

THE CHRONICLE.

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THE AMERICAN AND THE TARIFF.

Our esteemed able contemporary the American in its issue of the 16th inst., in reply to an article published in the CHRONICLE last week says:

The Clarksville CHRONICLE answers the American's position that the internal-infernal, as Mr. Jefferson called it—tax system should be abolished in this language:

Then the substance of the whole thing is, shall the democratic party face the music in the next Presidential and Congressional campaigns with "free whisky and tobacco and taxed necessities" inscribed on their banners, and could we expect to win on such an issue?

We have no objection to agitating the question with the CHRONICLE. And we would be pleased to discuss it without prejudice. Such discussion can only proceed intelligently by making up an issue.

We submit the following propositions. If either one is denied the discussion can only proceed with intelligence. If not denied a discussion would be mere words:

1. The policy of the government, and especially of the democratic party, from the foundation of the government, has been, in times of peace, to collect no internal or direct tax—a direct or internal tax being only resorted to in time of war—when the emergencies of the war demanded it to meet extraordinary expenses.

2. The theory and policy of the Government, and especially of the Democratic party, have always been, in time of peace, to support the Government by a duty on imported goods.

3. The policy of the Government, and especially of the democratic party, has always been to give the States the benefit of the tax on whisky, and in putting the tax on imported goods to discriminate so as to relieve entirely, or make light, the tax on necessities, collecting the tax mainly from luxuries, the true policy now being to take off the internal war tax and adjust the tariff with a view of relieving as far as possible the necessities of life and of protecting labor; no more revenue to be collected than enough to support the Government economically administered.

4. The internal revenue system is a war measure, perpetuated by the republican party as a scheme for oppressing the South through the means of paying out of the treasury its party organizers, and that it is peculiarly and especially a measure of centralization, and dangerous to the liberty of the citizen in future, and especially if the republican party come back into power.

We submit these propositions with a view to an intelligent discussion. If issue is taken we shall be pleased to discuss them; if not, we shall pursue our warfare on the odious, oppressive and tyrannical system of collecting taxes with shotguns.

For the edification of our readers we have thought it best to give the article in full. Therein, instead of attempting an answer to the article, it gravely proceeds to submit a series of propositions to which it demands a categorical answer, yes or no. We hope the American will excuse us for saying that this looks very much like dodging the question, and that it seems to us that its proposition, fairly stated, are only a reiteration, of the arguments used in the article to which ours was intended as a respectful reply. In support of its unqualified condemnation of the revenue system and therefore only amounts to a sort of *petitio principii*, or begging of the question, so to speak. We do not propose to allow the American thus to prescribe the terms of discussion, and not only to argue the question itself, but compel us to argue the question, in its own way; for we do not propose to tackle the American on the tariff question generally, a question which seems to be a favorite hobby and which the American argues with so much learning and ability. We do not, then, propose to "admit or deny" its propositions without limitation or qualification, and thus be driven into the "Caudine forks," especially as we are told that if they are neither directly admitted or denied, i. e. if it is not permitted to lay down premises, to discuss the question from its own standpoint, and compel us also to do the same, the American will kindly let us off, a magnanimous forbearance for which we ought doubtless to be especially thankful. We shall pursue, says that distinguished metropolitan journal, "our warfare on the odious, oppressive and tyrannical system collecting taxes with shotguns." Inasmuch, then, as the American declines to meet us except upon its own ground and its own way, we have to say, in reply, most respectfully, that we shall pursue our warfare on the odious, oppressive and unjust system of collecting taxes from one citizen to build up the private business of another citizen, of "robbing Peter to pay Paul," as practiced indiscriminately in the present war tariff with a sort of a financial subterfuge, if the

learned editor of the American will pardon the expression.

Instead of condescending to reply to our propositions contained in the article referred to, the American quotes the last sentence, and then ignores them altogether, and instead, wants to argue certain abstract propositions which are perhaps partly true and partly fallacious, and the which, if they were, for the sake of the argument, every one of them, and every word of them, true, yet the question of their justice, or wisdom or propriety still remains open for discussion. The question is not so much what has been the policy of the government and of the democratic party, or even of the republican party, as what ought to be the policy of the government, or of the democratic party in the next Congress. The signs of the times fail of their omens, if the democratic party is not doomed to suffer ignominious defeat unless something is not done to lighten the burdens of the people by a revision of the present tariff. The American had stated, in the article to which the CHRONICLE was endeavoring to reply, that the collection of an internal revenue tax was an outrage especially when there was a surplus in the treasury. We have not quoted the denunciatory terms in which the American spoke of it. We asked, in the article which the American ignores, if the surplus in the treasury was not derived as much from import duties (averaging 42 per cent.) on many of the necessities of life as from the tax on whiskey and tobacco which are luxuries; and if it was any more of any outrage to collect an enormous revenue surplus into the treasury from these luxuries than from the necessities of life, and the American declines to meet the proposition, but branches off on what it asserts to have been the policy of the government and the democratic party from time immemorial and call upon us for a categorical answer. We leave the question where we found it, and unless the American replies to our argument, we shall likewise continue to insist that the "infernal" war tariff ought to be reduced. We repeat the question to the American which is the greater outrage, and ought not the present tariff to be revised and reduced?

"Under which king, Benzonian
Spoken of die."

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

A good deal lately has been said on the subject of civil service reform. Extreme views are entertained by many persons on this subject. Some contend that to the victors belong the spoils. But this doctrine, if carried out in practice, would have an extremely pernicious effect, besides, when applied to American politics, it is contrary to every sound principle. Once concede that the official patronage within the control of the president should be used as a reward for partisan services, and you throw open the door for boundless corruption, and surround a president, entrenched in office, with an army of over two hundred thousand retainers, scattered all over the country, whose bread and butter depends upon keeping him there. Under these conditions, their opinions and their influence (and of course the latter is great,) are more apt to be influenced by their own immediate personal interest than a desire to promote the general welfare. And past experience shows that it sometimes requires a ground-swell of public sentiment to dislodge an administration thus fortified.

But, on the other hand, when the people have sigified, at the polls, in an unmistakable manner, that they want a democratic or a republican administration of the affairs of the government, that administration should be a clean democratic or a republican one in conformity with the popular verdict, and, when the official incumbents are so situated as to exercise any controlling influence on the national administration of affairs, and share with the president, the responsibility of that administration, the harmony and efficiency of the public service requires that they should be in political accord and in rapport with the president. But, in the minor offices, remote from the president and who can exercise very little, or no influence in national affairs, the party line should not be so strictly drawn. Within these general rules, a judicious and impartial civil service reform which is likely to result in the choice of honest men possessed of experience or that kind of ability best qualified to fit them for the duties of the position to which they to be promoted, would be a very wise thing. Whilst we do not think a man sinks the citizen when he becomes a federal office holder, yet we think that whenever any of these minor offices is making, or has made, himself particularly conspicuous as a noisy partisan in opposition to the administration under which he holds office,

the good of the public service requires that his head should roll into the basket, and some good man in harmony with the administration put in his place. In other words, whilst office holders are American citizens, and unquestionably entitled to all of the privileges pertaining to that character, it becomes an office holder to exercise the elective franchise with prudence, discretion and a decent regard to the fitness of things and no man of sense could reasonably object, and no true lover of his country would be apt to object, to a president removing a bitter and officious adverse partisan from holding office under him.

THE PRESIDENTIAL BEE.

Mr. Roswell P. Flower, of New York, is represented in the public prints as saying that Mr. Cleveland can't carry the State of New York. Now, in estimating the weight to which this oracular opinion is entitled, it should be borne in mind that Mr. Flower has got a pretty large bumble-bee folded up in his petals, and is a possible, but by no means probable, dark horse for the presidency. He alleges, as a reason for his opinion, that the mugwump element will no longer support Mr. Cleveland on account of his civil service reform policy. It is true that these gentlemen have threatened and attempted to bully Mr. Cleveland into retaining republicans in office, but it is very far from certain that they can influence the masses of the people of the Empire State from voting for Mr. Cleveland on the general principle of his honesty, conscientious industry and executive ability. The masses of the people, who are tired of parties and politics, have discovered that Mr. Cleveland is a business man, that he is scrupulously honest and that he is trying to do his duty, and they mean to try him another term, even though the cake of such a distinguished man as Roswell P. Flower is thereby converted into dough.

THE FINALE OF IT.

Gen. Boulanger has written a letter to his seconds in reference to his proposed duel with M. Ferry in which he says: "Public opinion will judge between one who, a long distance off, insults a General, and who will not grant reparation, and myself, who propose to risk my life to defend my honor as a soldier." The conclusion from Gen. Boulanger's premises seems to be logically irresistible, but public opinion will be perhaps very much divided as to the soundness of his premises, for M. Ferry contends that Gen. B. being a public man, having recently resigned the position of Secretary of War for the French republic, his conduct in that position was a legitimate subject of criticism, and he had a right to criticize it, and did not transcend the boundaries of truth and justice in his strictures on Gen. B. and this same public will also remember that Gen. B.'s seconds, in endeavoring to arrange the preliminaries for a hostile meeting with M. Ferry's seconds, insisted inflexibly on conditions and claimed for themselves rights which the latter could not accord to them, not deeming them admissible, and that the negotiations for the duel were broken off because Gen. Boulanger's seconds obstinately and pretentiously refused to recede from their conditions, or to propose any accommodation. It verily looks very much like an attempt to bouley.

ALL RIGHT FOR CLEVELAND.

We clip the following extract from the New York Evening Post to show that the Independent Republicans of New York have no idea of abandoning President Cleveland as claimed by the radical press in Tennessee and elsewhere:

Mr. George William Curtis, in the Current number of Harper's Weekly, has an editorial article which ought to put an end to the silly talk which the republican press have been indulging in concerning his Newport speech. They have been claiming that the speech was an abandonment of the President on the part of the Mugwumps and a confession that Mugwump confidence in him as a friend of civil-service reform had been misplaced. Mr. Curtis says of the resolution adopted at Newport: "We do not understand that it imports either the distrust of the President or regret at the very general support which he received from reformers in 1884. Nor is it intended, we presume, to intimate that as against any other probable candidate he would not be supported by them again. We do not know a single friend of reform who regrets his vote for Mr. Cleveland, although there may be such instances in Maryland or Indiana. In the present condition of parties, we presume that nobody supposes that the course of any republican president would be more satisfactory upon this subject than that of President Cleveland has been. Republican managers, therefore, would make a great mistake if they should interpret the statement as a general abandonment of the President."

This coincides entirely with the results of our observation among Independent voters. Not one of them

that we have encountered regrets his course in 1884 or thinks of following any other in case of a similar situation being presented next year.

'T WAS EVER, THUS.

The Courier-Journal states that in an Ohio crowd of even one hundred men at the corners waiting for the Toledo news, when it was announced that Sherman was endorsed some zealous Sherman man proposed "three cheers for Sherman" which seemed to be given with a right good will, and the vote to be unanimously carried. Then some mischievous democrat proposed "three cheers for Blaine." They were given with equal readiness and vigor. Thereupon the mischievous democrat mounted a box and asked all the Blaine men to hold up their hands. Up went seventy-eight hands. Then the Sherman hands was asked for, and up went eighteen. It seems that the Ohio republicans, endorse one man and vote for another. No wonder the republicans of Ohio generally get in a handsome majority for the nominee.

A FRESH INDIAN OUTBREAK.

The Governor of Colorado has notified the War Department of an uprising of the White river Utes, near Meeker, Col., and asking the assistance of United States troops in suppressing it. Gen Crook, commanding in that military department, has been ordered to take such steps as may be necessary to the protection of the whites.

The principal building and the machinery of the Louisville Spoke Factory was destroyed by an accidental fire on the afternoon of the 14th inst., entailing a loss on the company of \$30,000. This is the second fire that has occurred since the organization of the company, a warehouse containing \$10,000 worth of spokes having been burned on the night of September 15th, 1885. This news will be read with regret by the citizens of Houston and Benton counties from whom, along the railroad, this company has purchased a great many spokes, and, by integrity and fair dealing, won the confidence and good will of the communities with whom they had business relations.

The Banner of the 15th says that a man named Morgan, ferryman for Mr. Hadley, at Hadley's Bend, near Edgfield Junction, was shot and killed on last Saturday afternoon by Con. O'Donnell, a blacksmith of the nineteenth district. The killing was the result of a previous difficulty. O'Donnell acted in self-defence. Morgan was trying to shoot O'Donnell with a pistol when he was shot by the latter, who tried to avoid the difficulty.

Mr. JOHN McCULLOCH, a gentleman seventy years of age, a resident of Maryville, Tenn., where he is a bank director, was found by some train men lying in an unconscious state by the side of the track of the Knoxville branch, some twenty miles from Stanford. He is supposed to have fallen from the train on which he was traveling with his wife while passing from one car to another. So says the Courier-Journal of the 15th inst.

If the weather is warm enough to hatch chickens in eggs deposited for safe keeping on a mantelpiece as Mr. R. L. Baskette reported to the Banner on Monday, (and we do not doubt it, the weather is warm enough to hatch crocodile eggs,) how is it that the races and the baseball games are keep up, and no cases of sunstroke are reported?

If enough votes cannot be obtained in the fifth Congress when it meets from the protection democrats headed by Mr. Randall, to reduce the accumulation of money in the treasury, the probability now seems to be that the votes necessary to secure this result can be obtained from republicans members representing a constituency who demand the reduction.

Two men are said to have been arrested and incarcerated upon strong evidence of having set fire to the bridge across Vermillion river and caused the fearful catastrophe which resulted in such a terrible loss of life near Chatsworth in Ill., on Wednesday of last week. Also that the bridge was not examined as specially ordered on that day. But on the other hand, railroad experts, sent to make a special examination, report that, after a most careful examination they found no evidence tending to support the incendiary theory.

NATURAL gas has been discovered at Oliver's Springs, twenty-two miles north of Knoxville, Tenn., which town is wild with excitement over the discovery. A stock company has been formed and a capital of \$1,000,000 has nearly all been subscribed. So says the Courier-Journal.

FERTILIZER!

THREE OF THE FOUR PREMIUMS

Awarded for the Best Samples of Tobacco shown at the Democrat's Fair was raised by the use of

National Fertilizer!

IT HAS THE LEAD OF ALL FERTILIZERS FOR RAISING FINE AS WELL AS LARGE QUANTITIES OF TOBACCO.

Geo. T. Rossos District No. 5, was Awarded and Received \$75 in Gold

Offered by the National Fertilizer Company for the best acre of Tobacco raised by use of National Fertilizer.

He Raised 1,575 Lbs. to the Acre. WHO CAN BEAT IT!

FOR SALE BY— KEESEY & NORTHINGTON.

MAJ. C. L. LOCKE, who has had charge of the engineering department of Cumberland river improvement, has been transferred to the government work now in progress at Muscle Shoals in the Tennessee river, vice-engineer Toms, deceased.

U. S. SENATOR RSDLLERBERGER, who was sent to jail the other day by Judge Newman for a contempt of court, and rescued by a mob of 100 men at Woodstock, Va., on Monday voluntarily returned to jail.

Mrs. T. F. HUDSON, of Lebanon, Tenn., on Monday, in a fit of insanity, attempted to commit suicide by taking laudanum. Medical assistance was promptly sent for, and hopes are entertained of her recovery.

HENRY HARRIS, M. D., a colored voodoo doctor, has been arrested in Desha county, Ark., on a charge of murdering James Ventres, also a man of color, by malpractice in administering poisonous medicines.

A FOREMAN in an Albany N. Y. stove foundry crawled into an oven Saturday morning and dropped asleep. Fires were started and his body was discovered after he had baked forty hours.—American.

THE Midland Railroad, that is the road from Memphis, east and west, across the State to Knoxville, is rapidly crystallizing into a reality, and indications seem to favor its early construction.

MEMPHIS is to have a Union railroad depot. The contract has been ratified, and the L. & N., the Memphis & Little Rock, Memphis & Charleston, and Chesapeake & Ohio roads.

PRINCE FERINARD has been crowned, and has taken the wise precaution to insure his life for 2,000,000 florins.

AN old fashioned camp-meeting has been in progress this week near from Louisville, Ky.

"AND THE CHRONICLE does not propose to take sides on the (prohibition) question and contribute to an angry and acrimonious discussion." Certainly not, certainly not, and then somebody might stop his paper or something of that kind, and besides it is much safer to sit on the fence and see the procession go-by.—Clarksville Democrat.

And you had just as well be on the fence for all the harm you are doing the cause of prohibition.

SUBJECTS at the Cumberland Presbyterian church, Fifth and Franklin, next Sabbath: 11, a. m. "Loved Less," 3, p. m. "The Holy Spirit."

Under the Wharf.

The Grassy came up from Paducah yesterday evening loaded with tobacco and merchandise for Clarksville. The government has had a survey made preparatory to putting in a steel gauge at the wharf near Grassy & Bro.'s wharf boat. Grassy & Bro. are making substantial improvements on their wharf boat, cleaning and overhauling it generally and getting it in good trim for the fall and winter trade. A wharf boat belonging to Mr. Ed. Whittfield agent of the "Clarksville Packet Company," sank on Monday, in about six feet of water. It will be raised, carried over to the bar and jacked up for repairs, and will soon be made ready for the trade again.

PICNIC GOODS.

Cool, Thin Drinks—California, Orange Cider, Ginger Ale, Pop. all Flavors.

COOL DRINKS NOT SO THIN. Pure California Angelica Wine. Pure California Catawba Wine. Pure California Serrano Wine. Pure Imported Claret. Finest Brands Champagne Wine. Large Beer in bottles, English Ale, Dublin Stout, Finest French Sardines, in self-opening tins. Devilled Ham, Tongue, Turkey, etc. French Mustard, Worcestershire Sauce, Olives, Pickles, sweet and sour, Fine Cigars, Cigarettes, etc., at CRUSMAN'S.

Public Schools Announcements.

The next session of the public schools will begin Monday, Aug. 29 at 8:30 a. m.

Pupils, who were not in attendance last year and those who have never been in the school will repeat for classification, at the Howell building Tuesday August 23. Those who failed in June examinations may be re-examined Friday August 26, provided that no pupil will be re-examined who failed in two studies. Those contemplating re-examination must bring a statement from their teachers mentioning the study upon which they were deficient, and upon which they will be examined again. Teachers of fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh grades, are expected to be present. No children under fourth grade will be re-examined.

Teachers of the Howell will assemble at 9 a. m. of the colored school at 11 a. m. Saturday August 27.

Any graduates of the Howell school, having text-books of the ninth grade which they wish to sell, will please send price and condition of books to Miss Lou Lovell.

J. W. GRAHAM, Supt.

A Strange Thing.

A book agent will sell you a book whether you want it or not. He will make you pay two prices for the book when you know it at the time. It puts you against books and book men quite naturally. A bookstore will not bore you, it will not push a book on you. When you buy from it you only pay what the book is worth. In a bookstore you take your own time for a selection. You learn to love books and cultivate a taste for reading. There is no book published but what can be had through the bookstore, and one can oftentimes save money by consulting his local dealers. Call on the following signed firm and compare their prices. OWEN, MOORE & ATKINSON.

MISS SALLIE HOWARD's school for girls and small boys will re-open August 29th 1887. Terms of tuition, from twelve to twenty dollars per session of twenty weeks. Deduction made only in cases of protracted illness. 4t.

THERE WAS a nice social barbecue given in the sixteenth district at Southside on last Friday. Everybody enjoyed themselves. We are informed that the office of our neighbor across the street was represented, and that the representative exhibited a forcible illustration of the capacity to which the digestive apparatus of the human system can attain in the absorption and assimilation of barbecued meat.

WE ARE pained to learn of the death of a most excellent lady, Mrs. Ida Rogers, wife of Mr. Matt Rogers, which sad event occurred at the residence of her husband, in this county, near Sango, on last Saturday morning. She was a daughter of the late Dr. Crouch, an old and very influential citizen of the county. She was about thirty years of age, and leaves her husband, and one child, a little girl. She was quietly and sorrowfully laid to sleep to await the dawning of the resurrection morn in Bethel burying ground last Sunday.

The Excellent Qualities.

Of the delightful liquid fruit remedies, Syrup of figs, commend it to all who suffer from Habitual Constipation and kindred ills. Being in liquid form and pleasing to the taste, harmless in its nature, strengthening as well as cleansing in its properties, it is easily taken by old and young, and truly beneficial in its effects, and therefore the favorite family remedy, especially with the ladies and children, who require a gentle yet effective laxative. For sale by all leading druggists.