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A Desperate Game.

An Indianapolis dispatch of recent date to the Nashville Herald says that Senator D. W. Voorhees has been in Fountain County spending some days with his mother, who has been very ill. Although in her eighty-ninth year, she was convalescing when her distinguished son left her. She is in full possession of her faculties, and takes a keen interest in everything that is transpiring. Senator Voorhees comes of the long-lived stock, his father having died at the ripe age of eighty-two. Except for a severe cold, the Senator is in robust health. In fact he looks more vigorous than for several years past. In conversation with a Sentinel representative he talked freely regarding the political situation.

"For more than thirty years," he said, "I have been a close student of the policies and measures of the Republican party, and I can say, in all seriousness, that at no time in its history—not excepting the reconstruction period, when it established negro suffrage, and attempted by a series of desperate, lawless, and unconstitutional acts, to entrench itself permanently in power—have its designs been more dangerous to the country than now. If it shall succeed in carrying out the program which has been outlined by such men as Chandler, Reed, and Quay, the republic will cease to exist, except in name. The federal election bill and the so-called gerrymandering bill are revolutionary measures, intended to deprive millions of American citizens of the rights guaranteed them by the Constitution, and to enable the Republican party to retain its hold on power in defiance of the wishes of a majority of the people. We Democrats in both houses of Congress will resist the enactment of these infamous measures by every means in our power. But the hands of the Democrats in the House are practically tied by the Russian code of rules which is in force in that body, and now an attempt is making to establish a similar code in the Senate. This will be resisted by the minority to the bitter end, and I think "paw-paws" will be ripe before it is done.

"If it were not for my faith in the patriotism of the American people, and in an overruling providence, I should be inclined to take a very despondent view of the future of our country. But I recall that after the Republican party had betrayed self-government at the South, and placed a dozen States under the heel of the military power, and when everything seemed to be so arranged as to insure that party's ascendancy for an indefinite period, there was a popular revolution, and it was overthrown. I believe this will happen again. I believe it will happen in 1892. The Republican leaders are playing a desperate and dangerous game, but I believe they will lose it. We shall elect a Democratic House and a Democratic President two years hence.

"By the aid of their stolen Senatorships, their rotten borough States, and their gerrymanders, they may save the Senate and thus be able to prevent for a time such legislation in the interest of the people, as the Democratic party is pledged to enact, and will enact, if it ever gets the power. But I think signs are not wanting of such a political revolution as will sweep even the Senate into Democratic hands in the near future.

Will the McKinley bill pass? Yes; substantially in its present

shape. And I am glad of it. It carries the doctrine of protection to its logical extreme, and its enactment will open the eyes of the American people, as a more moderate measure could not do, to the iniquity of the whole accursed system. It is a stripping off of all disguise; a bold and shameless imposition of taxes upon certain classes of people, for the benefit of certain other classes. Its passage will only hasten the downfall of protection.

"The Farmer's Alliance? Well, it has been called into existence by the wrongs inflicted upon the farmers of the country by Republican legislation. Its avowed objects are laudable, and I heartily sympathize with them. For the most part, in all essential respects, they are identical with the objects which the Democratic party is striving to accomplish, and would be able to, if it had the support of the great body of the farmers. The farmers can best secure relief from the burdens which now oppress them by co-operating in the restoration of the Democratic party to power, in all branches of the Government. There have been a good many similar movements, and I fear their history will be repeated in the history of the Alliance. Still, if intriguing politicians do not use it to promote the very interests which it was formed to antagonize, it may do a great deal of good."

The Senator thought it was too early to express an opinion as to the Presidential candidates of either party in 1892. If the Democratic convention were to be held to-day Cleveland would be the nominee; how it will be two years hence no one can tell. As to the Republicans, he did not see how, on the one hand, they could afford to renominate Harrison, nor, on the other, how they could avoid doing so. The party would find itself "between the devil and the deep sea" in 1892. The administration, he said, was not at all popular in Republican circles in Washington. He illustrated the estimation in which it is held among its own partisans by a story of Bob Ingersoll. Sometime ago the distinguished pagan was accosted by a friend, who had not seen him since the Chicago convention of 1888, with the inquiry:

"Well, Colonel, what do you think of the outcome of the great fight at Chicago?"

"It reminds me," replied Bob, "of the bride and groom who had a quarrel over their first meal after marriage. Both were fastidious and hard to please. The best to be had was none too good for either. The bride wanted canvas-back duck and Burgundy. The groom preferred terrapin and champagne. They quarrelled for a long time, and finally compromised—on cabbage."

SENATOR COCKRELL, at the request of the Wage-workers Political Alliance of Washington, has introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to call all of the outstanding bonds for immediate redemption, and as fast as they are presented for payment he shall use the surplus money in the Treasury for that purpose until all are paid, when they shall be destroyed. The money necessary to enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of the bill shall be appropriated, and in case there is no money in the Treasury, the Secretary shall cause a sufficiency of the "declaratory, full legal-tender, silk-threaded paper money" to be prepared for this purpose.

The Road Convention.

Nashville American.

A great deal of interest has been manifested in the road convention to be called this year, and a number of counties have selected delegates, but as yet they are all at sea as to the time and place of meeting. Hon. W. L. Grigsby, delegate from Dickson County, suggests in the Dickson County Press the following plan:

"That each delegate in the State correspond with him at Charlotte, Tenn., expressing a preference, or voting for some definite place and time for holding the convention; the place and day receiving the greatest number of votes to govern the coming together of the congress. The result of the voting to be made known through the State press as soon as ascertained.

"Mr. Grigsby, in pursuance of this plan, nominates the hall of the House of Representatives at Nashville as the place, and the second Tuesday in August next as the time for holding said road congress. "Delegates favoring this proposition can signify their assent by writing to Mr. Grigsby. Or they can select any other time and place that may be preferable, only notify W. L. Grigsby at Charlotte, Tenn."

On another page of the same issue of the American we find the following comment on the above question:

"Some discussion having arisen in several counties upon the proper date for calling the road congress to meet, it may be proper to reproduce the action of the county court of Davidson, in which it will be seen that the date is already fixed.

"At the January term of the county court Justice J. Bailey Brown offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

"Whereas, The tone of the public press is indicative of great interest being felt in road improvements in our State and counties; and

"Whereas, No one thing is more conducive to the comfort, happiness, and general prosperity of the people than having good highways; therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the county court of Davidson County, That each of the county courts of this State, at the April term, 1890, are hereby requested to choose and accredit three capable citizens to represent their respective courts in a road congress, and that said congress organize a permanent body to meet annually or as may be deemed advisable.

"Resolved, That said congress is invited to assemble in Nashville on the last Tuesday in August, 1890, to consider such matters as may come before it looking to the improvements of our roads and road system.

"Resolved, That the press of the State having rendered invaluable service in this direction, are requested to continue to urge the importance of this matter upon the people and the county courts of the State, and that they take action thereon."

A TERRIFIC rain and thunder storm passed over portions of Ohio and Pennsylvania last Friday, destroying life and property. It was especially violent in the Allegheny and Monongahela valleys, and thousands of dollars worth of property was destroyed.

EX-SENATOR JONES, of Florida, has been placed in an asylum. He was at one time said to have been one of the best constitutional lawyers in his State.

From Morris Chapel.

M. V. Utley is still confined to his room with boils.

The farmers in this section are planting the peanut crop.

Tramps have been very numerous and annoying recently.

The oat crop is dying and will be almost an entire failure.

Mrs. John Bivens was tapped for the dropsy last week and is doing well.

Mrs. William Reeves has been visiting her mother at Box, who is very ill.

Miss Marry Stephens had her collar-bone broken recently while scuffling with some girls.

UJA.

May 26, 1890.

From Holladay.

Business is very good at present.

We have a fine school at this place. Health is good in this community.

Two new buildings are going up in our little town.

The information office is now on Pond street instead of Camden street.

Everybody in this end of the county are for the straight county ticket.

The boys have organized a baseball club, and will begin practice in the near future.

The farmers are late with their crops, but have gone to work in earnest to make up for lost time.

The tax assessor has been with us. I understand he is making a good gain in his list for taxation.

Bow.

May 26, 1890.

From Eva.

We have had another good rain, and now we have bright, pleasant sunshine, and why should not all our people be happy?

Our farmers are very late with their crops, but they are sowing a great deal of millet this spring, and we hope there may yet be an abundant crop made.

Several of our people are on the sick list, but we hope that before this meets the eye of the readers of THE CHRONICLE they may be restored to their wonted health.

Rev. R. W. Ayres is mixing with his friends here this week. The captain has ever been a good one to shake hands among his friends, but it seems from some cause he can shake with unusual vim. Oh, he is a candidate; excuse me.

Messrs. G. W. Walker, Lee Holland, and W. E. Miller made a trip to Holladay last week to bring some saw-mill machinery (purchased by T. J. Lowry of this place of Woods & Lashlee) and on their return they gave a glowing account of Holladay. They say that all Holladay likes of being as large a place as Eva is a railroad.

GYP.

May 27, 1890.

From Matlock's Chapel.

The prospect for a good corn crop on the Tennessee River was never better.

It is feared that so much rain will be needed latter on. So much rain don't suit peanuts.

We had some nice weather last week, and peanut planting was in full blast. One more pretty week and the planting will end with a flourish.

Owing to so much rain during the spring the farmers are behind with planting their crops, more so than ever before known to ye oldest inhabitant.

It seems that some of the boys go better armed than an ordinary

gun-boat (and I suppose they feel larger) from the way they shoot occasionally.

The third Sunday in June is sacramental day with the Baptists of this place, followed in the evening by foot-washing. A large attendance is anticipated.

The face of the plow-boy brightens with gladness as the dark clouds roll away, and you can hear him whistling as merrily as the little birds that fit among the trees and o'er the meadows green, winding up in the gloaming with a few negro whoops.

WILD IRISHMAN.

May 26, 1890.

From Dallas, Texas.

Like all other 5-cent adventurers, I must write to my county paper.

There were about fifty-six good Baptist ministers in my coach when I left Fulton, Ky., on the 5th inst. We were enroute to Fort Worth to attend the Southern Baptist Association, and to see the beautiful Spring Palace in that city.

The ministers had the brains and I had the money, and with this combination we had a most delightful trip.

The Red River bridge having been washed away, we had to come via Fort Smith, Ark., instead of Texarkana. This afforded us the pleasure of seeing the fertile plains and the beautiful mountain scenery of the Indian Territory.

The Spring Palace at Fort Worth is decorated on the interior and exterior with corn, wheat, oats, millet, grass, moss, etc., all woven in beautiful designs, pictures, illustrations, characters, and mottoes.

Each county has its products separate, and every man in charge of each county exhibit tries to impress upon the minds of strangers the peculiar advantages of his own county.

Some of the rooms are simply elegant. The golden room has a beautifully designed carpet made of yellow and red grains of corn pasted to the floor. The furniture is covered with cotton, upon which millet seeds are placed, giving it the appearance of rich hand embroidery. The curtains are made of wheat straws, cut about 3 inches long, between which are a few grains of popped-corn.

Another room is composed of, or rather decorated with, all kinds of seed. The pictures and flowers on the walls and the carpet on the floor show the skilled handwork of an artist. The success of the palace is due in a great measure to the noble ladies of Fort Worth.

There was a sweet potato on exhibition at the palace last season that weighed 41 pounds.

Texas is an empire within herself. Everything here is push an energy. Dallas is rapidly improving.

Money does not grow on trees out here, but I found a \$10 bill the day after my arrival in Dallas. A farmer without money to last him a season or two would do better to stay in Tennessee.

Everything is from 25 to 50 per cent. higher than in Tennessee. The same kind of men's straw hats that I sold at 40 cents in Camden, are marked in the show-windows here at 75 cents. Cucumbers are 25 cents each; strawberries are 80 cents per gallon.

With best wishes to all, and success to THE CHRONICLE, I am,

Yours in the West,

JAMES J. WYLY.

May 21, 1890.