

## CLARKSVILLE WEEKLY CHRONICLE.

R. H. YANCEY, Editor.

### THE AMERICAN AND THE BLAIR BILL.

The Nashville American attempts to prove the CHRONICLE inconsistent in its position on the Blair bill by quotations from an editorial on that measure which appeared in this paper before the bill passed the Senate, and contrasting them with some recent utterances on the same subject.

The editorial referred to was in regard to the amendment to the bill proposed by Senator Edmunds, which was as follows:

"And in each State and Territory in which there shall be separate schools for white and colored children, the money paid in such State and Territory shall be apportioned and paid out for the support of such white and colored children between the ages of ten and twenty-one years in such State or Territory bear to each other, as shown by the census of 1880. The foregoing provision shall not effect the application of the proper proportion of said money to the support of all common schools wherein no distinction of race or color shall exist."

The CHRONICLE was then, and always has been, a staunch supporter of the Blair bill; its objection was to this proposed amendment. The chief point urged against it was that it proposed to distribute the fund on the basis of the census of 1880. This is not the ground on which the American has been urging the defeat of the bill; is not the point on which the CHRONICLE accused it of resorting to a far-fetched argument. The American has based its objection to the measure on the ground that the distribution of the fund is to be in the hands of the Secretary of the Interior, and says that will amount to Federal control of the schools.

The CHRONICLE is free to confess that the Blair bill as it passed the Senate is not modeled altogether after its own heart, but the objections that could be urged against it are too trivial to make us reject the great benefits it would bestow. The aid to public education for which it provides, is too much of an essential to the South to interpose quibbles against its passage.

Now since the American has tackled us so vigorously on this question, will it please define its own position on the subject so clearly that it can be understood both by us and the general public. Is it opposing national aid to education or only the Blair bill? Would it support any measure giving aid to public schools from the national treasury?

The objections the CHRONICLE made to the Edmunds amendment were urged with the hope of getting the bill before the House in the most acceptable shape and thus giving better assurance of its passage.

The American we believe, wants the bill defeated because of the main principle it involves and resorts to the scare about interference with States rights, in order to prevent the enactment of this main principle. Our attitude towards the bill is that of a friend who wishes to prune it of minor faults in order to secure its main benefits. The American, it appears to us, is in the position of an enemy seeking to magnify these faults that the bill may become odious.

We will again assert that the American's argument against the bill in regard to the supervision with which the Secretary of the Interior is invested, being a provision for Federal control of the schools, is far-fetched. We challenge it to point out anything we have ever said inconsistent with this.

### HOME RULE DEFEATED.

The Gladstone Home Rule bill, after a lengthy and elaborate discussion in the House of Commons, was defeated on its second reading Monday by a vote of 311 to 341.

This precipitates a crisis in the British government and will necessitate the resignation of the Gladstone Ministry. It is not yet certain whom the Queen will call to form a cabinet. The comparatively recent defeat of the Conservatives makes it improbable that Lord Salisbury will again be Prime Minister. Lord Hartington, a prominent Liberal who acted with the opposition, may be Her Majesty's choice.

The defeat of the Home Rule measure was not unexpected. In fact, considering the combinations that were made to form the opposition, it is surprising that the majority was no larger.

Gladstone stands a hero in defeat, and the earnestness and ability with which he has urged the passage of the measure entitle him more than ever to be styled the "grand old man."

The proposed measure was not without its defects, though any bill providing a national parliament for Ireland would probably have met the same fate. But he is a short-sighted politician who supposes this will be the finale of the matter. The agitation is going to continue until some form of local self government is given the Irish more satisfactory than that now existing. In the light of British sentiment on this subject a very short time ago, the vote in favor of the Home Rule proposition

was a great surprise and indicates a growth of liberal views in that direction.

A good way to settle the fishery question would be to let New England and Canada fight it out, while Great Britain and the rest of the United States stand hands off.

### THE JUDICIAL CONVENTION

Five Democrats Nominated for Judges of the Supreme Court.

Montgomery's Candidate Gets in on the First Ballot.

The State Democratic Convention to nominate Judges of the Supreme Court assembled in Nashville Wednesday. Hon. W. L. Ledgerwood, of Knox, was made temporary chairman, and Z. W. Ewing, of Giles, permanent chairman. The morning and the greater portion of the afternoon session were spent in organization.

The following candidates were put in nomination: Ingersoll, Washburne, Snodgrass, Cook, Kirkpatrick, Sevier, Mayfield, of East Tennessee; Cooper, Frizzell, Turney, Lurton, Bright, Gardenhire, of Middle Tennessee; Folkes, Caldwell, Lea, Freeman, of West Tennessee.

Judge Lurton was put in nomination by Hon. John F. House.

The first ballot resulted in the selection of Turney, Lurton, Caldwell and Folkes. Two from Middle and two from West Tennessee.

This left one to be nominated from East Tennessee, and Snodgrass was finally chosen for the position, Ingersoll being a close second.

There was some dissatisfaction on the part of Ingersoll's friends, who threatened to withdraw from the convention, but they were finally pacified and the nomination made unanimous.

Montgomery county voted as follows on the first ballot: Ingersoll, 4; Snodgrass, 11; Kirkpatrick, 3; Sevier, 1; Mayfield, 6; Folkes, 15; Caldwell, 15; Lea, 12; Freeman, 8; Cooper, 7; Frizzell, 2; Turney, 10; Lurton, 25; Bright, 2; Gardenhire, 4.

The Nashville Union gives the following biographical sketches of THE NOMINEES.

Judge W. C. Caldwell was born in Obion county in 1849. His early life was uneventful and contains nothing of special interest. It was at the law college at Lebanon, where so many of the distinguished lawyers of this State have graduated, that Judge Caldwell received his education. He graduated from there in 1872, and, after practicing in his native county for a short time, removed to Trenton, Tenn., where he has since remained. He was appointed judge of the referee court three years ago, since which time he has come into prominence. In October 1879 he was married to a daughter of Judge Green, one of the professors of the Lebanon Law school, and has three children.

Judge W. C. Fowlkes is a native of Lynchburg, Campbell county, Va., where he was born June 8, 1844. When the late war between the States broke out he was in attendance at school at Lexington, which he quitted to join the Eleventh Virginia infantry in Longstreet's brigade. He was afterwards transferred to Beauregard's battery of artillery, and on the last of the Seven Day's Fight at Malvern Hill lost a foot. At the close of the war he resumed his interrupted law studies at the University of Virginia, from which he graduated in 1866, and in November of that year came to this State and settled at Memphis, where he has since remained. In 1870 he married a daughter of Judge Archibald Wright, one of the old judges of the supreme court, with whom he formed a partnership. This is the first office that Judge Fowlkes has ever held, excepting when he sat temporarily on the bench.

Hon. D. L. Snodgrass was born in White county. He is 37 years of age. He graduated from the Knoxville University, and was admitted to the bar in 1870, and began the practice of law in White county. Four years ago he removed to Chattanooga and opened a law office with Mr. C. D. Clark. He was appointed as one of the judges of the referee court. He represented White and Putnam counties in the legislature in 1879, during which time he served with honor on the judiciary committee. He married in 1872 and has four children.

Hon. Peter Turney was born in Winchester, Franklin county, Tenn., in 1827. He came of a race of statesmen and law-givers, for his father many years prior to the late war sat in the United States senate from this State. At the breaking out of the fratricidal struggle Judge Turney raised a regiment of Tennesseans, and was among the first to throw himself in the whirlpool of blood and bravery which almost rent the Nation asunder. He wears on his face the marks of honorable scars received in the discharge of his devotional duty to the South. After the war Judge Turney entered upon the practice of the legal profession, and

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Office of NATIONAL FERTILIZER CO., Nashville, Tenn., March 17, 1886.

From the very large number of unsolicited testimonials of the great value of our goods wherever used, we are induced to offer the following very liberal premiums in Gold, hoping thereby to stimulate a more extended use of a character of goods which are most highly esteemed and valued where best known

### TOBACCO PREMIUMS.

- 1—\$75.00 in gold for best one acre of Tobacco grown by the use of our National Tobacco Fertilizer.
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- 4—\$15.00 in gold for best one acre of Corn grown by the use of our Corn Fertilizer.
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Who will take pleasure in giving full particulars regarding the premiums.

so distinguished himself that sixteen years ago he was elected to the high office of one of the associate justices of the supreme bench. The appreciation of his worth and talents is found in the fact that he is about to be elected to serve a third term.

Judge H. H. Lurton is not a native of Tennessee. He is a son of her sister State, Kentucky, where he was born in 1843. His father, a physician, removed from that State when the subject of this sketch was a mere boy and settled at Clarksville. At the breaking-out of the war Judge Lurton's generous spirit hurried him into the ranks of the defenders of his native soil. He united himself with the command of the gallant and unfortunate Gen. John Morgan. He followed the fortunes of his commander till the desperate and disastrous Ohio raid, when he with many of his comrades were captured. When peace was finally restored and Judge Lurton bethought himself of plans for his future life he resolved upon the practice of law. He graduated from the Lebanon law school in 1867 and opened his office in the city of his adoption, Clarksville. In 1875 he was appointed to succeed Judge Smith who had retired from the chancellorship. He was re-elected to the same bench in 1870, remaining in office for two years, when he resigned and returned to his law practice. Some years since he married Miss Francis Owen of Lebanon. At different times Judge Lurton has been the law partner of the two well-known legal gentlemen, Hon. J. A. Baily and Maj. G. A. Henry. While judge of the chancery court he made an enviable record for correct and conscientious ruling.

### Advertised Letters.

The following list of letters remain uncalled for in the Clarksville, Tenn., post-office up to Saturday, June 12, 1886. If not called for within thirty days they will be sent to the "dead letter" office at Washington.

Anderson, Mrs. E. Barrett, Jas. Britton, S. E. Conn, Mary Bailey, Mr. M. Campbell, Mrs. E. Clark, Calvin Darn, W. A. Ellison, Jo. Fillion, Jas. Flemans, Sallie Greenwall, M. Harris, Sam Hilliard, Lucinda Horn, Jennie, Holler, V. Johnston, C. McKalm, Mamie Moony, Frank, Price, J. M. Sherlenton, Mr. Ward, Sallie.

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

W. F. GREEN, P. M.

### Montgomery County

Must be supplied with officers and the voters with clothing. Candidates and voters can now make good trades and pass for their full values, if they will buy from the new summer stock just received by Pitman and Lewis.

May 15, 1886.

A PARTY of Clarksville's young people had a pleasant picnic at the cave Thursday.

### Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded, price 25 cents per box. For sale by Owen & Moore.

This is the season to buy the baby a new buggy. You will find one to suit you at C. D. & C. H. Baileys.

The ladies say: "When I want to save money and be treated nicely I go to Hendrick's China Store."

### INCORRUPTIBLE!

A BOLD ATTEMPT TO BRIBE AN HONEST MAN.



DR. J. S. PEMBERTON, OF ATLANTA, GA.

"Some years ago," said the doctor in conversation, "I had a most severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism, which brought me down upon my bed and entirely incapacitated me for business."

"The disease appeared to have a len on my system, and all I could do did not dislodge it. Hunnicutt's Rheumatic Cure was recommended to me, and I took it. In a day after beginning its use I began to improve, and in five or six days I was entirely free from pain and able to resume my business. I believe what I told Mr. Hunnicutt at that time, that his cure is the best medicine the world has been offered for rheumatism."

"Some years ago, when I was in the wholesale drug trade, Zedlin, the 'Liver Regulator man,' of Philadelphia, and Simmons the 'Liver Regulator man,' of St. Louis, got into a newspaper row in the South, and finally one of them made me an indirect offer of \$2,000 if I would say his medicine was the best, or equally as good, as any upon the market. I could have done so conscientiously, but I had all the money, I needed and gave him to understand 'so in very terse language.' In recommending Hunnicutt's Cure I believe I am benefiting any person suffering with rheumatism or impure blood, as I know it is the best formula prepared for those diseases and I back it cheerfully."

Dr. Pemberton is a member of the Georgia Pharmaceutical Board of Examiners, and no man ranks higher in the South as a pharmacist. Hunnicutt's Rheumatic Cure, manufactured by J. M. Hunnicutt & Co., Atlanta, Ga., cost but one dollar a bottle, and is for sale by all druggists.

### Dissolution and Change of Firm.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned having expired by limitation, the firm of CRUSMAN & HOWARD is hereby dissolved. J. J. Crusman of the new firm will attend to the liquidation of the business of the firm.

J. J. CRUSMAN,  
E. M. HOWARD,  
BRYCE STEWART,  
Special Partner

April 26, 1886.

## NEW FIRM!

J. J. CRUSMAN.

BRYCE STEWART,  
Special Partner.

J. J. CRUSMAN,

(Successor to Crusman & Howard.)

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

## STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, LIQUORS, ETC.

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## Celebrated Homestead TOBACCO GROWER.

Clarksville, - - Tennessee.

## \$100.00 Reward!

We guarantee our

GEBHART BRAND OF WHITE LEAD

STRICTLY PURE,

And authorize our agent, GEO. R. WOOD, to offer the above reward for any adulteration.

JOSIAH GEBHART & CO.

Dayton, O., May 10, 1886.

may 15, 86

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Uses Nothing but First-Class Material in all Work Turned Out and Guarantees a Fit.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

## 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,

Ætna 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. L. FRASER. W. E. RAGSDALE.

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Special Attention to Sampling and Selling Tobacco.

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All Tobacco Insured unless we have written orders to the contrary.

oct. 23, 1886.