

A GUARANTEE

That is Worth Something.

We will furnish paint to cover one-half of a building, the other half to be painted with any other brand of paint ready for use, or paint prepared by the painter himself, from such material as in his judgment is best to produce required stock. If, in the opinion of a disinterested party, the

HEATH & MILLIGAN MFG. CO.

BEST PREPARED PAINT

Is Not Superior

To the other brands in use, or equal in every essential respect to the paint prepared by the painter, so far as working qualities, covering properly, general appearance and durability are concerned, there will be no charges made.

Having accepted the agency of this Celebrated Paint, we are prepared to carry out terms of this guarantee.

Call on us for color cards and further information.

OWEN & MOORE.

IMPORTANT.

The firm of Bowling & Willson, before the dissolution, bought for the coming season their usual Large Stock of Ziegler and other names of Ladies', Misses' and Children's

Fine Shoes and Slippers, Children's School Shoes,

Men's, Youths' and Boys' FINE SHOES, John B. Stetson & Co.'s

FINE SOFT AND STIFF HATS,

Collars, Cuffs, Scarfs, Neckties, Underwear, Etc.

Of other manufacturers. None of the above orders could be canceled, as the goods were in the works, and many of them ready to ship. No other house in Clarksville will receive a larger stock of Boots, Shoes, Hats and Furnishing Goods than I will this season.

THERE WILL BE **\$20,000** WORTH OF AT LEAST **BOOTS, SHOES, &c**

That I have instructed H. B. Willson, S. R. Daly, M. L. Cross and Willie Yates to sell at just sufficient profit to pay expense of selling them. I don't want anything out of the business this year. My sole object is to reduce the stock so I can close it out to another party next year. I have no fine storehouse to blow about and pay big rent for (I pay no rent.) Fine stores don't make goods any cheaper or better, but on the contrary, it takes big profits to keep up fine stores and make big displays, but I have the finest Shoes, Hats, etc.

So ponder well the above truths. Come and examine the stock, and you will be convinced that this is no "cheap talk," but Cold Facts, and that you can save from 25 cents to \$1.50 on every hat or pair of shoes you buy this year.

Respectfully,
J. M. BOWLING.

February 26, 1886.—tf.

DON'T

BE TALKED INTO TRYING EXPERIMENTS, BUT BUY THE

Sherwin-Williams PAINTS

At once. They have stood the severest tests and are proven better than any brand now sold, or ever before offered in this section. Call and see us if you need Paints and we will save you 25 per cent., besides giving you a Paint that will outlast any other brand you can buy.

Respectfully,
LOCKERT & REYNOLDS,

Sole Agents for Sherwin-Williams Co.

FRANKLIN BANK.

FRANKLIN STREET,
Clarksville, Tenn.

BUYS & SELLS EXCHANGE

—ON—

NEW YORK, MEMPHIS,
NEW ORLEANS, CINCINNATI,
LOUISVILLE, NASHVILLE,
SAINT LOUIS

And all Accessible Points.

Prompt Attention to Collections

W. S. POINDEXTER, Cashier.

AN OLD STORY.

When the spring was beginning, and May day was nigh,
On a country girl spinning the king cast his eye.
Fair flourish the roses about the court wall,
But the rose of the hedges is fairest of all.
"Let me hide my foot's face 'neath a lying tombstone,
For the world's gone a-maying, I moan here alone."
Said the jester, who sat on the steps of the throne.
But the blossoms will fade which the thoughtless have torn,
And the cheeks of a maid will grow withered and worn.
Why should there for such a small matter be woe,
Since each hedge and each village such roses will show?
"King? go to your wine; pretty maiden go home!"
When the meat hath been mumbled we leave the picked bone,
Said the jester who sat on the steps of the throne.
Yet a peasant is grinding a knife, sharp and strong,
And idly winding his way through the throng.
Then the dogs must be driven from liking the gore,
Of a monarch struck down at his own palace door.
"Though her name be a gibe and her stars o'erlone,
In the sad Gossip Justice will seize on her own."
Said the jester, who sat on the steps of the throne.

THE MISCHIEF OF PRETTY WAITER GIRLS.

ST. JAMES GAZETTE.
Tho' the soap may be clear, and the fish may be good,
And the lamb and asparagus tender,
How on earth can a person attend to the food
The attendants so fair to him render?
Tho' each dish may be success, and the menu complete,
And the table could not be laid neater,
Yet, I languidly let fall the spoon in the sweet
Since my thoughts turn to something far sweeter!
Though the glasser right up to the brim of the glass
Like a snuff of diamonds be creaming,
It looks dull when I glance at the eyes of the lass.
That just over my shoulder are gleaming.
No! give me the waiter's thick hands, and white ties,
When I wish to persistently gobble,
For I can't feast my mouth when I'm feasting my eyes.
Nor digest when my heart's on the wobble.

LOTUS.

JUSTIN H. MCCARTHY.
I love the lotus blossom when it wreathes
Its painted petals in its sweet-heart's tresses,
And she is charmed by its odor-breathes
Soft words of love and smiles with soft caresses.
I love the lotus blossom when it lies
On the white bosom of a sleeping woman,
And falls and rises as the dreamer sighs,
For that love's sake she yet has told to no man.
I love the lotus blossom for it grows
On a lone grave beside a silent river;
There my youth's mistress takes her last repose;
I loved, I hated, and I now forgive her.

McALISTERS' X ROADS.

Crops—Personal Intelligence and Local News

To the Chronicle.

The wheat crop is unusually small, but is very good. Corn is looking finely. Tobacco is not as flattering as it was two weeks ago. The cool nights or some other cause has caused it to frown, and the prospect is very unfavorable. The old crop is not all sold; more tobacco prized this year than ever before.

Our reading club at Rosedale is in full blast, and is very entertaining and interesting. We have a good Sunday school and prayer meeting at Mt. Zion every Sunday and preaching three times a month. Barbecues and picnics have made a very brisk start in the surrounding country.

Miss Fannie Watkins is visiting friends and relatives in Florence, Ala. Mr. A. J. Gilbert and his charming wife are visiting Mrs. Watkins.

Mr. Robt. Neblett and his handsome daughter, Clara, are visiting friends and relatives on Indian Creek.

Mrs. A. H. Abernathy and Miss Ida Plummer have just returned from a two weeks very pleasant visit to Erin.

Prof. A. H. Abernathy has gone to Cumberland City to teach school, he informs us that he has a fine school.

Mrs. Northington, one of Port Royal's finest ladies, visited Miss Cora Minor some time ago. She was met with a hearty welcome by all of Mr. Minor's family, and was highly appreciated by all who met her. We are in hopes she will make another visit on the South-side soon.

Miss Pina Nix has returned home from Dixon county.

Body Swift is visiting in Palmyra.

Miss Florence Binkley has returned home from Charlotte.

Mr. Billie Laughren is made happy before the protracted meetings commence—it is a boy.

Henry Jones, after seven weeks illness, was out at church Sunday.

Rogers, Batson & Bros.' mill is completed and is doing fine work—will do all grinding from far and near.

We learn that Mr. Tom Curtis will do all grinding from far and near.

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On the 3rd of this month the Vernon baseball club came up and played the Resapers, and they whipped us, too. We gave them a very fine dinner and all spent the day pleasantly. On last Saturday, the 17th, we went down and played them on their ground, and much to their surprise they received a

whipping. At noon we were invited to a most glorious dinner, composed of ham, chicken, mutton and barbecue with bread to suit the occasion; besides they had pies and cakes of every description, and the old ladies as well as the girls were just as kind and clever as they could be. Their kindness was highly appreciated by our club.

Rasmus Jackson, (col.) had a horse to run off of a very high bluff at J. W. Blackford's last Thursday and kill himself.

Success to the CHRONICLE and happiness to its many readers. As ever,
R. A. H.

The Whitthorne Bill.

Nashville Banner.

The American ridicules the Avallanche's idea that Mr. Whitthorne's cotton-tax refunding bill is in the nature of federal aid to state education, and insists that as the tax was illegally imposed it is simply nothing more than the duty of the government to refund it to the people of the states from whom it was taken. In attempting to combat the idea that Mr. Whitthorne's bill is a concession to the principle of federal aid to education in the states, the American overlooks some points that are well worthy of consideration.

That the cotton tax was illegal and unjust, goes without saying. Exact justice would require that it be returned to parties who paid it, but this is admitted to be impossible by Mr. Whitthorne himself. The farmers who raised the cotton paid the tax. It is true the bulk of the tax was paid by the cotton buyers, who hold most of the existing receipts, but it was the farmer who sold the cotton who suffered the loss. If it is possible to return this tax to the farmers, and to all who suffered from this imposition, it should be done. But assuming that this is impossible, and that the government is not justly entitled to the money paid, it cannot be said that the ends of justice can be fully met by returning it to the state governments. It may, however, be a nearer approach to justice to have this money returned to the treasuries of the states from whose people it was taken.

But the point we wish to make is this: Assuming that it is impracticable and impossible to return this money to the individuals who suffered from the imposition of the tax and who alone are rightfully entitled to it, and assuming that the government of the states from which the tax was collected have a right to demand its return, why should there be any conditions imposed by the federal government upon the states concerning their use or disposal of the money when returned? If the state has a right to demand that this tax be returned to its treasury it has a right to demand it without conditions and restrictions in regard to its use and disposition.

Now, Mr. Whitthorne in his bill, while characterizing the collection of this tax as unconstitutional and unjust, is not content to ask its return to the several states as an act of justice to those states, but he goes further and actually asks the federal congress to impose conditions and restrictions requiring that the money so returned shall be used for educational purposes. He even goes so far as to ask the federal congress to require the state to formally pledge its faith that said money shall be held as an educational fund and be appropriated for nothing else. Having declared that the tax had been unjustly collected and in defiance of the constitution, and therefore implying that it ought to be returned to the states as a plain act of justice to the states, he asks as a condition of this return that the federal congress shall require the states to surrender their prerogative of saying how this money shall be used.

If it is just and proper that the \$68,000,000, collected by a tax on cotton, should be returned to the states, then it is right and proper that it should be returned without any conditions imposed as to its use. Taking this view of it, Mr. Whitthorne makes a practical admission of the propriety of federal aid to education when he prescribes that a fund, which justice demands shall be used for educational purposes. He thereby admits that the federal government may direct the use of money in the states for education. Indeed, Mr. Whitthorne takes pains in his preamble to refer to the illiteracy in the states and emphasize the emancipation of the black population as a ground for the government's direction of the use of this money.

If, on the other hand, it is assumed that this money can only be properly paid to the individuals who were forced to pay the unjust tax, then Mr. Whitthorne places himself still nearer the endorsement of the principle of federal aid to education. If the state cannot rightfully maintain its demand for the return of the tax to its treasury and have unrestricted control of it, then Mr. Whitthorne's efforts to secure the money for educational purposes, is a direct concession to the idea of federal aid. He places the idea of federal aid as a motive for the payment of money which he could not secure upon a simple demand for repayment. In a word, he takes the cotton tax, which should be discussed and acted upon as a distinct question of right, and makes it a pretext for counter-vailing other proposed measures looking to federal aid. As the Avallanche well says:

"Senator Whitthorne only admits by his bill the necessity for federal aid, the necessity for raising it by taxation, and his belief that the act must be covered up under a pretended cotton tax, which he would misappropriate from its owners to a public cause."

Have prescribed Tongaline in several cases of chronic rheumatism, and have not been disappointed in its curative effects. E. Benkendorf, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

An Answer at Last.

Union.

We have time and again asked our neighbor, "What are you going to do about it?" explaining that we must get federal aid or increase our taxes; that standing at the foot of the list or at the head, as the question is stated, of education of illiteracy, we must improve our condition, and that it can only be done by getting more money from some quarter, and to oppose the educational bill meant increased taxes. And we have asked, "What are you going to do about it?" We at last have the answer. Here it is. It is given with a good deal of flourish, but nevertheless here it is: "Wherever there is a real public interest in schools it will be found that good schools and good teachers abound, whatever may be the wealth of the country. And it will be found that in some comparatively poor counties are the best schools, and in some of the comparatively rich counties are the poorest."

With all due respect we submit that this is pitiable. What will the country say? A part of our children get seventy-eight days of schooling in the year, but 221,000 children never see a school-house. Illiteracy is our normal condition. The federal government makes an offer to the south that gives Tennessee \$5,000,000 to aid the state and to be under the management of state officials. The friends of this measure find an opponent in our morning contemporary, and ask it what it what it proposes. Are you for an increase of taxes? Something must be done, and our neighbor says, Yes, something must be done, and we suggest, get up an interest. All you need is the interest—a real public interest. Get that up; that is a substitute for money; it will bring the schools and teachers, money or no money—good schools and good teachers. Just get up an interest. And this is the American's answer to the question. If you are against the educational bill what are you for—more local taxes? And our neighbor says just get up an interest. Never mind about the money to pay teachers. Never mind about the money to build school-houses. Never mind about the money. All you want is the interest. Why not meet the question and bluntly say you are opposed to public schools? This article lets it out. Get up a public interest and you will have good private schools without taxes, for that is the meaning of it. What does this mean? Public schools are based on public money? Children have more sense than to believe that public excitement or public interest makes public schools without taxes. Throwing up hats does not pay teachers; hence if the article has any meaning at all it means quit the public schools, get up an interest and let each man educate his own children. If this is not it, will our neighbor tell us how getting up an interest will pay teachers without public money? Getting up an interest and having public schools without money is like Netherland's landlord who took in the traveler, but couldn't feed his horse, couldn't give him any supper, couldn't furnish him a bed and couldn't even give him a drink, and the angry traveler said, "What in the devil do you keep?" and the landlord coolly replied, "We keep tavern."

The American's new system of public schools, based on interest without money, is as frivolous as an interest bank account without a dollar of deposits.

In solemn truth, the article is a pitiful begging off from answering hard questions.

One of three things every man in Tennessee ought to say: I am for the educational bill; or I am for more local taxes; or I am against public schools. This is the way they debated questions in olden times.

The Union is on the side of the helpless children. It means to stand and fight for them as did Garland and Lamar and Hampton and Voorhees and Brown and Pendleton and Jones and Jackson and Colquitt and Ransom and Williams. We are proud of the fact that nineteen out of twenty-five democratic senators stood shoulder to shoulder in the senate and passed this bill over the shrieks of bloody-shirt republicans and fossilized democrats. There has been no more pitiful spectacle than that of the old democratic fossils in the senate—themselves propped up like skeletons—shrieking "strict construction" and holding up the hands of such bloody-shirt republicans as Ingalls, who bitterly denounced the bill because the south got something under it. And our neighbor says, in effect, "We stand by the bloody shirt and the fossils. We want public schools based on interest without money." What are we coming to? What is the estimate of public intelligence when a leading newspaper can afford to say, Give us public schools based on public interest; we can't stand taxation? The alarming condition from illiteracy is emphasized when a leading newspaper says we can afford to go to the people and tell them that for public schools we don't need money, we need interest. We again repeat this is pitiable in the extreme.

Kansas City Cots a Slice of Smiling Fortune.

With the boom in the general prosperity of the city taken into consideration, our city got more than her share of The Louisiana State Lottery June Drawing yesterday. No. 18,145 drew the capital prize of \$150,000. A lady in this city had a fifth ticket. Some one here was bound to get it for it has been demonstrated that money cannot get away from Kansas City. This \$30,000 makes about \$90,000 drawn by residents here since January 1. Mrs. Anna M. Cross is the lucky possessor of the slip of paper which by yesterday's turn of the wheel entitles her to \$30,000. She is a widow, aged about 35, and she has lived here for about three years.—Kansas City Times, June 16th.

Ears Almost Eaten Off.

About eight months ago I contracted blood poison. I was treated by a private physician on Thirty-first street, and then for a month at the New York Hospital. Finding I did not improve, I began taking Swift's Specific. Up to this time I had a drowsy and sleepy feeling continually, with no appetite, and was losing flesh rapidly. I was covered over the ankles, arms, neck and face with sores, and it seemed that my ears would be eaten off. I have taken seven bottles of the S. S. S., and the sores are all gone except a few on my forehead, and they are nearly out of sight; my ears are entirely well, my appetite is splendid, and I have gained five pounds in weight. I feel so perfectly well that I know in a short time I will be soundly cured.

FRANK E. KREFF, 405 W. 71st St.
New York, Feb. 13, 1886.

Fat and Rosy.

My little boy has suffered for six years with scrofulous sores. Many who saw him a year or so ago thought he never could recover. He commenced taking Swift's Specific, and has taken about twelve bottles, which has effected a perfect cure. I have waited some time to see whether the disease would come back, but am now satisfied that the cure is permanent, for all the sores are gone, and he is fat and rosy, and as playful as any child of his age. With a grateful heart known only to a mother I write these lines. MRS. MARY E. HOIT.
Concord, Pike Co., Ga., Feb. 6, 1886.
Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3,
Atlanta, Ga. N. Y. 157 W. 23d St.

The Theater at Gory Canon.

The Rambler.
Tough Citizen—Sa-ay, who's playin' hyar ter night.
Manager—The greatest actress of her time, Luciana Squealer.
T. C.—Never heard o' her.
Manager—No? Did you ever hear of Mary Aderson?
T. C.—No.
Manager—Ever heard of Edwia Booth?
T. C.—Nixy.
Manager—Perhaps you've heard of Adam and Eve?
T. C.—You bet! They wuz hyar las' week wid a variety show.

Cure for Piles.

Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times, symptoms of indigestion are present, flatulency, uneasiness of the stomach, etc. A moisture, like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching, after getting warm, is a common attendant. Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles yield at once to the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the Tumors, allaying the intense itching, and effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents. Address, The Dr. Bosanko Medicine Co., Piqua, O. Sold by Owen & Moore.

THERE'S a new baby on Deer Hill avenue. It arrived the other day. It is a small one. Its 5-year-old sister watched it carefully for a few minutes yesterday, and then turned to the maternal head of the family and said: "Mama, couldn't papa have paid another dollar and got a larger one?"

A Reliable Article.

For enterprise, push and a desire to get such goods as will give the trade satisfaction Owen & Moore the Druggists leads all competition. They sell Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, because it's the best medicine on the market, for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Primary Consumption. Price 50 cents and \$1.00. Sample free.

Jackson Blaine: "The honorable Democratic papers of Gibson county all favor national aid to education. Gibson county public schools are ahead of anything in the State. She spends her own money and wants more for her schools. Gibson is wide awake, is one of the wealthiest, most populous, as well as intelligent counties in the State."

Active, Pushing and Reliable.

Owen & Moore can always be relied upon, to carry in stock the purest and best goods, and sustain the reputation of being active, pushing and reliable, by recommending articles with well established merit and such as are popular. Having the Agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, colds and coughs, will sell it on a positive guarantee. It will surely cure any and every affection of Throat, Lungs, and Chest, and in order to prove our claim, we ask you to call and get a Trial Bottle Free.

In the next issue of the State Gazette, we will publish the Blair bill entire. We ask you to read it, for then all arguments against it will melt before its great merit like mist before the rising sun.—Neal's Gazette.

Wonderful Cures.

W. D. Hoyt & Co., Wholesale and Retail Druggists of Rome, Ga., says: We have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery, Electric Bitters and Bucklen's Arnica Salve for two years. Have never handled remedies that sell so well, or give such universal satisfaction. There have been some wonderful cures effected by these medicines in this city. Several cases of pronounced Consumption have been entirely cured by use of a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Bitters. We guarantee them always. Sold by Owen & Moore.