THE CHRONICLE.

R. H. YANCEY, Editor.

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WILL THE SOUTH REMAIN SOLID.

Before the CHRONICLE again greets its readers that event so long and earnestly hoped for by the Southern people will have taken place—a Democratic President will have been installed in the White House.

That event marks an epoch in the history of the Nation, and gives ground for interesting speculation as to what its effect is going to be on the politics of this section.

It must have occurred to all well balanced minds that it will not be natural that the South should remain "solid" when sectional issues have ceased to exist; the abolishment of these sectional issues has been the main object of its solidarity in the past. The Southern whites have, as a mass, been Democratic since the war because the triumph of the Democratic party promised an end of invidious distinctions against the South. They hoped for a restored Union in the broadest acceptation of the term, and had no hope of such a consummation from the Republicans, whose chief stock in trade has always been abuse of the Southern people.

If the Democratic administration accomplishes all that has been hoped for it, if it buries forever all of those issues that have been odious to the South and introduces live questions in their stead, the division of the Southern vote must follow as a matter of course. Sectional solidarity could be maintained only on sectional issues.

But this result will largely depend on the ability of the Republicans at the North to keep up their organization, and the tendency of their press and politicians to indulge in their accustomed abuse of the South.

It is a very apparent fact to the observant that the people of the South who profess and call themselves Democrats are already divided into two distinct classes who, if they were fully assured that the old enemy was out of the way, would come to an open rupture.

One of these factions might be classed as the "fossiliferous" squad. They cherish the memories of the slave era, and wish to keep up as near as possible the customs in vogue then. They look on all progress as innovation, and consider any industry not agricultural, as "some kind of a Yankee trick," an alien to Southern soil, entitled to no sympathy or encouragement. Their idea of enterprise is mostly limited to what may be gotten out of "a nigger and a mule."

On the other hand, there is an intelligent and growing class at the South who wish to develop the great resources of this section. They recognize the fact that "by the proper use of those means which God and nature has placed in her power" the South can be made the richest country under the sun, and that by a stupid neglect of these means she has languished in poverty while less favored sections of the Union have grown opulent.

There is an irrepressible conflict between these two classes and it will be fought out at the polls when the hydra head of Republicanism is no longer lifted to unite them in opposition.

THE PROGRESS OF FEDERALISM.

Mr. Matthew Arnold thinks the solutions of the Irish problem will be the introduction of Federalism into the British Government. This strikes us as a happy idea if that unwieldy thing called the British constitution can be made to bend to it, and the proud mother country is willing to learn a lesson from her progressive daughter on this side of the Atlantic.

Why should not England, Ireland and Scotland each have a government for "home rule" as Canada and Australia and other parts of the empire have, and why should not "the colonies" as they are now designated, not have a representation in Parliament as the States of the American Union have in Congress?

Mr. John A. Fiske has a paper in the current number of Harper's Magazine advancing the idea that the English speaking people will eventually occupy the earth, and that a Universal Federalism will be the government of the future. If the plan suggested above should be carried out and the great confederation of States so formed be merged with the one that already exists, Mr. Fiske's prophesy would be, in a great degree, fulfilled.

The "manifest destiny" of the United States to spread itself over the American hemisphere grows more apparent as the world grows older. With Great Britain, all of America—from Alaska to Terra del Fuego—India, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand, all under one government and dominated by Anglo Saxon blood, the other petty powers of the earth would crumble and decay before it, as small plants wither in the vicinity of a vigorous tree that absorbs their nourishment.

But such ideas are entirely too cosmopolitan to be tangible, and to the practical mind they must for a long while present themselves as visionary and fantastic.

THE bill to place the Peabody bonds held by a Baltimore educational institution on the same footing with those bonds held by schools in this State, has passed the Senate and should pass the House. This State has been benefitted by $250,000 of the Peabody fund and it would be a lasting disgrace and an act of the basest ingratitude if she should refuse to pay any portion of her bonds which the great Philanthropist donated to the schools of his own city. If the act should fail to pass, the trustees of the Peabody fund will probably withdraw from Tennessee that portion which has heretofore been held for the benefit of this State, and it would be nothing more than just that they should do so. In passing the 50-3 settlement act exceptions were made in favor of bonds held by institutions of learning in this State and by Mrs. Polk, and the Peabody bonds should have been classed with them.

THE New York World's Albany correspondent says five cabinet positions can be announced as certain: Bayard, State; Manning, Treasury; Lamar, Interior; Garland, Law; Villas, Postmaster-General.

MATTERS AND THINGS.

Mrs. James Russell Lowell, wife of the American Minister to London, died recently.

Senator Lamb's bill to repeal the Railroad Commission Bill passed the Senate by a vote of 21 to 10. Good!

One very potent argument against an extra session of Congress is that the Tennessee Legislature will not be in session to direct its action.

The bill for the suppression of pluro-pneumonia among cattle, failed in the House Tuesday. The appropriation feature scared the Solons.

Our floterial representative, Mr. Skelton, is a young member, but he is catching on to legislative ways mighty fast. He has introduced a bill to change the line between the counties of Houston and Humphreys.

The only two charges remaining against Frank James in Missouri have been dismissed, and the notorious outlaw is now a free man. He may be re-arrested on requisitions from other States.

"Ah!" sighs the solon, when he cons over the masterly speech he made on a bill pending before Congress, in the Tennessee Legislature, "the dear people will know where I belong when they read that production."

The trouble about the average Tennessee Solon is that his position in the Legislature don't give him enough room. His gigantic intellect is bound to expand, so to speak, and he escapes the pressure by discussing national issues.

Our esteemed Senator Bagwell wanted to postpone the consideration of Senator Lamb's bill to repeal the railroad commission law so he could make a speech on the subject. The Senate declined to hear the eloquent gentleman by a vote of 19 to 11.

There is great distress and suffering in Gilmer, Baxter and Calhoun counties, which are in the interior of West Virginia, many miles from railroads. Whole neighborhoods are suffering for want of proper food, and live stock is dying by herds.

The Lebanon Herald urges as one need of a constitutional convention, to "create an appelate court of two judges, to sit in each division of the State, with a supreme court of three judges to sit at Nashville, to finally determine the laws of the land."

Mr. Cherry's organ calls it "a serious defection"—the opposition to the railroad ruination bill by Democratic members. It no doubt looks very serious to Mr. Cherry, and we suppose it is in observing the people's wishes instead of his where the defection comes in

The Gallatin Tennessean, the McMinnville New Era, the Franklin Review and Journal, the Union City Anchor and the Clarksville Democrat, are the only weekly papers in the State, coming under our observation, that urge the passage of the New railroad commission bill. Sixty or more oppose it.

We are convinced that the honorable Senators who passed the Lamb bill before Senator Bagwell could make a speech on the subject lost the opportunity of their lives. If they had heard the eloquent address of the Senator at the Court House in this city last Fall, which he began by saving, "Fellow citizen: I have rode twenty miles today, &c.," they would never let a chance slip to hear him orate.

At a meeting of the Conservative peers held at the residence of Marquis Salisbury Monday, it was unanimously resolved to move in the House of Lords a vote of censure against the Government for its Egyptian policy. In the Commons, Sir Stafford Northcote, in the presence of a full house, arose and moved that an humble address, of which he gave notice Thursday, be presented to the Queen, representing that the course pursued by the Government in regard to the invasion of the Soudan has involved a great sacrifice of valuable lives and heavy expenses without any beneficial result, rendering it positively necessary to the interest of the British Empire and the Egyptian people that the Government should distinctly recognize and take decided measures to fulfill the responsibility now encumbent upon them to insure a good and stable government in Egypt and those portions of the Soudan necessary for its security.

United States Marshal Hal Gosling was killed on a train near New Braunfels, Texas, Saturday, in a fight with some prisoners he was conveying to San Antonio. It was a very desperate affair. The prisoners were noted highwaymen and mail robbers. They had their handcuffs secretly removed and arms furnished them by two of their female relatives who were accompanying them. Gosling, one of prisoners and one of the women were killed in the fight, and a deputy Marshal and another woman badly wounded. The other prisoner who succeeded in escaping at the time was killed by a party who went in pursuit. Marshal Gosling will be remembered as the man who arrested Treasurer Polk and brought him back to Tennessee. He was born in Shelbyville, Tenn., in 1853, graduated at Annapolis Naval Academy, studied law in Washington City, located in Parsons, Kan., and removed to Texas about seven years ago, locating at Castorville, where he won notice as editor of The Quill, and stood in the front rank of his profession as a criminal lawyer.

OUR Mr. Warfield is a bold man He has had the temerity to make it known that he favors a dog law and will try to get such an act through the Legislature. In fact, Mr. Warfield is suspected of adhering to that dangerous heresy which teaches that a sheep is more valuable than a dog. One thing can be said of Mr. Warfield and, in our opinion, it is greatly to his credit He is working for what he conscientiously believes will benefit the State and he don't care a continental about its popularity with the masses. We wish the Legislature was made up of men of his stamp and fewer professional politicians laboring to make a record for future use.

THE Tobacco Leaf, which professes to be a friend of our dear Mr. Mumford, fails to recognize his handicraft in the preparation of the Railroad Commission bill, and says he would oppose it. That was the most unkindest cut of all.

STATE NEWS.

Mr. E. F. Falconnet of Nashville has obtained a patent on "a vessel for aerial navigation."

Gaston's Hotel at Memphis is soon to be replaced by one of the handsomest hostelrys in the South. Its well earned reputation has given it a patronage so large that a more extensive building has become a necessity.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Covington Tannery last week, an additional thousand dollars in stock was ordered to be issued. Seven hundred dollars of this stock has been taken at a premium of ten per cent.

Upper Cumberland: Mr. Tom Masters of Sulpher Creek, Clay County was married six years ago and up to date, is blessed (?) with nine children. His excellent wife has three times presented him with twins and last week surprised the happy (?) father with triplets.

Dyersburg Gazette: Let the Tennessee legislative solons pass a similar bill and stop a vast growing evil in every villlage, town and city in the state. The lower House of the North Carolina legislature has passed a bill prohibiting the sale or gift to any boy under ten years of age of cigars or cigaretts. It will pass the Senate it is claimed.

Dyersburg Gazette: A few days ago our friend Monroe Sawyer, who lives near Ro-Ellen in this county, killed a fine porker that kicked the beam at seven hundred and twenty-three pounds. One of his hogship's tusks measured 12 and 13 inches. Mr. Sawyer took them with him to New Orleans and will place them in Dyer county's exhibits at the Exposition.

Tipton Record: Esquire D. E. Haynie gave us the dimensions of a grape vine that grew in his neighborhood. It gives one an idea of Tipton county's soil. It takes rich soil to grow such vines. The vine measured thirty inches in circumference ten feet from its root, and there is no telling its length. It would have furnished harness enough for a Kentucky hangman.

Camden Herald: A bill to repeal the railroad commission law of 1882, is before the legislature, and will doubtless pass. That is all right, the bill shold be repealed at once. But there is another bill before the legislature to amend the existing commission law. That is all wrong, because we need no commission. A commission would be detrimental to the best interests of the State at the present time. Let us have a rest on the subject.

Milan Exchange: The changes demanded in our court circuits and districts and the workings of the courts generally, the prohibition question, the state debt, and many other things require action by a constitutional convention, so that they may be settled and eliminated from party politics: and this should all be done before the next general election of judges, so that confusion may be avoided. Let us have the convention.

Humphreys County News: The writer has been at some pains to interview a large number of leading citizens living in different sections of Humphreys, some from Dickson and several from Houston county upon the subject of repealing the Railroad Commission law. With only an exception now and then, these people say repeal it, and more, express an earnest wish to have the question removed entirely out of politics. Not only do the merchants and those among us that do most business with the roads favor the repeal of the law, but a large majority of farmers in every part of the county.

A Huntingdon correspondent of the Nashville World claims to have discovered and explored a remarkable cave in the southeastern portion of Carroll county, in which were the skeletons of a black man and white woman chained to the floor, a table, a pack of cards, two flint-lock horse pistols, several letters containing the names of people in Middle Tennessee, etc. The room was ceiled on sides and overhead with rude clapboards, and was about eighteen feet square. On one wall was found inscribed "John A. Murrail, 1828." The correspondent concludes that this was once a place of refuge for that noted outlaw, and says that it has caused great excitement in the neighborhood. He says the cave is on Mr. W. C. Blair's land.

The Baltimore Manufacturers Record reports the following improvements in Tennessee during the past week: The East Tennessee Coal Co. Knoxville, will soon make improvements at their coal mines, so as to increase their output. A saw and grist mill will probably be built soon on the property of J. H. Cobbs, Coopertown, by a Mr. Brown. Edward & Cook, State Line contemplate building a distillery. The Great Southern Marble Co., has been incorporated in Knox county. Reynolds & Curl, McMinnville, have purchased a saw mill at that place and will soon add a plaining mill and also sash and door factory. The Chattanooga Ice Company, Chattanooga, previously reported, have awarded the contract for building their ice factory to John W. Wells. Stivers & Woodburn, a new firm, Chattanooga, will erect a plaining mill and put in complete machinery. There is a prospect for the establishment in Chattanooga, of works for manufacturing skelp iron, especially for wrought iron pipe. The Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad is building a work shop at Dickson. W. P. Harris, Pinson, has put up a grist and saw mill. J. C. Bond, Perryville, has just purchased machinery for a 50 horse-power saw mill. S. P. Taylor & Co., Milan, will establish a stave factory: have purchased part of machinery. The Gillett Twine Co., Mt. Verd, have purchased machinery of new design for manufacturing twine.

THE Albany (N. Y.) Evening Journal of the 23d said, "Cabinet speculation takes no more definite drift today than it has for the last two days past. It still remains true that three members of the Cabinet will probably be chosen from the South, counting Senator Bayard as one, and that the remaining two will be chosen from Senators Lamar, Garland and Jackson."

WE have received the first number of the Knoxville Daily Journal.

THE INIQUITIES OF THE CRIMINAL COURT AND JURY SYSTEM,

As They Seriously Affect the Interest of the Farming Classes and Others.

To the Chronicle:

There are probably no laws or parts of laws embraced within the statute-books of our State, that need the serious attention of legislators more than those connected with our present Criminal court and Jury system. For there are certainly none that carry with them in their various technicalities, more inconsistency, injustice, petty tyranny and real annoyance to the business classes, and more unnecessary expense to the tax-payers of the State than these as they are at present construed by attorneys and others having charge of criminal court proceedings.

If the proper construction of our jury system means that 100, 300 or 1000 people shall be forced from their homes and business in order that criminal attorneys may have a better opportunity of selecting from their number one dozen whose mind they may have reason to believe can be the more easily warped and muddled by ingenious argument in the interest of their client; or if it means that intelligence, coupled with a desire to uphold the law, and have strict justice done in all cases, renders a man incompetent as a juror, then in accordance with the wishes of all justice-loving people they should be delegated to the lowest depths of oblivion, and some that cannot be so construed placed in their stead.

Whether their true construction means this or not, they are certainly being used for the purposes stated, for it is a well known fact that men are often refused as jurors because of their too much intelligence, or known desire for justice, whilst others are accepted because it is believed that they can be induced by argument or otherwise to render their verdicts as may be dictated, *not by the law or testimony* but by the attorney who selected them.

There is probably no prominent criminal lawyer in the State, long a resident of his county, who cannot select from so large a number as from 100 to 500 men, at least one or more who can through the influence of his argument be induced in some manner to serve the interest of his client.

And it is a noted fact, well understood among the people that as a general rule no criminal with a reasonable amount of influence and money sufficient to employ the best legal talent, can be successfully prosecuted or made to suffer the penalty of his crime.

Through the many and various technicalities connected with the present jury system it is an easy matter for any ingenious attorney to find some loop-hole through which he can legally insist upon a new trial, or otherwise cause a delay of justice in the interest of his client.

Whilst the jury system as originally instituted in the interest of justice was a priceless boon to all free and enlightened people, and under proper legal control would continue to be so, it has through its iniquities become a machine which under the control of skillful manipulators may, and in many instances does, defy that justice which was its original intent.

Whilst a change from the present system as now practiced may not be advantageous to certain classes of criminals who are enabled through the influence of money to escape through some of its many loop holes the penalties of their crimes, it certainly would add much to the interest of justice to make one slight change through an enactment that could all be embraced in one single section, and not occupy over one half of a page upon the statue books.

Not only would the change proposed add to the interest of justice and to the pecuniary interest of the State, but it would also save to all good citizens in general much annoyance, trouble and individual expense, and especially to those of the agricultural classes it would be an advantage that could not be otherwise than greatly appreciated. I am induced to speak of the farming classes in particular, simply because they are made to suffer more annoyance, trouble and expense by this practice of requiring the attendance of so large a number of jurors in order that a few may be selected, than all other classes of citizens combined.

Whilst farmers usually live a greater or less distance from the Court-House and must therefore be subject to the loss of one or more days' time, besides tolls and other necessary expenses attendant upon going to town. Merchants, tradesmen and others usually reside near the Court-House, and when called upon can attend with but little trouble or loss of time, and no expense.

Whilst certain changes in the law controlling the present Criminal Court and jury system might not in all cases be best for the interest of influential criminals, nor for a few of other classes, it would be best for a large majority of our citizens, and since they desire those changes the matter should be duly considered by the Legislature.

Knowing as I do that the matter is of especial importance to the agricultural classes, and knowing also that they are more seriously imposed upon under the present arrangement than all other classes combined, I have taken the privilege of addressing myself more directly to the farmers of the present General Assembly than to other professions, but trust that all classes will give the subject a reasonable consideration.

For the purpose of more fully illustrating my meaning in making the assertion that farmers are more annoyed than other classes I will name two cases, one of which was tried in Davidson county and the other in Montgomery:

I was informed by a gentleman that in the case of the late ex-Treasurer Polk, over 2,000 men were called from their homes in the various sections of the county in order that twelve might be selected as jurors.

As regards the number of professions represented in this batch of 2,000 or more men I am not informed, but it is reasonable to suppose that at least 1,500 were from the country, and properly belonged to the agricultural classes, and that a large number of them were compelled to travel from five to twenty miles in order to reach the Court-House.

Now under a low estimate the average cost to these 1,500 men of lost time, tolls, livery stable bills, and other expenses was not less than $2.00 each, or $3,000.00 for the whole, which does not include the extreme annoyance of being forced from their houses on short notice against their will, and frequently at very great inconvenience to themselves or business, nor the demoralizing effects to many of visiting a city under such circumstances.

And all of this does not include their proportion of court expenses, that must be paid in the way of State and county taxes.

Here we have the whole county excited for weeks, and a large number of its citizens put to great annoyance and expense in the trial of a plain and undisputed case, when any twelve of one hundred men within call of the Court House could have rendered a more intelligent and equally as just a verdict for all parties interested, as did the jury that was finally found at such great trouble and expense.

And this fact is as well known to the attorneys in the case, and to the judge, as it is to all other persons of intelligence who were familiar with the circumstances of the case.

The other case that I propose to name as a fair sample of injustice done the farming classes by the present construction of the jury system recently occurred in Montgomery county.

It was that of a man who in connection with two others a short time previous had been convicted of murder in the first degree, and was at the time of this last trial resting under a life sentence to the penitentiary.

This second trial was for another case of murder charged to himself alone.

The prisoner had made full confession of his guilt to a number of persons who would so testify before court, and it was generally known to be a case of murder in the first degree.

I cannot state positively as regards the number of jurors summoned in this case, but I was informed by an officer of the county who was in a position to know, that the number was between 200 and 300.

I do know from personal observation that by about 9 o'clock a. m. on the 18th of December, one of the coldest and most disagreeable days of winter, with the thermometer below zero, the large Criminal Court room of the Court-House was pretty well filled by farmers mainly, who had been summoned there as jurors in the case named.

I also know that some of these farmers resided so far away from town that they were compelled to leave their homes at a very early hour in order to be in place at the required time.

Even before the residents of the city, owing to the severity of the weather, have ventured beyond the bounds of their cozy homes, or had partaken of their morning meal, we find nearly three hundred of our countrymen who had been compelled to leave their homes almost before the light of day; expose themselves through freezing cold, and over ice covered roads extending distances of five ten and fifteen miles, paying tolls and other expenses, in order that they may be convenient for attorneys to select twelve from their number to render a verdict in the only one way that it could be legally rendered under the circumstances. And all of this in a case so plain, and so utterly free from complications that it would have been almost an impossibility to have found two, twelve, or any given number of men of honesty and intelligence, who understanding the law, would have differed in opinion as regards the rendering of a verdict.

These two cases are named merely as specimens of hundreds under the present jury system, and not for the purpose of charging any wrong on the part of officers, or attorneys connected with either, for so far as my knowledge extends they were conducted in accordance with the usual custom, and what is supposed to be the law. But I do denounce as wrong, and very great wrong, a system of law that forces from their homes at great inconvenience and expense to themselves, under a penalty of fine and imprisonment, hundreds and even thousands of good citizens where nothing whatever in the interest of justice or right can be gained by so doing.

It matters not what their business arrangement may be, or how much their home affairs may suffer because of their absence they must obey the call of some petty officer, or be liable to fine or imprisonment for non-attendance. Though they may know and the officer may know, that they will not be accepted as jurymen in the case on which they are summoned yet they must still sacrifice their interest, and ride five, ten, twenty miles, or more paying their own expenses for the purpose of going through with a little formality connected with the jury system.

It may be a very easy matter for the Judge of a court as he reclines upon his cushioned throne to order the attendance of one hundred, five hundred or one thousands persons, supposed to be free and independant citizens (?) of a free country, and his mandates are very readily obeyed by officials, who well know that such orders mean business and wealth for themselves, but it is not ever an easy matter for laboring men, often hard pressed for the necessaries of life to take their teams from the plow, cease their work, leave their families unprotected, travel to the County town a number of miles away, paying tolls and other expenses, all for the sole purpose of aiding in a farce concocted by Criminal Attorneys in the interest of such murderers and thieves as may possess the means necessary to get it up. Under no circumstances should their be over fifty men summoned as jurors in any case, whilst one half of this number would be sufficient to answer all ends of justice in ordinary cases.

And in order to correct abuses often practiced by deputy Sheriffs in the interest of themselves, or to suit their own conveniance, by summoning men whom they know at the time will not be accepted as jurors the list should be written out for them jointly by the attorneys on each side of the case to be tried and approved by the Judge.

All respectable citizens of unimpeached honesty and intelligence, residents of the county, and over twenty-one years of age, whose interests are identified with that of the community in which they live, and who are not connected by ties of blood or other relationship, with parties interested should be competent as jurymen in any case requiring a trial by jury. Because a person has been informed of incidents connected with a case through newspapers or otherwise, or because he may have formed or expressed some opinion from this class of information, or other hearsay evidence, it is no good reason why he should not be capable of rendering a just verdict in accordance with law, from the sworn testimony of witnesses before court. We have no better right to doubt the honesty and integrity of twelve honorable private citizens any more than that of the Judge before whom the case is to be tried, for he may have also formed some opinion, and it is well known that he, with his rulings, and his charge, has almost equal influence with the jury in the trial. As some proof of this, we often hear lawyers and others base their opinions as regards how a case will be decided solely upon the charge of the Judge to the jury.

The law, also in many instances gives justices of the peace, regardless of previously formed opinions the power to free a prisioner, or send him to prison as he may desire. Can justices of the peace be relied upon to do justice, or for general integrity more than twelve honest private citizens? I am possitive that they cannot.

The jury system as at present practiced, not only fails to perform its intended mission of justice, it not only adds hundreds of thousands of dollars to our court expenses, it not only delays the various proceedings of law, and causes an immense amount of trouble and annoyance to citizens, but it is also in many instances demoralizing in the extreme. For when it is generally known that opinions previously formed or expressed, on any small matters of the kind, will exempt one from serving on a jury, there are very many who will indirectly swear falsely, rather than be locked up on a Criminal jury and detained away from their families and business for an uncertain number of days; while others, such as professional jurors, will for the pay and their board, often do the same thing, to get on the jury. Then again, under the present arrangement we can have no case of importance, it matters not how complicated it may be, tried by an intelligent jury; as it is a well known fact that all intelligent persons of the present age read newspapers, more or less, and are thereby, if not otherwise, informed of the various criminal, or other important incidents of the County. Therefore many of the most important cases must necessarily be decided by men of the more ignorant classes whose minds are not so capable of comprehending intricate testimony, nor so able to understand the many complications of law, as are those of more intelligent persons. Owing to this fact, and to the influence of oratory when taken in connection with it, many criminals escape their proper due of justice, while others are too severely punished.

In conclusion, I desire to say, that it is not trial by jury with which I seek to find fault, for I do most certainly endorse those parts of the State Constitution which says: "That the right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, and that a speedy public trial by an impartial jury, shall be granted to all persons accused of crime." I also fully endorse that part of Section 21, of said Constitution which says: "That no man's particular services shall be demanded, or property taken, or applied to public uses without just compensation being made therefor."

But I do not endorse those many iniquities that have been from time to time added to the original jury system, at the expense of justice, Morality and wealth to the honorable, industrious, and law abiding citizens of the State.

And I especially do not endorse that part of those said iniquities which demand the calling from their homes and business, one hundred, or five hundred persons in order that twelve may be selected to try an ordinary, or even an extraordinary case.

And I do here say that the trusted legislators of the people who have obligated themselves to legislate in their interest should unite in condemning this one infamy at least to some place so far beyond the lowest depths of Hades that even a Tennessee lawyer could not resurrect it.

G. H. SLAUGHTER.

St. Bethlehem, Feb. 23, 1885.

Another Through Line to the Gulf.

Nashville American.

The Mobile & West Alabama Railroad, just chartered by the Alabama Legislature, is a part of the system of what has heretofore been styled "The Gordon Road" originally projected to run from Mobile to Evansville, Ind. The road is already partly built and is to run from Mobile northward up the Tombigbee and through the counties of Washington, Clarke, Marengo, Perry, Hale, Tuscaloosa, Fayette, Walper, Winston, Lawrence, Franklin, Colbert and Lauderdale.

That part of the proposed line already built is between Mobile and Jackson in Clarke County, and part of it from Uniontown to Newbern has been graded. At Newbern, where the line taps the Selma & Akron Road, it is proposed to unite with the Alabama Great Southern and run over this road from Newberne to Tuscaloosa. From the latter point it is proposed to extend the line northward to the terminus of the Sheffield Road, now being constructed. At Sheffield the road would meet the Indiana, Alabama & Texas Road, which when completed, would make a grand trunk line from the Ohio River to Mobile. About 120 miles of new road will have to be built in order to finish the line. There is a gap of about 75 miles between Jackson and Newberne, and another of 45 miles between Tuscaloosa to the terminus of the Sheffield Road. About 18 miles of the road has been built and ironed from Sheffield south, in the direction of the Warrior coal fields, and the building of the remaining forty-five miles to carry it to the heart of the Warrior coal fields and to the Georgia Pacific and to the connection with the line building north from Mobile will be commenced next month. The charter grants, among other privileges, that of timing convicts from the several counties through which the road will pass. We have always regarded this enterprise, from its inception, one of the most important for Southern development. The mineral regions it will travers and connect are not surpassed, not equalled, indeed, for richness on the globe. These include the great and inexhaustible Warrior coal basin of Alabama, and the finest iron region of Tennessee. It is, besides, destined to become an important North and South trunk line, crossing the two great navigable rivers—the Tennessee and Ohio—connecting with the important railway system of Nashville and Evansville, and probably making the shortest possible rail line between the Northern lakes and the Gulf of Mexico.

Although winter, that hoary old monarch, with his crown of snow, and his sceptre gemmed with icicles, effects mankind with such evils as coughs, and colds, happily they can be cured by Coussens Honey of Tar, a most excellent remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs, Bronchitis, Croup and Hoarseness. For sale by Owen & Moore and W. S. Barbeee & Co.

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12 Head Young Mules and Horses.
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1 Wood's Self-Rake Reaper, Farming Implements of all kinds,

FIFTY BARRELS OF CORN,

And other stock, produce and implements too numerous to mention.

TERMS OF SALE:—Nine months time without interest, with good security, six per cent. off for cash. All sums under $10 cash.

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I. A. & T. R. R.

SCHEDULE.

Until further notice a train for carrying Passengers and Freight will move as follows:

Leave Kennedy, (the point where the I. A. & T. R. R. crosses the Tobacco Road, near Hinsleytown, Ky.,) at ..... 8.30 A. M
Arrive Glen Ellen, (the station on Maj. Tom Henry's place,) at ..... 8.45 A. M
Leave Glen Ellen at ..... 8.50 A. M
Arrive Clarksville at ..... 9.45 A. M

RETURNING FROM CLARKSVILLE:

Leave Clarksville at ..... 3.30 P. M
Arrive at Glen Ellen at ..... 4.25 P. M
Leave Glen Ellen at ..... 4.30 P. M
Arrive Kennedy at ..... 4.45 P. M

For the present the trains will start from and stop at the intersection of Main and Front streets.

Clarksville, Tenn., Feb. 14, 1885.—tf

Sheriff's Sale

—OF—

REAL ESTATE

By virtue of a Fi. Fa. issued from the Honorable Chancery Court at Ashland City, Cheatham county, Tenn., I will sell at the Court-House in Clarksville, Tenn., for cash, on

Saturday, February 28, 1885,

the following described tract of land lying in Dist. No. 16 of Montgomery county, and bounded as follows: Begins at a stake on the northwest bank of Harrison's Pond, thence up said pond with its meanders to the south of Cooper's branch, thence up said branch with its several meanders to the tree fork of said branch, thence up the middle fork of said branch to the west boundary line of the Harrison tract; thence north with said line 24 west—poles to a stake and pointer in Davis' survey, thence east—poles to the beginning, containing about 20 acres. Levied on as the property of Henry Hunter, to satisfy a judgment in my hands in favor of D. A. Evans, J. W. and B. G. Shaw. Sale within lawful hours.

J. M. COLLIER, Sheriff
Montgomery Co.

Jan. 24 1885-5w

NOTICE.

We have on hand, for Sale, in any quantity

Wheat Bran,
Ear Corn,
Shelled Corn,
Timothy,
Clover,

—AND—

Mixed Hay,

Kentucky Coal,
Pittsburg Coal,
Anthracite Coal.

F. P. Gracey & Bro.

THE STANDARD COUGH REMEDY

BALSAM

CURES Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Croup, Catarrh, Influenza, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Diseases of the Lungs, Throat, and Bronchial Tubes.

IT LEADS ALL LUNG REMEDIES.

Get the genuine from your Druggist. Prepared only by the

Mansfield Medicine Company

MEMPHIS, TENN.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

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

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

S. F. BEAUMONT, Pres't.

R. W. MACRAE, Cashier.

Dec18-tf

Non-Resident Notice.

In County Court at Clarksville—State of Tennessee.

Clerk's Office, Feb. 2, 1885.

W. H. Harris and wife Deanie, Cmplts. vs. George Kelly and Ira Kelly, Defendants.

It appearing from affidavit filed in this cause, that the defendants George Kelly and Ira Kelly are non-residents of the State of Tennessee.

It is therefore ordered that they enter their appearance herein, before or within the first three days of the next term of the County Court, to be held at Clarksville, on the 1st Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to Complainant's Bill, or the same 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.

R. D. MOSELEY, Clerk,
H. W. Watts, Sol'r. for Com'plt.

SEED, SEED, SEED!

—We have on hand a large supply of—

Clover, Red and Sapling, Northern Seed Oats, White and Mixed, Red Top, Orchard Grass, Blue Grass and Timothy;

—ALSO—

Choice New Garden Seeds,

And Remember when sowing your Plant Beds that a small quantity of our Fertilizer will increase the growth of Tobacco Plants very Rapidly, and it will pay you well to try it.

KEESEE & NORTHINGTON.

ANCHOR MILLS.

Clarksville, Tenn.

My Mill is now running every day. Farmers and others who want Good Flour, Good Meal and Good Turn-outs, *My Mill is the Place to Get It.*

WANTED—To Buy Wheat & Corn.

I keep a large stock of all kinds of Feed on hand, such as

Hay, Corn, Oats, Bran, Meal, Cotton Seed Meal, Cow Feed and Chicken Feed.

I am making a Splendid Mixed Cow Feed—it takes one-third less to feed them and they Give Richer and More Milk. You have only to try it to be convinced.

W. A. SETTLE.

Leave Orders at the Mill.

Feb. 28, 1885.—tf

AT COST! AT COST!

We will, beginning on JANUARY 1, 1885, offer our entire stock of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, TRUNKS

Cloaks, Shawls, Blankets, Etc.,

AT COST FOR CASH!

Until further notice. Our stock is complete in every department an you will do well to call early that you may get your choice of the best stock in the city.

Bring the Cash, for we will not Charge any Goods Sold at Cost.

COULTER BROTHERS.

NOW is the TIME!

In order to make room for Spring Stock we are offering genuine

BARGAINS

—IN—

Dress Goods, Clothing,
Carpets, Blankets, Shawls,
Cloaks, Underwear, Flannels, Etc.

And those in need of these lines of goods will consult their own interest by examining our stock before purchasing. Our policy for the entire thirty-three years of our business career has been to advertise goods at less than their market value ONLY when we were prepared to offer such Bargains.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS will find our Wholesale Department Complete in All Lines, and prices that will meet all legitimate competition.

☞ Three Shade Trees in front of our Store.

BLOCH BROS.

Nos. 11 and 12, Franklin st., - - - Clarksville, Tenn.

New Grocery and Bakery.

We wish to call the attention of the citizens of Clarksville and vicinity to our fresh, new and selected stock of

Family Groceries,

and also that we have started

OUR BAKERY!

and are ready to supply our customers with

All Kinds of Bread, Rolls & Cakes.

Our BREAD WAGON is ready to deliver Bread and Cakes at your houses, fresh every day. So call and leave your orders. We will guarantee satisfaction in every respect. Rice, Broaddus & Co.'s old stand opp. Postoffice.

T. WEILL & CO.

E. GAISSER & SON,

Ornamental

IRON WORKERS,

Iron Fences, Iron Doors, Shutters, Sheet-Iron and Jail Work.

House and Other Blacksmithing

Done to Order.

Awnings and Awning Frames Made and Put Up. Reapers, Mowers, Scales, &c., Repaired. Key Fitting and Lock Repairing, Etc., Etc.

Agents for "Champion" Patent Fences

ORDERS SOLICITED.

Shop on First Street Between Franklin and Commerce,

Clarksville, - Tenn.

Aug. 30, 1884

JOB WORK and BOOK-BINDING

Of Every Description Done in First-class Style, at Moderate Price, at the

CHRONICLE OFFICE.

Magistrate's Blanks for Sale at this office.