THE CHRONICLE.

R. H. YANCEY, Editor.

Clarksville, Tenn., June 28, 1884.

TERMS: $2.00 IN ADVANCE.

STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Governor,
Wm. B. BATE, of Davidson.

For Electors for the State at Large,
J. D. C. ATKINS, of Henry.
ROBT. L. TAYLOR, of Washington.

For District Electors.
1—Robert Burrow, of Carter.
2—S. G. Heiskell, of Knox.
3—
4—M. S. Elkin, of Sumner.
5—
6—J. W. Judd, of Robertson.
7—L. P. Padgett, of Maury.
8—R. P. Cole, of Henry.
9—J. Harvey Mathes, of Shelby.

State Democratic Executive Committee.

For the State at large—D. D. Anderson, of Knox; Geo. W. Darden, of Davidson; Jno. T. Hillsman, of Shelby.
First District—John Allison, Jr., of Washington.
Second District—M. P. Sullivan, of Knox.
Third District—Jas. Ryles, of Warren.
Fourth District—J. A. Trousdale, of Sumner.
Fifth District—T. D. Gregory, of Franklin.
Sixth District—Chas. W. Tyler, of Montgomery.
Seventh District—R. N. McKay, of Maury.
Eighth District—R. D. Hayes, of Madison.
Ninth District—C. M. Ewing, of Weakley.
Tenth District—C. A. Miller, of Hardeman.

THE TENNESSEE TARIFF PLANK.

The CHRONICLE does not feel called on to adopt the tariff plank in the platform promulgated by the late convention at Nashville in order to maintain its Democracy. Its opinion on the tariff issue was fixed before the convention met, and it is of the same opinion still. The paper will support the candidacy of Gov. Bate and the Democratic ticket throughout its whole length and breadth, as opposed to that put forward by the Republicans, but in so doing it does not feel called on to renounce its belief that the tariff should be so adjusted as to encourage productive industries. We object to the tariff resolution adopted by the Nashville convention in that it fails to express this idea. We have no objection to the positive declarations of the resolutions; it is the sin of omission and not that of commission that brings it under our disapproval.

We believe that the present tariff needs readjustment and reform, and we have always claimed that no more revenue should be collected than is required for the necessities of the government economically administered. Under this limit we believe that import duties can be so levied as to prosper numerous agricultural, manufacturing and mining industries, and in so doing add to the wealth and general prosperity of the nation.

The whole matter is a business question and should be treated in a business way. The idea is simply to place American manufacturers and producers on a competing basis with those of Foreign countries. To illustrate; if Australian wool can be sold cheaper in America than that grown in this country, then the American grower should be protected by a duty on the imported wool that will make it cost the manufacturer as much as home grown wool sold at a fair profit over the cost of production. In this way a benefit is done the whole country and all of its inhabitants of every class and occupation. An important industry is sustained that would otherwise go down, and the industry affords occupation and profit to a large class of people. The man who engages in wool growing is taken out of competition with his neighbor who grows grain and made a consumer of the latter's produce. Thus there is a mutual benefit as the result of the change. If the grain grower loses anything from the increased price he pays for woolen goods, he more than makes it up on the profit that accrues to him by having established a home market for his grain.

The same idea will apply to any protected industry. It can be easily ascertained by a business investigation what industries need protection in order to place them on a competing basis with foreign industries, and that is the way the tariff should be adjusted.

The platform adopted by the Nashville Convention failed to express any idea of adjustment in regard to the tariff, and we therefore cannot adopt it as the CHRONICLE'S creed.

MENDACIOUS WATTERSON.

Mr. Watterson pretends to give a "frank reply" to a correspondent who asks him about his "flop over" on the Ohio platform, and, to draw it as mildly as a plain English expression of the correct idea will permit, he tells a lie. He says:

"We accepted the Ohio platform; not one resolution, but the platform as a whole. When the Nashville American speaks of the Ohio platform, it means the second resolution alone.

Now the gush that Mr. Watterson telegraphed his paper from New York was in these exact words:

"Of the platform, as a whole, it is needless to speak. It is admirable. Of the tariff clause, I can only say that the party next year can do no better than copy it. It is, in all respects, preferable to the tariff plank of 1876, from which that of 1880 was taken, and expresses with precision the meaning of tariff revision and tax reform as they are understood by those Democrats who denounce the present system as a masterpiece of injustice, inequality and false pretense."

It will be seen that he spoke specifically of "the tariff clause." Watterson's mendacity is only excelled by the cheek he displays in trying to palm it off on the country.

THE attention of all colored voters into whose hands this paper may fall is respectfully called to an article concerning the record of John A Logan, published on the first page. It shows that Mr. Logan in the early days of his political career, was the author and advocate of a bill that passed the Illinois legislature providing for the sale of free negroes on the block. If any of our colored friends doubt the truth of the statements made in the article they can investigate the matter by refering to the proceedings of the Illinois legislature for the year mentioned.

JUDGE REID calls Blaine "that prince of parliamentarians." We are all willing to accord the tattooed man that honor. He displayed his superiority as a parliamentarian when as Speaker of the House he made the ruling which secured the passage of the Little Rock & Ft. Smith railroad bill. Jeems is a fine parliamentarian.

THE ROW IN THE CONVENTION.

The CHRONICLE said last week that the row in the Nashville Convention was caused by the disposition on the part of the majority to "kick out Colyar," by framing a tariff resolution which he and his adherents would find it difficult to adopt.

This assertion should probably have been qualified by limiting the charge made to the *leaders* of the majority. There were doubtless many honest delegates with the majority who voted their convictions for principle sake, and from no feeling of animosity to their opponents.

These same honest delegates didn't desire a row, and would have agreed to any reasonable measure to have insured harmony. This is evidenced by the fact that when the motion was made to lay all resolutions pertaining to the tariff on the table, the vote, as counted, stood 644½ against 678 for the motion. The motion was, in fact, carried. The 37 votes of Lincoln county were counted wrong and the chair ruled against having them changed. The chair also ruled out of order a motion made by Hon. George B. Peters of Memphis, that had a similar purport to the one just mentioned.

The mass of delegates who composed the convention would have easily agreed, but the leaders in the battle against the Ohio idea were very determined in their hostility to those who supported it and wanted no platform that would afford their opponents a standing ground.

The compromise resolution which Hon. W. C. Whithorne introduced was liberal enough for all Democrats to have agreed to, but for that very reason Mr. John J. Vertrees was on his feet in a minute to oppose it, and Frank Wilson played on the stupidity of an East Tennessee Delegate to devise a means for its defeat.

This is the Whithorne resolution:

"Resolved, That we favor a tariff for revenue adequate to the wants of the general government economically administered, and so adjusted in its details within the limits of such revenue as to give fair and reasonable encouragement to the great agricultural, commercial, mechanical and manufacturing industries of this country, but not to promote monopolies."

No reasonable objection can be urged to this resolution. It is in the language of the celebrated Kane letter of James K. Polk. Messrs. Vertrees & Co. opposed it simply because it was acceptable to the minority, and it was their game to drive the minority to the wall.

If the Democratic party is going before the country in the attitude of an enemy "to the great agricultural, commercial, mechanical and manufacturing industries," it will go as a party that quotes defeat and would merit the dubbing it would be certain to receive. Yet the defeating of such a resolution as the above by a Democratic convention would seem to indicate that such was the position of the party.

The resolution would have carried by a large majority if it had ever come to a vote, and it was the chicanery of that eminent patriot, Frank Wilson, that prevented it from doing so.

If the committee on resolutions had introduced such a declaration to begin with there would never have been any row. It would have been adopted immediately without any wrangling and everybody would have gone home happy, prepared to join hands in the fight against the Republicans. The implacables succeeded in "beating Colyar," but they raised a great deal of bad blood in the party.

THE FIRST GUN.

Judge Frank T. Reid, the Republican candidate for Governor in this State, has made his initial speech, opening the campaign.

It is to a great degree a repetition of his speech of acceptance, though a more exhaustive treatise of the issues of the day.

The speech bears evidences of the scholar rather than the politician, and indicates the truth of what some one has said of the Judge, that "he is a clever sort of doctrinaire."

He seems to have become convinced, in an abstract way, that secession was not right and that slavery was a great wrong, and he therefore felt called on to join the Republican party. He rigidly applies to politics the doctrines of his own philosophical system.

The Judge is not so wrapt in this manner of thought, however, to be entirely neglectful of policy. He makes an adroit appeal to the Old Lines Whigs, the Sky Blues, the protectionist Democrats, the young men of the rising generation, and to all whom he supposes there is any chance to win from the ranks of the Democracy.

All of this has been tried before without effect, and is not likely to accomplish anything in the coming campaign. The strong feeling against Republicanism that exists among Southerners is not pure predjudice, as Judge Reid seems to think, but rational resentment. The Republican party has had no vital principle to support it since the war. Its legitimate mission was ended with the abolition of slavery. The arbitrament of arms, in which a great many Democrats took the aggressive side, determined against the right of secession. The thing that has been called the Republican party since the war has simply been an organization to perpetuate the hatred which the old abolitionist had for the slave holder. Every measure of importance that it has championed since the war has been something to humble the Southern whites, and its existence has been made possible by outrageous slanders of the social and political condition of the South, industriously circulated on the eve of every election.

It would doubtless be a good thing for the country if the parties could be so readjusted as to do away with sectional politics, but the South is likely to remain solid so long as the lines are drawn as they are now.

THE Republican candidate for Governor of Tennessee is "The Bouncer" for his party. He says: "Let the Republican free-traders and Pharisees get out of the ranks and go where they more properly belong, or flock by themselves."

THE best opinion on the Presidential question now is that the Democrats must oppose brains to brains. From that point of view Bayard is far preferable to Cleveland.

HON. JOSEPH E. WASHINGTON, of Robertson county, is announced in this issue of the CHRONICLE as a candidate for Congressman to represent the Sixth Tennessee district. In presenting Mr. Washington to the voting public we take pleasure in saying that he is a young man of fine abilities. He is a fluent and pleasing speaker and well versed in all the issues of the day. He has served in the Tennessee legislature with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents, and would no doubt make a similar record in Congress. He is a farmer by avocation and takes a very active part in promoting agricultural interests. As there is a disposition on the part of the farmers of this district to send one of their number to Congress, we can truly say that we know of no one who would answer for that purpose better than Mr. Washington.

MR. JOHN J. LITTLETON, editor of the Chattanooga Democrat, was the sole bolter from the Nashville convention. The Democrat was started in Chattanooga during the last state campaign in the interest of the Bate party, and like all papers of that character denounced "the bolters." Brother Littleton's conduct can be accounted for, however, when we read the following dispatch:

CHATTANOOGA, June 24.—The Knights of Labor, with a membership of 300, three-fourths of whom are democrats, met last night and unanimously endorsed John J. Littleton for bolting the convention and declaring strongly against the state platform. Nearly 200 members were present and much interest was manifested. A committee of ten are waiting on Mr. Littleton this morning, presenting him with a copy of the resolutions on gilt-edged paper with the ribbons attached.

Mr. Watterson assumes entirely too much; the people of Tennessee are not guided by his dictation in their political conduct. If he wishes to convince the Democrats of this state to his way of thinking he must do so by argument that carries conviction. Warning them to beware of "the Nashville American and its little clique of Hessians" is all sound and fury and won't accomplish anything.

CAPT. HARVEY MATHEWS, who is a delegate to the Chicago Convention from the 10th district in this state, says through the Memphis Ledger, of which paper he is the editor: "If the wrangling scenes at Nashville yesterday be re-enacted at Chicago when the Democrats meet in convention there, it will be a sorry day for them. The tariff is not a good thing to trifle with in its present shape."

THE hardest slam that Judge Reid gave the Democratic party was his attempt to palm off on it Mr. W. H. Cherry. That won't work. Mr. Cherry voted for Grant, and was a member of a Garfield and Arthur club. His politics are principally guaged by the revenue only standard, but he seems to have been oftener a Republican than a Democrat.

GATH says: "A conflict inside the Republican party which elected Garfield put an end to his life and gave us a President in Arthur who has probably never fully understood the relations of any public act he has done, yet who has pleased the business people."

THE Democratic Conventions of New York and Georgia which met the same day that the Tennessee Convention assembled, didn't pass any tariff resolutions. The Vertrees-Wilson-Head combination was not represented in those conventions.

CAMPAIGN POINTERS.

Cleveland, Bayard and McDonald are the favorites in the July races at Chicago, and the old war horse, Allen G. Thurman, has a considerable backing.

Gen. Frank Cheatham thinks the adoption of the Ohio platform by the Chicago convention affords the only chance of success to the Democratic party.

For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain, the wire-pullers who engineered the majority report through the Nashville convention, can give the heathen Chinee points.

Mr. Roswell P. Flower's boom was something like a "bright exhalation in the evening" so to speak: It is understood that the New York delegation is for Cleveland and that very quietly lays Roswell away on the shelf.

The Lebanon Herald claims that the two delegates from the First Tennessee District to the Chicago Convention "are recorded in favor of a tariff which shall give encouragement to home labor and domestic products."

Patriot John Savage is at last before the beloved people of Tennessee for an office, and it remains to be seen if they will have a kinder remembrance of the Old Man of the Mountain than the last legislature had.

Is it not a fact that if any of the candidates put forward by either party for railroad commissioner, had the requisite capacity to manage one railroad, he could command five times the salary that it is proposed to pay him for managing all the roads in the State?

It is believed by the knowing ones that Patriot Frank Wilson worked the little game that befuddled Speaker Ledgerwood and blocked the Whithorn compromise. At any rate, it is said that the Ledgerwood resolution was in the Patriot's hand writing.

Ex-Gov. Albert S. Marks seems to stand on the tariff platform which supported Lean Jimmy Jones in the long ago: "If your tariff is too high lower it. If it is too low higher it." We form this opinion from the Governor's speech in the Nashville convention in which he expressed himself as favoring both the majority and minority reports.

The majority report on platform was not adopted by the recent Democratic convention at Nashvill until an amendment had been passed committing the Tennessee Democracy to the National platform. The force of this amendment is that no Tennessee Democrat feels himself bound by the action of the Nashville convention on the tariff issue.

Judge Frank Reid says he don't care to be Governor but wants to vindicate his principles. The people of Tennessee are just the other way. Frank wouldn't be an objectional Governor, personally considered, but darn his rotten Republican principles.

It has been revealed that Jim Blaine staid in jail from about the middle to the close of the war—that is he did so by proxy. The man he hired as a substitute in the army was caught stealing, and suffered the penalty mentioned.

The Cheatham County Democratic Convention adopted the Ohio platform and declared for a repeal of the internal revenue; but still the Cheatham county delegates in the Nashville convention voted solidly for the majority report. Will somebody please explain.

Henry Watterson in his characteristic gush over the action of the Tennessee Convention, didn't have any regard for the truth, as usual. He said "the protectionist mustered scarcely a corporal's guard," when the dispatches had plainly told him that the vote stood 535 to 784.

The Democratic statesman who stumps it before the dear people in Tennessee this year must get up something better than an illustration of tariff iniquity by an old hat story. That kind of tale don't take with some of the Democratic voters.

The friends of Col. Jno. F. House are all glad that he corrected the impression his language used in the speech at the Capital made on some of them. Now how would it sound for House to be saying to Whithorne: "Get into the Republican party where you can be shot at!"

Mr. Henry Watterson in his glee over the action of the Tennessee Democracy says, "There was no quarter shown the infant industries." He accidentally told the truth that time; there was no quarter shown the struggling industries of Tennessee, and that is why so many thoughtful citizens deplore the action of the convention.

"The Republican party of the nation is the party of law and order that has always set its face, like steel, against repudiation in any form and guise"—Judge Reid. Only when its policy suited such action, dear Frank, remember your brother Billy Mahone before you make that assertion again.

Speaker Ledgerwood doubtless had good intentions when he moved his substitute to Whithorn's resolutions but a British poet once said: "Good intentions pave the way of many an honest soul to h—l," and Ledgerwood's resolution don't seem to have proved an exception to the rule.

The Nashville American of the 20th said: "There was a meeting of the Tennessee delegates to the Chicago Convention at the Maxwell House last night, and it was learned afterwards that the delegation had expressed a preference for Cleveland, with Tilden out. They will leave for Chicago on the 5th prox."

Thos. Nast's genius was never better displayed than in a double-page cartoon in last Week's Harpers Weekly entitled "Death before Dishonor." It represents Virginus sacrifice of his daughter to save her from the lust of Apius Claudius. Virginus is "Free Republican," the maiden the Republican party and Blaine, of course, figures as the outwited tyrant. Harper and Puck will make it lively for the tattooed statesman before the campaign is over.

Chairman Atkins of the late convention drew some very fine distinctions. He promptly ruled Mr. Peters' resolution out of order because its ultimate effect would have been similar to a resolution just declared lost. But that luminous proposition put forward by Speaker Ledgerwood was strictly in order—not as a motion in lieu but as a substitute. It takes a hair splitting mind like that of Mr. Atkins to tell the difference between a motion in lieu and a substitute.

The Republicans have not been good on platforms this year. That sophomoric document which Mr. H. Gibson prepared for his party in Tennessee is scarcely any weaker than the National platform adopted at Chicago. The accusation which that document brings against the Democracy for not reducing the surplus in the treasury is anunparaled absurdity, and calculated only to call attention to the fact that it has been through the criminal neglect of the Republican party that the surplus was permitted to accumulate.

MR. J. M. HEAD, a certain itinerant attorney, frequently found in Nashville, has what may be called the sublime audacity of cheek. He belongs to a band of patriots who got into office on the Bate boom, and concluded from the strength of that movement that they had the dear people by the ears. Mr. Head was a member of the last legislature, and managed while in that position to feather a nice nest for himself. But what we wish to speak of now is how he got into the late convention. He was a candidate for delegate at the Davidson county primaries, and received only seven votes, but notwithstanding this fact he maneuvered his way in as the substitute of a delegate who didn't wish to attend, and got himself appointed a member of the committee on resolutions. He knew that his views on the tariff and other issues were not those of the people who had voted against his representing them, but he was one of the combination organized to "kick out Colyar," and he had to be in the convention whether wanted there or not. When it comes to a display of that quality supposed to be monopolized by the "Government Mule" Mr. J. M. Head can be safely entered for the first prize.

THE World is trying to read Col. Colyar out of the democratic party, but the American as obstinately keeps him in the party. By the way, who has the right to read any man out of a party? When it comes to a question of his status, an individual is as big as an organ or as a convention.—*Nashville Banner.*

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

The past week in Congress will not go down to history marked by any great legislative results but, nevertheless, it was an interesting one, and an eventful one, as weeks in Congress go.

First, Senator Ingalls of Kansas, and Brown of Georgia, furnished a sensation by indulging in a bitter quarrel, which, intermittantly, lasted for two days. Then the Mexican Pension bill got all mixed up with politics in the Senate and still hangs there. A pusilanimus attempt was made by the Republicans to investigate, as a lobbyist ex-member English, father of the member who recently took possession of Mr. Peeles fraudulent seat. The Anti-Polygamy bill came triumphantly through the upper House, but too late perhaps to be acted on this session at the other end of the Capitol. There was some sharply seasoned debate on the measure. Senator Brown opposed it on the ground that some other States, Massachusetts for instance were as wicked as Utah. Then the majority in the House took pleasure in rendering tardy justice to the Democratic opponent, in the Ohio contested election case of Campbell vs. Morey. In advocating the claim of the latter Representative, Miller of Penn., disclaimed all partisan, and sectional proclivities, and made a speech suggestive of a valedictory. He said at the outset he did not expect a hearing, or to change the mind of a single individual. Every man had already decided how he would vote, and it was an unpleasant duty to address a jury which he knew would give a verdict against his views. Still he would make no complaint against the elections committee of the Forty Eighth Congress. It had in the main been just and fair. He, as a member of it had made some mistakes. He had done some things, which he did not believe he would do again. He had voted to turn out a Southern member, who, he afterwards learned, was one of the best, and purest, and most upright men living. Some of his most pleasant memories of this session were connected with the Elections committee room, and continued the speaker "I shall love the State of North Carolina and her people better, for having known her kind, genial, even-tempered Representative, Bennett." But Mr. Miller found fault with the system of deciding election cases, and complained that they were not treated deliberately and judiciously.

Speaking of Pensions and Politics, the Republican Senators permitted party tactics to get away with their interest in the Mexican veterans. They agreed, in caucus to tack the bill, an amendment reviving the arreages act for Union soldiers, hoping to make of it political capital. They expected the Democrats to oppose and defeat it, and thus give ground for the charge that the Democracy is unfriendly to the Union soldiers. It was the purpose of the Republican Senators to kill the bill in the meanest possible manner, but this motion, offered only for a trap, will be voted for by some of the Democrats, and the Republicans will be responsible for this raid on the Treasury of nearly $300,000,000.

The recent exposure of Department frauds caused quite a commotion in Washington, where the parties are well known, especially those in the Navy Department. Five arrests were made last week for embezzlement by Republican Government officials, and more arrests are expected this week.

As I sit by my window writing at 11 o'clock p. m. I see the glare of calcium lights around the residence of Gen. Logan, which is but two squares distant, and hear the music, cheers, and shouts, of the crowd mostly colored. The Republican Vice Presidential candidate is the recipient of a serenade.

It is gossiped in society here by those who remember the exclusiveness that prevailed at the White House during the early weeks of the Garfield administration, and suggested as all believed by Mrs. Blaine, that she would thoroughly carry out those plans if her husband were elected President. She once said. "The people should be made to esteem it a privelege to be permitted to go to the White House." When her remark was repeated to the Governor of a Western State, he inquired if the people whom she wished to keep away were those in the same positions that the Blaines, and Garfields were ten years ago?"

June 24th 1884.

THE people of Dickson county should remember that it is the bonds, not the stocks, of the I., A. & T. railroad that they are asked to subscribe for. The bonds are secured by mortgage, and will bear interest. This interest must be paid so long as the road is operated. It is an investment and not a donation that the county is called on to make, and the good part about it is that you won't have to wait for the company to declare a dividend to get your money back.

MR. RANDALL got the appropriation for the New Orleans Exposition through the House. Potter, of New York, attacked the item but Mr. Randall called attention to the great importance of the Exposition and hoped there would be no further objection. The request, he said, was as meritorious as that which had been granted the Centennial Exposition, and it ought to be allowed, and there was no further objections.

A TYPOGRAPHICAL error last week made us print the name of Mr. George W. Hendricks, J. W. Hendricks. Notwithstanding this slight mistake, however, we were entirely correct in our statement that the gentleman we intended to mention has opened up in Cooke's jewelry store one of the finest stocks of china and queensware ever brought to Clarksville. He is anxious for the public to inspect his stock and extends a special invitation to everybody to call and see him. Special inducements offered to customers.

Subscribe for the CHRONICLE.

A CARD FROM JOHN F. HOUSE.

To the Nashville American.

In the American of the 18th inst. I am represented as taking the position in a few remarks I had the honor to make at the Capitol, on the evening of the 17th inst., that any Democrat who in any way, recognizes the right of adjusting the tariff with a view to incidental protection should go to the Republican party "to be shot at," or, in other words, that any man who stood on the Ohio platform should go to the Republican party "to be shot at."

This charge against me is contained in an editorial, which, I must say, is much better framed to create an unjust prejudice against me than to give a fair statement of what I said. I prefaced what I said by the statement that I saw no reason why harmony of sentiment should not exist in the Democratic party on the subject of the tariff. I stated that the difference between the two parties on this subject was broad and deep, and then proceed to state as briefly and concisely as I could what I understood that difference to be, and without trusting to my memory as to what I said, I will here quote the report of my remarks as given in the Nashville World, of the 18th inst., the next morning after the speaking at the Capitol:

"What is the Democratic doctrine on the tariff? what is the constitutional doctrine? That under the Constitution of the United States you have the right to levy duties on imports to pay the expenses of the Government. Where the Government extends its hands to Congress for the relief of governmental needs, then and then alone, under the Constitution, has Congress the right to tax the people. [Cheers.] But when the Government makes no demand, the wheels of taxation cease to revolve. [Applause.] Congress has no right whatever to tax save for governmental purposes. For this the Constitution gives right but distinctly for no private or individual purpose. What is the Republican tariff doctrine as defined by the most eminent Legislators of that party? John Roach, when before the Tariff Commission, outlined most clearly their doctrine, when he said; "If a syndicate of Wall street brokers were to guarantee sufficient money to pay the expenses of all governmental purposes, we would still be in favor of protection for protection's sake." That's the succinct Republican platform. Now, if a man can subscribe to that I don't see how he can be a Democrat. This is a free country and every man has a right to his own opinion, but I cannot see how any man could endorse what Roach said which is bona fide Republicanism, and act with the Democratic party."

The American reporter made substantially the same report, but as the report of the World is made more at length, I give that. After stating that no man who believed with John Roach could claim to hold Democratic doctrine on the subject of the tariff, I proceeded to say that if his principles on this subject placed him in the ranks of the Republican party, that this was a free country and he had a right to go there, and it was much more manly to take the open field against the Democratic party than to remain as a guerilla and shoot at it from the bushes; for in the open field, one would stand a chance of being killed—the idea being of course that by an open stand he assumed the full political responsibility for his position. Is there a Democrat in Tennessee who does not subscribe to every word of the above? Is their a Democrat in Tennessee who says that a man who agrees with John Roach on the tariff holds Democratic doctrine on the subject? Now, up to this point I state distinctly and emphatically that I had not mentioned or alluded in the remotest manner to incidental protection or the Ohio platform. I was speaking of protection for protection's sake, and insisting that it was not Democratic doctrine and that no one who held the doctrine could be a Democrat on the tariff question.

After getting through with this part of the subject I proceeded to refer to the Democratic platform of 1876, on which Tilden was elected, and the platform of 1880, on which Hancock was nominated. After remarking that these two national platforms were the latest authorized utterances of the Democratic party on the subject of the tariff, I alluded to the Ohio platform and stated that my objection to the Ohio platform was that it was susceptible of and had received two constructions—that it was equivocal and evasive, and I thought we ought to have an honest platform. I also stated that Mr. Converse, who made the motion to strike out the enacting clause of the Morrison bill, claimed to stand on the Ohio platform. This is all I said of the Ohio platform. I said not one word either directly or indirectly about the Democracy or the Republicanisms of the man who stood on the Ohio platform. The reports both of the World and the American of my remarks show that I am correct in my statement of the manner in which I treated the subject and the order in which I took up the several points touched on. On the second day of the convention—I was not present on the first day—I sought the floor and made substantially the above statement as to my remarks on the night preceeding the convention, and appealed to hundreds of gentlemen who heard me on that night for the correctness of what I said. I expected the American of yesterday would report my remarks on the floor of the convention, but it failed, I presume from the press of matter, to do so, and its readers were therefore not afforded the opportunity of reading what I had said in reference to the charge contained in its editorial columns. In a brief editorial in yesterday's American it is said: "Col. House may not have meant what he said. There are many of his friends who hoped he did not, and very gladly accept his disclaimer." The editorial further says that the American's report of my remarks was taken from short-hand notes, and gave my language correctly. I do not complain of the American's report of my remarks, but of the editorial of the 18th, in which I am represented as saying that any Democrat who believes in incidental protection or the Ohio platform ought to go the Republican party, where he can be shot at. I said not one word on which such a charge can be based of justified, I appeal to the American reporter's abstract of my remarks as containing the amplest refutation of the editorial charge. I ask anyone who feels sufficient interest in the subject to do me justice, to compare the shorthand report of my remarks in the American of the 18th with the editorial of that date. No other demonstration of the injustice of the editorial is needed. The point is not that I disclaim meaning what I said, but I never said what the editorial erroneously ascribes to me.

My repugnance to parading in print caused me to delay saying anything on the subject, in the hope that the American of yesterday would publish my remarks on the floor of the convention, and render it unnecessary, but as such was not the case I ask that, in justice to me, insert this card in your paper, as I wish no one to believe that I could be guilty of the intolerance and presumption implied in the editorial.

Very respectfully,
JOHN F. HOUSE.

June 21, 1884.

IT appears merino sheep shipped from America to Australia have proven profitable for the purpose of crossing with the fine-wooled natives. While our merinoes do not produce wool as fine as the Australians, it averages considerably more to the fleece.

Advertised Letters.

The following list of letters remain uncalled for in the Clarksville Tenn., post-office up to Saturday, June 28, 1884. If not taken out within thirty days, they will be sent to the dead, letter office at Washington:

Avery, Wm 2	Aggett, Richard
Andrews, Susan	Allison, N J
Blakey, Eliza	Bettie, Sallie
Clardy, Minerva	Craine, Robt
Drain, Monroe	Dickson, J M Jr
Drain, Dink	Edmondson, Kittie
Elder, Mrs	Edwards, W T
Groom, Calvin	Goodall, Bettie
Gant, R	Hutcherson, Bettie
Haley, Jas T	Hornel, Alice
Johnson, T A	Kermett, L M
Kirk, W C	Kimbrough, Mrs P
Lever, Martha	Lander, Mary
Ligon, Jane	Mitchell, J H
Mimms, Jos	Martin, Mary
McCoy, Ellen	Neblett, Lem
Newell, Katie	O'Donnell, Hugh
Pendleton, Ellen	Pearson, W M
Robertson, Jas	Saw, M
Stacker, Lic	Smith, D S
Snorden, Mrs S	Watson, J E
	Young, Rosa 2.

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

W. F. GREEN, P. M.

AUCTION SALE

—OF A—

BEAUTIFUL HOME!

IN CLARKSVILLE.

Unless sold before that time privately, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on

SATURDAY, JULY THE 5th,

At 11 o'clock a. m., my residence on Franklin Street, Clarksville, Tenn. This is one of the most beautiful and best built houses in this city. The house has six rooms, a kitchen and servant's room, pantry, bath room and two fine cellars, one of the finest cisterns and rich garden spot in high cultivation. The lot abounds in finest trees, such as peaches, pears, apples, plums, cherries and the best variety of small fruits, grapes, raspberries and strawberries, in the city. A fine asparagus bed, flower pit, and all necessary out-houses.

TERMS—Two-thirds cash, and the balance on a credit of 1, 2, 3, or 4 years, with notes bearing 6 per cent. interest and a lien retained.

For further particulars call on Mr. James L. Glenn, at the Northern Bank of Tenn. My wife will take pleasure in showing the place to any one wishing to examine the property.

6,28-1w JNO. W. FAXON.

Famous Confederate Commanders, in the Civil War, 1861-65.

Every Portrait has been carefully verified, and have been produced at great expense and in the most Elaborate and Artistic manner by Eminent Artists. The portraits of the Generals will be recognized at a glance, they are in Full Uniform and true to life. The Historic Gray, the Gold Buttons on Coat Sleeves and Braid on Collars (denoting rank), stand out in bold relief from the Beautiful back ground. Only a few of the Great Heroes are now living, and no true Southerner should fail to possess one of these valuable mementos. They are appropriate for the Parlor, Library, Hall or Office, and will compare favorably with the finest Oil paintings.

The Portraits are printed on Heavy Plate Paper, size 22x28 inches, ready for framing, and are sent by express (not mailed) carefully packed, to any address on receipt of Price, $2.00. Agents Wanted. Address

THE SHERMAN PUBLISHING CO.
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New Hay For Sale.

We have TIMOTHY, CLOVER and nearly all kinds of Hay for sale, loose or in bale. Price reasonable. Address through the postoffice

J. D. NEBLETT & BRO.,
June 28-tf Clarksville, Tenn.

Executrix Notice.

Having qualified as Executrix under the will of my late husband, Jno. D. Bailey, all persons indebted to his estate are requested to make payment to me, and all having claims against the estate, to present them properly adjudicated within the time prescribed by law.

ELIZA BAILEY,
June 28, 1884-4w Executor.

Election Notice.

ON THURSDAY, the 7th day of August, 1884, I will open and hold an election in the different precincts of Montgomery County for the purpose of electing the following officers: One Sheriff, one Trustee, one Constable in each district except No 12 which elects two, and one School Commissioner for each district, and one Magistrate in Dist. No. 2, made vacant by the removal of W. W. Peacher.

District No. 1—R Y Johnson, Polk Prince, Wm Marshell, judges; Clark Johnson, Chas McMurray, clerks; J E Wilcox, officer.
Dist. No. 2—J A Rollow, Wm McCauley, Chas. Meriwether, judges; Wm Whitfield, N O Lovelace, clerks; R L Talley, officer.
Dist. No. 3—R A Wilson, W C Harelson, A McDaniel, judges; W P Hambaugh, J W Jones, clerks; M W West, officer.
Dist. No. 4—Robt Payne, J J Sydnor, J T Southall, judges; T L Mabry, E B Howell, clerks; D B Chester, officer.
Dist. No. 5—W R Adams, Martin Rossell, G W Ford, judges; C E Fry, Ross Bourne, clerks; D C Grant, officer.
Dist. No. 6—John Trice, Emmet Morrow, J T Bellamy, judges; Manoa Hatchar, Bryant Whitfield, clerks; Jno H Wilboughby, officer.
Dist. No. 7—J T Staton, Frank Madole, J H Mason, judges; C O Gold, Jas Oldham, clerks; Wm Riggins, officer.
Dist. No. 8—Dave Buck, J H Meacham, Luke Allen, judges; Jas Dubois, Ross Evans, clerks; Robt Buck, officer.
Dist. No. 9—J G Thompson, T L Oneal, E O Kendall, judges; J H Buck; J B Allen, clerks; G W Candle, officer.
Dist. No. 10—F L Hogan, H B Williams, J O R Hooper, judges; Wm Rogers, W L Macon, clerks; E M Nolen, officer.
Dist. No. 11—J M Rudolph, J B Dickson, W H Crouch, judges; J S Crouch, John Robins, clerks; W H Centzer, officer.
Dist. No. 12 at Court House—T T Willis, S A Cardwell, J R Hawks, judges; Gus Harrison, Clay Stacker, clerks; Sam E Ramey, officer.
Dist. No. 12 at Market-House—Hardy Campbell, John Rick, John Coats, judges; Alex Davidson, Martin Elder, clerks; C W Staton, officer.
Dist. No. 13—J R Ussery, Jas Scruggs, Jas Kelley, judges; J E Batson, Kelley Johnson, clerks; H T Lyle, officer.
Dist. No. 14—Wright Burton, Demps Burton, R L King, judges; V Q Jarrell, A T Adkins clerks; Henry Gossett, officer.
Dist. No. 15—Jacob Brown, N O Albright, G W Pace, judges; Jas Humphris, F E Foust, clerk; David Brown, officer.
Dist. No. 16—J M Dickson, T T Harper, Wm Harvie, judges; J E Batson, W J Laughn, clerks; Sid C Batson, officer.
Dist. No. 17—B R Ramey, G Orgain, B W Hale, judges; Geo Lowe, W E Corlew, clerks; T D Stewart, officer.
Dist. No. 18—H Davis, Wilson Baggett Wm Channell, judges; Burt Maglin, J T Attaway, clerks; Jas Harris, officer.
Dist. No. 19—A Outlaw, J T Buckingham, B W Owen, judges; B J Corban, Robt Swift, clerks; W D Tomlinson, officer.
Dist. No. 20—Jas Nesbit, Bud Riggins, Frank Smith, judges; Joe Fletcher, J B Edlin, clerks; W E Wilcox, officer.

Officers will make out two lists and return one to me and the other to the County Court Clerk.

GEO. R. HARRIS,
Sheriff of Montgomery County.

June 21, 1884 tf.

L&N
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R.R.

THE GREAT
Through Trunk Line

CINCINNATI, LEXINGTON, LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE, ST. LOUIS, N. ORLEANS, MOBILE and MONTGOM'Y, MEMPHIS, NASHVILLE, and the South.

Without Change and with Speed Unrivaled

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE
From Memphis, Milan, and Humboldt to the

NORTH & EAST

PULLMAN CARS Without Change from above cities to Louisville, and but one change to principal

NORTHERN AND EASTERN CITIES.

THREE TRAINS DAILY
By this line, making
SURE CONNECTIONS AND QUICKEST TIME
connecting with (:)
SAFETY AND COMFORT.

EMIGRANTS Seeking homes on the line of the road will receive special low rates.

See Agents of this Company for tickets or address, write
C. P. ATHONS, G.P.&T.A.,
(1) Louisville, Ky.

STOP!

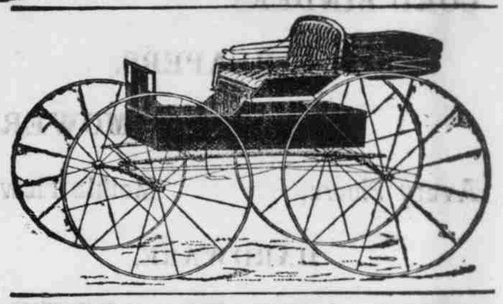
And consider the most important thing necessary for a FINE crop of Tobacco or Corn before it's too late. It's the

"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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Experienced Workmen,
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SQARE CUT OR NO DEAL.

New Firm,
New Goods,
New Prices.

I have opened up a FULL LINE of

GROCERIES!

At W. A. ottle'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 GRINDINGS 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,

E. H. WILKINSON.

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

Ladies Go See New Goods

—AT—

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*Beautiful Summer Silks from 50c to $