

R. H. YANCEY, Editor.

ABOUT TEMPERANCE.

In a card from Louis G. Mumford, Esq., which was published in the CHRONICLE of yesterday the writer says: "You misapprehend the action of the recent State Temperance convention," and proceeds to quote a resolution adopted by the convention in order to point out wherein we fall into error, as he supposes.

With all due deference we are constrained to say that it is Mr. Mumford himself who labors under a misapprehension—the resolution that he quotes is the very thing on which the editorial he refers to was founded. Mr. Mumford misconstrues the editorial.

To make the CHRONICLE'S position clear, it will be well enough to say that the paper is friendly to the temperance cause and does not oppose submission. The difficulty about Mr. Mumford's position is that he assumes that everybody occupies this attitude. He says:

"We apprehend no trouble in getting a sufficient number of Democrats and Republicans to favor submission. In this connection I may add that Gov. Bate, Gov. Hawkins, Mr. Fussell, Mr. Vertrees and Hon. Frank Wilson are all submissionists."

Is there not an element in both parties who will endeavor to secure candidates not in favor of submission? Is it not probable that this antagonistic element will, in some counties, succeed in its endeavor? The "moonshine" Republicans of East Tennessee want "hanker after" a candidate for representative who favors submission, no more will the saloon Democrats of the big cities. In that event what are the temperance voters going to do? Their platform says:

We further resolve, That we will not support any candidate for the next general assembly, who does not openly and unequivocally favor the submission of the pending amendment to a vote of the people at a special election.

Mr. Mumford informs us that men who have been the acknowledged leaders of the parties and factions, are all submissionists, and seems to conclude, as a matter of course, that the voters will follow them. That is, that all who voted the sky blue ticket will inquire how Mr. Fussell stands and follow him without further questioning that all Republicans only want to know Ex-Governor Hawkins' position to make up their minds, and that the 50-3 Democrats will tumble without a word into a line with Governor Bate. We are willing to admit that the concurrence of these gentlemen on the question is proof that it is non-partisan. No such proof is needed, the very nature of the question is evidence of the fact. What we have said, and what we insist is true, is this, the determination of the temperance people to support no candidate for the legislature unless he be a submissionist is going to effect party lines. It is bound to do so, unless all the nominees of both parties are submissionists, and we don't believe that will be possible. To admit that would be to say that prohibition can be carried in the State unanimously and without opposition. If that were true there would be no necessity for the temperance people to exert themselves the cause would take care of itself.

As far as this county, and other counties in its immediate vicinity, are concerned, we believe Mr. Mumford is right, there will be no trouble in securing candidates for both parties who favor submission. What we have said is simply that the temperance question is going to more or less effect party lines in the coming election, and it will.

The Banner is wrong on the harmony question because it does not understand the quality of the article that now prevails among Tennessee Democrats. It is not claimed that there has been any formal compromise or arrangement of differences, or even that differences are not likely to arise. The harmony that now exists, comes from the fact that the bickerings and abuse, the criminations and recriminations, that come of past differences have ceased. Except in obscure quarters, we no more hear the Pharisaical boast that "we who voted a certain way in the past, are the only true Democrats." There is no longer a self constituted boss at the Capitol crying out: "There is but one Democracy and I am its prophet." The cessation of these disturbances brought harmony as a natural consequence. There have been real differences in the past, there may be real differences in the future, but at present Tennessee Democrats are virtually united, and for our part we don't propose to cross any bridges before we reach them. It will be time enough to discuss differences when they arise.

COL. A. S. COLYAR while enjoying his honeymoon in New York, finds time to write very interesting letters to the Union. The Colonel is a man of versatile genius and the fact that he can, under present circumstances, think of politics, is no proof at all that he is not the most attentive of bridegrooms.

WHO HE IS.

We had a letter this morning from a gentleman in Kentucky making the inquiry, "Who is Laps McCord?" So startling a question caused us to ejaculate, what is fame! and put us in a mood for moralizing on the worthlessness of human ambition.

Who, is Laps McCord! Why we thought everybody knew that. But if we have really got to write a biography of the distinguished gentleman to satisfy our badly posted enterogator, we will do so with pleasure.

At the outset it will be well enough to state that the subject of our sketch has been recently promoted and is now known as Major McCord. He might have been created a Colonel or probably a General if he had so desired, but he preferred to be dubbed Major, because that title makes such a pretty alliteration with his name.

We can't pretend to tell anything about the age of Major McCord—that's one of those things no fellow can find out. It is supposed that he is somewhat younger than the venerable John Littleton of the National Review and he is not so familiar with the early days of the capitol mummy as is the archaic Baskett of the Banner.

"The matter that you mention, I have given some attention, And I think he is sufficiently decayed."

There are many stories told of Major McCord's early life that are not generally believed, as is the case with all great men. It has been said that he is the author of "Beautiful Snow" and that he is the man who struck Billy Patterson, but there seems to be no facts on which to base such assertions. It is well authenticated, however, that the Major was the originator of the Ku-Klux-Klan, and held the office of "grand Cyclops" in that mysterious order.

The circumstance which most contributed to his fame and brought him prominently before the American public, was his having discovered the cradle in which Grover Cleveland was rocked when a baby, hid away in the backwoods of Giles county, Tennessee. This circumstance in itself gave him a wide reputation, and when he published a picture of the cradle and proved its genuineness in spite of Grover's denial, his fame knew no bounds.

To descend to minute details for the benefit of our enterogator, Laps McCord was for some years the bright and witty editor of the Pulaski Citizen. Major McCord is now an editorial writer on the Nashville Union.

THE rumor has gone forth over the country and the impression prevails that Senator Jones, of Florida, is very much in love and is everlastingly making a fool of himself because of his silly passion. Since hearing some of the facts in the case we are prepared to come to the senator's defense and say that the rumor is false and the impression entirely erroneous. The young lady for whom Senator Jones is said to sigh like Furnace, is the daughter of a man worth \$8,000,000, and that fact takes all the love-sick sentiment out of the case and reduces it to a matter of speculation. Men have lost their heads about Cleopatras, L'Enclos and Rosmonds, and committed divers and sundry follies in consequence; many a Corridon has gone mad on account of the hardheartedness of his Phylis. but when a United States senator lets go all holds and runs after the daughter of a Michigan lumberman worth \$8,000,000, you may call it business and calculate that he knows what he is about.

The message the president sent into the Senate yesterday seems to have had a rather irritating effect on the Republicans of that body. Mr. Edmunds was particularly exasperated and the fury with which he rushed to express his indignation recalls the lines from the Mickado.

"There is eloquent outpouring
When the lion is a roaring
And the tiger is a lashing of his tail."

Just how much the Phillipic of the Vermont Senator ruffled the usually placid demeanor of our Grover it would be pleasing to know. We are inclined to think that if in any way moved by the onslaught, he felt a kind of interest that might have led him to complete the above quotation.

"Yes, I like to see a tiger
From the Congo or the Niger,
And especially when lashing of his tail."

The hypercritical editor of the Ohio County Democrat calls attention to the fact that the CHRONICLE used an e where it should have used an i in the spelling of a proper name. If he is real anxious to pin mistakes on an able editor he should find something not so easily charged to the intelligent compositor.

THE fact that Edmunds criticises partisan appointments for purely partisan purposes, puts him in the light of Satan reproving sin.

A message from the president transmitting the annual report of the board of Indian commissioners was laid before the senate and referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

SEED! SEED! CRUSMAN & HOWARD,
CLOVER SEED, RED TOP,
ORCHARD GRASS,
OATS, and TIMOTY,
—ALSO—
HAY, BRAN. CORN,
In Ear or Shred, and
Cotton Seed Meal,
All at Low Prices.
KEESE & NORTHINGTON.

GROVER'S REASONS.

The President Sends a Special Message to the Senate.

That Raises a Row in that Body.—
Edmunds and Harris
Lock Horns.

WASHINGTON, March, 2, [Special.]

At 2:30 the doors were reopened and a communication from the President was read, giving his reasons for not furnishing the papers called for in the Dusk case. The reading of the communication was listened to very attentively by Senators on both sides of the chamber. Mr. Edmunds paid particular attention to the reading and when the clause was read to the effect that the private papers of the Executive were personal property and not subject to the demand of either branch of Congress. Considerable annoyance was manifested on the features of many Republican Senators. Senator Beck was apparently much pleased with the communication, as his face bore a broad smile during the greater part of the reading.

Mr. Edmunds moved the reference of the message to the Judiciary Committee, and characterized it as the most remarkable executive message in the country's history, resembling those sent to parliament by King Charles. He said that, unintentionally, no doubt, the President had mistated entirely the issue between himself and the Senate. The message was endorsed printed and referred to the Committee on the judiciary.

The President's message was read at length. The extraordinary stillness prevailing on the floor and the clearness of Chief Clerk Johnson's voice, seemed to notify the galleries that something unusual was afoot and before the reading was completed, the galleries were crowded. At the conclusion of the reading Mr. Harris arose and addressing the President pro tem., moved that the message be printed and laid on the table. On that Mr. Edmunds asked for the yeas and nays. "I do not propose that it shall be laid on the table just now, if I can help it," remarked Mr. Edmunds.

Mr. Harris said he would move that the message be printed, if the Senate would allow him to amend his motion.

Mr. Edmunds—Very well, on that motion I should like to say a word.

The Chair—The Senator from Tennessee, (Mr. Harris,) moves that the message be printed.

Mr. Edmunds—I add to that, that it be referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Harris—I have no—
Mr. Edmunds (interrupting)—I believe I have the floor.

Mr. Harris—I was not seeking to interrupt the Senator.

Mr. Edmunds—I merely wish to say a word. I have no doubt that the Senator from Tennessee did not wish to cut off any remark. I simply wish to say, in moving to refer this communication to the Committee on Judiciary, that it has very vividly brought to my mind the communications of King Charles I to Parliament, in telling them what, in conducting their affairs, they ought to do and ought not to do, and I think I am safe in saying that it is the first time in the history of the republic of the United States, that any President of the United States has undertaken to interfere with the deliberations of either House of Congress on questions pending before them, otherwise than by messages on the State of the union, which the constitution commands him to make from time to time. This message is devoted solely to a question for the Senate itself in regard to itself; that it has under consideration. That is its singularity. I think it will strike reflecting people in this country as somewhat extraordinary, if in these days of reform, anything at all can be thought extraordinary. I only wish to add to what I have now said, the statement, so that it shall go with this message, so far as the newspapers will do me the honor to have it go, that the President of the United States has (unintentionally no doubt,) mistated the question.

The Senate of the United States in

its communications to the heads of departments—not his heads of departments, but the heads of departments enacted by law—directed them to transmit certain official papers and that is all. The president of the United States undertakes to change the question into a consideration by the Senate of his reasons or motives for putting a coal officer, as it might be called "under arrest,"—with which the senate has not undertaken in any way to make any question at all.

By every message he has sent to this body—and they are all public—he has asked the Senate to advise and consent, to him, to the removal of one officer, and the appointment of another.

That is what he has done; and the Senate, in calling for those papers—to say nothing of wider considerations about any deficiencies in the department of justice—is asked to remove these officers without knowing the condition of the administration of their officers. But I don't wish to enter into a discussion now. I move that the message be referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. Harris—For reasons that I may not refer to, here I have no desire for, nor will I consent to, the discussion of the questions involved in this message at this time. I move that the message be printed and put upon the table as is the universal custom of this body when the subject matter had been reported upon by a committee. The Senator from Vermont, (Mr. Edmunds) as chairman of the committee on the judiciary, has already laid upon your table an elaborate report upon the general questions to which this message refers. Hence my motion was the ordinary motion made here under circumstances that surround us at this moment.

Mr. Edmunds (sotto voice) Oh!

Mr. Harris—I have no earthly objection to the message going to the Committee on Judiciary, if the Senator from Vermont, (Mr. Edmunds,) desires it to go there; but it is unusual because the subject matter of the message has already been reported on by the Senator from Vermont and therefore, in accordance with the unbroken usages of the body, I moved that the message be printed and lie upon the table.

The Chair. The Senator from Tennessee, (Mr. Harris) moves that the message be printed and laid on the table.

Mr. Edmunds—The Senator gave way to me and I made a motion to refer.

Mr. Harris—I first made a motion to print and lie on the table, and on the suggestion of the Senator from Vt. (Mr. Edmunds) I modified it to a motion to print, when the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Edmunds) suggested that he would move, or did move to refer the Committee on the Judiciary, that is an exact statement of the transaction.

Mr. Edmunds—Yes, but the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. Harris) has a perfect right to move to print and lay on the table pending my motion, and on that I call for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Harris—I make that motion to print and lay on the table; on that I join the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Edmunds) in the call for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Harris' motion was defeated by a party vote—yeas, 27 nays 32. Mr. Riddleburger, however, voting with the Democrats in favor of the motion.

Some merriment was created by Mr. Hoar first voting "yes" and at once correcting himself. Mr. Vance suggested to him that "yes" was right (laughter).

The question recurring on Mr. Edmunds' motion referring the message to the Judiciary Committee and ordering it printed, it was agreed to without discussion.

The Senate then, on motion of Mr. Hale, again went into executive session. At 5:35 p. m. the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

CONGRESS has been asked to appropriate \$4,000 for the improvement of the Cumberland river above Nashville and \$50,000 for the same purpose below Nashville. The total amount asked for rivers in Tennessee is over a million dollars.

CRUSMAN & HOWARD,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
**FIELD SEED,
GARDEN SEED,
Produce of all Kinds**
**FRUITS,
FANCY GROCERIES,
STAPLE GROCERIES,
FINE WINES,
BRANDIES!**
**ENGLISH ALES AND PORTER,
LAGER BEER,
In Bottles, Etc.**

Cor. First and Franklin Streets.
Clarksville, - - Tennessee.

Removal!



THOMAS RONNER

The Watch-Maker, has removed from the Postoffice to two doors below F. & M. Nat. Bank, where he has a complete new stock of Ladies' and Gent's Jewelry, the best grades of American and Imported Watches, French and American Clocks, and a complete line of Spectacles and Eye

Glasses, as well as the most scientific improved Optimeter to test the eye with, therefore no trouble in fitting the correct Lenses. He sells his goods at the living prices, and warrants everything as represented. Watch and Clock work done to give full satisfaction or money refunded. Please give me a call. Respectfully,
T. RONNER.

G. N. BYERS,
Fire and Life Insurance Agent.

Can give you FIRE INSURANCE in the very best English and American Companies, at as Low Rates as any one can offer.
And can give you LIFE INSURANCE on any plan you may prefer, in the

Mutual Life, of New York, Aetna Life, of Hartford, Conn.
Assets of Fire Companies represented - - \$24,587,000
Assets of Life Companies represented - - \$141,474,000
OFFICE OVER J. G. JOSEPH'S CLOTHING STORE.

T. R. HANCOCK. W. J. ELY. W. I. FRASER. W. E. RAGSDALE.

HANCOCK, FRASER & RAGSDALE,
—PROPRIETORS—

PEOPLES' Tobacco Warehouse

CLARKSVILLE, TENN. HOPKINSVILLE, KY.
FRONTING EXCHANGE. RAILROAD STREET.
T. R. HANCOCK, Salesman, W. E. RAGSDALE, Salesman,
W. J. ELY, Book-keeper. W. H. DRAPER, Book-keeper.

Special Attention to Sampling and Selling Tobacco.
Liberal Advances Made on Consignments!

All Tobacco Insured unless we have written orders to the contrary. Oct. 24, 1891.