

# CLARKSVILLE WEEKLY CHRONICLE.

FRANK M. DUFFY, Editor.

MAJ. D. A. CARPENTER has been appointed Pension Agent at Knoxville—the position once occupied by Gov. R. L. Taylor.

TOM NEAL says: Now that Opie Read's Arkansas Traveler is to be moved to Chicago, we fear it will soon become what Old Bill Allen called "a d—d barren idealty."

THE great unanswered: Who struck Billy Patterson, and what people first settled in Tennessee? If you can't find it in your Encyclopedia you can ask the editor of the Tobacco Leaf.

THERE was a good many things that the manufacturers didn't have room for in their Encyclopedias, so they just told them to the Tobacco Leaf editor, and that's why he knows so much more about Tennessee than the books do.

WE are in receipt of a copy of the San Francisco (Cal.) Daily Report which present the name of William T. Coleman for the Presidency and strongly urges his claims. Mr. Coleman was born at Cynthiana, Ky., February 29th 1824.

ON the first page of our paper we publish an article from the New York Catholic Review in which the word "Puritan" is frequently used. This gives the editor of the Tobacco Leaf another opportunity to tell what he don't know about creeds and races.

OBION Democrat: There is a dying convict in the Massachusetts penitentiary who was at one time a carpet-bagger and Governor of South Carolina. His name is Moses and he is serving a sentence for some small theft. It was one of the many "Mistakes of Moses."

THE editor of the Leaf should not be ashamed of John Sherman as a co-laborer among Southern heathens. Sherman is a charter member of the church and the editor of the Leaf is only a fresh convert who is permitted the exhort, but has no authority to preach or expound the doctrine.

TOM NEAL, of the State Gazette, has recently taken a ride on the Steamer Dyersburg down the Forked Deer river. He don't say how he got back home, but we suppose he made the return trip on board the Tom Neal. It is said that Dyersburg is located in the alluvial Delta at the junction of Bitter creek and Forked Deer.

"AND I say to you," continued the Senator, "I would as soon trust my life and honor to a true Confederate as to the bravest Union soldier."

Hon. John Sherman handed out the above tally at Birmingham. The Confederate soldiers have about as much confidence in John Sherman's honesty as they have in the truthfulness of his brother Tecumseh.

COL SAVAGE's bill to prevent to intimidation of employes in order to keep them from voting or trading as they please passed on its last reading and will be a law as soon as the Governor signs it.

The House bill for the benefit of miners in weighing and measuring coal passed also, and now only waits the signature of the Governor.

THE Obion Democrat is one of the best and brightest papers ever published in Tennessee. The first page of its issue of March 25th, contains more good reading than can be found in a dozen numbers of the average newspapers. Give a family a few such papers as the Democrat some good histories, Shakespeare and the bible and they would have a liberal education.

YUM YUM, Peep Bo, and Pitti Sing were "Three Little Maids from School," but John Sherman, the editor of the Union and the editor of the Tobacco Leaf are three belated sisters, whose early education having been neglected, are now reading up on the back numbers of Mr. Blair's little book entitled: "Humbly exemplified; or the Golden Gifts of a Protective Tariff Free School System."

Dresden Enterprise: The new editor of the Clarksville Chronicle ought to offer his readers a chronicle of every solution of the enigmas he publishes in his columns under the name of editorials. Mr. Duffy is an enterprising man and runs a first-class puzzle department on his editorial page. We know of several futile efforts to search out the hidden meaning of his riddles the honorably prints as editorials.

Come over here and we'll give you a lovely tinted chromo attached to a soap certificate, or if you prefer it we will ask the proprietor to give you a season ticket to the deaf and dumb asylum. Very few of our exchanges, whose editors can read and write, require us to send diagrams along with each issue. We hope that the editor of the Enterprise will approve when the Blair bill is adopted and the blackberry crop is fully matured.

Dresden Enterprise: The Nashville Union is the cleanest and most ably edited paper published at the capital in many a day. Take it and read it, and you will have undisputable evidence that what we say concerning it is true. The proof of the pudding is in the eating.

The literary taste of the editor of the Enterprise exhibits itself in the above remark, and the same also shows that his political ideas are out bias.

A section of the Revenue bill agreed upon by both houses in the legislature is as follows: "No county in the State shall levy more than one Privilege Tax on Merchants, and that not more in the aggregate than that levied by the State."

This is just what has been demanded by the merchants of Clarksville, Heretofore there has been two levies of privilege tax—one for county purposes, and the other for railroad purposes. This is a reduction of thirty cents on the hundred dollars of merchant's taxes for 1887.

THE editor of the Tobacco Leaf sagely tells us that the type and material on which the CHRONICLE is printed "are all of Northern manufacture," and doubtless the same is true of the Tobacco Leaf office. The difference is in the use to which the presses, type and paper are applied; the CHRONICLE is made to express the sentiments and defend the interests of Southern men, while the Tobacco Leaf "with its eyes turned to Washington" sees nothing but Yankee superiority, and declares that no good can come out of our Southern Nazareth.

Dresden Enterprise: We are glad to notice that the clergy are beginning to speak out on prohibition. The pulpit can be a power for good or evil in the present contest. It can be a power for good by speaking out and telling their members what ticket they should vote.

The people of Dresden ought to have a special Deacon detailed to tell the editor of the Enterprise how to vote on all questions and to pray for him and all those whom the unkindness of Providence has denied the ability to judge for themselves. Lord have mercy on the Widow Givens' Jim!

JOHN SHERMAN's speech at Nashville was evidently made to order and for a purpose. He had been stuffed with the illusion under which his party in this State has some time labored, that Tennessee may go Republican at the next election, and trimmed his discourse to make it conducive to that result.—Tobacco Leaf.

The Nashville Union and the Tobacco Leaf and other papers opposing the platforms and principles of Democracy, while claiming to belong to the Democratic party, have contributed to impress upon Sherman and many others the idea "that Tennessee may go Republican at the next election."

They have been telling the people of Tennessee that Sherman was opposed to the Blair bill, yet Sherman, himself, in his Nashville speech approved the Blair bill, and publicly complimented Gov. Taylor for his treachery. If Sherman has "trimmed his discourse" to make it conducive to Republican success in Tennessee he has done no more than these papers have done and they and Mr. Sherman stand together in a line of policy which can only tend to a disruption of the Democratic party.

THE copy of Sherman's Nashville speech from which we make extracts this week is from the National Review and it is said that the speech was written and handed to the editor of the Review before it was delivered in the hall. This accounts for the fact that Mr. Sherman's compliment (?) to Gov. Taylor does not appear in the Review. As reported in the American, he spoke of Gov. Taylor in this way:

I am glad to say a word of good will, republican as I am, for your governor of Tennessee. [Great and prolonged applause.] He read from Gov. Taylor's message and endorsed it. Certainly Col. Colyar and his followers ought to be happy now. Sherman endorses Gov. Taylor and so does Col. Colyar and we take it that no man needs better radical endorsers. Mr. Sherman has been held up by Col. Colyar and country papers which follow him as an enemy of the Blair bill and yet he announces himself as in favor of the bill and openly applauds Gov. Taylor for his treachery. The people of Tennessee cannot be deceived by such pretensions. There is no place for Col. Colyar and Gov. Taylor but in the radical party they in which have voluntarily placed themselves.

HERE is Consistency: Here is the point the Leaf has sought to make and the only issue in the controversy, if there is any controversy. We have said that it is wrong, foolish and absurd in this day and generation for Southerners to inveigh against "Puritans" and "Yankees" because of serious disagreements we had with the people thus designated twenty-five years ago, disagreements long settled and dead beyond any possibility of resurrection.—Tobacco Leaf.

In the same issue, speaking of Sherman's duplicity, the Leaf says: The North is the place where war prejudices need to be wiped out. The Southern States have never asked for anything else but to be allowed to take

their old position in the Union and control their own affairs. The Republican party has been the aggressor in all sectional politics and John Sherman has always taken a prominent hand in promoting sectional issues.

Notwithstanding all this incoherency and inconsistency the editor of the Leaf assumes an air of injured innocence because we denounce Sherman and his people as the vindictive enemies of the South who, not content with a barbarous invasion of our homes, still, after a lapse of twenty years, continue to oppress us with a thieving tariff, and still endeavor to thrust upon us a system of slavery under the guise of the Blair bill and also claim the right—as in the recent case in Texas—to exercise control over the local affairs of the people of Tennessee.

M'LE RHEA, the distinguished French actress, will appear in the Opera House in this city on Monday night, May 9th. The Mansfield, Ohio, Herald of March 14th thus speaks of her: M'le Rhea is a charming lady.

As an artist there is no question as to her greatness. Coming to America five seasons ago without the bare of trumpets, and the advance advertisements, known only to American managers, she at once achieved instantaneous success as a great actress, besides the distinction of having been received into the very best society in Washington, New York, Chicago, Detroit and other large cities, a distinction rarely accorded to any actress.

As the audience saw the talented lady as the "Widow"—charming and a brilliant conversationist—she is found the same in private. Her silvery laugh or her charming English, made so by her delightful French accent, makes her a conversationalist not soon forgotten.

M'le Rhea has been thoroughly Americanized, and she is a ripe scholar in our political and social life. "Americans have been so kind to me that sometimes I forget mabelle France, and wish to live in America all the time," said Rhea, "but I will go back to my country in June to remain there." "What part of America do you like best?" "The whole country; everywhere. North or the south is all the same; everybody is so kind. Your Washington is a grand city, and New York wonderful, wonderful. Wherever I find American ladies and gentlemen, all the country is the same to me. I shall ever remember America and I will always long to return."

THE names of the Commissioners appointed by the President under the Inter-State Commerce bill were inadvertently left out last week after they had been set in type. They are as follows:

Thomas M. Cooley of Michigan, for the term of six years; William R. Morrison of Illinois, for the term of five years; Augustus Schoonmaker of New York, for the term of four years; Aldace F. Walker of Vermont, for the term of three years; Walter L. Bragg, of Alabama, for the period of two years.

The fact that M. Cooley's name heads the list does not necessarily indicate that he will be chairman of the commission, as it must elect its own chairman. Mr. Cooley was recently appointed by Judge Gresham receiver of the Wabash Railroad Company.

Aldace F. Walker is a Vermont lawyer, about 44 years old, a Republican in politics who studied law with Senator Edmunds, served as colonel in the Union army and has since then practiced law at Rutland. In the Vermont senate he has taken a leading part in framing legislation to solve the railway problem and has given much study to the question.

Augustus Schoonmaker is a lawyer in Kingston, N. Y., and was always a close personal and political friend of Gov. Tilden. He succeeded Mr. Fairchild as attorney-general of New York.

Mr. Bragg has been a leading Democrat in Alabama for some years. In 1881 he was made president of the Alabama state railroad commission and served in that position four years during which time many important questions arising between the railroads and their customers were satisfactorily adjusted.

Mr. Morrison's public services are well known.

Humboldt Messenger: We have bent our head and inclined our ears to the words of wisdom coming from the learned editor who grinds the poetry for the Clarksville CHRONICLE. And now, the inquiry remains, "is it not better to secure an education by means of Federal aid, than not to have the education at all?"

Glad to hear that you have been reading the CHRONICLE attentively and thus inclining our ears to the words of wisdom. Now, brother Messenger, the best way to secure an education is to go to work and acquire it. You want to tax the people to gather their money into the public treasury and then pay a small portion of it back to them in the form of Blair bill school fund to buy the votes of the unsuspecting.

You know this is all booh. The people have to pay for their education and it is cheaper to pay it at home than to pay it out of money fraudulently taken from the people by the thieving tariff. We might ask: is it not better to let the money stay in the pockets of the people than to take it away from them by the tariff and leave them with no money at all?

This hue and cry about Tennessee receiving money from the treasury as if

it was a bounty from the gods on a par with the Cheap John Gift Enterprise which gives the greenhorn eleven pieces of brass jewelry for his one dollar of honest silver. The people can educate themselves if they will. As an instance of the amount of money expended and the manner in which it is spent the people of Clarksville, chiefly the young people, have spent \$1,500 at the Opera House within the last three weeks. They might have spent this in the purchase of good books, but they didn't see fit to do it, and we have no fault to find with people who earn their own money and then spend it as they see proper. People least governed are best governed, and the editor loses a great deal of valuable sleep who sits up at night for fear this old world will run off the axle when he fails to watch it.

THE cry of necessity "has been in all ages the plea of tyrants, and the Yankees of New England have turned it to account in their own peculiar way.

They originated the plea that a protective tariff was a "necessity" to build up their "infant" industries, to put money in their pockets at the expense of everybody else. They declared that slave labor was a "necessity" when they swapped New England rum for negroes and imported them into Massachusetts.

They afterwards discovered that it was a commercial "necessity" to sell their negroes to Southern men and invest the money in "infant" industries which these Southern men were taxed to support.

They afterwards conceived the idea that the negro, when owned by the Southerner, was "a friend and a brother" of his former Puritan owner, and hence it became a "necessity" to save the souls of those rigidly righteous hypocrites that the negro should be taken away from his master regardless of the constitution and the laws.

Having made the war a "necessity" to free the negro, they then declared that being free, it was an absolute "necessity" that he should be made a citizen—and also be made a voter.

Later on these necessitous cut-throats declared that having been a slave, and then a freedman, and then a voter, it became an unavoidable "necessity" that he should be educated, and not desiring to be liberal, except with other people's money, they proposed the Blair bill as the great moral "necessity" of the age.

Their great New England "necessity," lying back of all this pretentious godliness, has always been "a protective tariff" and they are cunning enough to know that no man of reasonable common sense can favor such measures as the Blair bill without favoring a tariff high enough to keep an overflowing treasury from which every political missionary can pay premiums to his converts.

Politicians have made this education question a hobby and held up before the eyes of the people the glittering generality of "free schools," to which the children of the country may be sent while their parents (the voters) are relieved of the "necessity" of paying taxes.

The picture is, at first glance, an attractive one, but who pays all this bounty for schools buildings and for teachers? Does the money come like the manna on which we are told the Israelites were fed during their journey through the wilderness, or is it derived from a villainous tariff which taxes every stitch of clothing worn by the school children and by their parents in their humble country homes?

Yet these tariff evangelists tell the people that the Blair bill is a "necessity," because it exempts them from taxation and at the same time educates their children, while it is a current fact that the free school system in the country districts is a failure and as deceptive as a wet-weather spring which drives up in the heat of Summer, when pure water is a "necessity."

These political missionaries promised the negro "forty acres and a mule," for his vote, but they failed to deliver the property, and now they turn and make a sweeping bid for the entire southern vote, both white and black, by proclaiming that education shall be as free as salvation, and that now abideth taxation, salvation and education, these three; but the greatest of these is education.

### SHERMAN'S SPEECH.

John Sherman one of the bitterest enemies of the Southern people has been to Birmingham and other points in the South, and last week he spoke in Nashville. He is evidently trying to beat Blair for the radical nomination. We make a few extracts from his speech which show the cool effrontery of the chief conspirator who with Garfield, Eliza Pinkston and others cheated Mr. Tilden out of the Presidency to which the people had elected him. He said:

I have felt that the differences that grow out of the war now hold a large body of honest and patriotic citizens of the South from co-operating with the Republican party. This is a self evident fact, and the

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Turkeys, live or dressed.  
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Jellies,  
Fruit Butter,  
Plain and Fancy Candy,  
Nuts, Raisins, Prunes,  
Figs, Citron, Cocoanuts,  
FLORIDA ORANGES

Canned Fruits and Vegetables of every variety, all at lowest prices.

## KEESE & NORTHINGTON.

conduct of Mr. Sherman and his associates since the war has only intensified the bitterness which was engendered by the brutal outrages committed by Sherman's friends during the war—in which his brother distinguished himself as a plunderer and incendiary.

He then declares that he was "a disciple of that school of politics of which Henry Clay and John Bell were the leading apostles," and endeavors to enlist the feeling of those whose fathers were old line whigs. His bid for their influence was an insult very thinly disguised. He then goes on to say:

I was also taught to love, cherish, and respect the rights of the States, and to regard them as the agents of the people for local purposes, precisely as the general government is the agent of the people for national purposes; that they were to be loved, cherished and respected as the guardians of personal rights of family relations, of property and social ties, and State rights as distinguished from national authority has been the disturbing element of American politics.

If any man can show in the life of this radical evangelist a single instance where he has by word or act shown any of that "love and respect" which he says that he "was taught to cherish," for States' rights, we would like for him to place it on exhibition. No instance is on record. He adds:

This, at least, is the theory I have been taught, and if any of you, reared in a different school, have inherited jealousy and suspicion of Federal authority and of especial reverence for that of the State of Tennessee, you may find in this the germ of the controversy fought out in the war.

The "jealousy and suspicion of Federal authority" has been kept alive by the conduct of just such men as Sherman, and it is fresh in the recollection of every Southern reader that the radical Senate, of which Mr. Sherman was Speaker, claimed only a few weeks ago the right to appoint a committee to investigate the conduct of citizens of Texas in an affair the jurisdiction of which belonged solely and exclusively to the State of Texas. The "germ" of the controversy—the "inspiration of Mr. Sherman and his followers is the idea that States have no rights under the constitution which the radical party is bound to respect, and Mr. Sherman knows that the State of Ohio would resent such Federal interference as quickly as the State of Texas. The "jealousy and suspicion of Federal authority" is well founded and it will live as long as Mr. Sherman and his party continue their aggressions and insults for party purposes.

After a lame excuse that the slavery question drove him out of the old Whig party, with its brood platform, into the abolition party he tries to explain away the facts in regard to the position of the people of Tennessee in 1861. He says:

In all this preliminary struggle the majority of the people of Tennessee stood neutral in the sectional contest. They stood for the Union and the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws. They voted for Bell and Everett on this broad national platform, and, if I am not mistaken in current history, they were unwillingly drawn by Democratic politicians into the fratricidal contest. But when in it they did their duty manfully and bravely, each man according to his convictions of duty.

Here he brings in an ingenious falsehood. The people of Tennessee were driven into the war by Lincoln's requisition demanding of Gov. Harris two regiments of Tennessee Volunteers to go down South and invade and destroy the homes of our own people. The patriotic response to this infamous requisition was: "Tennessee will not furnish a single man for the purpose of subjugation, but fifty thousand, if necessary, for the defence of Tennessee and our Southern brothers." So that it was Lincoln and not "Democratic politicians" by whom the Whigs were unwillingly drawn into the fratricidal contest. It is also false that the Whig soldiers of the South went "unwillingly" into the war when their choice was only as to whether they should fight against their friends, or against their enemies. The South had no better or braver soldiers than those "Whigs" such as Col. Joel A. Battle, and his gallant

sons, Gen. John C. Brown, Gen. Robert Hatton, Gen. Zollieffer and others whose bravery Mr. Sherman has never imitated and whose honor his calumny can not tarnish.

Speaking of the abolition of slavery he says: Both sides felt that the abolition of slavery was the necessary result of the war, and it seemed to us if the slaves were to be free they must be armed with the privileges of freemen, and these were secured to them by constitutional amendment. The attempt to enforce these rights by national authority has thus far partially failed, and now it is conceded that under the limitations of the constitution the rights of the citizen of a State can not be enforced through State or national tribunals, and where public opinion is intolerant and jurors will not do their duty, a citizen, either white or black, may be without remedy for the grossest wrong, except the right to migrate to where his rights will be respected.

What value Mr. Sherman places on the feelings, manners and customs of the Southern people whom he proposes to lead into the Kingdom was illustrated in Birmingham and his attempted display of social equality was promptly resented by the proprietor of the house whose hospitality he attempted to abuse for his own selfish purposes.

He reaches the climax of absurdity when he intimates that the pious Ohioans have been corrupted by means of the corrupt elections in the South. According to Mr. Sherman:

It sets a bad example which the criminal classes in the North have, in some cases, eagerly adopted to cheat at elections, as in Cincinnati two years ago. It also produces inequality of representation between the North and the South, and this keeps up sectional lines in party politics. It opens the way to the corruption and fraud which in time destroys all pretense of Republican government.

The coolest piece of effrontery, however, he puts in this form (for which he doubtless expects that all the people should exclaim): "Amazing grace! How sweet the sound." Think of this coming from John Sherman the brother of the incendiary!

I also wish to express in the strongest language my admiration and respect for the vim and energy with which the South is grappling with the new conditions of labor and industry by which they are surrounded, and my confident belief that within a single generation your people will more than be repaid for the value of their slaves by the result of diversified industry and subdivision of land.

He then goes off with the old Yankee tale of "protection"—the higher the tariff the cheaper the goods—which has been preached by every tariff robber from the time of catching the first codfish down to the day of the stealing of the presidency for Hayes, in which Mr. Sherman played a prominent if not an honorable part and won a distinction of much the same character, though on a smaller scale, than that usually conceded to Judas Iscariot.

Mulhatten in his widest mood never made a statement as utterly devoid of every feature of truth as the following: The Republican party is a broad, national party, which has, during its possession of power in the National Government, made greater contributions to the wealth and prosperity and happiness of the people than any other party in our history.

His hatred of the South and his dread of the State of New York find expression when he says that "the Democratic party is kept alive only by the recollections of the dead past confederated with the free trade ideas of the city of New York; a party whose very existence threatens the industrial and financial system built up by the Republican party."

The Democratic party most assuredly threatens the existence of the radical party with all its thieving tariffs and violations of the principles of justice, and Mr. Sherman need not waste his sympathy nor shed any crocodile tears over the benighted sons of the South who know their own business and who are toiling patiently to build up the country which has been desolated by the followers of such men as Sherman.

PERFUMERY, Soaps, Brushes and everything in way of toilet articles as Looker & Reynolds.