

The passage of the funding bill at the last session of congress constitutes one of the brightest pages in the record of the democratic party. The veto of that great measure of relief to the tax-payers of the country by Mr. Hayes, at the dictation of a few insistent New York national banks, is one of the most inexcusable and indefensible acts of his crooked and unprecedented administration. As it was marked by a fraudulent disregard of the people's will, it was, perhaps, that its exit should have been signaled by a contemptuous disregard of the people's rights.

The funding of the outstanding government bonds bearing 5 to 6 per cent. interest into a 3 per cent. bond, as provided in the bill, would have resulted in a saving of between fourteen and fifteen million dollars annually to the tax-payers of the country, and if accepted, which no reasonable doubt can be entertained, would have been a testimonial to our national credit of which our people would have been justly proud. It was a grave responsibility for any president to assume to silence, as Mr. Hayes did, the voice of fifty millions of people, as expressed through their representatives, and thwart an effort on their part to lighten the burdens of taxation, and this, too, at the command of the national banks, the creatures of congress. The national banks were created mainly for the purpose of furnishing a good market for the securities of the government. This was the leading argument made for their creation. It was upon this ground that their constitutionality and expediency were based. It is safe to assume that without this argument in favor of their creation they would never have been established. But no sooner does congress attempt to reduce the rate of interest on the national debt and to lift from the shoulders of the toiling millions some of the burdens of taxation, than certain national banks, grown rich on the privileges granted them by the government, seek to bulldoze congress by a threat to withdraw their circulation, contract the currency and create a panic. There can be no doubt that these banks formed a deliberate conspiracy to produce a panic, and did by their arrogant and infamous attempt entail great pecuniary loss in many quarters. But to the eternal honor of a democratic congress be it said, they stood by the rights of their constituents and refused to be driven from their position by the insolent attitude of these corporations.

Failing to deter the representatives of the people, the banks turned to Mr. Hayes, who did not represent the people, but a majority of the 7 by 8 commission. They found in him a ready and willing instrument, and the law—passed in the interest of the whole country, for the relief of the whole people, and doing no injustice to the banks or anyone else—fell before the stroke of an arbitrary veto.

The fifth section of the funding bill, about which these banks made such an outcry, contained no provision whatever that would have worked injustice to the banks. But Mr. Carlisle, of Kentucky, the author of that section, immediately after the house had concurred in the senate amendments, introduced a supplemental bill obviating all legitimate and illegitimate objections, which passed the house and could easily have passed the senate; but the president, without waiting to see whether this supplemental bill would pass the senate, in haste sent to the house the message he had in advance prepared, or which the banks had prepared for him, vetoing the original bill. Mr. Hayes could easily have waited to see whether the supplemental bill would pass the senate. There was no danger of the original bill becoming a law in case the supplemental bill failed to pass the senate, for all he had to do was simply withhold his signature from the original bill, and that of itself would have killed it, as it went to him only two or three days before the adjournment of congress. He could easily have waited, without risking anything, to see whether the supplemental bill would pass both houses. If it did, he could then have signed both, and thus secured the great boon of a 3 per cent. bond to the country; if the supplemental bill for any cause failed to pass the senate, the original bill, for lack of his signature, would have failed. So, even from his own standpoint, taken on his own ground, the veto was nothing short of an outrage upon the tax-paying millions of the country.

We feel proud of the record of the democratic party on this great question, and we trust if congress is called in extra session, that every democratic member will stand firmly by the rights of the people and never consent, under any circumstances, to the passage of any funding bill that does not contain, substantially, the provisions of the fifth section.

It is now almost certain that there will be an extra session of congress. The republicans are beginning to see their mistake in opposing the three per cent. refunding bill, and are said to be anxious for an extra session of congress in order to take this question up again. The cabinet is divided upon the question of a called session. We think the country could stand a postponement of any more legislation until the next regular session.

GATH writes to the Cincinnati Enquirer that the president has been greatly worried by the horde of office-seekers who have continuously poured in on him, night and day, ever since the inauguration. No sooner is one set dismissed than another and more ravenous set appears. Uneasy is the head that avers a presidential hat.

DOINGS IN THE CAPITAL.

Though I had retired for some time from active intervention in political affairs, I could not refrain from taking a glance at the situation when I learned that final action was to be taken on the proposition of the state's creditors by the house of representatives at Nashville assembled. So on Monday last I once more started for the capital.

To a man behind the curtain, the acting of the political drama seems a strange hotch-potch, and never so strange as on Monday and Tuesday last. A man could see there the strange spectacle of legislators prepared to vote against a measure which they earnestly desired to pass, and others who felt themselves constrained to vote for it while they ardently desired its defeat.

The democrats—I speak of those who were elected upon the platform of last year's Nashville convention, recognizing no other as democrats—desired, as they have all along desired, the passage of the bill and the removal of the debt question from the canvass; but many of them had made pledges during the canvass the literal interpretation of which precluded them, as they thought, from voting according to their judgments.

On the other hand, the republicans have good reasons for thinking that the continuance of agitation on the debt question is a healthy thing for them, in a party point of view, and many of them accordingly would like to see the proposed settlement broken down, and yet are precluded, by their own long-continued and noisy protestations of devotion to the credit and honor of the state, from voting for it.

I do not propose to discuss the republican embarrassment; they must settle their own troubles their own way; but I do feel called upon to say a few words towards a correct understanding of the democratic position. It is well known that during the last session held at Nashville in 1879, great efforts were made, by large concessions on the part of the state-credit democrats, to avert the division in the party which ultimately took place. Many, indeed, of the state-credit section, thought that these concessions had gone further than was justifiable consistently with state-credit principles. We need not say that these concessions were made in vain, and that the secession of the extreme low-tax men took place, and that they have ever since been active antagonists of the true democratic party—that, indeed, in the transactions of the present assembly they have manifested much more affinity for the republican than the democratic party. Now, had these concessions been met by the low-tax men frankly and in good faith, undoubtedly they would have been obligatory on the state-credit men who made them, but we know that exactly the reverse took place; the low-tax men would make no concessions themselves nor would they be conciliated by those of the state-credit men. Morally we hold that this releases the latter from adhering to concessions which were rejected.

Among these concessions was the question whether the coupons of the proposed new bonds should be receivable for taxes. Before the bill took place in the convention of last August, a resolution was offered adverse to their reception. It was very distasteful to a number of the state-credit party, myself among the number, but it was offered for the purpose of keeping the party together, in which purpose it failed. Having failed, the question arises, is it morally binding on those who consented to it as a peace-offering, after that peace-offering was rejected by those to whom it was proffered? I am among the many who answer no; it was not incorporated as part of the platform (some papers printed it as if it were), and without authority for so doing, and, as we view it, would only have been obligatory as an understanding between the state-credit and the low-tax men if it had been accepted by the latter. Being rejected by them, they are estopped from claiming our adhesion to it, and no one else is entitled to be heard in the matter.

But, unfortunately, many of our state-credit candidates made pledges during the canvass of acting upon this resolution so far as to oppose any proposed settlement of the debt in which the condition should be made of the availability of the coupons for taxation. Some of them went further and undertook to oppose any settlement of the debt which assigned to the creditors more than half the capital at an interest of 4 per cent. The result shows the very distasteful to a number of the pledges with such sharply defined lines of demarcation. An offer is now made by our creditors which nine-tenths of the voters who elected our present representatives and senators would most gladly accept as a final settlement of the debt. A potential consideration affecting the members now in session is presented by the contrast in the present position that under which the canvass and election took place. At that time everybody's anticipation was that the democratic party would have the negotiations with creditors in its own hands. The result has been just the reverse of this; the republican party has, through our divisions, seized on the executive of the state, and has thereby held the negotiation in its own hands. It is in virtue of this power it has presented a proposition to the legislature, leaving the democracy the privilege simply of saying yes or no to this proposition. It turns out to be one of the acceptance of which is earnestly desired by the great body of the democratic party. It has also left on men's minds generally the impression that this is the last opportunity that will be offered for a voluntary settlement of the state's liabilities, and those who desire the well-being and honor of the state are now keenly anxious that the opportunity be not lost. No one can in common sense or common honesty deny that the terms are honorable and liberal, the creditors offering to give up a full half of the interest due them and a delay of the payment of the principal to a very remote period.

Now what? Our representatives and senators were elected under the understanding that they were to settle the debt on any honorable terms that might be made. They may have given individual pledges to matters of detail, but the broad pledge they have given their party is for a settlement, if a settlement should be found possible. What they have to settle with their conscience is whether they will fulfill their broad pledge to the party or consent to be tied down by engaging admissions made during the canvass which will bind them to a policy such as, while it may fall to the letter their individual pledges in matters of detail, will finally subvert the grand policy for the realization of which they were elected.

Representative Rhodes has answered this question broadly and manfully by making an admirable speech last Tuesday in favor of the bill and by voting accordingly on the division, and the best of our state-credit democrats have done the same, so as to give the majority of 43 to 27 in favor of the measure. I earnestly hope that the democrats in the senate will find it in their conscience to do the same, and thus remove from the politics of the state the incubus which has so long paralyzed all efforts at benign legislation.

Writing in the absence of the present editor of the CHRONICLE, I subscribe my initials, and suggest these considerations as a communication, for the opinions expressed in which the writer alone is responsible. D. F. W.

REPUBLICAN MELE.

The republican party of the country now has complete control of the reins of government, and we shall see how all their boasted plans of a liberal and fair government are carried out. These leaders and organs throughout the nation have laughed and ridiculed the legislation of the democratic houses of congress, and have seized every opportunity, no matter how trivial, to enliven the world the slightest mistake and petty blunder made by any member of the democratic party, no matter whether he be leader or subordinate. They are too partisan to reflect or take into consideration the fact that the democratic party have never had a fair chance to carry out their full fruition the views which they may have conceived or legislated upon for the benefit of the country. They have always been hampered and circumscribed in the execution of any legislation which they may have thought good for the country, by a capricious and ungenerous minority, who have always been quick to filibuster and oppose by dilatory motions every effort on the part of the democrats looking towards such an end. Do they not remember that they have always had the chief executive, who has stood with a ready veto as an insurmountable barrier between a democratic congress and the people, to ward off much of their most beneficial legislation for the country. And now we see them once again, by virtue of every means more foul than fair, and the unfortunate mistakes of the democracy, get entire control of the machinery of the government, and we will have to stand aside for the next four years and bide our time. We do not propose to sigh or repine for the past, nor do we think they have great cause to rejoice at the present. They are in power, but it is hard to believe that success and power secured by fraud and chicanery and corrupt bargains, such as the recent purchase of Mahone, can be long-lived and prosperous.

In the light of the past history of a party which was suddenly, almost completely, hurled from power, a few years ago, by the irresistible voice of the people of the country, who had grown tired and sick of misrule and jobbery, we can certainly have great hope for the future of democracy. Its principles are true and firmly imbedded in the hearts of the American people, and are bound to be victorious and triumphant in the end. The democrats have made blunders, but none which are not easily corrected. The secession of the republican party has been stained too deep ever to be cleansed, and judging from the ability and character of some of their men now in high power, they will make blunders and commit offences again. The democracy of America can well afford to place its bark upon the highest promontory of the beach and wait for the coming of the tide to set it afloat again.

A NASHVILLE SPECIAL to Wednesday's Courier-Journal states that indignation meetings were to be held Wednesday at Franklin and Springfield in regard to the state debt bill—known as the 100 and 3 bill—passed by the house Tuesday. Now let all honest citizens hold indignation meetings against Franklin and Springfield. This last proposition from the bond-holders is a fair adjustment of the debt without scaling it one dollar. For many reasons it is far preferable to 50 and 4 or 60 and 6. Our representative, Mr. Rhodes, although it is said he favored the 50 and 4 compromise during the canvass, has stood up manfully for this last proposition, which is the ultimatum of the bond-holders, and the surest and best way out of the state's financial troubles.

The Car was buried at St. Petersburg last Monday. George Augustus Sala, telegraphing about the funeral to the New York World, says: "I have just been a spectator of one of the most magnificent, most impressive, most pathetic pageants on which, in the course of a lengthened career, accustomed to pomp and vanities of royalty, from royal bridal and feast to royal funeral, I have ever been privileged to set eyes on." To wear a crown, perhaps after all, has its consolation in a splendid burial.

It is said that Secretary Lincoln is about to get up another Arctic exploring expedition. If the reports of the cold weather in Chicago the past winter are true, the long-sought-after northern axis must be located somewhere about that city. Probably the new secretary knows its location.

It is reported that if there should be no extra session of Congress in May that the grand bounce of the officers of both houses will take place before congress adjourns. Those who are to have the places are not yet named. Gorham, the former secretary of the senate under the republicans, will probably get the place again.

WE CLIP THE FOLLOWING FROM THE STATE GAZETTE, EDITED BY COL. TOM NEAL, AT DYERSBURG, TENN.

We heartily endorse everything he says therein, and we venture to assert that time will bring a suitable and fitting reward to a man who had the manliness to speak the convictions of his mind.

The State Gazette has never been an enthusiastic admirer of Senator Bailey, but now we swing our hat high in the air and give him three cheers and three times three for the following just, true and generous words in behalf of Mr. Hayes and his administration. They were uttered in absentia, but we specially commend Bailey delivered in the United States senate:

"Mr. Hayes' administration has been sometimes sneered at, sometimes scoffed at, but before I leave the senate, I wish to put it upon the record that in my opinion we have had for forty years past no administration that has been so beneficial to the country as the one that is about to expire. You may call it a weak administration if you will; call it by what name you please, but at least it has brought good and only good to the people of the United States. Mr. Hayes has done much that I do not approve. Many of his recommendations to congress, in my opinion, have been unwise and in conflict with the principles of the constitution; still, I believe he has been animated by a sincere desire to bring peace and repose to the country, and his efforts have not been without success. Contrast our condition to-day with our condition four years ago. How great the change! Although we are indebted to a kind providence that has now and then reaped the harvest of these great opportunities for the wise and patriotic efforts of our chief magistrate to bring peace and quiet to the country. We admire the broad, national spirit that prompted such words. They are brave, just and bold words. Senator Bailey, we especially commend the harsh criticism that his manhood has brought to him from the Bourbon papers of his party that have now and then struck them, they would think it a stroke of thunder. All honor to Hon. Jas. S. Bayard for his noble and brave attempts, so nobly, fearlessly expressed."

Pursuant to the call of the chairman, the democratic executive committee met in the office of the chamberlain on the 23rd inst. Judge Smith called the meeting to order and stated the object of the call—that it was to consider the recent proposition submitted by the bond-holders. He said he believed it was the duty of the people to ratify this proposition and instruct their representatives to vote for it. After a good deal of discussion, the Hon. D. N. Kennedy submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we would prefer the settlement of the state debt at 100 cents on the dollar, with interest graded from 4 to 6 per cent., with one-half the taxes of each tax-payer receivable in coupons. If this arrangement cannot be made, rather than the settlement should fail, we will endorse the offer of our representatives if they should think it best to accept the proposition now before the general assembly to settle the debt at 100 cents and 3 per cent.

It will cost you but \$1 to get a ticket which may draw Miss May before our time. We do not propose to sigh or repine for the past, nor do we think they have great cause to rejoice at the present. They are in power, but it is hard to believe that success and power secured by fraud and chicanery and corrupt bargains, such as the recent purchase of Mahone, can be long-lived and prosperous.

After all lynching is not entirely confined to the South, although the Northern press would make it appear so. A few days ago, at Charleston, Ill., John Logan's plous state, the vigilantes took several men out, who had been charged with arson and murder, and, after whipping, hung them. Others were driven from the country by warnings placed upon their doors. Let's hear from the Chicago papers on these Southern outrages.

THE bill to settle the state debt at 100 cents and 3 per cent. interest, passed the house on Tuesday last. This bill also provides that the coupons shall be receivable for taxes. It was voted for by all the republicans in the house except two. It will meet very strong opposition in the senate; but the probabilities are that it will pass.

Attorney-General McVeach's sentiment was a good one when he said that no man who worked or voted for the third term ought to be rewarded with an office. Those who support Grant for a third term ought to be taught a lesson which they will not forget by all the more effectively can this be done than by denying them office?

It is reported that the judiciary committee of our state house of representatives has postponed the consideration of the bill for registration of births, marriages and deaths indefinitely. We hope this is not so. No legislation, in our opinion, is more opportune or to be more encouraged than the enactment of a good law in regard to gathering and recording the vital statistics of our state.

It having been reported that Senator David Davis intended to resign his seat in the United States senate and retire to private life at his home in Bloomington, Illinois, he writes to a friend at that place denying the correctness of the report, but says he will leave no stone unturned in the expiration of his present term.

A CUMBERLAND county (Ky.) man was offered \$74 a few days ago for three walnut trees as they stand on his land, but refused it.

SOME FIGURES ON THE STATE DEBT.

Nashville American. These truths should be fully known by every citizen of Tennessee, to-wit: The present legislature was elected with special reference to a settlement of the state debt. It was the question uppermost in the minds of the people in the canvass preceding the election. Its pronounced opinion on such a subject is distinctly reflected at the ballot-box as is usual, or possibly, practicable. Since that election, the almost unanimous popular voice, expressed in every possible way, has been for a fair, just and equitable settlement of the debt on the best possible basis. Debtor and creditor are equally tired of suspense. During the progress of the discussions, continuing for several years, no private party question was made if a party question; but it is not.

It never can be a political party question, any more than a suit in courts, on the compliance with any engagement, can become and remain a party question. No party in state in the Union is concerned in it; no other people are perplexed by it. The question is simply one between the whole people and all their possessions, and a comparatively few creditors. It is of vital importance to both, that there should be an end to doubt and uncertainty. The agreement should be made without force or fraud of either.

The creditors have made their offer, which is now being considered by the representatives of the people. It may be well to contrast the two propositions made by the creditors—the first in 1877, the second in 1881.

The interest would be the same on three-fourths of the debt at 4 per cent., as on the whole at 3 per cent. The interest on the debt at 50 cents on the dollar at 4 per cent. would be the same as on one-third the debt at 6 per cent. The only difference in both these cases would be the amount of principal to be paid in the end.

The following statements show the cost of various settlements, principal and interest, for a series of years:

Table with columns for settlement terms (e.g., 100 cents on the dollar, 50 cents on the dollar) and corresponding interest rates and total costs.

Table titled 'THE DEFEATED 60-4 PROPOSITION' showing debt terms and interest rates.

Table titled 'ANOTHER STATEMENT' showing debt terms and interest rates.

Table titled 'THE CREDITOR'S FIRST PROPOSITION' showing debt terms and interest rates.

Table titled 'THE CREDITOR'S LAST PROPOSITION' showing debt terms and interest rates.

Table titled 'BELOW WILL BE FOUND THE VOTE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES' showing vote counts for various settlement proposals.

AYES—Agee, Anderson of Cooke, Anderson of Madison, Austin Baker, Boyd of Lauderdale, Boyd of Tipton, Buquo, Butler, Cassels, Cochran, Cole, Cooper, Eaton, Ezell, Goss, Graham, Hall, Harrison, Hawkins, Higgins, James, Jarvis, Kennedy, Lester, McAnally, McLemore, McTeer, Neely, Owings, Pomeroy, Poston, Reader, Rhodes, Rogers, Smith, Vicks, Trimble, Vernon, Wilkes, Wilson, Wiltse—43.

AYES—Bagwell, Beasley, Brooks, Buchanan, Coulter, Davis, Driver, Dulancy, Gass, Hays, Haynes, Haynie, Head, Houston, Jones, Lewis, Manso Martin, Means, McKenna, Pillow, Steele, Thompson, Watkins, Warren, Woodard, Mr. Speaker Hays—27.

PLANTS, FLOWERS, ETC., NEW GOODS!

NOW READY! CABBAGE PLANTS of every variety, grown in Cold Frames in order to sustain a very low temperature, now ready for transplanting. Tomato Plants, Sweet Potato Plants, and CELERY PLANTS, Of all the best varieties, will be ready in due season.

PLANTS AND FLOWERS

Ever offered by a Clarksville florist, and will be pleased to have visitors call to see his stock and examine his prices. His prices will be as low as any first-class florist's, thereby saving the home trade the large cost of freight and the great risk of getting thirty plants. All plants guaranteed to be in first-rate condition and true to name.

Rice, Broadus & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Etc., Are now receiving their large and varied stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING made in the best style, and at prices that are bound to please all. A Full stock of Good Blue Flannel at a Good White Muslin Vest, &c., and other goods in proportion. Don't fail to see this stock, as it is by far the largest and best stock ever shown by us.

KINCANNON, WOOD & CO.

37 and 39 FRANKLIN STREET, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hardware, Cutlery, IRON, NAILS, PLOWS.

Silverware, French China, Queensware, Glassware, Bar Fixtures, Stoves, Tinware, Sheet-Ironware, House-Furnishing Goods, Etc., Etc.

Seward & Buford Chilled Plows.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO Roofing and Guttering.

Executors Notice. Having been qualified as Executor under the will of the late Samuel A. Burnett, deceased, notice is hereby given that all claims against said estate, to present them to me, daily authentic, within the time prescribed by law for payment. All who are indebted to said estate must settle at once.

MCCORMAC'S GALLERY. EVERY style of picture made here and executed in the most artistic manner at Low as the Cheapest. Gallery. A share of public patronage respectfully solicited.

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO. Battle Creek, Michigan, MANUFACTURERS OF THE ONLY GENUINE VIBRATORS.

THRESHERS, Tractory and Plain Engines and Horse-Powers. 32 YEARS of continuous and successful business, in the manufacture of all kinds of machinery, in "Stock up" the best machinery prices on all our goods.

THE unkind man of the CHRONICLE met a wife of one of the most prominent members of the Clarksville bar, yesterday, who does not believe there is any such thing as an investigating committee at Nashville, but that it is only an excuse to get away from home on another lawyer's picnic.

THE Richmond State says, "the corn crop in Virginia last fall was unusually large, while the western corn crop showed a decided falling off. It is generally the case that grain-producing Illinois can pile corn in this market at a much lower figure than Virginia can, but this year it is just the other way."

No one ever yet saw a man who made a move to separate two dogs engaged in battle, as long as his own dog was having the best of it.

Read's Gilt Edge Tonic is safe for Children.

HAMBURG EDINGS AND INSERTINGS!!

These goods are marked down, and are very cheap. 100 Pieces new Everlasting Trimmings at 25c to \$1.00 bolt, about half the old price. you can buy a better Bleached Cotton at 10c of us than Lonsdale, and for

Laces of all Kinds,

Linen Collars and Cuffs, Corsets, Hose, Handkerchiefs, Cotton Diapers, Towels, Napkins, Table Linens, Table and Floor Oil Cloths, Carpets.

Removal!

It will pay you to give us a call before buying. Respectfully, Coulter Bro. & Stratton, 18 Franklin Street, Clarksville, Tenn. Feb. 12, 1881-11.

DORITY, WOOD & CO., WHOLESALE

GROCERS AND LIQUOR DEALERS Clarksville, Tenn.

We have moved into our new quarters, formerly occupied by McComb, Hurst & Co., CORNER FIRST and FRANKLIN STREETS, with increased facilities. We are prepared to supply the trade with any article in our line. All orders will have careful and prompt attention, and satisfaction guaranteed. January 15, 1881.

PITMAN & LEWIS, FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, HATS, FURNISHING GOODS.

Clarksville, Tennessee. EDW. H. LEWIS.

THOMAS ROHNER, WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER.

Just received an elegant stock of Gent's Jewelry, Solid Gold and Rolled Plate, Solid Plain Gold and the elegant Set Rings with Pearls and Diamonds. Chain of all designs, from solid gold down to 50 cents piece. Also, Straps, Sleeves and Collar Buttons, Scarf Pins from \$15.00 to 25 cents per set. Watches of the best grades, Swiss and American, Ladies and Gent's in Gold and Silver; a new lot of the Celebrated Rockford Railroad Watches!

The most perfect time-keepers, do not vary in cold or heat. Also a full assortment of Spectacles and Eye Glasses in gold, silver, Celluloid, Nickel and Steel, genuine pebbles, and sole agent for the celebrated PRICES AS LOW as the LOWEST! Work on Watches, Clocks and Jewelry warranted to give full satisfaction or money refunded. Please call and see. Postoffice, Clarksville, Tenn.

New Firm! New Goods! ANGLIN & WILLIAMS, 46 Franklin St., Clarksville, Tenn.

Have just opened and now have for sale a complete stock of Staple & Fancy Groceries, Fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars.

Which we will sell as cheap as any house in the city. We respectfully solicit a share of the patronage of the citizens of the city and surrounding country. Goods Delivered Free to any part of the City. Sept. 4, 1880-11.

J. F. WARFIELD, PROPRIETOR OF The Peoples Drug Store!

(OPPOSITE FOX & SMITH'S) Franklin Street, - Clarksville, Tennessee, Keep constantly on hand a full supply of Pure Drugs, Stationery, Fancy & Toilet Articles, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Patent Brushes, School Supplies, etc. Prescriptions accurately compounded on both night and day.

J. F. WARFIELD.