Owen Prentiss, of the Nashville American, Mr. Ben Wiley, Dr. Meacham, Mr. Cooper and Mr. Benson, explored Bellamy's cave Wednesday. The cave is quite near the residence of Mr. Sam Bellamy's one-quarter of a mile from Bill Morrow's home and one-half mile from where old man Morrow lives. The cave is an extensive one and the exploring party went at least a mile into it without reaching the end. The party found nothing very startling in the cave unless it was some small bones near the entrance which may have been those of a coon or other animal. There is a ditch about 12 feet deep in the cave that has running water in it. Its banks are about fifteen feet from the entrance to the cave and on account of its dark and gloomy aspect it has been locally designated "Hell's Hole." 'Twas on the banks of this ditch that the skeleton, identified as that of Dick Overton, was discovered. It was lying with its feet toward the ditch.

The exploring party did not enter a number of side caverns that they passed in going through the cave. One of their discoveries were a number of old ovens, indicating that salt peter had been manufactured there many years ago.

THE Supreme Court has made a decision sustaining the constitutionality of what is known as the gambling act, passed by the last legislature. The opinion is a very lengthy and learned one and was delivered by Judge Turney. The decision settles the business for the gambling fraternity in Tennessee. That is, King Faro and his numerous relations are banished, though the festive poker-player may still indulge his taste with no risk of the penitentiary as an immediate result. The fascinating jack pot abides with us, but their Honors have all agreed that the "tiger" must go.

A GREAT many papers have been printing pictures of men who have been hanged and labeling them the Republican nominees. To keep up with the spirit of enterprise we thought of reproducing out cut of the burglar that was killed near Clarksville some time ago, with the legend "James G. Blaine," inscribed beneath it. We were deterred from this by the reflection that the burglar's picture represented a dead man, and we thought it would come in better for the same subject just after the November election.

BLAINE is the first man from the East that the Republicans have ever nominated for President.

THERE was "bargain and intrigue" between Blaine and Logan at Chicago. The agreement was that Logan should throw his strength for Blaine when his own chances for the first place were gone. For this the Maine man was to give him the second place. The game worked, and that's how Lincoln got left.

AN excursion of Memphis merchants have visited Kansas City this week on an invitation from the merchants of that place, and have been very hospitably treated.

TENNESSEE Democrats are unmistakably for Tilden. Nearly every county convention has passed resolutions favoring the re-nomination of the "old ticket."

The Nation and J. G. Blaine.

The following article appeared in the New York Nation of the 8th inst., and was written just before the balloting commenced which ended in the nomination of Mr. Blaine at the Chicago convention. The Nation is a Republican paper edited by Karl Schurz and represents a very determined section of the Republican party in New York which is inflexibly opposed to the corruption within that party. It does not look as if Mr. Blaine would get much support from the "Nation."

The nomination of Powell Clayton at Chicago for the temporary Chairmanship, by a combination of the Blaine and Logan men in the National Committee, is something for which the friends of good government cannot but be sincerely grateful to "the Blaine crowd." Clayton is a disreputable Arkansas carpet-bagger, who was the "pal" of Dorsey in all the operations which disgraced the politics of that State in the evil days between 1865 and 1873. A worse type of the corrupt political adventurer is probably not to be found in the United States He cannot have been selected for the temporary Chairmanship for any other reason than the belief that he could be relied on for any ruling however shameless or unscrupulous. In selecting him, therefore, the friends of Blaine make one more display of their disregard of the moral sense of the Republican party, and of their readiness to resort to any means whatever in order to secure a nomination for their champion. In fact, we could not have desired a better illustration of the truth of what we have been saying in these columns, during the past three months, as to the nature of what may be called the Blaine influence in politics. It is thoroughly corrupt and corrupting, has been so from the beginning and must remain so to the end. This open display of it in the very first stage of the proceedings at Chicago, is however, likely to be extremely useful. We believe it will put the friends of other candidates more than ever on their guard. It will satisfy them that no compromise of which Blaine is to be the outcome is open to anybody who cares for the continued existence of the Republican party. It will, moreover, prepare the voters, in this State at least, in case the Blaine tactics should be successful at Chicago, for the imperative and solemn duty of once more punishing successful knavery at whatever cost, by an overwhelming defeat at the polls. Those who buried Folger under the great majority of 1882, on account of the trickery and fraud of his managers at Saratoga, will, we are sure, do as much and more for any Presidential candidate who comes into this State next fall as the product of unscrupulous dexterity.

If any other proof of the indifference of the Blaine managers to public opinion were needed, it would be found in the fact that the leader of his boom in Chicago, and the probable inventor of the Clayton device, is a Star-route contractor. In fact, it is not too much to say that all the really corrupt element in the Republican party is now ranged under the Blaine standard, and is looking eagerly for his nomination. We do not mean to say that it is only this class which desires it, but it is undoubtedly this class which desires it most and is working hardest for it. President Arthur has on his side some of the most prominent enemies of all reform, but it is safe to say that Blaine has all or nearly all those who disliking reform, expect to make money in any way which comes to hand—out of the Treasury if possible, but if not possible, by some evasion or perversion of the law. Blaine's selection for the mission to Peru, during his short term of office in the State Department, of a man who had been convicted while in high command in the army of bribery, forgery, and false dating of letters for purposes of fraud, is a fair specimen of what we might expect were he armed with the Presidential powers. If he did this in the green tree, what would he not do in the dry?

The Press and the Nominations.

The Nation.

The New York Times has given notice, in answer to the correspondent whether it intends to support the nominee of the Chicago Republican Convention, that it will support him "if he is a man worthy to be President of the United States;" but that "if he shall be a man who personally or political, in office or out, represents principles or practices which it abhors," it "will watch with great interest the efforts of those responsible for such a nomination to elect their candidate, but can give them no help." We believe that this is the only sound position at any time for a newspaper which professes to be independent, and that it is a position which now more than at any time since the war it behooves independent newspapers to take. Nothing does more to diminish the influence of the press and to enable knaves to despise its criticisms, than the too common editorial practice of agreeing beforehand, in return for circulation, to eat every dish, however nauseous or injurious, a political convention may prepare. It is of course open to any man to decide for himself that he will, on grounds of public safety or expediency, vote for a candidate who does not come up to his standard either of integrity or capacity, provided he does it in silence, or, if he defends it, defends it on the true ground. A public journal, however, can discharge no duty in silence. Its function is to talk about what men are thinking most about, and above all to furnish its readers with reasons for doing this or leaving that undone. When a nomination is made, it has either to commend or condemn it, and its first duty to its readers is to make its commendation or condemnation sincere and truthful. This it cannot do if it be under any sort of obligation to applaud the action of a party convention under all circumstances. This it must do if its applause is in the long run to be worth much. A journal which is known to be ready to eat its own words, to make black appear white and white black, to recommend in the strongest terms for the highest office this year a man whom it last year described as unfit even for the lowest, cannot render a party much service except as a spreader of news. Its opinions can hardly have any great influence on the fortunes of a canvass. Readers who seek from a newspaper any assistance in forming a judgment on public affairs are generally among the first to be disgusted by undisguised unscrupulousness, tergiversation, or venality.

These considerations are more than ordinarily important just now. In one way or another the graver issues which divided the American people almost from the foundation of the Government have been disposed of. The party organizations remain, but they are separated far more by temperament and traditions than by ideas or aspirations. Almost in spite of itself, almost for want of any more exciting work, the party in power has begun to turn its attention to the improvement of the administrative machinery, to the infusion, in short, of more honesty and capacity and efficiency into the management of public business. This change gives to the character of our public men, of those who are to give the public service its tone and impulse by standing at its head, and seeing that the laws are faithfully executed, an importance it has hardly ever had before.

The next President will represent more distinctly than any President who has gone before him the idea that public servants must be competent, honest, and faithful business men, and must stand for the national morality in its highest aspects. The heart of the people is set, as it probably never was before, on having in the White House a simple, sober-minded, clean-handed man, who is above reproach both in his public and private life, who has no antecedents which need disguise or oblivion, and who is not likely to involve the Government in scandals and adventures, or build up his own fortunes on public shame or disaster. We believe the Convention will nominate such a man, but we all know that as conventions are now made up, it may not. The nominating machinery has become so elaborate; the Convention itself has become so large, so cumbrous, so excitable, so exposed to great gusts of passion and panic, that there is a chance—it may be only a chance in a thousand—that it may give us a candidate whom it will be impossible for a great many journals to support without dishonesty and degradation, and impossible for tens of thousands of voters to vote for without sacrificing to party the very things which parties are intended to save. For that chance, however remote, it behooves all honest journalists to be prepared. The Nation certainly is prepared for it.

MORE ABOUT THE SAME THING.

Since the editoriel in this issue headed "Purchasable Delegates" was put into type, Hon Sam McElwee has been interviewed and makes a flat denial of the New York Times correspondent's statement. He says, "I did not meet Mr. Daggett nor hear of him while in Chicago." But while the gentleman from the Ninth district is thus sustaining his own immaculate character, he brings some heavy charges against Hon. Leonidas Cesar Houk and other prominent white republicans in Tennessee. All that an outside man can conclude is that somebody has lied. The end is not yet, and there is promise of a lively row among some of the leading lights of the party of great moral ideas who dwell in this part of the Lord's vineyard. The following are some extracts from the interview with McElwee that will explain themselves:

"Did you have any proposition made you or money offered you by any one?"

"Yes, sir; Judge Houk asked me who I was for. I replied, 'Blaine.' He said, 'Were you not sent here to vote for Arthur?' I replied, 'no,' that my district wanted Blaine, and I would vote for him all the time. Houk then said, 'the Blaine crowd would make big promises but they could not meet them; that Arthur's men had ample means and were willing to use them to secure his nomination.' Judge Houk then offered me $1,500, to be divided between myself and the other two delegates if I would cast my vote for Arthur."

* * * *

"Did you have any other proposals made you?"

"Yes, sir; A. M. Hughes, of Nashville, sent me word by my colleague, Mr. Bell, that if I would vote for Arthur I should have a place in the Revenue Department that would pay me $1,200 per year, and sent Mr. Bell for me to carry me over to Arthur's headquarters."

"Is that all?"

"No, sir, it is not. J. H. Smith, Post-master at Memphis, offered to J. C. Watson a good place in the mail service."

REPUBLICAN OPPOSITION TO BLAINE.

A dispatch from New York dated the 10th inst. gives the following intelligence which is very gratifying to Democrats:

NEW YORK, June 10.—Newspaper opposition to Blaine grows stronger daily. This evening the Post, which bitterly opposes him, prints a list of the Independent and Republican papers which are openly committed against him. It now stands: New York Times, New York Herald, Harper's Weekly, Puck, Evening Telegram, Brooklyn Union, Rochester Post-Express, Rochester Herald, Syracuse Herald, Flushing Times, Boston Advertiser, Boston Transcript, Boston Herald, Springfield Republican, Philadelphia Record, Philadelphia Times, Chicago Times, Chicago News, and New Haven News. In addition, several influential papers like the Commercial Advertiser and the Boston Journal are very cool in their support. The Commercial Advertiser, of this city, has not defined its position, but evidently has no intention of advocating Blaine. A representative of Harper & Bros. said to-day that Harper's Weekly would oppose the Chicago nominations; that the decision to this effect was reached by the members of the House unanimously, and that the pen of George William Curtis and the pencil of Thos. Nast would be united in opposition to Blaine and Logan.

NASHVILLE is to have a New National Bank called the Commercial National Bank with a capital stock of $300,000. The following parties made application for the charter: M. A. Spurr, E. R. Richardson, C. N. Ordway, R. H. Dudley and Jas. H. Thompson. Frank Potterfield has resigned his position in the American National Bank to take the cashiership of the new institution.

THE proposed railroad from Nashville to Memphis will go through Jackson and Somerville, provided the people of Madison and Fayette counties will invest certain amounts of money and lands in the bonds and stocks of the road. Brownsville and Bolivar each tried to get the road, but the above route was determined on with the conditions stated.

Advertised Letters.

The following list of letters remain uncalled for in the Clarksville Tenn., post-office up to Saturday, June 14, 1884. If not taken out within thirty days, they will be sent to the dead, letter office at Washington:

Atkins, Joana	Andrews, Jas
Berry, U T	Brooch, Bettie
Buck, Polly	Cross, J A
Carley, Sam	Caldwell, Jno
Clark, Mrs Fannie	Caldwell, M
Davis, Andrew	Dawson, Preston
Davis, Jas	Doyle, Mrs L E
Davis, Merrit	Ellson, Jas
Goden, Chatherine	Garland, Mary E
Grady, Moses	Hickman, Tennie
Hogan, Maria	Hunter, Lyd
Hyland, Jodie 2	Hordes, L
Hunt, Jno	Isley, G E
Jackson, Susan	Johnson, Dora
Johnson, Wm	King, Minnie
Lockard, Sammie	Lyle, Mariah
Lockard, Eliza	Moore, Georgia
Minor, J F 2	Mayo, Willie
Moore, Joe	Morrow, Harriet
Neblett, J N	Outcalt, Alice
Peyton, J L	Price, Wm
Powers, F B	Ritter, Mrs Susie
Smith, Geo	Shary, Addie
Speed, Wm	Sanders, Sarah
Singleton, Bart	Smith, W H
Tompkins, Fannie	Taylor, Van
Whitfield, Harriet	Wright, Mary
Wawhop, Mrs M	Whitfield, H
Walton, Cesar	Weaver, Jeff

When calling for any of the above please say "advertised."

W. F. GREEN, P. M.

Subscribe for the CHRONICLE now if you want to be posted as to the coming Presidential campaign.

Mrs. Elizabeth L. Saxon.

The Clarksville public probably feels sufficient interest in the lady whose name heads this article to wish to know something of her history. To supply such information we copy the following article concerning her from the Nashville American:

Mrs. Elizabeth L. Saxon, who has recently been appointed State Organizer for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Tennessee, and general agent and lecturer for the prohibition cause, began her work at Athens when the Grand Division of the Tennessee Sons of Temperance met there. This well known reformer was born in Greenville, Tenn., in 1832. She was the wife of Mr. L. A. Saxon, of New Orleans, and is temporarily residing with her daughter, Mrs. A. J. Murray, of Memphis. She was left motherless when but a child, and her father, Andrew Lyle, was a Confederate prisoner in Memphis in 1863 whence she relieved him only to witness his death a few days thereafter.

Mrs. Saxon is a genuine philanthropist, having passed through several yellow fever scourges in New Orleans at the head of a band of noble women, administering to the wants of the suffering and losing some of her own children by the scourge. Almost every reform of recent years has been aided by her voice or pen, Strong in her devotion to woman, she hesitates at no personal sacrifice that may tend to her advancement. She has traveled and spoken in almost every State of the Union, and has been for years a press writer of great versatility of talent, her poems displaying a high order of literary talent. Her political knowledge is extensive, and she has friends among the foremost men of the nation. She is personally acquainted with almost every reform worker in the country, and has corresponded for years with eminent men and women both in Europe and America.

A BELFAST, Me., man, aged 79, has been made defendant for a breach of marriage promise, the heart broken plaintiff being 77 years of age.

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. Special attention paid to UNDERTAKING. Prices as Low as the Lowest, and we guarantee everything we sell. 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.

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 16669, 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 Lainwood 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, 168 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. ALLISON & SMITH.

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

$11,950 IN CASH GIVEN AWAY

To the SMOKERS of Blackwell's Genuine Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco.

The genuine has picture of BULL on every package.

For particulars see our next announcement.

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.

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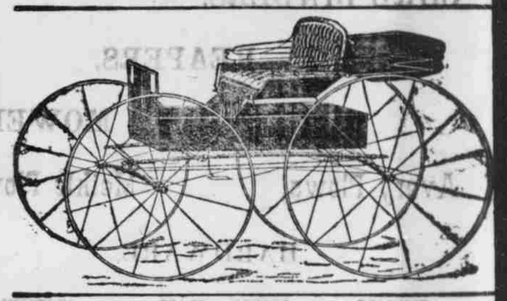

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New Firm, New Goods, New Prices.

I have opened up a FULL LINE of

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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

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Giving the trade ROCK BOTTOM PRICES ON THESE GOODS.

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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. Convenient. 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,

E. 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 Curtains at low prices. The finest and most stylish stock of Ready-Made Clothing ever offered by me at exceedingly low prices. I sell a good suit for $5, a splendid all-wool suit for $10, the best all-wool blue flannel suits for $12 and the best French Worsted, tailor made, suits for $25. These are bargains that only need to be seen to be appreciated.

☞ I aso have a nice stock of Piece Goods, and will have suits made at home and guarantee a fit, and sell them at from $5 to $10 cheaper than you can send off and buy them. So don't do that any more; it's wrong. Keep your money at home and patronize home industry. Our tailors have to live as well as you; see that you help them. ☞

The best $1 Shirt in town that wont tear down the back.

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