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THE total increase in newspapers in the United States since last year is 629, and in Canada 24.

THE election of a successor to Senator Beck, of Kentucky, will be held on the 20th instant. The common opinion is that Mr. Carlisle will be elected.

ABOUT thirty companies will participate in the State encampment of the National Guard at Chattanooga July 4. The military exercises will continue three days.

THE experts are still hard at work at Jackson, Miss., on ex-treasurer Hemingway's books. Results are kept to themselves and the public is still in the dark if any discoveries have been made.

THE Chattanooga Times is anxious to know if John M. Taylor is a farmer. Yes, he is and a good one too, but he isn't running on his agricultural record. He is a Democrat.—Memphis Scimitar.

HON. JOHN E. MCCALL, of Lexington, says that while he does not seek the nomination as the Republican candidate for governor, if the convention should select him as their standard-bearer, he would accept.

THE Chinese Minister at Washington has decided to conform to the usages of occidental society to the extent of allowing his wife to mingle with her fellow-beings. Henceforth she will receive, as do the ladies of other legations, and will even return visits in person. Conversation, of necessity, will be limited, as she knows no English.

THE Nashville Evening Herald has entirely too much to say about Tennessee coal and iron in connection with the gubernatorial race. Of course the Herald's Democracy is all right, but it doesn't appear a good stroke of policy to question the Democracy of others who are in the lists. It looks too much like "Jere or bust."—Linden Herald.

GREAT uneasiness prevails among the farmers in the flood-stricken districts of Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Thousands of acres are under water and the season has so advanced that to put in a full crop is out of the question, and in some localities they have abandoned any idea of putting in any crop at all. The situation is truly appalling.

GOVERNOR HILL has recommended to the New York legislature the passage of a law making the courts the judges of the qualifications of members of the legislature. There is evidence of much merit in such a law. If it had been a national law there would be more Democrats in Congress to-day. As it was, without semblance of law and with ill-concealed display of justice, they were thrown out by a partisan majority to meet a partisan desire.—Nashville American.

ALL the Madison County election cases in the federal court have been dismissed. This was not done by a jury, but by a decision of a federal judge. He holds that what has been heralded throughout the length and breadth of the land as election frauds were no frauds at all and there was nothing upon which to base indictments. The defendants came out with flying colors and the Democrats of Madison County are vindicated from the aspersions that have been cast upon them. We hope that the brazen slanderers who have been denouncing this county will now be silenced.—Jackson Times.

The Republican Revolt.

New York World.]

There is a Republican revolt against the McKinley tariff bill. The Chicago Tribune leads it, and the Pioneer-Press, of St. Paul, follows vigorously after. The Tribune accuses the Committee of Ways and Means of inventing new taxes and increasing old ones. It demands "substantial relief for the people." The Pioneer-Press asserts that "the Republican party does not dare to go before the country on the platform of such a bill as this." In union with these Western newspapers are the shoe and leather manufacturers of New England, who are outraged by the avowed purpose to impose a custom tax on hides.

What does all this mean? Simply that the newspapers and manufacturers who are now crying out against McKinley and his wretched bill were not honest in the last Presidential campaign. The Pioneer-Press and the other protestants supported Benjamin Harrison on a platform as bad as the bill. They advocated the entire repeal of the taxes on whiskey and tobacco "rather than the surrender of any part of our protective system." These words occur in the national platform which was written by Mr. McKinley, who has now simply embodied in the bill the views that he then held. He must be surprised to learn that the people who unhesitatingly followed him and Mr. Harrison in the political campaign are now prepared to rend him.

He has not changed nor have they. They joined in the cry for protection because they thought it might catch votes. They supported the Republican party, not because they believed in any living principle it embodied but because they were Republicans a generation ago. They wanted Harrison to be President because Lincoln had been. They wanted Quay to succeed because Horace Greely was a moral force in anti-slavery days. They were willing to support a barbarous tariff policy at the polls because they did not believe that the Republican party meant what it said.

They are fitly punished, and if they alone were to be the sufferers from increased taxation we would like to see the McKinley bill become a law, that all its outrages might rest upon the heads of those who followed Harrison and McKinley without believing in them. But there is a larger and more important consideration than that of vengeance, and so it is gratifying to learn that there is a point beyond which blind partisanship will not carry Republicans.

Against the Masses.

Nashville Herald.]

The McKinley tariff bill has been subjected to close analysis from all directions, and its features are now clearly perceived. That it preserves the central characteristic of the Republican doctrine of protecting select classes and burdening the masses, has been demonstrated. A competent authority has made forcible illustration of this fact in presenting examples of new or increased taxes imposed by this bill upon goods necessarily consumed almost entirely by persons of moderate means, and in all cases used by them more largely than by the rich.

The present duty on cotton corduroys is 25 per cent. It is ample to cover over and again all the

difference in the cost of labor here and abroad. The McKinley bill proposes to tax it 67 per cent, or nearly double. Cheap woollens now pay 83 per cent, which is as heavy a tax as can possibly be described as "protective." The new bill proposes a tax of 150 per cent, which is and is intended to be prohibitory. Low-priced astrakhans, which are very largely used by the poorer classes, now pay 76 per cent; they are taxed by the McKinley bill at 172 per cent. Cotton velvet, which the rich would never use, but which is very extensively worn by persons of modest incomes, is to be advanced from 40 per cent to 81 per cent. Turning to household wares, the chimneys of oil lamps of a common grade now pay 45 per cent; the new duty is equivalent to 450 per cent., and yet Mr. Macbeth, of Pittsburgh, a manufacturer of this class of goods, has declared that they can be made at a profit in competition with the world and without any duty whatever.

Carpet manufacturing is protected by a duty of 60 per cent, and the business is confined almost exclusively to the States of Connecticut, Maine, New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania.

Cotton goods are protected by an average duty of 40 per cent. In 1880 the total capital invested in cotton manufacturing in the United States was \$208,000,000, and of this \$182,000,000, or nine-tenths, was in the nine manufacturing States of the Northeast.

Hosiery and knit goods are protected by duties of 40 and 60 per cent, and the business is almost confined to the States of Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Vermont, these States having \$15,000,000 of the total capital, \$15,580,000, invested in it.

The duties on iron and steel range from 30 to 60 per cent, and nearly two-thirds of this business is in the manufacturing States—they having \$150,000,000 of the total capital, \$230,000,000, invested in it.

The manufacture of boots and shoes is protected by a duty of 28 per cent; of the \$43,000,000 capital invested in the business, \$35,000,000, or five-sixths, is in the manufacturing States.

On Cleveland.

A leading Wisconsin Republican says: "I regard Grover Cleveland as the most superb man known in public life to-day. He is fair, able, fearless, and honest. There are in politics but three great national reforms; ballot-reform, civil-service-reform and tariff-reform, and Mr. Cleveland occupies the proud position of being the head and front of them all. He is one of the few public men who combine courage and honesty with brilliancy and ability. He is an ideal statesman. How different from the present failure in the White House."

A TOWN in Prussian Silesia finds itself in a dilemma. It has just been discovered that the registrar was illegally appointed a year ago. But while in office he united over a hundred couples in marriage and now the whole batch of these are declared not married at all. This would be a Godsend in an American town, for then divorces would come in easy.

A PROCESS is said to have been discovered by which good bagging material can be made of the stalk of the cotton plant.

The South and the Tariff.

In a recent speech in Congress, Benton McMillin shot the McKinley tariff bill full of holes. Below we quote a few lines of his speech: "Whatever may be the condition of the balance of the country, New England has to have a change. She has to get her raw materials cheaper. Her manufacturers once had such a market as no other people had anywhere else in the world. The South was then agricultural, but attempted no manufacturing. She made great values, and her four and a half millions of slaves were consumers. Now her seven millions of freedmen are competitors. We no longer go to New England for our cotton or coarse woolen goods. We make them at home. We hear complaint in the Northwest. It must be observed that we no longer keep our smoke-houses and corn-cribs in Minnesota and Illinois. They are at home.

Instead of going to Pittsburg for iron, we sell hundreds of thousands of tons yearly in Pittsburg or through Pittsburg; and this industrial revolution has just begun. The land that was prostrate has arisen. The young industrial giant is ready for the conflict. We will ultimately sell our cotton goods in Lowell. The people who have learned that New England can not pay two transportations and compete with them will learn that it is cheaper to ship cotton goods than raw cotton. Then in dead earnest will the conflict for supremacy begin. Then will it be seen that the absence of commerce on the seas is paralysis to the seashore."

The Progress of the South.

New York Sun.]

The progress of the Southern States since they were fully redeemed from the rapacity of the carpet-baggers has been wonderful in all respects. In ten years they have risen from stagnation to abounding prosperity; and their material advancement has been greater proportionately than that of any other part of the Union. In 1880, when the improvement was beginning, the assessed value of the property of the fourteen Southern States was only \$2,913,436,095. In 1889 it was \$4,220,166,400. Accepting the estimates of the census of 1880 that the assessed value is only 41 per cent. of the true value, we find that the South gained over \$3,000,000,000 in property during that short period. In 1880 its production of pig-iron was only 397,301 tons. In 1889 it was 1,566,702 tons. The progress in this industry is going on at an accelerated pace, furnaces capable of turning out over a million tons annually being now under construction or contracted for in the region. Alabama, according to Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, possesses riches in iron which "threaten the majesty of the Northern iron and coal-fields;" and "only the Southern sluggard has hitherto given the race to the North." In 1882 the South produced 6,569,316 tons of coal. In 1889 the output was 19,497,418 tons. The coal-fields of the South, extending from Wheeling, in West Virginia, to Northern Alabama, are practically inexhaustible. The production of cotton was 2,269,316 bales in 1865; in 1888 it was 6,938,290, and for the present year it is estimated at 7,250,000 bales. In other words, the South is now producing about 7,000,000 out of the 10,000,000 to 11,000,000 bales which constitute the whole cotton

crop of the world. Freedom is doing far better than slavery in the raising of the great staple. The number of spindles in cotton manufacturing at the South was only 667,854 in 1880. In 1889 it was 2,035,268. The number of mills during the same period has increased from 161 to 355. This table of the agricultural production of the South is of great interest:

Products.	1879.	1880.
Cotton..... bales.....	2,755,339	7,250,000
Corn..... bushels.....	321,121,230	519,517,000
Wheat..... do.....	54,476,740	65,000,000
Oats..... do.....	43,476,000	77,714,000

The increase in the production of grain between 1879 and 1889 was over 220,000,000 bushels, and the percentage was much greater than in the rest of the Union. These statistics, borrowed from the Manufacturers' Record, show marvelous progress and development. They show also a people orderly, peaceful, industrious, and harmonious; and they prove that the race problem is not practically the serious trouble so many of them imagine. White and black are getting on wonderfully well together, and together are enjoying the great prosperity of a region whose development has only begun.

Hon. B. A. Enloe.

Memphis Commercial.]

Mr. Enloe of the Eighth district deserves to be held in grateful remembrance by every Tennessean for the fine example of official fidelity which he has been ever since he took his seat in the House. He has never failed in his duty, and has risen steadily in the esteem of his fellow members and in that of the whole country because of the manliness and ability he has manifested in defending his constituents and the whole South whenever assailed, and the conspicuous good sense he has displayed in the discussion of public questions. Mr. Enloe has grown in his position to something like an equality with it and is to-day one of the most useful and available members of the House on the Democratic side.

LOGAN COUNTY, Ky., is rich in asphaltum, as has just been discovered, and the people of that county who own lands on which the valuable product exists, are greatly excited over the discovery. Asphaltum exists no where else in the United States except in California, and the mines there have not been thoroughly tested. The large amount of asphaltum used in this country has always been shipped here from Trinidad, at great expense.

THE Congressional committee appointed to investigate the immigration business report the discovery of a single square mile of territory in New York City where 270,000 people live, which is 8,000 more people than can be found dwelling in any other square mile on the earth's surface. These people are said to all be Italians, speaking only their own language and observing foreign customs.

MURDER seems to be the least perilous of all the felonious pastimes known in this country. Out of 14,779 murderers who took human life in the six years from 1884 to 1889 only 558 paid the penalty of their crimes by yielding their own lives to the law.

ABOUT \$100,000 worth of military stores belonging to the United States Government, burned Saturday night at Willets Point, L. I.