

# The Livingston Journal.

VOL. 9.

LIVINGSTON, SUMTER COUNTY, ALA., MARCH 20, 1874.

NO. 37

**ADVERTISING:**  
First insertion, per square, \$1.50  
Each subsequent insertion, .75  
On Time and Space Contracts  
A liberal reduction will be made,  
Advertisements not ordered for a specified time will be continued until for-  
warded. Transient Advertisements cash in ADVANCE. All others will be due after the first insertion.

—A few days ago one cotton sale in St. Louis amounted to \$110,000.

—The production of wine in the United States last year, is estimated at 20,000,000 of gallons.

—Two very old ladies died recently in Virginia. Miss Becky Kitchen, aged 121 years, and Mrs. Beaton, aged 104.

—The Illinois Senate has adopted a resolution asking Congress to pass an act to control the inter-State railroads and charges for transportation.

—Sixteen ladies graduated at the Women's Medical College in Philadelphia, last week—and the number of female doctors has increased that many.

—One of Gov. Kellogg's (Louisiana) legal advisers has sued him for a \$10,000 fee. He alleges that the Governor procured a legislative appropriation to pay attorney's fees, but put it in his pocket.

—Ex-President Millard Fillmore, and his law-partner, Judge Hall, died within a week of each other. Andrew Johnson is the only surviving Ex-President of the U. States, and he was not elected to that high office.

—The Marianna Courier reports the sale of 400 acres of land in Jackson county, Fla., at ten cents per acre, 300 acres at ten cents, and 200 acres at five cents. These sales were made by the sheriff under execution. These lands were assessed for taxes at \$1 per acre.

—Here is bread for you. A Virginian, who is supposed always to tell the truth, says he saw a wheat field in California 17 miles long, and when the owner ploughs it he starts on one furrow and goes all day, camps out all night, and ploughs back the next day.

—The famous \$40,000 cow Eighth Duchess of Geneva, died a few days ago while giving birth to a calf. It will be remembered that this cow was sold at the New York Mills sale, some months ago, for \$46,000, to the agent of an English stock-raiser; but owing to some misunderstanding the sale was annulled. She was subsequently sold to a Mr. Campbell for \$40,000, and was owned by him at the time of her death.

—According to the New York World there are in New York City 8,620 retail liquor shops, employing 17,000 persons and dispensing annually drinks to the amount of \$32,812,000. The licenses paid by these shops range from \$20 to \$250, but one-fourth of the whole number are selling without any licenses. The annual business done at the shops ranges from \$500 to \$64,000, there being twenty of the latter class.

—A Philadelphia correspondent of the Boston Journal of Commerce, tells how money is spent at the territorial headquarters. Thomas Webster receives \$300 a month for special literary services; B. H. Haines receives \$500 per month, and William B. Robinson \$200 per month, for the same kind of work, which consists mainly in copying circulars. The other beneficiaries are J. E. Peyton, who, as general visitor to different States, gets \$300; Hart, general editor, \$300; a man named Blake, \$500; a man named Pettit, \$300; and Charles B. Norton, \$400 per month. At this rate it will take about the amount donated by New Jersey to keep the copyists and runners going until 1876.

—A majority of Boston, Baptist clergymen, in a recent discussion, favored the taxation of church property. It was said that while such a course might in many cases be a hardship to weak organizations, it would stop unnecessary multiplication, and the erection of too large and expensive churches. "It is wrong to invest \$200,000 in an office, while one worth \$50,000 answers every purpose," added the speaker, "and if churches should be exempted because of incidental benefit to the community, railroads and manufacturing corporations should be also. The benefit derived by the public from these outweighs the benefit conferred to individuals."

—An ambitious lady was talking very loudly about her favorite author, when a literary chap asked her if she liked Lamb. With a look of inevitable disgust, she answered that she cared very little about what she ate, compared with knowledge.

—Two elements of real success in any undertaking are a comprehensive view of its nature and its practical details. Thought and action are inseparable and equally indispensable. If we would thoroughly perform our task, we must grasp it mentally and do it patiently.

—Knowledge is a comfortable and necessary retreat and shelter for us in an advanced age; and if we do not plant it while young, it will give us no shade when we grow old.

## An Astounding Disclosure!

*A Full History of the Application of Chas. Walsh as Receiver of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad—Interesting Testimony Taken before a Special Register in Chancery—Chancellor Dillard Overrules Register Cobb's Sworn Report and Deceals Walsh Six Times more than his Services are Reported to be Worth—Chancellor Dillard Deceals E. H. Grandin Five Times more than his Services are Reported to be Worth!*

We present below the record in the case of Chas. Walsh, Receiver, and E. H. Grandin, attorney, in the Chancery Court of Sumter county for the November term, '73. We ask the people of the State to read this most damaging disclosure. Nothing that we could say would add to the enormity of the wrong thus sought to be inflicted upon the taxpayers of Alabama. This record discloses that special Register Cobb, after taking abundant testimony on the subject, reported that a full allowance for Walsh's one week's services as Receiver, together with that of L. J. Fleming acting Receiver pro tempore, would be \$2,500, of which \$1,250 should go to Fleming, and that Grandin, as attorney for Walsh, Receiver, should not be allowed over \$1,000! And thereupon Chancellor Dillard, with this report of the special Register before him, practically sets it aside, and awards to Walsh, as Receiver, fifteen thousand dollars—just six times the value of his services as reported by the officer of his own Court!—and to Grandin, attorney for Receiver Walsh, the sum of five thousand dollars—just five times the value of his services as reported by the officer of his Court! We especially call the attention of the Livingston Journal to this subject. As we have before intimated, it will be seen that not Gov. Lewis, but Chancellor Dillard, and Receiver Walsh and Attorney Grandin, are blameworthy in this transaction. Dillard is a Republican in politics, but we need scarcely say, that in all matters affecting the rights and interests of the taxpayers of Alabama, we know no party. We are for the people of Alabama against all who wrong them, in any manner whatever.

To the Hon. A. W. Dillard, Chancellor of the Western Division of Alabama:

The State of Alabama vs. The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company; in Chancery on bill, &c. The undersigned Receiver, &c., appointed by said Court in said cause, respectfully applies to your honor to fix and allow his reasonable commissions for his services in said cause—taking into consideration the care and responsibility assumed and exercised in the said office by the undersigned, and the services of his counsel in aiding him therein. And he prays that the usual and necessary process of said Court to realize the amount of said commissions and counsel fees, and also the costs of the clerk and other officers of said Court in the said cause.

Dated, January 24th, 1874.

CHAS. WALSH, Receiver, &c.

[Filed in office this 29th day of May, 1873.

Attest: E. J. UNDERWOOD, Register.]

The State of Alabama vs. The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company; et al.; in Chancery for Sumter county, Alabama.

To the Hon. A. W. Dillard, Chancellor of the 4th District of the Western Chancery Division of the State of Alabama:

The undersigned special Register begs leave to report that in accordance with your honor's order referring to the said Register to "ascertain and report what would be a reasonable compensation to be allowed said Chas. Walsh as special Receiver, L. J. Fleming as special Receiver, and E. H. Grandin as counsel for said Receiver," he caused E. H. Grandin to come before him and testify under oath as to what would be a reasonable fee and compensation for parties above enumerated, and after having been duly sworn, he stated that according to his best judgment, experience, information and practice in such cases, that Chas. Walsh, Receiver, was entitled to the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, and that L. J. Fleming as special Receiver, was entitled to the sum of five thousand dollars; and that Sam'l Williamson, as Sheriff of Sumter county, was entitled to the sum of one thousand dollars; and the other sheriffs along the line of said road, entitled each to the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars; and that the Register was entitled to the sum of twenty-four hundred dollars for his services in said cause.

It appearing to the said Register that the said amounts are more than the Road ever realized, and in order to compensate said Receiver, there should be some evidences to show what he did as such Receiver, and how much the Road received

and how much money was received by him, in order to give him compensation on such money—and as the statute regulates the fees of officers, it would be a wrong charge.

And the Register asks your Honor to give more time in which to execute said reference so that he can examine the receipts of the Road and other necessary evidence, without which he is unable to make a report, as he is in no wise satisfied that the parties are entitled to such amounts.

Dated, November 17, 1873.

T. D. COBBS, Special Register.

[Filed November 17, 1873.

Attest: T. D. COBBS, Special Register.]

The State of Alabama vs. The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, et al. in Chancery for Sumter county, Alabama.

To the Hon. A. W. Dillard, Chancellor of the 4th District of the Western Chancery Division of the State of Alabama:

The undersigned Special Register begs leave to report that in accordance with your Honor's order referring to the said Register to ascertain and report what would be a reasonable compensation to be allowed Mr. Charles Walsh, as Receiver, appointed by the Court, L. J. Fleming, as special Receiver, and E. H. Grandin, as counsel for said Receivers. That he took testimony of witnesses under oath, as follows: That after the said Charles Walsh was appointed Receiver he executed his bond in the sum of \$200,000; that the said E. H. Grandin wrote said bond for the said Charles Walsh; that he said Walsh and the said E. H. Grandin went to Meridian to take possession of the said A. & C. Railroad. That they met with opposition in obtaining said road from bodies of men who were armed and holding said road for unpaid wages due them from said road; that this extended all along the line from Meridian to Chattanooga; that by the aid of Sheriffs in the State, and other arrangements and negotiations, they obtained possession of said road, and retained the same for about three weeks, and until an injunction was served on the said Charles Walsh by the judge of the United States Circuit Court. That according to his best judgment, experience, information and practice in such cases, the services of the said Chas. Walsh was worth \$15,000, out of which he is to pay said L. J. Fleming a reasonable amount, and that his own services as solicitor and counsel of the said Chas. Walsh is reasonably worth the sum of \$5,000.

Dated November 17, 1873.

Attest: T. D. COBBS, Special Register.

W. A. C. JONES being sworn, deposes and says: I am a practicing lawyer; have been practicing for ten or twelve years; I have examined the report of the Register containing the statements of Judge Grandin, which is principally an opinion of the value of the services rendered either by the Receivers or their attorney. Judging from the papers on file in this cause, the statement of Judge Grandin, as mentioned by the Register, and the testimony of W. A. C. Jones, I should think that the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars would be a fair compensation for the Receivers, and one thousand dollars for the attorney, actual expenses incurred to be added thereto.

THOS. B. WETMORE.

I further report that I also examined carefully all the proceedings of record had in the case. On examination of the records I find that the bill in this case was filed by Messrs. Stone, O'Leary & Clanton, who signed themselves as solicitors for the complainant; that the answer was signed by Messrs. Rice, Chilton & Jones, who signed themselves as solicitors for the said A. & C. R. Co., defendant. That from other Court papers it is shown that the Receiver made certain reports, and that he said record, and that E. H. Grandin, Esq., applied for and obtained certain decrees and orders. I further report that, upon the evidence in the case, I find great difficulty in coming to a conclusion, owing to the absence of specific testimony as to what actual services were rendered by the said Charles Walsh as Receiver, and E. H. Grandin, Esq., and owing to the absence of financial reports by the said Receiver, I am embarrassed in coming to a satisfactory conclusion. I have, however, resorted to all the testimony accessible in the brief time allowed, and upon that testimony and upon the records of the case I report to your Honor that the said Receiver, Chas. Walsh, is entitled to receive the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, out of which sum the said assistant Receiver, L. J. Fleming, should be paid the sum of \$1,250, and that E. H. Grandin, Esq., should be allowed for his professional services rendered as counsel for the said Receiver, the sum of \$1,000.

All of which is respectfully submitted. November 17th, 1873.

T. D. COBBS, Special Register.

[November 18, 1873. Read and rejected.]

In the Chancery Court for the Western Division of Alabama, Sumter county, of the term of November, 1873. Present the Honorable A. W. Dillard, Chancellor, etc. In the matter of the application of Chas.

Walsh, Receiver, etc., of the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad company, in the case of the State of Alabama against the said railroad company, et al.; on bill, etc. It appearing to the Court that the services of the said Receiver in the said cause are reasonably of the value of \$15,000, including the sums of money paid, laid out, and expended by him in the performance of said services, and including also the pro-rata compensation of his agent and the temporary Receiver, &c., L. J. Fleming, Esq.; and that the services of his counsel, E. H. Grandin, are reasonably of the value of five thousand dollars.

It is ordered, adjudged and decreed by the Court, that the said sums be and they are respectively due and owing to the said Receiver and his counsel as part of the cost in the said cause, to be taxed against the plaintiff in the same, and that they have execution therefor.

And it is further ordered that the said Receiver, Charles Walsh, do make proper compensation to the Receiver pro tempore, L. J. Fleming, Esq., for his services in said cause, to be settled between said Receiver and Receiver pro tempore, with leave to others of said parties to apply to the said Court for further instructions in case of disagreement as to the amount of said compensation.

And it is further ordered and decreed that the sheriffs, and other officers, who have rendered services in the said cause, may be heard by petition for compensation for such services as they may be advised.

Dated: Livingston, Alabama, in open Court, this 18th day of November, 1873.

A. W. DILLARD, Chancellor.

[Filed November 18, 1873.

Attest: T. D. COBBS, (Enrolled). Special Register.]

—Many have withstood the frowns of the world, but its smiles and caresses have hugged them to death.

—The company raised for the conquest of Cuba at Augusta, Ga., was very strongly officered. It consisted of thirteen generals, seven colonels, four captains, nineteen paymasters, twenty-seven quartermasters and one private.

—Abel Rick says: "After several years of reflection I have come to the conclusion that the 3 most difficult things in life are—1st, Carayin' an armful of live coals up a steep side without spillin' an ool; 2nd, Akin as referees at a dog fight without gettin' madd; 3rd, Editing a newspaper."

—The Bishop of London, in the course of a recent sermon at St. Paul's cathedral, made a protest against a form of religion much in vogue among the educated classes at the present day. It is, he said, a kind of sentimental religion, which loves to dream over devotional books, over what may be termed the poetry of christianity, which makes much of the beauties of architecture and music, and longs for a gorgeous ritual such as primitive christianity never wanted, and such as is not required now. This religion, said the bishop, knows nothing of the stern realities of life, for mere religious sentiment by no means necessarily involves self-denial.

—"Big Frank," the notorious thief, murderer, etc., who recently made his escape, in company with several others, from the Newcastle, Del., jail; but who has been recaptured, and again locked up, thus accounts to a reporter for the N. York Herald, for his recapture. "My arrest is fate!" he answered, knitting his brows and fixing his eyes steadily on me. "It is fate! I fate! I fate!"—simply fate and nothing else. That fate which begins with the career of all such creatures as myself, which follows us night and day like a shadow, which interrupts our private peace, which disturbs our dreams, and which finally brings us down here in such a place as this. It is fate which holds me now a captive. Listen to the story. No more remarkable arrest can be found in the criminal record. No matter where I had my quarters after my arrival in Philadelphia, suffice it to say that at the moment of my capture I had only been in daylight for five minutes. I saw a horse car passing down Master street, and, upon looking at it, saw a man steadily gazing at me from one of the windows. I felt uneasy, though I did not recognize the face, and stepped into the first saloon I came to. I was forced to come out in order to get something to eat. You know what followed. The man found a constable and arrested me. Think of it! Had I come out of the place where I was staying one moment later, the affair could not have taken place. Had the car not been behind time-to-day, instead of being here I would have been free. The man who recognized me is a resident of another city. He passes down Master street once in so many years, and yet this man, at the hour, nay, at the very moment, I appear upon the street, recognizes me and brings me to this dreary cell. Sir, it is fate, fate, nothing else."

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## Bank of England Treasury.

Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, writing to the Memphis Appeal, gives an interesting account of a visit to the Bank of England. Here is what she says of the "Treasury" of that institution:

Passing through the treasurer's office, with its double guards, we entered the treasury—a large, square, iron room, lighted from overhead by a glass dome, strongly barred with iron. All along the walls, from top to bottom, were small iron doors, about two feet square, each having two separate locks, requiring two keys to open one door; one of these keys is in possession of an officer, in the first room; the other key is held by the occupant of the treasury, making it impossible to get to the money unless both are present and assist at the opening. To still add to the difficulty of any two or three dishonestly handling the funds, the keys to the several doors leading into it are each held by different persons, and all must be present with their keys at the proper time of day to make an entrance. At the request of the cashier, the officials opened some of the iron doors to show us the cords of paper and gold money. One compartment held packages of notes, only about four inches in thickness, containing one million pounds each, about five million dollars. They kindly allowed us to hold some of these packages a few seconds, that we might once in our lives be very rich. In gold I could only lift two thousand pounds, or a ten thousand dollars. In this department was kept the circulating currency only, the bullion or pocket money of the bank was in vaults below. Our open "sesame," the cashier, soon made bolts and bars yield for entrance to these vast treasures of gold. Small iron trucks were ranged around the wall of the circular vault, each truck loaded with gold bricks a little smaller than the clay building brick, and valued at eight thousand pounds apiece—the total value of each truck being eighty thousand pounds, and twenty trucks in the room; besides this there were bags of coin piled up on the floor three and four feet high, that might well be measured by the cord. Still under this vault there is another containing a large amount of bullion, but this answers for all ordinary amount of traffic—as they told me, for general business.

BEST AGE OF MARES FOR BREEDING.—In reply to the question, "At what age ought mares to breed, to make it best for them to colt, and to produce the best possible horse in the long run?" a correspondent of the Genesee Farmer states that the most solid horses are from parents past ten years old. It is quoted as the opinion of Col. Wm. R. Johnston, of Virginia, an "old Napoleon on the turf," that, if raising a mare for breeding purposes only, one should commence at two years old, if she were well grown, not for the value of her first colt, but the extension of her breeding properties, and enlarging her nursing capacities.

—At a very successful seance in Cincinnati, a man burst into tears when the medium described very accurately a tall, blue-eyed spirit, with light side whiskers and hair parted in the middle. "Do you know him?" inquired a man at his side, in a sympathetic whisper. "Know him, I guess I do," replied the unhappy man, wiping his eyes. "He was engaged to my wife. If he hadn't died he would have been her husband instead of me. Oh, George, George!" he murmured, in a voice choked with emotion, "why did you peg out?"

SALT AS A PROMOTER OF DIGESTION.—"One time," says a writer, while enjoying a visit from an Englishman, hickory nuts were served in the evening, when my English friend asked for salt, stating that he knew of the case of a woman eating heartily of nuts in the evening, who was taken violently ill. The celebrated Dr. Abernethy was sent for, but it was after he had become too fond of his cups. He muttered "Salt, salt," of which no notice was taken. Next morning he went to the place and she was a corpse. He said that had they given her salt it would have relieved her. If they would allow him to make an examination he would convince them. On opening the stomach the nuts were found in a mass. He sprinkled salt on this, and immediately it dissolved."

A man who had been elected a major of militia, and who was not over-burdened with brains, took it into his head on the morning of parade, to exercise a little by himself, in a military attitude, with his sword drawn, he exclaimed: "Attention, company! Rear rank, three paces, march!" and he tumbled down into the cellar. His wife hearing the racket, came running in, saying, "my dear, have you killed yourself?" "Go about your business, woman," said the hero, "what do you know about war?"

—It is apparent to a parent that a great many children get on the wrong track because the switch is misplaced.

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THE JOURNAL,

Livingston, Sumter County, Ala.

—DIRECTOR:

LIVINGSTON LODGE, No. 41.

Regular communications are

held on the FOURTH FRIDAY

of each month, at 10 o'clock A. M., in Ma-

son's Hall, Livingston.

J. L. SORUGGS, W. M.

Secretary.

—LIVINGSTON R. A. CHAPTER,

No. 34. Regular communications

are held on the 3d

of each month, at 8 p. m.

GEO. WILSON, H. P.

HUGGINS, Sec'y.

—LIVINGSTON COUNCIL, No. 49.

The stated assemblies of the

Order of the Royal and Select Ma-

sons are held on the 4th TUESDAY

of each month, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the

hall in Livingston.

W. A. C. JONES, T. I. M.

COCKRELL, Recorder.

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LOUR, BRAN, HAY, MEAL,

BACON, LARD, &c.

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Orders of Cotton Solicited.

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—G. G. LITTLE, Jr.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

—AND—

EDITOR IN CHANCERY,

STON, SUMTER COUNTY, ALA.

PRACTICE in all the Courts of

Sumter and adjoining counties, and in the

Court of Alabama. [9226-4f.

—THOS. B. WETMORE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Livingston, Ala.

8213-1f.

—J. G. HARRIS,

Attorney and Counselor

AT LAW.

LIVINGSTON.....ALABAMA.

Practice in all the Courts of Sum-

ter and adjoining counties, and in the

Court of Alabama. [9226-4f.

—A. G. SMITH,

Attorney at Law,

Livingston, Sumter Co., Ala.

8248-1y.

—A. W. COCKRELL,

Livingston,

SUMTER COUNTY, ALA.

—EDECOR & COCKRELL,

Attorneys & Solicitors.

PRACTICE in all the Courts of Sum-

ter, Greene and Marengo in the

Court of the State, in the Courts

of Lauderdale, Kemper and Nockbux,

and in the Supreme Courts

of the States of Georgia and Alabama.

—GAINESVILLE, Sumter county,

Ala. [9226-4f.

—C. M. QUARLES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

LIVINGSTON, ALA.

Practice in Sumter, Choctaw and





