THE CHRONICLE.

R. H. YANCEY, Editor.

Clarksville, Tenn., July 19, 1884.

TERMS: $2.00 IN ADVANCE.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT.

STEPHEN GROVER CLEVELAND,

Of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,

Of Indiana.

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 Barrow, 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—
10—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. Byles, 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—S. D. Hayes, of Madison.
Ninth District—C. M. Ewing, of Weakley.
Tenth District—C. A. Miller, of Hardeman.

COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Democrats of Montgomery County will meet in Convention at the Court House in Clarksville, on Saturday, July 26, 1884, at 11 o clock, a. m., for the purpose of nominating two candidates for the Legislature, and appointing delegates to the Floterial, Senatorial and Congressional Conventions of this District.

The Chairman of the various District Committees will please see that District meetings are held and delegates sent to this County Convention.

By order of Democratic Executive Committee. CHAS. W. TYLER, Chm.

Clarksville, July 9, 1884.

THE NOMINATIONS.

Though the CHRONICLE preferred that the party should be led in the present campign by one of those Democratic statesmen who have proved their faith and ability by long and exceptionable service, it nevertheless accepts the nomination of that vigorous young apostle of reform, Grover Cleveland, of New York.

Whatever might have been said for other candidates, there is much wisdom in the choice that has been made. For some time there had been a universal acclaim coming up from all parts of the country for the old ticket. The party wanted to be led once more to the breach by Tilden and Hendricks, and nothing but the positive and unequivocal declination of the head of that ticket, twice made, gave any other candidate a living chance in the convention.

Tilden had grown too feeble, and the infirmities of his body would not again permit him to lend his great mind and talents to the service of the party. The best thing to be done under such circumstances was to select the man who would best represent the sage of Gramercy, and that man, beyond all dispute, was Grover Cleveland.

Like Tilden, Cleveland came first into political prominence as a reform Governor of the great State of New York, and made the resemblance stronger by setting his face against the bad elements of his party in that State His conduct won for him not only the applause of Democrats, but the esteem of the independent Republicans who, disgusted with the besmirched record of the candidate put forth by their party, will give the reform Governor their earnest support. It was also his conduct in office that brought him into favor with the great Tilden himself, and Tilden undoubtedly favored Cleveland above all other candidates for the Presidential nomination.

But it is not the glory that he reflects from Tilden, nor any question of availability, that alone fits Mr. Cleveland for the honor that the party has conferred upon him. He possesses personal merit of the highest character that no one who will carefully peruse his record will attempt to deny. From the mayoralty of Buffalo to the Governorship of New York is as great a step as from the latter place to the Presidency. It is not in great places alone that talents can be displayed, but the truly great man makes his talents known in an obscure position. Cleveland's record as Mayor secured him the nomination for the Governorship and his election to that place by the most phenomenal majority ever known. His record as Governor having secured him his nomination for the Presidency over old, able and distinguished party leaders, his election to that exalted position will no doubt be in accord with his former successes.

Of the nomination for the Vice Presidency, it is useless that we should speak. There is no one else who could so well fill the place. The ticket is an admirable one, and we go proudly to battle under the leadership of such champions as Cleveland and Hendricks.

THE Democratic Executive Committee of Cheatham county, at a recent meeting passed resolutions conceding the Floterial representative from the counties of Montgomery, Cheatham and Houston, to the last mentioned county. This seems to be a tacit understanding between the Democrats of those counties and will, no doubt, be generally agreed to all around. We would publish the Cheatham county resolutions in full but for the crowded condition of our columns this week, incident to recent important political events.

IF the nomination for the first place on the Presidential ticket had been left to a vote of Clarksville Democrats, it would have lain between Bayard, Tharman and McDonald. Some of our best informed citizens, however, were original Cleveland men. Mr. A. Howell, Mr. Kincannon and Mr. Henry Frech can lay substantial claim to such a position.

When the work of nominating candidates was completed at Chicago the convention was turned into a love-feast and everybody got happy.

THE PLATFORM.

The greatest fault to be found with the National Democratic platform is its length. Since it was drawn up by experienced newspaper men, it is rather surprising that it should contain so much rhetorical flourish and useless verbage. It fills two columns and a half of solid burgeois in the CHRONICLE and we believe the same substance could have been better expressed in half that space.

There is much in the platform that is purposely vague, not to say ambiguous, but, on the whole, it is a good Democratic document, and we find no difficulty in subscribing to its declarations.

The tariff plank is, of course, the most interesting feature. It is carefully and adroitly worded and affords standing room for Democrats of all shades of opinions. In its plainest and most rational construction, it means a revenue tariff so adjusted as to protect American industries and labor, but those who oppose such adjustment have argued it into an advocacy of their views.

This clause, to our mind, is explicit in expressing the adjustment feature:

"The necessary reduction in taxation can, and must, be effected without depriving American labor of the ability to compete successfully with foreign labor, and without imposing lower rates of duty than will be ample to cover the increased cost of production which may exist in consequence of the higher rate of wages prevailing in this country."

A *revision of the tariff* is clearly demanded, but the platform speaks only of a *reduction of taxes* and is particular to say:

The Democratic party is pledged to revise the tariff in a spirit of fairness to all interests, but in making a reduction in taxes, it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather to promote their healthy growth.

The free traders say that this institutes the argument that the carrying out of their ideas will promote the healthy growth of industries, but that is the forced, and not the most obvious construction.

The opening sentence of the tariff plank sounds something like the Morrison bill, in its indictment of the "Republican party for having failed to relieve the people from crushing war taxes," etc., but the platform afterwards defines "war taxes" in the following manner:

The system of direct taxation, known as the "Internal Revenue," is a war tax, and so long as the law continues, the money derived therefrom should be sacredly devoted to the relief of the people from the remaining burdens of the war, and be made a fund to defray the expense of the care and comfort of worthy soldiers disabled in the line of duty in the wars of the republic, and for the payment of such pensions as Congress may from time to time grant to such soldiers.

This is significant when taken in connection with a declaration in another portion of the platform that, "From the foundation of the Government, taxes collected at the custom house have been the chief source of Federal revenue; such they must continue."

Pensions to be paid soldiers of the late war will cease to exist in course of time, and under the above declaration, the internal revenue taxes will cease to exist with them, and custom house duties are considered the only perpetual source of revenue.

We are willing to admit, however, that an argument that the platform does not in spirit demand a reduction of the tariff would be specious. We simply call attention to the fact that in point of substance it makes no such demand, and its neglect to do so was, no doubt, intentional. The Ohio platform, to which the so called "revenue reformers" violently objected, called for a reduction of all taxes to the requisite revenue point and the National Republican platform does the same thing. A simple demand for reduction, therefore, imports nothing; it is the manner of the proposed *revision* of the tariff that has caused differences of opinion, and under our construction the Democratic platform means that it shall be done with due regard to American industries and labor.

The clause that gives the free traders most comfort is the one with which the tariff plank closes and is as follows:

We, therefore, denounce the abuses of the existing tariff and subject to the preceding limitations, we demand that federal taxation shall be exclusively for public purposes and shall not exceed the needs of the Government economically administered.

We would have agreed to a declaration for "a tariff for revenue only" if it was qualified with such *limitations* as had been previously made in this platform. The fact that there are limitations admits the Ohio idea. On that idea we have always stood and still stand, in perfect consistency with the National Democratic platform.

ON the threshold of this canvass it would be well enough for the people of Tennessee to make every candidate for political position to declare his construction of the platform of the democratic party, state and national. Then he can be elected or rejected, as the people see fit.—*Nashville World.*

For our part we think it is about time that this foolishness of certain Democrats attempting to proscribe others had ceased. We are heart and soul in earnest for the party's success and we don't see how that is to be effected if the Democratic house is divided against itself. We entertain opposite views from the World on certain questions that have been discussed of late, but without regard to these issues, we are for a Democratic triumph and we will heartily join hands with the World in bringing about such a result. Let us keep the fire brand out of the canvass.

THE Chicago convention took a recess after the nomination of Cleveland had been made until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. On re-assembling the names of various prominent men were presented for the Vice Presidency but when it was ascertained that Gov. Thos. A. Hendricks would accept the nomination, 'twas given him with much enthusiasm and perfect unanimity.

THE Republicans of the First Tennessee District are split in two and have a couple of candidates in the field for Congress. Pettibone leads one faction and Alf Taylor is the champion of the other. If they will keep up that racket till November it will be fun for the Democrats.

Cleveland is a mixture of the good old New England Puritan stock and the rich, warm blood of the South. His mother was a Miss Neal, of Baltimore.

"WHY DIDN'T YOU SAY SO IN THE FIRST PLACE."

Chamelion coated Mr. Watterson closed his speech before the Chicago convention in support of the platform offered by the majority, and afterwards adopted, as follows:

"I am not a free trader. [Applause, and cries of "Good."] I can imagine no system of taxation more oppressive or unequal in its exactings than in the distribution of the cost of government among the States. I believe that a well regulated and moderated custom-house taxation, yielding the necessary expenses of the Government, is the easiest tax which can be imposed upon a people, and I have always believed in a tariff. [Applause.]

This poorly accords with a declaration which he some time ago made that his position on the tariff question meant free trade or it meant nothing.

If Mr. Watterson's utterances had always been so temperate and well chosen there would never have been occasion for dispute between him and other Democrats on this question which he has so persistently agitated. It has been his intolerance of any other but extreme views on the tariff that has, as much as anything else, caused division on the subject in the Democratic party. There is no Democrat who will not subscribe to the above. It is what Colyar has contended for and what Randall has expressed as his position.

That "a well regulated and well modulated custom-house taxation, yielding the necessary expenses of the Government, is the easiest tax that can be imposed upon the people," accords entirely with our views, and the views of all those Democrats whom Mr. Watterson has denounced because they favored a repeal of direct taxation by internal revenue.

We hope the brilliant Louisville editor will keep in this frame of mind through the remainder of the campaign, at least. His precipitate somersault on the Ohio platform makes us distrust his constancy, but as long as he holds out to talk in this strain we are with him and shall be happy to endorse all he says.

THERE is some talk of the candidates for Governor in this State flocking each one to himself and thus cheating the dear people out of the pleasure of listening to a joint discussion. That won't do. The Democratic hosts of Tennessee want to see their champion, Bate, take Reid by the nape of the neck and shake him till he spits up all of his Republicanism.

THE Chicago correspondent of the Nashville American says:

When the sub-committee on platform made its first report there was no express provision for the protection of American labor. Senator McPherson at once said he would carry the contest into the convention if this was not yielded, and the provision for protecting labor to the extent of the difference in wages was added, and then he agreed to it.

CAMPAIGN POINTERS.

Cleveland is a good Presbyterian and attends church regularly.

Cleveland is a cousin of the Rt. Rev. Arthur Cleveland Coxe, Episcopal Bishop of Western, N. Y.

The New York Herald floats the names of Cleveland & Hendricks at its mast head.

The ladies will all endorse the nomination of Gov. Cleveland when they learn that he is fair, fat, forty-seven and still a bachelor.

Cleveland has purity of record and Henry Ward Beecher on his side in the coming contest. It looks like he is bound to win.

We will remember 1876 and vote for Cleveland & Hendricks, "for auld lang syne, my dear; for auld lang syne."

The Independent Republicans showered their congratulatory telegrams on Gov. Cleveland and assure him of their earnest support.

Mr. Hendricks in his Indianapolis speech raised the tune to the key of turn the rascals out. "Put them out and put honest men in," is what he said.

T. K. Reddick, delegate from the 10th diitrict, was the original Cleveland man in the Tennessee delegation and voted for the successful candidate throughout.

A gratifying feature of the convention was the manner in which bosses were set down on. John Kelly, Johnny McLean and Ben Butler all came in for a snubbing.

The New York Herald, with its accustomed enterprise, had a reporter on the spot to interview Cleveland as soon as he had received the news of his nomination.

The Courier Journal says: "The *personnel* of the convention was strikingly handsome and imposing: indeed it is doubtful if a finer or more intelligent body of men was ever gathered together."

The New York Times says: "Whether it shall be "a Grover Cleveland whom honest men respect, or a James G. Blaine whom rogues love, is the supreme issue. It is not the issue of protection; free trade has nothing to do with it."

Cleveland's father was the Rev. Richard Falling Cleveland, pastor of the Congregational church at Caldwell, N. J. The coming President was named for the Rev. Stephen Grover, his father's predecessor in the pastorate.

Governor Cleveland had votes on the first ballot from every State but seven and every Territory but one. Of the States that did not give him a vote three had "favorite sons" to whom their first fealty was supposed to be due

The papers all over the State are calling on Judge Reid to say what his party proposes to do with the State debt, since, as he alleges, the Democrats have failed to settle it. It is a question the Judge don't care to answer. A reopening of the debt question is unpopular with all parties.

The California idea is to select a candidate for his personal worth regardless of the State he comes from or any other expediency, and put him before the people of the whole country on individual merit. The Republicans of that State came to Chicago with a whoop for Jim Blaine and the Democrats of the same section displayed an equal amount of enthusiasm for Allen G. Thurman.

That noble old Democrat, Joe McDonald, of Indiana, was sacrificed in the house of his friends. The Courier Journal persistently boomed him as the candidate of the "revenue only" faction and he received only 56 votes.

Barnum, of Connecticut, was again put on the national executive committee and will be again made its chairman. The Courier-Journal that has frequently denounced him as a Republican on account of his tariff views, now says: "Somehow or other the Democratic party can't get along without Barnum."

The proof of the spirit of conciliation that prevailed in the committee on resolutions at Chicago, was displayed in the fact that a motion to adopt the Ohio tariff plank was voted down by a vote of thirty to six, and the motion to adopt the St. Louis platform of 76, which declared for a tariff "only for revenue," was lost by the emphatic vote of 31 to 5.

Far be it from us to keep alive the tariff strife in the Democratic ranks, but we can't help remarking that the "revenue only" squad have the same cause to bolt the national platform that they had to discard the Ohio utterance. The Randallites construe it with equal plausibility to mean what they advocate.

The New York Herald says: "The Democratic platform does not raise the tariff issue as the main issue of the Presidential campaign, and in this the framers acted wisely. The campaign is not to be fought on such an issue, because the nomination of Blaine gave prominence to another more important one—that of honesty and decency in the administration of the Government."

The New York Times, hitherto a leading Republican paper, comes out clearly and unequivocally for Cleveland in a double leaded editorial which concludes as follows: "The Times will heartily support Gov. Cleveland. In opposing Mr. Blaine it finds itself already upon impregnable ground and in excellent company. It has closely watched the career of the candidate nominated at Chicago yesterday, and it has entire confidence in his probity, in his intelligence and in his administrative ability. He ought to be the next President of the United States, and we believe he will be."

As Gen. Benjamin F. Butler has been making himself unusually conspicuous of late and is one of the Presidential candidates in the field, it may be interesting to know the exact reading of his famous woman order in New Orleans in May 1862. It was as follows:

"As officers and soldiers of the United States have been subjected to repeated insults from *women*, calling theirselves *ladies* of New Orleans, in return for the most scrupulous non-interference on our part, it is ordered that hereafter, when any female shall by word, gesture or movement, insult, or show contempt to any officer or soldier of the United States, she shall be regarded and be held liable to be treated as a woman of the town plying her avocation."

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

The halls of Congress are given up again to dust and desolation. A few attendents are going the rounds clearing the desks of members of their rubbish, and piles of bills, speeches, reports and crumpled manuscripts are scattered about the floors, awaiting consignment to the junk shops. The janitors are putting double locks on the doors, and nearly all the rooms are deserted. The Presidents room has been stripped of its rich draperies, which have been packed away securely from moths. The enrolling clerks, journal clerks, and the clerk of the House appropriation committee, with his assistants, have been the hardest worked clerks of the session and are now arranging papers, which will detain them several weeks yet.

The general public does not regret the close of a session of Congress but the residents of the District of Columbia have never known too long a session. The departing statesmen are always sure of a cordial welcome on their return to the Capital City.

But little enthusiasm or excitement marked the closing hours of Congress, although the Senate and House, in a determined struggle, locked horns for a thirty six hours session, before an agreement was reached on the Naval bill. And then Representatives Cox, and Reed ran against each other and had some unkind words of parting, an episode which the gentlemen from New York, and Maine, at least, will remember the remainder of their lives.

Congress has created quite a number of new officials. Besides the commission to secure more intimate relations between this country and Central and South America, a bureau of animal industry, another of labor statistics, a bureau of navigation, and a commission to inquire into the signal service and coast survey, have been established. The latter is the only body to consist of Congressmen. The new legislative bill provides for three additional watchmen in the State, War and Navy Department building, and seven hundred applications have already been filed for the positions.

During the past session of Congress the President approved three hundred and seventy bills, and vetoed one, the Fitz John Porter bill Five other measures, passed during the last ten days of the session, failed to become laws by reason of the withholding of Executive approval. They were all private relief bills.

Those who have watched Congress have noticed the importance into which conference committees have grown. The fashion now is for each House to disagree to all amendments to a bill coming from the other, and refer the points in dispute to a committee composed of three members of either house. These six Congressmen can change the bill as they choose for the most part, and their work is generally ratified without much objection. The custom has grown popular because of the difficulty of getting the Houses in free and open debate to agree to anything. The device greatly increases the responsibilities of the President of the Senate and Speaker, as they have to select all the conference committees.

The latest Govermental fraud that has come to light here, is the stamp theft of the Postoffice Department. An official was charged with having stolen 25,000 postage stamps which were found in his house. The Republicans have determined if possible to prevent disclosures of frauds during the canvass. Since Senator Hales committee got to work in secret, and Secretary Chandlers Court of inquiry began its sessions with closed doors, nothing has been heard of the frauds which filled the air a few weeks ago. The Senator from Maine has created the impression that he moved to the front as an investigator in order to prevent exposures which might be hurtful to Mr. Blaine.

Among the statesmen still lingering in Washington the chief topic of comment of course is the Democratic Presidential ticket. It is pronounced eminently acceptable and wise by such men as S. S. Cox, of N. Y., Holman of Indiana. Senators Vest, and Cockrell of Mo., and Garland of Ark. The platform they say is one of the finest upon which the party ever entered on a campaign, being in its entirety a code of first-class Democratic and progressive thought.

CLEVELAND.

The Democratic Candidate for President of United States.

Grover Cleveland was born in Caldwell, Essex County, N. J. March, 1837. When he was quite young his parents removed to Fayetto, Onondaga County, N. Y. At the age of 15 he was sent to the academy at Clinton, Onedia County but his studies were of short duration. When he was 16 years old he was obliged to accept a position as clerk in a country store, but soon after was offered and accepted a position as teacher in the New York Asylum for the Blind, where he remained for one year. While thus employed he was persuaded by a young companion to start for Cleveland, O., to seek his fortune. Stopping at Buffalo on the way to visit an uncle, Hon. Lewis F. Allen, he was dissuaded from proceeding further and soon after began the study of law. He was admitted to practice in 1859 and in 1862 was appointed Assistant District Attorney, for Erie County, in which position, although but 25 years old, he displayed great ability. In 1865 he was nominated by the Democrats for District Attorney, but was defeated by the Republican nominee by a small majority. He then resumed his private practice of law, being a member of the firm of Laning, Cleveland & Folsom.

In the fall of 1870 he was elected Sheriff of that county, and held the office for three years. In 1874 he was elected Mayor of Buffalo, receiving hundreds of Republican votes, although he was the Democratic candidate. As Mayor he confirmed the good opinion entertained for him by honest men of all parties. Exercising the veto power unsparingly, he was the means of defeating many corrupt municipal jobs originating in his own as well as the Republican party, and by the utmost care and vigilance he saved to tax-payers many thousands of dollars which, if he had performed his duty less conscientiously, might have been ruthlessly squandered. It was while administering this office that he came into notice outside the city of his residence.

When a successor was to be selected for Gov. A. B. Cornell, Mr. Cleveland was only mentioned as a possible candidate. Cornell had incurred the bitter hate of his former friends and patrons of the stalwart wing of the party by abandoning them during the first few months of the Garfield administration, and they determined to crush him. In this they had no doubt the support of President Arthur. Secretary Folger was selected as the stalwart candidate. His nomination was secured by a most disreputable use of the machine and forged proxies in the nominating convention. When the public fully understood the matter the indignation was great. Two of the nominees for State officers on the same ticket with Folger withdrew, refusing to accept nominations which they had reason to believe were inspired by fraud. The Republican leaders were thrown into consternation. After many vain attempts to fill the vacancies on their ticket, and when almost on the point of giving up in dispair, they secured the consent of two obscure individuals to stand in the breach. Republicans of undoubted loyalty to their party were outspoken in their condemnation of the managers, who were believed to be responsible for the scandals attached to their organization.

The Democrats responded by nominating Grover Cleveland, and his election over Mr. Folger was one of the most remarkable events in American politics. He carried almost every county in the State. The vote was light, comparatively, showing that thousands of Republicans remained away from the polls. It is probable that many Democrats, feeling confident of the election of their candidate, also failed to vote.

—That the character and record of Grover Cleveland had something to do with the collapse of the party in the State there can be no doubt. His manly bearing, the failure of his enemies to find a single vulnerable point in his record, and the fact that many staunch Republican newspapers were enthusiastic in his support, gave him increased strength daily. His partisanship was not of the brutal unthinking kind, and that made him more acceptable to fair men driven temporarily from their own party.

Mr. Cleveland has found large opportunities for a man of his mold in the Gubernatorial office. His thorough legal training has served him well in the Executive chair. It is some years since a thorough lawyer—Mr. Tilden—last held the office The practice of Gov. Cleveland is to thoroughly scan all bills sent to him and not to seek the advice of outside lawyers, as some Governors have done. He makes a thorough work of his inspection, and his vetoes carry conviction with them.

There could be no other outcome after his application of a strictly legal analysis to the mass of crude legislation that reaches him. In spite of the amendment to the State constitution forbidding legislation, many bills of that sort have entered that chamber only to be killed. The same care and painstaking have been observable when more general interests are at stake. Last year he vetoed the five-cent elevated railway fare bill in justice to the contract between the corporations and the State, although he knew it was an unpopular thing to do. Then he vetoed a general street-railroad bill because the rights of the people were too loosely guarded, but a similar bill, more carefully drawn, received his signature. His veto of the Buffalo fire department bill was against the interests of certain party managers in his home city, but he vetoed it for that very reason and also because it was not in the interest of the people at large. The same care of the public led him to veto a bill which removed many of the present restrictions and allowed the trustees of savings banks to invest in wildcat securities. The holders of such securities, of course, were the advocates of the measure. His veto of the prison commission bill was because he thought the commission ought to report its results earlier than the 1st of January 1885. He has steadily put his foot on all measures to exempt from taxation any particular towns, corporations or individuals. His disapproval of a large number of bills that were sent to him by a Legislature that adjourned in haste was for reasons that he set forth at length. His disapproval of three of the New York city reform bills was on the ground that they were so loosely drawn. The remainder of these bills he has already signed. A large part of the Governor's record has thus been made in objecting to bills that have come to him when both Democrats and Republicans have controlled the Legislature. While it is the side of negation, the most conspicuous side always, there is yet the most positive assertion of the doctrines approved by the Legislature. The very vetoes of Gov. Cleveland, therefore, form a pronounced and positive part of his record. The list of bills that he has approved number less for the two years of his office than for any two years of recent times. The members of the Legislature have learned to know and fear his disapproval, and they do not "chance it" on passing bills with the assurance that the Governor will help them through. Nor do we hear the old excuse of Legislators for voting for a bill: "I think it is an unconstitutional measure but then the Governor will veto it." It is not necessary to make that remark now that Gov. Cleveland is in the chair. Among the measures that have become laws by the approval of the present Executive may be mentioned the bill abolishing the State paper, which took a large amount of prospective patronage away from the Albany Argus, the organ of the Democracy; the bill prohibiting the manufacture or sale of oleomargarine, and creating a Dairy Commissioner to protect the dairy interests of the State; the bill centering responsibility in the hands of the Mayor of New York city; the bill requiring telegraph and other wires to be placed under ground in New York and Brooklyn.

Gov. Cleveland is a tremendous worker. Very few men have devoted as many hours to work within the past year and a half as he has. Certainly no Governor of New York State, of recent times, has been at his desk as early and has kept at it as late. Half past 8 in the morning finds him there, and, in the busy days, midnight also finds him there. It is no unusual thing to come across that portly figure at 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning on his way from the office to the Executive Mansion, half a mile away. The only hours of absence are those devoted to lunch and dinner. With the assistance of Col. Daniel S. Larmont, his private Secretary, the Governor carefully reviews all bills, and if a doubt or an unwise provision appears he sends for the introducer of the bill and points out the defect. Many previous governors did not take this trouble, and thereby give the maker of the bill a chance. They vetoed without any warning whatever. This work, that has been voluntarily assumed by Gov. Cleveland was done in the time of Gov. Cornell by three paid assistants of high legal ability. When the warm weather comes Gov. Cleveland is not ashamed to strip for his work and to sit at his desk coatless, while a throng of visitors file in and out of the immense chamber and cast sly glances at "the great commoner."

There is a softer side to Gov. Cleveland's nature which causes him to temper justice with mercy. The greatest test of an Executive's fitness for his place is the contest that must come between what is right on the one side and the proper use of the pardoning power on the other. Testimony regarding the cases of criminals is often sent him in huge volumes, and yet it receives his careful attention at spare moments, which are, of course, infrequent during the session of the Legislature. By means of this thorough examination the Governor often learns more of the case than even the District Attorney who had it in charge. His sympathy for the unjustly accused and convicted has led to many annoyances. He listens to the prayers and tears of friends who present but one side of the case, and who almost invaribly demand that he shall give some assurance that he will grant their request. He always has kind words for the petitioners, but he will make no movement till after the most thorough examination. He sends to the Warden of the prison to learn of the conduct of the prisioner who is under discussion. A good report has its effect upon his decision. In whichever way that decision turns, the reasons therefor are given to the public. They are not withheld, as has been the custom of almost every one of his predecessors.

The Executive Mansion was bought by the State about ten years ago. It stands on the brow of a hill on the south of the Capitol, and it has been occupied successively by Gov. Tilden, Robinson, Cornell and Cleveland. The State provides the residence and the furniture—all else is paid out of the Governor's salary of $10,000. The household is not paid by the State, neither are the numerous receptions which a prominent official must give. Gov. Cleveland often sends flowers to the several hospitals, and his hand is always open to deserving charities. He keeps no horses, not only on account of the expense, but chiefly because he does not like them. Although he is a heavy man, yet he always walks to his office and to his church—the Forth Presbyterian—which is about a mile away.

His actual working weight is put down at 220 pounds. He is vigorous, robust, of a nervous temperament, light complection, thin brown hair, rapidly tending to baldness, and is a prepossessing-looking bachelor. Though he has held office frequently, his wordly possessions are listed for taxation in Buffalo at the modest sum of $5,000.

We might as well permit our enemies to direct the movements of our armies in time of war, as to permit them to direct or control our manufactures and other industries in time of peace. *Peter Cooper,*

Public Sale

—OF—

LAND!

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of Montgomery county, made at the May term, 1884, in the cause of

J. M. Pirtle and wife, et als.,

vs.

Jno. B. McLemore and Lizzie McLemore, and others,

I will offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in Clarksville, Tenn., on

MONDAY, AUGUST 11th, 1884,

a tract of land containing fifty acres, lying in civil district No. 3 of said county, it being the part of the land assigned to Mrs. S. W. Rogers as her dower in the estate of Armstead Rogers, deceased, which was set apart by said court to Jno. B. McLemore and Lizzie McLemore in common. Beginning at a stake and pointers the southeast corner of lot No. 2 (to-wit of the three lots into which the said dower tract was divided), running thence south with the dower line 22¾ poles to a stake, the south east corner of the said dower tract; thence west with said dower line 296 poles to a stake, the southwest corner of said dower line; thence north with the line of said dower tract 22¾ poles to a black gum bush and pointers, the southwest corner of said lot No. 2; thence east with lot No 2 296 poles to the beginning.

TERMS—One-half cash, balance on 12 months credit. The purchaser to execute note with security and bearing interest from date for deferred payment. Lien retained therefor. No redemption.

C. D. BAILEY, Clerk.

J. W. SCALES Att'y for McLemore heirs.

July 12 84-4w

SOUTH-WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN UNIVERSITY.

Clarksville, Tenn.

Session 1883-84 Opens Sept. 1, 1883.

FACULTY.

REV. J. N. WADDEL, D. D. LL. D., Chancellor.
REV. J. R. SHEARER, D. D.
S. J. COFFMAN, A. M.
J. W. CALDWELL, A. M., M. D.
E. B. MASSIE, A. M.
G. F. NICOLASSEN, A. M., PH. D.
Rev. ROBERT PRICE, D. D.

There is one Elementary Class in Latin one in Greek, and two in Mathematics.
Especial attention is given to the Commercial Course, and to History and English Literature.
Eight Schools are in operation.
Degrees are conferred in five courses.

TERMS:

TUITION, in advance, per annum - $60
INCIDENTAL FEE (in advance), per annum, - - - - - 10

Board in families low. Total expenses $219 to $235 a year. Send for a Catalogue.

July 12, 1884-3m

20 GOOD FARMS For Sale!

In Montgomery County, Tenn., and

TODD COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Ranging in size from 100 Acres to 840 Acres, prices from

$4 to $10 per Acre!

Also a nice Cottage Home in the city. Apply to M. V. INGRAM, Agt.,
julys-tf Clarksville, Tenn.

—LEVER—

CUTTING BOX

—FOR—

Cutting HaY, Oats or CORN STALKS.

It has a curved handle, made of the highest grade of steel. The wearing surfaces are chilled. A new and perfect adjustment of the cutting blade. It is strong and durable, will do more work than any other implement of its class.

Price in Clarksville, at retail, $7 50.

The letter below comes from a section of the country who recours meet in competition the celebrated "Virginia" cutter.

MERIWETHER & PATCH.

Messrs. Meriwether & Patch, Clarksville, Tennessee: GENTLEMEN—In reply to your favor of the 12th, would say your Lever Cutter is all you claim for it. We consider it the best we ever saw. We had the H. M. Smith cutter to fight, but do not fear it when we have yours. Cutting feed is a new thing in this section, but is growing in favor. We hope to order more from you soon. Please send us some circulars to distribute, and consider us your agents, we agreeing not to handle any other feed cutter.

Yours truly,

JAS. T. WILLIAMS & CO.

Greenville, S. C., June 17, 1884. july5-1m

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.

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

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 Rolfow, Wm McCauley, Chas Meriwether, judges; Wm Whitfield, N O Loyless, clerks; R L Bailey, officer.
Dist. No. 3—R A Wilson, W H Hardison, A McDaniel, judges; W P Hambaugh, J W Jones, clerks; M W West, officer.
Dist. No. 5—Robt Payne, J J Sydnor, J T Southall, judges; T L Mabry, E H Howell, clerks; D B Chester, officer.
Dist. No. 6—John Trice, Emmet Morrow, G W Ford, judges; C E Fry, Ezra Lourne, clerks; D C Grant, officer.
Dist. No. 7—J T Staton, Frank Madole, J R Mason, judges; C O Gold, Jas Oldham, clerks; Wm Higgins, officer.
Dist. No. 8—Dave Black, 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 Perrell, judges; J R Black, J R Allen, clerks; G W Candle, officer.
Dist. No. 10—F L Hogan, H R Williams, J C R Cooper, judges; Wm Rogers, W L Mason, clerks; E M Nolen, officer.
Dist. No. 11—J M Rudolph, J R Dickson, W H Crouch, judges; J S Cronch, John Robins, clerks; W H Crofzer, officer.
Dist. No. 12 at Court-House—T T Willis, S A Caldwell, J R Hawks, judges; Gus Harrison, Clay Stacker, clerks; Sam K Rainey, officer.
Dist. No. 12 at Market House—Hardy Campbell, John Rick, John F Coots, judges; Alex Davidson, Martin Keller, clerks; C W Staton, officer.
Dist. No. 13—J R Usery, Jas Scruggs, Jas Kelley, judges; J R Steele, Bailey 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—S M Dickson, T T Harper, Wm Harvie, judges; J C Batson, W J Laughn, clerks; Sid C Batson, officer.
Dist. No. 17—B R Binney, G Orgain, B W Hale, judges; Geo Lowe, W E Corley, clerks; T D Stewart, officer.
Dist. No. 18—H Davis, Wilson Baggett, Will Channell, judges; Burl Martin, J T Attaway, clerks; Jas Harris, officer.
Dist. No. 19—A Outlaw, J T Buckingham, R W Green, judges; B H Corlew, Robt Swift, clerks; W D Tomlinson, officer.
Dist. No. 20—Jas Nesbit, Red Riggins, Frank Smith, judges; Joe Fletcher, J E Collin, clerks; W E Walker, officer.

Also an election will be held at Central Chapel in District 9, for the purpose of electing three School Commissioners for School District No. 21. J O Bird, Jno Oneal, W S Lyson, judges; T J Morris, Wm A Oneal, clerks; T L Oneal, 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, 1884-4t.

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.

Non-Resident Notice.

In Chancery at Erin, Tenn.

J. L. McMillan, Executor of B. N. Carter, vs. the Heirs and Creditors of B. N. Carter.

In this cause it appearing from the allegation in the bill which is sworn to that the defendants, Harry Crittendon and wife, Sallie Crittendon, are non-residents of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them.

It is therefore ordered by the Clerk and Master that they enter their appearance and make defense in this cause at the Court House in Erin, Tenn., on or before the first Thursday after the first Monday in September, 1884, or complainant's bill will be taken for confessed as to them, and set for hearing ex parte; and that a copy of this order be published for four consecutive weeks in the Clarksville Chronicle.

This July 14th, 1884.

J. L. McMILLANC, C M.

july 19, 84-4w

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.

NOTWITHSTANDING

The fact that our Sales for the Spring Season have been much

Larger than Ever Before,

Our stock of Seasonable Goods is still complete, and will be

Sold at Remarkably Low Prices,

FROM THIS DATE,

To make room for our Fall Stock.

To our White Goods, Laces, Embroideries, Handkerchefs, Collars, Hosiery, Gloves and Corsets we invite your special attention.

All Gents' Gauze Underwear marked down to cost.

A full line of Ladies' and Children's

FINE SHOES AND SLIPPERS

embracing the best styles and makes to be found.

Are offering bargains in all kinds of

SUMMER CLOTHING.

WANTED—5,000 yds. Home-made Lindsey.

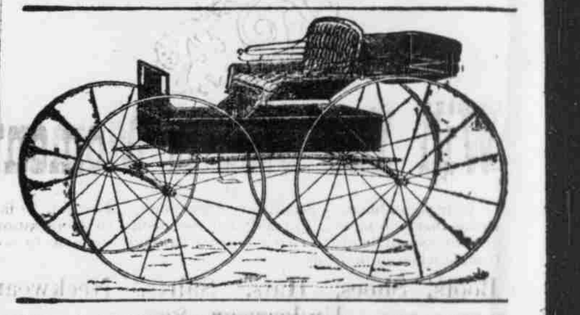
Remember that we keep constantly on hand the largest stock

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings in the city.

Respectfully,

BLOCH BROS.

B. F. HARDIN & CO.,



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*Experienced Workmen,