

The Army of Tennessee.
Gov. J. McFerrin, a distinguished
Division of Nashville, Tennessee, and
one who did great service in the Con-
federate Army during the late war,
publishes the following letter, which
will be read with pleasure by the pa-
trons of the *Advertiser*.

I have been solicited from time
to time, by many friends, to write a his-
tory of the work of grace in the "Ar-
my of Tennessee," with accompanying
incidents, during the progress of
the late war between the United
States and the "Confederate States."
I have gained the consent of my min-
ister, after much hesitation, to comply with
the urgent request of those who feel
an interest in such a production. To
make the work as complete as possi-
ble, I ask my friends, and especially
all the chaplains and missionaries
who were in the service, to give such
items as they may judge will be in-
teresting to the Christian public. In-
cidents, immediate and final, will be
gladly received. Let all communica-
tions state in whose command and in
what division of the army the writer
served. Write without delay.

J. D. McFERRIN,
Nashville, Tenn.

Mineral Resources of Alabama.
Interesting information regarding
the mineral resources of Alabama is
given in a recent report made by Mr.
G. B. Stebbins of Lawrence, Kan., who
visited Birmingham and made numerous
excursions in different directions
from that point. He found many
places where iron ore, coal, and lime-
stone are all within a few miles, and
can be brought together at less cost
than anywhere else. Near Tan-
naburg, there are large, bold, and
fine ore in such quantities that 100,000
tons could be had without the use of
a pick or spade, while there are mil-
lions of tons below the surface. The
Black Warrior coal fields, Mr. Stebbins
states is 5,000 square miles in ex-
tent, and is practically inexhaustible.
It yields a clean, semi-bituminous,
and softer coal equal to any of the
same kind found elsewhere, and is
easily accessible. It is a matter of
regret that the South is consuming
foreign iron, while she has such abun-
dant supplies of raw material at her
command, and it seems surprising to
expect that some of the capital which
the panic diverted from railroad en-
terprises will be invested in Southern
industries. The conditions for a pro-
fitable return are nowhere better.

The Women's Whisky War.
The women of Ohio have inaugu-
rated a singular system of warfare up-
on the rum shops of that State. They
organize prayer meetings, in the
bar-rooms if permitted, just outside
the door, and sing and pray away
until they reach the door of ex-
istence. In one place they have erected a
emancipator on wheels—something like a
peripatetic degenarous gallery—and
land is around to the bar-room door
and sail in. This curious process
has thus far been very successful.
In Franklin and two or three other
towns there has been a complete
overthrow of all the rum shops. They
casualty they encounter a tough
old stoner who shows fight. "One of
this class used out an injunction
against his persecutors who were
commanded to abstain from singing
and praying, under the usual pen-
alties. The bar-keepers would not ob-
ject so seriously to their proceedings
if they would only observe season-
able hours. But they do not mind
the kind. They go in at early morn-
ing and hang on until late at night
and that makes the fun a little monotonous.

The State Journal calls at-
tention to an Act passed at the last ses-
sion of the Legislature, entitled
"An Act to secure a more thorough
assessment of the Real Property of
this State." The first section of the
Act reads as follows:
Section 1. Be it enacted by the
General Assembly of Alabama, that
the court of the County Commission-
ers of each county, shall at their first
session after the passage of this Act,
provide for a plat of the county, un-
less one has heretofore been supplied
showing by section township and
range, all the lands in the county;
the sections shall be numbered with
the numbers given in the United
States survey, and such sections or
parts of sections as belong to the
United States shall be designated.

The Maceon, (Ga.) Telegraph,
says, An intimate friend of the
Siam that they do not marry English
servant girls, but daughters of a
North Carolina planter named Yates.
Each, says the writer, had twelve
children—one ten boys and two girls
and the other ten girls and two boys.
Many of their children have died.
These bereavements have been
heavily upon Chung and Eng, who
were Christians and members in good
standing of the Baptist Church.
They were recognized in the neigh-
borhood as men of social standing,
and their daughters associated with
those of the other planters, some of
them contracting noble marriages.
They were not of weak intellect, but
strong partisans in politics and shrewd
in business.

Ex Mayor Hall, of New York,
has five daughters and one son. The
latter busied himself with the pri-
vate press, preparatory to learning the
art of printing practically, and then
journalism. One of the daughters is
a designer and a sketcher; the second,
a writer of children's books and a
pianist; the third, a student of ly-
ric art; the fourth, an accomplished
amateur actress; and fifth, (leaving out
a modest and miffed, if not a
famous, observant exchange, were
half as energetic and industrious, there
would be less poverty and less grow-
ing at the high rate of money.

In the British medical mag-
azine just issued, a fatal case of poi-
soning by tobacco is mentioned. A
boy on the *Telegraph* had frequently
been reproval for chewing tobacco,
and on several occasions swallowed
pieces to prevent detection. On the
night of his death he was heard
breathing stertorously, and efforts to
arouse him being vain, he was taken
to a physician. His pupils were in-
sensible to the light, and his pulse
beat feebly. He died in two or three
minutes after. Two small pieces of
tobacco were found in his stomach.

The engineers of the "Globe"
of Channahow estimate the length of
the bridges in France at 100,000 miles,
or about 100 miles.

THE TIMES.

Independent Monitor, (UNREGISTERED)
Tuscaloosa Observer.
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.
JOS. W. TAYLOR, Editor.
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 18, 1874.
COUNTY POLITICS.

The Perils to which the Democratic
Majority of the County is
Exposed—Multiplicity of Candidates
for Single Offices—Independent Can-
didates.

Besides the danger of a partial dis-
memberment, and a consequent par-
tial or total defeat to be apprehended
from a "Bolter's movement," like that
of 1872, the Democratic party of the
county is exposed to the peril of de-
feat by the running of a multiplicity
of candidates, or the running of in-
dependent candidates against those
who have been selected, in some way,
to be the standard-bearers of the party.

Popular majorities are always ex-
posed to the peril of dismemberment
and defeat by dissensions in their
own ranks, and the danger from the
party usually increases in the ratio
of the increase of their numerical
preponderance. The very certainty
of their united ability to elect their
aspirants into the field, which, in
turn, produces dissensions and a di-
vision of strength, which result in
almost certain defeat, unless some
satisfactory mode can be adopted for
ruling off the supernumerary candi-
dates. The strength of majorities,
therefore, often exposes them to de-
feat, through the ambition and rivalry
of their aspiring members.

Minorities, on the other hand, are
exposed to none of the perils which
attend a majority. As they are never
troubled with a multiplicity of candi-
dates, and they retain their organi-
zation and membership intact, under
the severest pressure and trials of
a political canvass. Their chief
hope of success is in the division
and dissensions of the majority. The
very weakness, therefore, of a minor-
ity constitutes the chief element of
its strength.

The Democratic majority in this
county is large. Acting unitarily, it
has the power to elect every county
officer by a triumphant majority, and
it is that very fact, that creates the
chief peril to which it is exposed. Its
strength invites a multiplicity of can-
didates into the field for all the loca-
tive county offices.

The Radical party of the county,
on the other hand, is comparatively
weak. It is not likely to be afflicted
with a multiplicity of candidates for
any county office. It will concen-
trate its united vote upon a single
candidate for each.

Suppose, then, that the Democratic
party enters the approaching canvass
with a multiplicity of candidates for
each county office, and the Radical
party with only one candidate for
each office, can there be any doubt as
to the probable result of the election?
In the case supposed, the Democratic
candidates, the Radical vote will be
concentrated upon one candidate for
each office. The probable, indeed,
the almost certain result of such a
contest would be, that the Radical
candidate would receive a plurality
vote for all the county offices, and as
a plurality vote elects, under the laws
of Alabama, every county office
would be filled by a Radical.

It is clear, therefore, that the run-
ning of a multiplicity of candidates
constitutes a chief peril to which the
Democratic white majority of the
county is exposed.

The running of independent candi-
dates against the regular candidates
of the party, however selected,
amounts, in substance, to the run-
ning of a multiplicity of candidates for
the same office, and exposes the party
to the same peril of dismemberment
and defeat.

That the danger to the Democratic
party of the county, arising from the
sources pointed out in this article, is
not imaginary and remote, but real
and already at hand, is proved by
the fact that there are already sev-
eral Democratic candidates in the
county for each of the several im-
portant county offices. It requires a
different state of circumstances from
that which at present exists in the
county, to develop the political evil
of independent candidates.

The New York Herald says
that Judge Ramirez, of the Supreme
Court of Mexico, dedicates Mexico
to the United States. That is, in reality,
it is governed by a military despot-
ism. That is precisely the case in
this country. The government of the
United States is a military despotism,
but it is in reality a military despotism.
The Louisiana State has elected
that point beyond the possibility
of doubt or denial.

Popular majorities are always ex-
posed to the peril of dismemberment
and defeat by dissensions in their
own ranks, and the danger from the
party usually increases in the ratio
of the increase of their numerical
preponderance. The very certainty
of their united ability to elect their
aspirants into the field, which, in
turn, produces dissensions and a di-
vision of strength, which result in
almost certain defeat, unless some
satisfactory mode can be adopted for
ruling off the supernumerary candi-
dates. The strength of majorities,
therefore, often exposes them to de-
feat, through the ambition and rivalry
of their aspiring members.

Minorities, on the other hand, are
exposed to none of the perils which
attend a majority. As they are never
troubled with a multiplicity of candi-
dates, and they retain their organi-
zation and membership intact, under
the severest pressure and trials of
a political canvass. Their chief
hope of success is in the division
and dissensions of the majority. The
very weakness, therefore, of a minor-
ity constitutes the chief element of
its strength.

The Democratic majority in this
county is large. Acting unitarily, it
has the power to elect every county
officer by a triumphant majority, and
it is that very fact, that creates the
chief peril to which it is exposed. Its
strength invites a multiplicity of can-
didates into the field for all the loca-
tive county offices.

The Radical party of the county,
on the other hand, is comparatively
weak. It is not likely to be afflicted
with a multiplicity of candidates for
any county office. It will concen-
trate its united vote upon a single
candidate for each.

Suppose, then, that the Democratic
party enters the approaching canvass
with a multiplicity of candidates for
each county office, and the Radical
party with only one candidate for
each office, can there be any doubt as
to the probable result of the election?
In the case supposed, the Democratic
candidates, the Radical vote will be
concentrated upon one candidate for
each office. The probable, indeed,
the almost certain result of such a
contest would be, that the Radical
candidate would receive a plurality
vote for all the county offices, and as
a plurality vote elects, under the laws
of Alabama, every county office
would be filled by a Radical.

It is clear, therefore, that the run-
ning of a multiplicity of candidates
constitutes a chief peril to which the
Democratic white majority of the
county is exposed.

The running of independent candi-
dates against the regular candidates
of the party, however selected,
amounts, in substance, to the run-
ning of a multiplicity of candidates for
the same office, and exposes the party
to the same peril of dismemberment
and defeat.

That the danger to the Democratic
party of the county, arising from the
sources pointed out in this article, is
not imaginary and remote, but real
and already at hand, is proved by
the fact that there are already sev-
eral Democratic candidates in the
county for each of the several im-
portant county offices. It requires a
different state of circumstances from
that which at present exists in the
county, to develop the political evil
of independent candidates.

The New York Herald says
that Judge Ramirez, of the Supreme
Court of Mexico, dedicates Mexico
to the United States. That is, in reality,
it is governed by a military despot-
ism. That is precisely the case in
this country. The government of the
United States is a military despotism,
but it is in reality a military despotism.
The Louisiana State has elected
that point beyond the possibility
of doubt or denial.

The New York Herald says
that Judge Ramirez, of the Supreme
Court of Mexico, dedicates Mexico
to the United States. That is, in reality,
it is governed by a military despot-
ism. That is precisely the case in
this country. The government of the
United States is a military despotism,
but it is in reality a military despotism.
The Louisiana State has elected
that point beyond the possibility
of doubt or denial.

Popular majorities are always ex-
posed to the peril of dismemberment
and defeat by dissensions in their
own ranks, and the danger from the
party usually increases in the ratio
of the increase of their numerical
preponderance. The very certainty
of their united ability to elect their
aspirants into the field, which, in
turn, produces dissensions and a di-
vision of strength, which result in
almost certain defeat, unless some
satisfactory mode can be adopted for
ruling off the supernumerary candi-
dates. The strength of majorities,
therefore, often exposes them to de-
feat, through the ambition and rivalry
of their aspiring members.

Minorities, on the other hand, are
exposed to none of the perils which
attend a majority. As they are never
troubled with a multiplicity of candi-
dates, and they retain their organi-
zation and membership intact, under
the severest pressure and trials of
a political canvass. Their chief
hope of success is in the division
and dissensions of the majority. The
very weakness, therefore, of a minor-
ity constitutes the chief element of
its strength.

The Democratic majority in this
county is large. Acting unitarily, it
has the power to elect every county
officer by a triumphant majority, and
it is that very fact, that creates the
chief peril to which it is exposed. Its
strength invites a multiplicity of can-
didates into the field for all the loca-
tive county offices.

The Radical party of the county,
on the other hand, is comparatively
weak. It is not likely to be afflicted
with a multiplicity of candidates for
any county office. It will concen-
trate its united vote upon a single
candidate for each.

Suppose, then, that the Democratic
party enters the approaching canvass
with a multiplicity of candidates for
each county office, and the Radical
party with only one candidate for
each office, can there be any doubt as
to the probable result of the election?
In the case supposed, the Democratic
candidates, the Radical vote will be
concentrated upon one candidate for
each office. The probable, indeed,
the almost certain result of such a
contest would be, that the Radical
candidate would receive a plurality
vote for all the county offices, and as
a plurality vote elects, under the laws
of Alabama, every county office
would be filled by a Radical.

It is clear, therefore, that the run-
ning of a multiplicity of candidates
constitutes a chief peril to which the
Democratic white majority of the
county is exposed.

The running of independent candi-
dates against the regular candidates
of the party, however selected,
amounts, in substance, to the run-
ning of a multiplicity of candidates for
the same office, and exposes the party
to the same peril of dismemberment
and defeat.

That the danger to the Democratic
party of the county, arising from the
sources pointed out in this article, is
not imaginary and remote, but real
and already at hand, is proved by
the fact that there are already sev-
eral Democratic candidates in the
county for each of the several im-
portant county offices. It requires a
different state of circumstances from
that which at present exists in the
county, to develop the political evil
of independent candidates.

The New York Herald says
that Judge Ramirez, of the Supreme
Court of Mexico, dedicates Mexico
to the United States. That is, in reality,
it is governed by a military despot-
ism. That is precisely the case in
this country. The government of the
United States is a military despotism,
but it is in reality a military despotism.
The Louisiana State has elected
that point beyond the possibility
of doubt or denial.

The New York Herald says
that Judge Ramirez, of the Supreme
Court of Mexico, dedicates Mexico
to the United States. That is, in reality,
it is governed by a military despot-
ism. That is precisely the case in
this country. The government of the
United States is a military despotism,
but it is in reality a military despotism.
The Louisiana State has elected
that point beyond the possibility
of doubt or denial.

Popular majorities are always ex-
posed to the peril of dismemberment
and defeat by dissensions in their
own ranks, and the danger from the
party usually increases in the ratio
of the increase of their numerical
preponderance. The very certainty
of their united ability to elect their
aspirants into the field, which, in
turn, produces dissensions and a di-
vision of strength, which result in
almost certain defeat, unless some
satisfactory mode can be adopted for
ruling off the supernumerary candi-
dates. The strength of majorities,
therefore, often exposes them to de-
feat, through the ambition and rivalry
of their aspiring members.

Minorities, on the other hand, are
exposed to none of the perils which
attend a majority. As they are never
troubled with a multiplicity of candi-
dates, and they retain their organi-
zation and membership intact, under
the severest pressure and trials of
a political canvass. Their chief
hope of success is in the division
and dissensions of the majority. The
very weakness, therefore, of a minor-
ity constitutes the chief element of
its strength.

The Democratic majority in this
county is large. Acting unitarily, it
has the power to elect every county
officer by a triumphant majority, and
it is that very fact, that creates the
chief peril to which it is exposed. Its
strength invites a multiplicity of can-
didates into the field for all the loca-
tive county offices.

The Radical party of the county,
on the other hand, is comparatively
weak. It is not likely to be afflicted
with a multiplicity of candidates for
any county office. It will concen-
trate its united vote upon a single
candidate for each.

Suppose, then, that the Democratic
party enters the approaching canvass
with a multiplicity of candidates for
each county office, and the Radical
party with only one candidate for
each office, can there be any doubt as
to the probable result of the election?
In the case supposed, the Democratic
candidates, the Radical vote will be
concentrated upon one candidate for
each office. The probable, indeed,
the almost certain result of such a
contest would be, that the Radical
candidate would receive a plurality
vote for all the county offices, and as
a plurality vote elects, under the laws
of Alabama, every county office
would be filled by a Radical.

It is clear, therefore, that the run-
ning of a multiplicity of candidates
constitutes a chief peril to which the
Democratic white majority of the
county is exposed.

The running of independent candi-
dates against the regular candidates
of the party, however selected,
amounts, in substance, to the run-
ning of a multiplicity of candidates for
the same office, and exposes the party
to the same peril of dismemberment
and defeat.

That the danger to the Democratic
party of the county, arising from the
sources pointed out in this article, is
not imaginary and remote, but real
and already at hand, is proved by
the fact that there are already sev-
eral Democratic candidates in the
county for each of the several im-
portant county offices. It requires a
different state of circumstances from
that which at present exists in the
county, to develop the political evil
of independent candidates.

The New York Herald says
that Judge Ramirez, of the Supreme
Court of Mexico, dedicates Mexico
to the United States. That is, in reality,
it is governed by a military despot-
ism. That is precisely the case in
this country. The government of the
United States is a military despotism,
but it is in reality a military despotism.
The Louisiana State has elected
that point beyond the possibility
of doubt or denial.

The New York Herald says
that Judge Ramirez, of the Supreme
Court of Mexico, dedicates Mexico
to the United States. That is, in reality,
it is governed by a military despot-
ism. That is precisely the case in
this country. The government of the
United States is a military despotism,
but it is in reality a military despotism.
The Louisiana State has elected
that point beyond the possibility
of doubt or denial.

Popular majorities are always ex-
posed to the peril of dismemberment
and defeat by dissensions in their
own ranks, and the danger from the
party usually increases in the ratio
of the increase of their numerical
preponderance. The very certainty
of their united ability to elect their
aspirants into the field, which, in
turn, produces dissensions and a di-
vision of strength, which result in
almost certain defeat, unless some
satisfactory mode can be adopted for
ruling off the supernumerary candi-
dates. The strength of majorities,
therefore, often exposes them to de-
feat, through the ambition and rivalry
of their aspiring members.

Minorities, on the other hand, are
exposed to none of the perils which
attend a majority. As they are never
troubled with a multiplicity of candi-
dates, and they retain their organi-
zation and membership intact, under
the severest pressure and trials of
a political canvass. Their chief
hope of success is in the division
and dissensions of the majority. The
very weakness, therefore, of a minor-
ity constitutes the chief element of
its strength.

The Democratic majority in this
county is large. Acting unitarily, it
has the power to elect every county
officer by a triumphant majority, and
it is that very fact, that creates the
chief peril to which it is exposed. Its
strength invites a multiplicity of can-
didates into the field for all the loca-
tive county offices.

The Radical party of the county,
on the other hand, is comparatively
weak. It is not likely to be afflicted
with a multiplicity of candidates for
any county office. It will concen-
trate its united vote upon a single
candidate for each.

Suppose, then, that the Democratic
party enters the approaching canvass
with a multiplicity of candidates for
each county office, and the Radical
party with only one candidate for
each office, can there be any doubt as
to the probable result of the election?
In the case supposed, the Democratic
candidates, the Radical vote will be
concentrated upon one candidate for
each office. The probable, indeed,
the almost certain result of such a
contest would be, that the Radical
candidate would receive a plurality
vote for all the county offices, and as
a plurality vote elects, under the laws
of Alabama, every county office
would be filled by a Radical.

It is clear, therefore, that the run-
ning of a multiplicity of candidates
constitutes a chief peril to which the
Democratic white majority of the
county is exposed.

The running of independent candi-
dates against the regular candidates
of the party, however selected,
amounts, in substance, to the run-
ning of a multiplicity of candidates for
the same office, and exposes the party
to the same peril of dismemberment
and defeat.

That the danger to the Democratic
party of the county, arising from the
sources pointed out in this article, is
not imaginary and remote, but real
and already at hand, is proved by
the fact that there are already sev-
eral Democratic candidates in the
county for each of the several im-
portant county offices. It requires a
different state of circumstances from
that which at present exists in the
county, to develop the political evil
of independent candidates.

The New York Herald says
that Judge Ramirez, of the Supreme
Court of Mexico, dedicates Mexico
to the United States. That is, in reality,
it is governed by a military despot-
ism. That is precisely the case in
this country. The government of the
United States is a military despotism,
but it is in reality a military despotism.
The Louisiana State has elected
that point beyond the possibility
of doubt or denial.

The New York Herald says
that Judge Ramirez, of the Supreme
Court of Mexico, dedicates Mexico
to the United States. That is, in reality,
it is governed by a military despot-
ism. That is precisely the case in
this country. The government of the
United States is a military despotism,
but it is in reality a military despotism.
The Louisiana State has elected
that point beyond the possibility
of doubt or denial.

Popular majorities are always ex-
posed to the peril of dismemberment
and defeat by dissensions in their
own ranks, and the danger from the
party usually increases in the ratio
of the increase of their numerical
preponderance. The very certainty
of their united ability to elect their
aspirants into the field, which, in
turn, produces dissensions and a di-
vision of strength, which result in
almost certain defeat, unless some
satisfactory mode can be adopted for
ruling off the supernumerary candi-
dates. The strength of majorities,
therefore, often exposes them to de-
feat, through the ambition and rivalry
of their aspiring members.

Minorities, on the other hand, are
exposed to none of the perils which
attend a majority. As they are never
troubled with a multiplicity of candi-
dates, and they retain their organi-
zation and membership intact, under
the severest pressure and trials of
a political canvass. Their chief
hope of success is in the division
and dissensions of the majority. The
very weakness, therefore, of a minor-
ity constitutes the chief element of
its strength.

The Democratic majority in this
county is large. Acting unitarily, it
has the power to elect every county
officer by a triumphant majority, and
it is that very fact, that creates the
chief peril to which it is exposed. Its
strength invites a multiplicity of can-
didates into the field for all the loca-
tive county offices.

The Radical party of the county,
on the other hand, is comparatively
weak. It is not likely to be afflicted
with a multiplicity of candidates for
any county office. It will concen-
trate its united vote upon a single
candidate for each.

Suppose, then, that the Democratic
party enters the approaching canvass
with a multiplicity of candidates for
each county office, and the Radical
party with only one candidate for
each office, can there be any doubt as
to the probable result of the election?
In the case supposed, the Democratic
candidates, the Radical vote will be
concentrated upon one candidate for
each office. The probable, indeed,
the almost certain result of such a
contest would be, that the Radical
candidate would receive a plurality
vote for all the county offices, and as
a plurality vote elects, under the laws
of Alabama, every county office
would be filled by a Radical.

It is clear, therefore, that the run-
ning of a multiplicity of candidates
constitutes a chief peril to which the
Democratic white majority of the
county is exposed.

The running of independent candi-
dates against the regular candidates
of the party, however selected,
amounts, in substance, to the run-
ning of a multiplicity of candidates for
the same office, and exposes the party
to the same peril of dismemberment
and defeat.

That the danger to the Democratic
party of the county, arising from the
sources pointed out in this article, is
not imaginary and remote, but real
and already at hand, is proved by
the fact that there are already sev-
eral Democratic candidates in the
county for each of the several im-
portant county offices. It requires a
different state of circumstances from
that which at present exists in the
county, to develop the political evil
of independent candidates.

The New York Herald says
that Judge Ramirez, of the Supreme
Court of Mexico, dedicates Mexico
to the United States. That is, in reality,
it is governed by a military despot-
ism. That is precisely the case in
this country. The government of the
United States is a military despotism,
but it is in reality a military despotism.
The Louisiana State has elected
that point beyond the possibility
of doubt or denial.

The New York Herald says
that Judge Ramirez, of the Supreme
Court of Mexico, dedicates Mexico
to the United States. That is, in reality,
it is governed by a military despot-
ism. That is precisely the case in
this country. The government of the
United States is a military despotism,
but it is in reality a military despotism.
The Louisiana State has elected
that point beyond the possibility
of doubt or denial.

Popular majorities are always ex-
posed to the peril of dismemberment
and defeat by dissensions in their
own ranks, and the danger from the
party usually increases in the ratio
of the increase of their numerical
preponderance. The very certainty
of their united ability to elect their
aspirants into the field, which, in
turn, produces dissensions and a di-
vision of strength, which result in
almost certain defeat, unless some
satisfactory mode can be adopted for
ruling off the supernumerary candi-
dates. The strength of majorities,
therefore, often exposes them to de-
feat, through the ambition and rivalry
of their aspiring members.

Minorities, on the other hand, are
exposed to none of the perils which
attend a majority. As they are never
troubled with a multiplicity of candi-
dates, and they retain their organi-
zation and membership intact, under
the severest pressure and trials of
a political canvass. Their chief
hope of success is in the division
and dissensions of the majority. The
very weakness, therefore, of a minor-
ity constitutes the chief element of
its strength.

The Democratic majority in this
county is large. Acting unitarily, it
has the power to elect every county
officer by a triumphant majority, and
it is that very fact, that creates the
chief peril to which it is exposed. Its
strength invites a multiplicity of can-
didates into the field for all the loca-
tive county offices.

The Radical party of the county,
on the other hand, is comparatively
weak. It is not likely to be afflicted
with a multiplicity of candidates for
any county office. It will concen-
trate its united vote upon a single
candidate for each.

Suppose, then, that the Democratic
party enters the approaching canvass
with a multiplicity of candidates for
each county office, and the Radical
party with only one candidate for
each office, can there be any doubt as
to the probable result of the election?
In the case supposed, the Democratic
candidates, the Radical vote will be
concentrated upon one candidate for
each office. The probable, indeed,
the almost certain result of such a
contest would be, that the Radical
candidate would receive a plurality
vote for all the county offices, and as
a plurality vote elects, under the laws
of Alabama, every county office
would be filled by a Radical.

It is clear, therefore, that the run-
ning of a multiplicity of candidates
constitutes a chief peril to which the
Democratic white majority of the
county is exposed.

The running of independent candi-
dates against the regular candidates
of the party, however selected,
amounts, in substance, to the run-
ning of a multiplicity of candidates for
the same office, and exposes the party
to the same peril of dismemberment
and defeat.

That the danger to the Democratic
party of the county, arising from the
sources pointed out in this article, is
not imaginary and remote, but real
and already at hand, is proved by
the fact that there are already sev-
eral Democratic candidates in the
county for each of the several im-
portant county offices. It requires a
different state of circumstances from
that which at present exists in the
county, to develop the political evil
of independent candidates.

The New York Herald says
that Judge Ramirez, of the Supreme
Court of Mexico, dedicates Mexico
to the United States. That is, in reality,
it is governed by a military despot-
ism. That is precisely the case in
this country. The government of the
United States is a military despotism,
but it is in reality a military despotism.
The Louisiana State has elected
that point beyond the possibility
of doubt or denial.

The New York Herald says
that Judge Ramirez, of the Supreme
Court of Mexico, dedicates Mexico
to the United States. That is, in reality,
it is governed by a military despot-
ism. That is precisely the case in
this country. The government of the
United States is a military despotism,
but it is in reality a military despotism.
The Louisiana State has elected
that point beyond the possibility
of doubt or denial.

Home Again!
PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY
RE-ESTABLISHED!
FONTAINE & SHAW,
(ARTISTS).
RESPECTFULLY
announces to the citizens
of Tuscaloosa, and vicinity,
that they have just opened
a first-class Photo-
graphic Gallery,
in the Rooms over
Dr. Smith's Drug Store.
During the years 1859 and 1857, the name
of FONTAINE & SHAW, as a household word
throughout Tuscaloosa county, on account
of the beautiful pictures taken by him then,
many of which are held today in this coun-
ty as precious gems.
The partner, Mr. Shaw, is fully equal to
the task which they have undertaken.
Their united efforts never fail to
please the most fastidious; and though
always busy, they are ever ready to take
just one more.
Photograph.
Ambrotype,
Ferrottype,
Molainotype,
GEM, or any other Picture taken
by the artist. Give them a call
AT ONCE!
JAN. 17-18-74.
JOB PRINTING
ALL KINDS OF PRINTING DONE AT THE
TIMES OFFICE.
Thos. P. Lewis,
WATCHMAKER
AND
JEWELLER.
(TWO DOORS EAST OF DR. LITTLE'S DRUG STORE.)
HAS just received a new and large assort-
ment of Materials for
Watch and Clock Repairing

THE TIMES.

Independent Monitor,
Tuscaloosa Observer, (CONSOLIDATED)
TUSCALOOSA, FEB. 18, 1874

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One copy one year, (advance) \$3.00
Six months, " " " 1.50
Three months, " " " .75

ALBAMA & CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD
Change of Schedule.

MAIL & EXPRESS TRAIN GOING SOUTH
Leave Chattanooga, Tenn., 6:15 A.M.
Arrive Birmingham, Ala., 10:30 A.M.
Leave Birmingham, Ala., 1:30 P.M.
Arrive Tuscaloosa, Ala., 4:30 P.M.
Leave Tuscaloosa, Ala., 6:30 P.M.
Arrive Meridian, Miss., 10:30 P.M.
Arrive Memphis, Tenn., 1:30 A.M.

MAIL & PASSENGER TRAIN GOING NORTH
Leave Tuscaloosa, Ala., 6:30 A.M.
Arrive Birmingham, Ala., 10:30 A.M.
Leave Birmingham, Ala., 1:30 P.M.
Arrive Chattanooga, Tenn., 4:30 P.M.
Leave Chattanooga, Tenn., 6:30 P.M.
Arrive Memphis, Tenn., 10:30 P.M.
Arrive St. Louis, Mo., 1:30 A.M.

REGULAR COMMUNICATIONS
of "The Times" and "The Monitor" are held
on the evenings of the 2nd Tuesday and 4th
Saturday of each month.

JOHN PICKETT, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL.

MOBILE COTTON MARKET.

GOOD ORDINARY, Feb. 18, 1874.
LOW MIDDLES—13 1/2 cts.
MIDDLES—13 3/4 cts.

TUSCALOOSA MARKETS.

COTTON—Low Middles, 13 1/2 cts.
FLOUR—Per barrel, 2.50
BAKING, per yard, 18 to 20 cts.
RICE—Per bushel, 50 to 60 cts.
COFFEE—Per pound, 55 to 60 cts.
CORN—Per bushel, 50 to 60 cts.
WHEAT—Per bushel, 50 to 60 cts.
SUGAR—Per pound, 10 to 12 cts.
LARD—Per pound, 10 to 12 cts.
TALLOW—Per pound, 10 to 12 cts.
HAMS—Per pound, 10 to 12 cts.
BACON—Per pound, 10 to 12 cts.
PORK—Per pound, 10 to 12 cts.
BEEF—Per pound, 10 to 12 cts.
MUTTON—Per pound, 10 to 12 cts.
CHICKEN—Per pound, 10 to 12 cts.
DUCK—Per pound, 10 to 12 cts.
GOOSE—Per pound, 10 to 12 cts.

The list of delinquent tax
payers, was handed in by the City
Collector too late for this issue, but
will appear in our next.

New lot of Rings and Cocco
Foot Mats, just received by
E. SNOW & CO.

Administrators Notice.
George M. Hickman, Administrator
of the Estate of Laura C. Hickman,
decd, filed his account for final settle-
ment. See notice of Probate Judge,
Hon. Wm. Miller, in another column.

A Mid-Winter.
The winter period of the year is
drawing to a close, and mild, almost
spring, weather still prevails. There
has scarcely been such a winter
known in this section, in the memory
of the oldest inhabitant. We have
had but few frosts, only one slight
snow fall and not half a dozen freezes.
The buds are already beginning to
swell on the trees, and peach trees
are reported in bloom in Counties
south of this. The seasons, like the
country seem to be in confusion and
out of joint.

Special Session of Commissioners Court.
Judge Miller gives notice, by ad-
vertisement, in another column, that
a special session of the Court of
County Commissioners, will be held
on Monday, the 24 day of March,
next.

E. SNOW & CO., will sell
you the best shoes—the most com-
fortable Dress Shoes—the most Ex-
traordinary—the most fragrant Goggles—the
and the latest line of Fancy Articles,
to be found in Tuscaloosa.

County Superintendent.
This officer, has in another column
a statement of the amount appropria-
ted to the different school Districts of
the county, for the current school year,
ending September 30th, 1874.

Overcoats at prices that will
force you to buy them, if you have the
OASH. D. M. SCOTT & CO.

See List of Claims audited and
allowed by the Commissioners Court
at the February Term.

GO TO TEXAS

LONG STAR ROUTE
(Between Dallas and Western R. R.)
Passengers going to Texas via Memphis
and Little Rock, or via Shreveport, strike the
Long Star Route, the Best Route to Texas.
Leave Memphis, Tenn., 6:15 A.M.
Arrive Dallas, Texas, 10:30 A.M.
Leave Dallas, Texas, 1:30 P.M.
Arrive Houston, Texas, 4:30 P.M.
Leave Houston, Texas, 6:30 P.M.
Arrive Galveston, Texas, 10:30 P.M.

The Long Star Route is a route
between Dallas and Western R. R.
Passengers going to Texas via Memphis
and Little Rock, or via Shreveport, strike the
Long Star Route, the Best Route to Texas.
Leave Memphis, Tenn., 6:15 A.M.
Arrive Dallas, Texas, 10:30 A.M.
Leave Dallas, Texas, 1:30 P.M.
Arrive Houston, Texas, 4:30 P.M.
Leave Houston, Texas, 6:30 P.M.
Arrive Galveston, Texas, 10:30 P.M.

The Long Star Route is a route
between Dallas and Western R. R.
Passengers going to Texas via Memphis
and Little Rock, or via Shreveport, strike the
Long Star Route, the Best Route to Texas.
Leave Memphis, Tenn., 6:15 A.M.
Arrive Dallas, Texas, 10:30 A.M.
Leave Dallas, Texas, 1:30 P.M.
Arrive Houston, Texas, 4:30 P.M.
Leave Houston, Texas, 6:30 P.M.
Arrive Galveston, Texas, 10:30 P.M.

The Long Star Route is a route
between Dallas and Western R. R.
Passengers going to Texas via Memphis
and Little Rock, or via Shreveport, strike the
Long Star Route, the Best Route to Texas.
Leave Memphis, Tenn., 6:15 A.M.
Arrive Dallas, Texas, 10:30 A.M.
Leave Dallas, Texas, 1:30 P.M.
Arrive Houston, Texas, 4:30 P.M.
Leave Houston, Texas, 6:30 P.M.
Arrive Galveston, Texas, 10:30 P.M.

The Long Star Route is a route
between Dallas and Western R. R.
Passengers going to Texas via Memphis
and Little Rock, or via Shreveport, strike the
Long Star Route, the Best Route to Texas.
Leave Memphis, Tenn., 6:15 A.M.
Arrive Dallas, Texas, 10:30 A.M.
Leave Dallas, Texas, 1:30 P.M.
Arrive Houston, Texas, 4:30 P.M.
Leave Houston, Texas, 6:30 P.M.
Arrive Galveston, Texas, 10:30 P.M.

"Pro Bono Publico."

The decrease in the price of
goods, in the Northern and Eastern
markets, forces us to reduce
the prices on all our goods, and
we now say to those who have
the CASH, that they can buy
Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats,
Caps, Shirts and Underwear, and
every thing in our line, cheaper
than ever before. Now, gentle-
men, if you have the "Where-
withal," just walk into our store,
and we will convince you that
what we say is not "idle words,"
but will assure you, by axioms,
that we will do what we say.
That we need money, we do not
deny, and every honest man who
desires to pay his debts, will
sacrifice his property to meet
the demands of his creditors,
just what we propose to do.
Come, and look for yourselves,
and you will be satisfied.
"A word to the wise is sufficient."
Nov. 28. D. M. SCOTT & CO.

LOCAL BRIEVES.

Cloudy. Heavy rains. Thermometer
vernal range. False alarm of fire on
Monday. Municipal Court disposes of
business almost daily. Mud interfered
seriously with pedestrianism during
the week. A. G. CHURCH, W. M.

JOHN PICKETT, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL.

MOBILE COTTON MARKET.

GOOD ORDINARY, Feb. 18, 1874.
LOW MIDDLES—13 1/2 cts.
MIDDLES—13 3/4 cts.

TUSCALOOSA MARKETS.

COTTON—Low Middles, 13 1/2 cts.
FLOUR—Per barrel, 2.50
BAKING, per yard, 18 to 20 cts.
RICE—Per bushel, 50 to 60 cts.
COFFEE—Per pound, 55 to 60 cts.
CORN—Per bushel, 50 to 60 cts.
WHEAT—Per bushel, 50 to 60 cts.
SUGAR—Per pound, 10 to 12 cts.
LARD—Per pound, 10 to 12 cts.
TALLOW—Per pound, 10 to 12 cts.
HAMS—Per pound, 10 to 12 cts.
BACON—Per pound, 10 to 12 cts.
PORK—Per pound, 10 to 12 cts.
BEEF—Per pound, 10 to 12 cts.
MUTTON—Per pound, 10 to 12 cts.
CHICKEN—Per pound, 10 to 12 cts.
DUCK—Per pound, 10 to 12 cts.
GOOSE—Per pound, 10 to 12 cts.

The list of delinquent tax
payers, was handed in by the City
Collector too late for this issue, but
will appear in our next.

New lot of Rings and Cocco
Foot Mats, just received by
E. SNOW & CO.

Administrators Notice.
George M. Hickman, Administrator
of the Estate of Laura C. Hickman,
decd, filed his account for final settle-
ment. See notice of Probate Judge,
Hon. Wm. Miller, in another column.

A Mid-Winter.
The winter period of the year is
drawing to a close, and mild, almost
spring, weather still prevails. There
has scarcely been such a winter
known in this section, in the memory
of the oldest inhabitant. We have
had but few frosts, only one slight
snow fall and not half a dozen freezes.
The buds are already beginning to
swell on the trees, and peach trees
are reported in bloom in Counties
south of this. The seasons, like the
country seem to be in confusion and
out of joint.

Special Session of Commissioners Court.
Judge Miller gives notice, by ad-
vertisement, in another column, that
a special session of the Court of
County Commissioners, will be held
on Monday, the 24 day of March,
next.

E. SNOW & CO., will sell
you the best shoes—the most com-
fortable Dress Shoes—the most Ex-
traordinary—the most fragrant Goggles—the
and the latest line of Fancy Articles,
to be found in Tuscaloosa.

County Superintendent.
This officer, has in another column
a statement of the amount appropria-
ted to the different school Districts of
the county, for the current school year,
ending September 30th, 1874.

Overcoats at prices that will
force you to buy them, if you have the
OASH. D. M. SCOTT & CO.

See List of Claims audited and
allowed by the Commissioners Court
at the February Term.

GO TO TEXAS

LONG STAR ROUTE
(Between Dallas and Western R. R.)
Passengers going to Texas via Memphis
and Little Rock, or via Shreveport, strike the
Long Star Route, the Best Route to Texas.
Leave Memphis, Tenn., 6:15 A.M.
Arrive Dallas, Texas, 10:30 A.M.
Leave Dallas, Texas, 1:30 P.M.
Arrive Houston, Texas, 4:30 P.M.
Leave Houston, Texas, 6:30 P.M.
Arrive Galveston, Texas, 10:30 P.M.

The Long Star Route is a route
between Dallas and Western R. R.
Passengers going to Texas via Memphis
and Little Rock, or via Shreveport, strike the
Long Star Route, the Best Route to Texas.
Leave Memphis, Tenn., 6:15 A.M.
Arrive Dallas, Texas, 10:30 A.M.
Leave Dallas, Texas, 1:30 P.M.
Arrive Houston, Texas, 4:30 P.M.
Leave Houston, Texas, 6:30 P.M.
Arrive Galveston, Texas, 10:30 P.M.

The Long Star Route is a route
between Dallas and Western R. R.
Passengers going to Texas via Memphis
and Little Rock, or via Shreveport, strike the
Long Star Route, the Best Route to Texas.
Leave Memphis, Tenn., 6:15 A.M.
Arrive Dallas, Texas, 10:30 A.M.
Leave Dallas, Texas, 1:30 P.M.
Arrive Houston, Texas, 4:30 P.M.
Leave Houston, Texas, 6:30 P.M.
Arrive Galveston, Texas, 10:30 P.M.

The Long Star Route is a route
between Dallas and Western R. R.
Passengers going to Texas via Memphis
and Little Rock, or via Shreveport, strike the
Long Star Route, the Best Route to Texas.
Leave Memphis, Tenn., 6:15 A.M.
Arrive Dallas, Texas, 10:30 A.M.
Leave Dallas, Texas, 1:30 P.M.
Arrive Houston, Texas, 4:30 P.M.
Leave Houston, Texas, 6:30 P.M.
Arrive Galveston, Texas, 10:30 P.M.

The Long Star Route is a route
between Dallas and Western R. R.
Passengers going to Texas via Memphis
and Little Rock, or via Shreveport, strike the
Long Star Route, the Best Route to Texas.
Leave Memphis, Tenn., 6:15 A.M.
Arrive Dallas, Texas, 10:30 A.M.
Leave Dallas, Texas, 1:30 P.M.
Arrive Houston, Texas, 4:30 P.M.
Leave Houston, Texas, 6:30 P.M.
Arrive Galveston, Texas, 10:30 P.M.

Death of Col. M. A. King.

This worthy man and good citizen,
died at his residence, in this city, on
last Saturday night, the 14th inst.,
of pneumonia, after a painful illness
of near three weeks' duration. He
had been in feeble health for some
time, and contracted the disease of
which he died, from exposure during
one of the heavy rain falls of last
month.

Col. King possessed fine natural
abilities, which had been improved by
general culture and the stimulating
influence of public life. He was an
able lawyer, and a ready and im-
pressive speaker, both at the bar and
on the hustings. His character was
adorned by many admirable traits.
In the domestic circle, he was a
model of excellence. He was a
consistent member of the Baptist
Church, and died tranquil and re-
signed. In him the county loses one
of its leading and most respected
citizens.

Birmingham Iron Age.

We have received the number
of this new journalistic candidate for
public favor, edited by Messrs. Tusa-
val and Roberts, and published by
Duval, Roberts and Persinger. It
is a handsome 28 column sheet, well
filled with original and selected
matter, and has a lively and healthy
look and tone. It is Democratic in
politics, and we welcome it into the
arena of Alabama Journalism.

Knock Down Argument!

What's that you say, Doctor, that a
good fire and well-cooked food is the
life of a man? Yes, remarks a way-
stroller, and my wife says the way to
have both, is to buy L. D. BROWN'S
Red Ash Coal!

Grange Convention.

The undersigned Committee, have
been appointed by the Council of Tusa-
val and Roberts, to edit the "Tusa-
val and Roberts" and Persinger. It
is a handsome 28 column sheet, well
filled with original and selected
matter, and has a lively and healthy
look and tone. It is Democratic in
politics, and we welcome it into the
arena of Alabama Journalism.

DR. R. NEILSON.

DR. R. NEILSON, of the
Tuscaloosa Grange, will provide
place of meeting.

DR. R. NEILSON.

DR. R. NEILSON, of the
Tuscaloosa Grange, will provide
place of meeting.

DR. R. NEILSON.

DR. R. NEILSON, of the
Tuscaloosa Grange, will provide
place of meeting.

DR. R. NEILSON.

DR. R. NEILSON, of the
Tuscaloosa Grange, will provide
place of meeting.

DR. R. NEILSON.

DR. R. NEILSON, of the
Tuscaloosa Grange, will provide
place of meeting.

DR. R. NEILSON.

DR. R. NEILSON, of the
Tuscaloosa Grange, will provide
place of meeting.

DR. R. NEILSON.

DR. R. NEILSON, of the
Tuscaloosa Grange, will provide
place of meeting.

DR. R. NEILSON.

DR. R. NEILSON, of the
Tuscaloosa Grange, will provide
place of meeting.

DR. R. NEILSON.

DR. R. NEILSON, of the
Tuscaloosa Grange, will provide
place of meeting.

DR. R. NEILSON.

DR. R. NEILSON, of the
Tuscaloosa Grange, will provide
place of meeting.

DR. R. NEILSON.

DR. R. NEILSON, of the
Tuscaloosa Grange, will provide
place of meeting.

DR. R. NEILSON.

To Grangers of Tuscaloosa County.

We publish, this week, in our Grange
Department, on the first page of the
TIMES, the Constitution of the Grange
Council of this county. We have
struck off a large number of slips, con-
taining the Constitution, for distribu-
tion among the Grangers of the county.
They can be had, without cost, by
calling at the office of the TIMES.

We are requested to call attention to
the fact, that the day of the quarterly
meetings of the Council has been chang-
ed, by its own action, from Saturday to
Friday, to provide for the possibility
of an extension of a meeting of the
Council beyond a single day.

Granger Meal.
Our venerable friend, Daniel
Orliss, presented the Business Man-
ager of the TIMES a few days ago,
with two bushels of meal which we
take to be Granger meal of the first
quality, as it is a home made arti-
cle in every particular, being ground
out of home raised corn, on a home
mill and not furnished to our associate
at the low price of his thanks. The
Grange of this city must be in a very
flourishing condition, as it has the
largest (hearted) Orliss belonging to
it of any other Grange in the country.

The NEW SAFETY LAMP

the safest and best lamp in use, for
sale by E. SNOW & CO.

Announcements.

COCHRAN, E. A., a candidate for the
Office of Judge of Probate for Tuscaloosa
County, at the election to be held on
the 18th day of March, 1874.

WE are authorized to announce that
WM. H. JELISON, a candidate for Judge
of the Probate Court of Tuscaloosa County,
at the election in 1874.

WE are authorized to announce that
H. WILDS, a candidate for Judge of Probate
of Tuscaloosa County, at the election in
November, 1874.

WE are authorized to announce that
H. WILDS, a candidate for Judge of Probate
of Tuscaloosa County, at the election in
November, 1874.

WE are authorized to announce that
H. WILDS, a candidate for Judge of Probate
of Tuscaloosa County, at the election in
November, 1874.

WE are authorized to announce that
H. WILDS, a candidate for Judge of Probate
of Tuscaloosa County, at the election in
November, 1874.

WE are authorized to announce that
H. WILDS, a candidate for Judge of Probate
of Tuscaloosa County, at the election in
November, 1874.

WE are authorized to announce that
H. WILDS, a candidate for Judge of Probate
of Tuscaloosa County, at the election in
November, 1874.

WE are authorized to announce that
H. WILDS, a candidate for Judge of Probate
of Tuscaloosa County, at the election in
November, 1874.

WE are authorized to announce that
H. WILDS, a candidate for Judge of Probate
of Tuscaloosa County, at the election in
November, 1874.

WE are authorized to announce that
H. WILDS, a candidate for Judge of Probate
of Tuscaloosa County, at the election in
November, 1874.

WE are authorized to announce that
H. WILDS, a candidate for Judge of Probate
of Tuscaloosa County, at the election in
November, 1874.

WE are authorized to announce that
H. WILDS, a candidate for Judge of Probate
of Tuscaloosa County, at the election in
November, 1874.

WE are authorized to announce that
H. WILDS, a candidate for Judge of Probate
of Tuscaloosa County, at the election in
November, 1874.

WE are authorized to announce that
H. WILDS, a candidate for Judge of Probate
of Tuscaloosa County, at the election in
November, 1874.

WE are authorized to announce that
H. WILDS, a candidate for Judge of Probate
of Tuscaloosa County, at the election in
November, 1874.

WE are authorized to announce that
H. WILDS, a candidate for Judge of Probate
of Tuscaloosa County, at the election in
November, 1874.

WE are authorized to announce that
H. WILDS, a candidate for Judge of Probate
of Tuscaloosa County, at the election in
November, 1874.

WE are authorized to announce that
H. WILDS, a candidate for Judge of Probate
of Tuscaloosa County, at the election in
November, 1874.

WE are authorized to announce that
H. WILDS, a candidate for Judge of Probate
of Tuscaloosa County, at the election in
November, 1874.

WE are authorized to announce that
H. WILDS, a candidate for Judge of Probate
of Tuscaloosa County, at the election in
November, 1874.

WE are authorized to announce that
H. WILDS, a candidate for Judge of Probate
of Tuscaloosa County, at the election in
November, 1874.

WE are authorized to announce that
H. WILDS, a candidate for Judge of Probate
of Tuscaloosa County, at the election in
November, 1874.

WE are authorized to announce that
H. WILDS, a candidate for Judge of Probate
of Tuscaloosa County, at the election in
November, 1874.

WE are authorized to announce that
H. WILDS, a candidate for Judge of Probate
of Tuscaloosa County, at the election in
November, 1874.

WE are authorized to announce that
H. WILDS, a candidate for Judge of Probate
of Tuscaloosa County, at the election in
November, 1874.

WE are authorized to announce that
H. WILDS, a candidate for Judge of Probate
of Tuscaloosa County, at the election in
November, 1874.

WE are authorized to announce that
H. WILDS, a candidate for Judge of Probate
of Tuscaloosa County, at the election in
November, 1874.

WE are authorized to announce that
H. WILDS, a candidate for Judge of Probate
of Tuscaloosa County, at the election in
November, 1874.

WE are authorized to announce that
H. WILDS, a candidate for Judge of Probate
of Tuscaloosa County, at the election in
November, 1874.

WE are authorized to announce that
H. WILDS, a candidate for Judge of Probate
of Tuscaloosa County, at the election in
November, 1874.

WE are authorized to announce that
H. WILDS, a candidate for Judge of Probate
of Tuscaloosa County, at the election in
November, 1874.

WE are authorized to announce that
H. WILDS, a candidate for Judge of Probate
of Tuscaloosa County, at the election in
November, 1874.

WE are authorized to announce that
H. WILDS, a candidate for Judge of Probate
of Tuscaloosa County, at the election in
November, 1874.

WE are authorized to announce that
H. WILDS, a candidate for Judge of Probate
of Tuscaloosa County, at the election in
November, 1874.

WE are authorized to announce that
H. WILDS, a candidate for Judge of Probate
of Tuscaloosa County, at the election in
November, 1874.

WE are authorized to announce that
H. WILDS, a candidate for Judge of Probate
of Tuscaloosa County, at the election in
November, 1874.

WE are authorized to announce that
H. WILDS, a candidate for Judge of Probate
of Tuscaloosa County, at the election in
November, 1874.

WE are authorized to announce that
H. WILDS, a candidate for Judge of Probate
of Tuscaloosa County, at the election in
November, 1874.

WE are authorized to announce that
H. WILDS, a candidate for Judge of Probate
of Tuscaloosa County, at the election in
November, 1874.

WE are authorized to announce that
H. WILDS, a candidate for Judge of Probate
of Tuscaloosa County, at the election in
November, 1874.

WE are authorized to announce that
H. WILDS, a candidate for Judge of Probate
of Tuscaloosa County, at the election in
November, 1874.

WE are authorized to announce that
H. WILDS, a candidate for Judge of Probate
of Tuscaloosa County, at the election in
November, 1874.

WE are authorized to announce that
H. WILDS, a candidate for Judge of Probate
of Tuscaloosa County, at the election in
November, 1874.

WE are authorized to announce that
H. WILDS, a candidate for Judge of Probate
of Tuscaloosa County, at the election in
November, 1874.

WE are authorized to announce that
H. WILDS, a candidate for Judge of Probate
of Tuscaloosa County, at the election in
November, 1874.

WE are authorized to announce that
H. WILDS, a candidate for Judge of Probate
of Tuscaloosa County, at the election in
November, 1

