





The Commonwealth.

BY E. A. HEIDT.

MARION, ALA.

Thursday Morning, Feb. 19th, 1874.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Due to the stringency in the money market, and the difficulty of making collections, from this date ALL TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS, except with parties with whom we have accounts, must be paid for when handed in for publication.

The Home Machine Job Office makes repairs in regard to ALL JOB WORK. Patrons will take due notice.

Post Office.—Selma has the best arranged Post Office in the State.

Robert Hurt and Willie Corbin, of Selma, were in town last Tuesday.

For a small city, Selma has the best hotels in the South.

Chas. Clement.—The numerous friends of this very estimable gentleman will regret to learn that he is still confined to his room.

Disinfect.—The firm of Stone & Howell, grocery merchants, Selma, has been dissolved. Lewis Howell retiring. Mr. Stone will continue the business at the old stand on Alabama street.

The Supreme Court.—Maj. W. B. Modwell, Col. J. F. Vary and Powhatan Lockett, Esq., left Marion last Monday for Montgomery, to attend the Supreme Court. They will return Friday or Saturday.

Whisky.—Ed. Welsh has our thanks for the fine "Pony Whiskey" and cigars sent us yesterday. Both were excellent. In the language of the razor-strapped man, "he has plenty more of the same sort left." Try him.

Attention, Sir Knights!—You are hereby summoned to meet at the Asylum on Friday evening, February 20th, at 8:15 o'clock p. m., promptly for drill.

J. O. BAILEY, Recorder.

James W. Locke.—We learn that the late-named gentleman has received the appointment of Express messenger on the Selma, Marion and Memphis Railroad.

From what we hear of Mr. Locke we feel confident in saying that he will discharge his duties as messenger to the entire satisfaction of the company.

Dead.—At Etate, Hale county, Ala., on Wednesday morning, 18th instant, of illious catarrhal fever, SAMUEL WATKINS, son of James P. and Ida V. Rogers, aged 5 years, 2 months and 24 days.

The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock to-day (Thursday) from the residence of Geo. C. Rogers.

Off for Texas.—Dr. W. A. Lockett, of Marion, left for Waco, Texas, last Monday, for the purpose of engaging in his profession in that place. Dr. Lockett is a clever gentleman, a good physician, and we regret that he has been compelled to leave Marion to seek a place where he can receive a just compensation for his services.

Rain.—Tuesday evening last we had a regular washing rain—coming from the northwest. We have had so much rain during the last two weeks as to materially interfere with the farming interests of the county. We hope that our farmers will not become at all discouraged, as fair weather will surely come after a while.

Married.—At the residence of the bride's father on Thursday evening 18th inst., by Rev. A. J. Kynard, Mr. D. F. CUMMINGS and Miss L. F. SUTTER, of East Perry.

In Selma, at the residence of Colonel M. H. Smith, February 16th, by Rev. Mr. Clements, ALVA L. GREENMAN, of Selma, and Miss EMMA ENGLAND, formerly of Marion.

Personal.—We have had the pleasure of meeting since our last issue, Maj. A. L. Neville, traveling agent for the celebrated Steam Bakery of Dozier, Weyl & Co., manufacturers of all kinds of Crackers, corner of Sixth and Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo. Maj. Neville is of the old firm of Foster, Neville & Co., Commission Merchants, Mobile, Ala., and of course is very favorably known through Alabama and Mississippi.

Election Notice.—The Sheriff gives notice through our columns to-day, that on Tuesday, March 24, 1874, there will be an election held for a Mayor and six Councilmen for the town of Marion for the year 1874.

There have been no tickets presented for the consideration of the people, and as there is but two weeks' time between now and the election, we suppose that by common consent, the present incumbents will be voted for and elected for the ensuing municipal year.

Catlin's Opera House.—The Dramatic performances given at Catlin's Opera House under the auspices of the Ladies' Memorial Association of Marion, on Tuesday night last, (for the time allowed for preparation,) was certainly one of the most chaste and amusing entertainments ever given in this place. The ladies of the Association, feeling and seeing the necessity of rendering relief, in some shape, to the poor and the needy of the town of Marion, resolved to give an entertainment, the proceeds of which are to be applied for the benefit of "THE POOR OF THE TOWN OF MARION."

The idea of a dramatic performance in Marion, for the above named purpose, could have originated no where save in the mind of woman.

The first piece presented was the play entitled "Petroleum," which was admirably performed, the leading characters being represented by Miss L. Modwell, Misses Mary and Mattie Jones, Miss Annie Howell, Miss Maggie Lide, Frank Bates and H. C. Cooke.

The vocal and instrumental music was furnished by Messrs. Merrell, Thompson, Love, Mrs. T. S. Lowry and Prof. Nield, who deserve great credit for their generosity, and the thanks of the audience for the rich, delightful music, the songs, either one of which was worth more than double the price of admission.

The second piece presented was the amusing little comedy entitled "The Naval Engagements," the principal characters in which were personated by Misses Mary and Mattie Jones, Mrs. Mary Hogue, and Messrs. W. H. Raymond, C. D. Hogue, Frank Bates and E. R. Howell, the simple announcement of which before hand would, from their known ability to sustain any character, have been a sufficient guarantee to secure a large audience.

The third and last part of the entertainment was the "Ethiopian Concert and Burlesque Comedians," participated in by the inmates of E. L. Wooten, Ran Howell, Jack Marshall, J. T. Pack, Jr., T. S. Lowry, W. H. Nettles, Willie Perkins, W. H. Raymond, Ossian Drake, and Frank Bates, all excellent musicians, and for about one hour kept the audience convulsed with laughter by their comicallies and witticisms, which would have done credit to an old and well-organized travelling troupe.

The audience was large, and composed of the youth, beauty, and fashion of Marion. The evening was very inclement, but the object for which the entertainment was gotten up, could not fail to bring out the generous portion of our town people, who have ever been noted for their liberality in the cause of charity.

The entertainment was no speculation, but was gotten up solely for the benefit of the poor of our town, and the proceeds will be wisely and judiciously distributed, we have no doubt. And many years in the future, when prosperity shall crown the labors of our people, and the projects of this enterprise, the LADIES of the Memorial Association of Marion, shall have passed away to the land of their fathers, some of the now helpless poor of our town, will rise up and bless their names, for the good deeds done while upon earth.

"O woman! whose form and whose soul Are the spirit and the light of each path we pursue; Whether sunned in the tropics, or chilled at the pole, If woman be there, there is happiness too!"

We hope that the ladies of the Memorial Association will have similar entertainments during the next two months. It has been suggested that last Tuesday night's exhibition be repeated at an early day—say to-morrow (Friday) night week.

Promoted.—We made a flying trip to Selma last week, and while on the train was pleased to see that Henry R. Childress, who has been for several weeks running as Express messenger on the Selma, Marion and Memphis Railroad, has been promoted to the position of Conductor on the passenger train between Selma and Sawyerville. Mr. Childress is a kind, accommodating and efficient conductor, and bids fair to become as popular as a man in that business could well desire to be; and if close attention to the comfort of passengers can secure their good wishes, Mr. Childress will soon have the confidence of travellers on our road. We wish him success.

Gen. Geo. D. Johnston.—This gentleman spent Saturday night and Sunday with his Marion friends. He is enjoying good health.

Gen. Johnston is the State Deputy for Alabama, Patron of Husbandry, and is doing a noble and glorious work for the Order in the State. He organized Granges at the following places in Perry county, last week: Radfordville, Oak Grove, and at Providence Church, in the Craig settlement, about 10 miles southwest of Marion, and at Zion Church, near Sid Blackburn's, northwest of Marion.

The examination of the State vs. John Harris, John M. and Dr. M. Wedgeworth for assault with intent to murder one McCord some two weeks since in Hale county, has terminated in the discharge of John M. Wedgeworth and the binding of the other two defendants over to court in one thousand dollars each.

Marion Retail Prices Current.—The market has been quiet for the past week, and no change in prices.

Bacon, sides, 11 1/2 to 12 1/2 cents; Flour, \$9 50 to \$12 50; Meal, \$1 10; Lard, 13 to 14 cents; Sugar, 12 1/2 to 15 cents; Coffee, 35 cents; Molasses, 75 cents to \$1 00; Cheese, 20 cents; Tea—Green, \$1 50 to \$2 00 per pound—Black, \$1 25 to \$1 50 per pound; Rice, 12 1/2 cents; Soda, 20 cents; Starch, 12 1/2 to 15 cents; Pepper, 40 to 50 cents; Spice, 40 to 50 cents; Corn 80 cents to \$1 00 per bushel; Peas, 60 to 75 cents per bushel; Sweet Potatoes, 60 to 75 cents per bushel; Irish Potatoes, \$2 00 to \$2 50 per bushel; Chickens, 15 to 25 cents per head; Eggs, 15 cents per dozen; Butter, country best, 25 cents per pound; Ducks, 75 cents per pair; Turkeys \$1 25 to \$2 00 per head; Pork, 8 to 11 cents per pound; Beef, 5 to 10 cents per pound; Fish—Mackerel, 75 cents to \$1 00 per dozen; Salt, 2 to 3 cents per pound; Vinegar, 50 to 75 cents per gallon; Oats, seed, \$1 00 per bushel; Tallow, 12 1/2 cents per pound; Beeswax, 25 cents per pound; Nails, all sizes, 10 cents per pound; Tobacco 65 cents to \$1 00 per pound; Kerosene Oil, 60 cents per gallon.

The Farmers They Have Conferred.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican of a late date has the following singular confession.

We have no right to be surprised that the Southerners don't love us any better; the wonder is that they do not hate us ten times worse. We outthought them, reduced them from wealth to poverty, quartered the scum of our population on them, enfranchised their ex-slaves, disfranchised their statesmen. We have since undone a part of our work, it is true, and are now willing and anxious to undo more. However the case may stand with the politicians who cling to war memories and passions as their only stock in trade, the people of the North, as a mass, have nothing for the people of the South but a hearty good-will—wish them nothing worse than to be well out of the clutches of the carpet-baggers and on the high road to prosperity. It is not strange, however, all things considered, that the Southerners should be a little slow in believing in this good will and good feeling.

Wholesale Price Current.

Douglas, Ky 2 lb. 3 yd. 16 1/2 17 1/2  
Kentucky, 2 lb. 3 yd. 17 1/2 18 1/2  
Dundee, 2 lb. 3 yd. 17 1/2 18 1/2  
Bacon, 1 lb. 10 1/2 11 1/2  
Butter, 1 lb. 10 1/2 11 1/2  
Wheat, 1 lb. 10 1/2 11 1/2  
Corn, 1 lb. 10 1/2 11 1/2  
Rice, 1 lb. 10 1/2 11 1/2  
Soda, 1 lb. 10 1/2 11 1/2  
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The Commonwealth.  
BY E. A. HEIDT.  
MARION, ALA.:  
Thursday Morning, Feb. 19th, 1874.  
AGRICULTURAL.

**The National Grange.**  
IMPORTANT BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS.  
St. Louis, Feb. 9.—The report of Committee on ritual was postponed to next session.  
A resolution to have the bulletin of the Grange printed and sent to the officers of all State and Subordinate Granges was referred to the Executive Committee. A resolution to petition Congress on the currency question was referred to the Committee on Commercial Relations. Resolutions to remove the headquarters of the National Grange to St. Louis were referred to a special committee of five, to report at the next session of the National Grange. The following is the committee: Parsons, of Minnesota; Warden, of Florida; Hamilton, of California; Colton, of Vermont; and Allen, of Missouri. A report of the condition of the Order in Colorado was submitted. It was ordered that itemized report of the Secretary and Treasurer be incorporated in the proceedings.  
The evening session was devoted entirely to the consideration of the report of the Committee on Amendments to the By-laws and Constitution which resulted in the adoption of a mass of verbal amendments and alterations to the by-laws, which cannot be intelligently telegraphed.

Amendments to the Constitution will be considered to-morrow. One of these provides that there may be established District Granges, in the fifth degree, not to exceed one in each county to be composed of Masters and past masters of subordinate Granges and their wives who are matrons, and such fourth degree members as may be elected thereto, after having been duly examined as to their proficiency in the work. These shall have charge of educational and business interests of the Order in their respective districts, and shall encourage, strengthen and aid subordinate Granges represented therein. Dispensation for such Granges shall issue from the State Grange, and such regulations as the State Grange may adopt.  
St. Louis, Feb. 10.—At the morning session, the claims of Messrs. Lewis, of Louisiana, and Terry, of Dakota, were allowed; also, the claims of various parties, presented by Secretary Kelley. Wm. M. Ireland was added to the Committee on Ritual.  
Mr. White, from the Committee on Good of the Order, presented a partial report, regarding the statistical report adopted.  
Mr. Taylor presented a report of the Committee on Commercial Relations, which endorses the resolution of Mr. Aiken, asking Congress to restrict the time and royalty allowed patentees, and recommend that seven years be fixed for patentees to enjoy the sale and benefit of their patents, and that they be allowed 25 per cent. upon the cost of production.  
A resolution accompanied the report appointing a Master and Executive Committee of National Granges.  
A committee was appointed to memorialize Congress on the subject of the patent laws, and ask that body to restrict the protection to patentees to the maximum limit of five years, with a promise of renewal, upon a 25 per cent. profit above the cost of production.  
The special committee to whom was referred a day or two ago the matter of establishing a Territorial Government over the Indian Territory reported, asking to be excused from considering the subject as they had no knowledge of the bill said to be pending before Congress for that purpose.  
Afternoon Session.—Mr. Aiken, of South Carolina, presented a memorial from the patrons of the Southern States which was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.  
The following committee on the Centennial Celebration was appointed: Mr. Saunders of the District of Columbia; Mr. Chambers, of Alabama; Mr. Hudson, of Kansas; Mr. Wright, of California; Mr. Chase, of New Hampshire; Mr. Brown, of Michigan, and Mr. Davis, of Kentucky.  
The report of the Committee on Constitutional Amendments was then taken up, pending the discussion of which, the Grange adjourned till to-morrow morning.

**The Onions.**  
Colonel Peabody, of Columbus, Georgia, is one of the most experienced of practical horticulturists, and believes in this, the most wholesome of vegetables. He says:  
I have raised good onions from seed put in the last part of March. The onion is a great feeder, and to bulb well must have rich soil to grow in. The best special fertilizers that I have ever found for the onion is a compost of hen manure, leaf mould and wood ashes, the ground having been previously manured with stable manure. Spread this compost over and spade it in. Now plant the sets, or buttons, fifteen inches apart, in the drill. Better keeping onions can be raised from the black seed, than from the button or set. Onion seed are a long time in vegetating, to test them pour boiling water over the seed in a cup or saucer, turn it off in one minute, and if the seed are good, the germ will show itself in two minutes. Plant the seed about four inches apart, in the drill, dropping two seed in a place, and covering about one-half of an inch.  
How to Get Rid of Rats.—Having seen in your valuable paper—which for the past ten years I have fled for reference—many methods for destroying rats, I venture to give one that I am sure cannot be excelled by any of them, and which is not so dangerous to have about the house or barn: Take ten cents worth of calomel and mix it in one pint of corn meal, and scatter it where the rats and mice will be sure to get it, and I will guarantee it to kill at least three hundred rats, or a proportionate amount of mice. St. Clair county, Ills. N.  
Coleman's Rural World.

**Muck—Compost.**  
The Farmer's Vindicator is out with a long article in favor of swamp muck, which, the writer says, consists of decayed vegetable matter, mixed, more or less, with earth. Its principal constituent is carbon, in different degrees of development, remaining after the decay of the vegetable matter. It is partly soluble and partly insoluble, partly acid and partly neutral, which, with the presence of air, water and heat, may be still further decomposed, and thus become food for plants, and at the same time much carbonic acid is evolved, which enters into the plant to build up its woody parts. This carbonic acid and water are indispensable to the nourishment of plants; hence, in a soil rich in vegetable mold, the plants grow more vigorously, because they find these ingredients available. Vegetable mold exerts a beneficial influence upon the vegetation in other ways; it loosens the soil, by the development of carbonic acids and by mechanical division; it possesses the power of attracting moisture, and of retaining it for a long time; in fact, it acts almost like a sponge; by the means of the acids it contains, it abstracts ammonia from the atmosphere, and from manures that may be applied to the soil; hence, its great value in the compost heap.  
The way in which muck, or vegetable mold, is commonly used with stable manure, is to collect and store it in a dry state, in some convenient place near the stable and barn-yard; and, from day to day, spread upon the droppings of the horses and cattle twice their bulk of muck. The vegetable mold absorbs and retains all the ammonia in the manure, and in that way doubles its value. This mode of preparation and sowing manure requires no special skill, and commends itself to the practice of all.

In the Southern States, where cotton seed is so abundant, a valuable fertilizer may be made by composting swamp muck, cotton seed and land plaster. Make the compost heap of size or shape to suit convenience, in the field where the manure is to be used, in the following manner: A layer of cotton seed six inches deep, over which sprinkle a slight dressing of land plaster, then a layer of muck six inches in depth, and so on, until the heap is as high as desired, taking care to top it off with a layer of muck at least six inches in depth to absorb the gases given off during the decay and fermentation of the cotton seed.  
It is a well ascertained fact, that fifty bushels of this compost is equal in fertilizing effects to fifty bushels of fresh cotton seed applied in the usual way. About one barrel, or three bushels of land plaster, will be sufficient to use with fifty bushels of cotton seed, as above directed. This plan of composting cotton seed will make it manure a much larger surface of land, and it is at once available as plant food. The compost is good for cotton or corn, and is much quicker in its effects than fresh cotton seed alone.  
Muck may be taken up along the margins of our swamps or streams at any season of the year, as one can generally find it above the water line. We prefer it scraped from the surface when it is mixed with rotted leaves. Taken thus it makes a pretty fair fertilizer without the addition of cotton seed or plaster—it is excellent, buried in the bed, for a new strawberry patch.

**Oiling the Harness.**  
In these times of poor leather we should clean and oil the harness at least once a year, to keep it in good condition and to reduce the wear and tear as much as possible. Don't let the job out to the harness-maker, but some of these stormy days when the harness is not in use, just take it into the workshop and commence operations. Take the harness all apart, and scrape off all scurf, hairs and dirt, and wash the leather clean with soap and hot water. Then heat two or three quarts of neatfoot oil in a long, shallow pan, and draw each piece of leather through it slowly, bending the leather backward and forward as you draw it, until it is dry, and repeat the process until the leather is saturated with oil; mix a little lamp black with clean tallow, and with a cloth rub it into the leather while warm, until the pores are filled and the surface becomes smooth and glossy. If a harness is oiled in this way it is never gummy, and will therefore keep clean a long time. Sometimes linseed oil or adulterated oils are used, but they dry on the leather and make it gummy, and in time stick to it, and the harness gets so filthy as to soil everything it touches. After the harness has had a good oiling, an occasional rubbing with tallow and lampblack will keep the leather tough and pliable, and prevent it from breaking.

**Prepare Your Land.**  
Now is the time to prepare land for crops, and here is what Colonel Peabody says thereon:  
Give the farm the same deep culture as the garden, and you shall have your reward in increased production. But to plough deep you must have the proper plow. This little turn-shovel most in vogue among us is but a scrapper; going just deep enough for the rains to wash all the soil it stirs away. Get the improved plow—Brinley's, Avery's, Excelsior, and some others—those that will go from twelve to eighteen inches deep, and put two to four mules on and try to reach your "farm below." Some of my readers may not have four mules, or plow. Club together, then, to do the deep ploughing, for, remember, that when the land is once ploughed thoroughly the crop planted on it is half made. Brother farmers, let our motto be—less land and better tillage.

**Fire and Water-proof Paint.**  
Slack stone lime, by putting into a tub, covered to keep in the steam; when slacked, pass the powder through a fine sieve, and to every six quarts add a quart of rock salt and a gallon of water; then boil and skim clear; to every five gallons of the fluid add pulverized alum, one pound, pulverized coppers, half-pound, and stir slowly; add powdered potash three-quarters of a pound, then very fine sand of hickory ashes four pounds; then use any coloring matter desired, and apply with a brush. It looks better than ordinary paint and is durable as slate; will stop small leaks in roofs, prevent moss from growing thereon; make it incombustible, and render brick impervious to water.

**Management of Manure.**  
As farmers are now handling manure the following, copied from the Country Gentleman, will give timely and useful hints:  
The manure from my horses, cows, etc., is dropped in a cellar under the stable, on a quantity of muck put in dry last fall, which has become thoroughly saturated with liquid manure. I propose soon to draw out the manure and muck—mixing them in loading, and spreading it on the land that I intend to plant with corn and potatoes. The land was plowed the first of November; a part was greenward and on a part I had buckwheat. I have read much of composting manure—drawing it out, piling it beside the field, and covering it with loam or soda, and after a while shovel it over and draw it on to the field. Will such composting increase the fertilizing quality of the manure enough to pay for the additional labor?  
An important advantage in drawing out and spreading manure in winter at one operation, is the abridgement of labor, as it has to be handled but once for both drawing out and spreading. Another advantage is the waste of moisture of the soluble portions through the soil by means of rains and melting snows. The principle object in composting is to mix with the manure some absorbent, as loam, turf, peat, etc., and shoveling over and mixing thoroughly, so as to give it uniformity of quality and fine texture. But if the manure and absorbent are laid in quite thin alternating layers, but little mixing is necessary, provided the heap stands long enough for the manure to soak into the absorbent. The disadvantage of making the heap and handling the whole over at least twice before the application is completed. This requires at least four times the labor of spreading the manure alone in fall or winter (if the absorbent is as heavy as the manure), for when the fresh manure is spread broadcast, the soil of the field forms the absorbent. The principal object in drawing out the fresh manure and composting it with turf on the borders of the fields, is to save drawing this turf first to the barnyard and then back again to the field, which would still further augment the labor. Manure, as commonly managed by farmers, is wasted on a large scale, by fermenting and washing in the open air; by the escape of the liquid portion, and by an unequal, imperfect and lumpy application. If composting can be made to save this waste, the additional labor would be well repaid. On grain farms, a copious and regular use of straw for litter will serve to save much of the liquid portions. The plan adopted by our correspondent is likewise a good one for this purpose. We suggest to him that shoveling out muck, so as to bring all parts in contact with the liquid, will make it hold more, and be more uniformly valuable, before drawing out and spreading as proposed. A very important requisite is to have it very evenly and finely spread, without leaving it in lumps.

**Speech of Grand Master Adams.**  
The address of D. W. Adams, Grand Master of the National Grange, at St. Louis, discussed a variety of topics, some of which have elicited quite a discussion. The following extract will meet with general commendation:  
"I am gratified that our members are substantially a unit in the opinion that the Order should not, in any sense, become a political party. But, at the same time, there are questions most fundamentally affecting our mutual interests, which can only be reached through legislation. It seems imperative that such questions be discussed in the Grange. Shall it be discussed in the Grange? Shall it be ruled that such questions are political in the meaning of the constitution? The questions of transportation, taxation, finance, corruption in public places, were such as come home to the consciences of its members, and they wish to know whether they will be denied the privilege of canvassing them on the ground of politics."

**Frying vs. Broiling.**  
Observation leads to the inference that much of the dyspepsia and general weakness of the digestive organs unhappily so common in this country is attributed to the inevitable frying-pan. In all the restaurants where food is kept ready cooked, as is the case in every one of the new kind of cheap ones that have lately sprung into existence, the steaks and chops are fried instead of broiled. As a proof of the difference, in a hygienic point of view, between fried meat and fried or roasted, it is only necessary to say that a trainer who would feed his "principal" on the first would be counted as a "bloke," as a "nerf," and a "fraud." Wherefore, let all these epiphetas be lavished upon the cook who persists in using the frying-pan instead of the gridiron. But the cook has a word to say about this too. In broiling, the superfluous grease escapes; in frying, much of it remains in the meat, and more is retained by the pan, and is a source of revenue to the kitchen.

**Southern Manufacturing.**—Three years ago, a prominent Northern manufacturer wrote to the President of a Southern company: "While I have only met expenses in the North running twenty frames—3,000 spindles—the returns I have from sixteen frames of the same machinery in Georgia, for six months, have been \$15,000 clear profit. Our company have determined to sell out their machinery North. The South enjoys the advantage of not less than twenty per cent. over the North in manufacturing."

**CHEAP FOR CASH.**  
WE are now offering our entire Stock of Goods  
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!  
DRESS GOODS AND CLOTHING  
AT COST,  
FOR CASH!  
We have a good stock of Goods which we are selling low, and respectfully invite the attention of CASH BUYERS.  
J. H. HURT & CO.  
dec 18 18



Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.  
No person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. In epidemic cases, such as cholera, dysentery, etc., a single dose will often prove a powerful antidote. In cases of indigestion, biliousness, etc., a single dose will often prove a powerful antidote. In cases of indigestion, biliousness, etc., a single dose will often prove a powerful antidote.

**Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offspring of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.**

**Serofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrophulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc.** In these, as in all other constitutional diseases, VINEGAR BITTERS are the most powerful and reliable remedies.

**Mechanical Diseases.**—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, VINEGAR BITTERS are the most powerful and reliable remedies.

**For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetters, Salt-Rheum, Blisters, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scour, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.**

**Thin, Tape, and other Worms,** lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuge, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

**For Female Complaints,** in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

**Cleanse the Vitiated Blood** whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

**Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters** are a purely Vegetable Preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood-purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease known to man. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs in Bilious Diseases.

**The properties of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters** are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

**R. H. McDONALD & CO.,** Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, California, and Cor. of Washington and Charlotte Sts., N. Y. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

**Administrator's Notice.**  
LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of Robert Underwood, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Hon. Probate Court of Perry county, Ala.: Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said Estate to come forward and make immediate payment to the undersigned; and all persons having claims against said Estate are required to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.  
J. M. UNDERWOOD, Administrator.  
ans 23 6t

**An experiment of eight years duration demonstrates that no money can be made in Marion by selling such goods as we deal in on Credit, and as our object in doing business is to make money, we have determined to exercise our right of either keeping our goods or getting in exchange, Cash or its equivalent, which we will do from Oct. 10, 1873.**  
**We intend for this to apply to all who may favor us with their patronage not excepting even those who have heretofore been punctual in the payment of their accounts.**

**In connection with the above we propose a material reduction in the prices of such of our wares as will reasonably allow it.**  
GEO. P. L. REID & CO.  
October 9, 1873

**A LATE DISCOVERY!**  
**To Our Friends:**  
**After having fully tried the Credit System we are determined to abandon it, and Sell for Cash, and Cash Only.**  
**We can do business in no other way.**  
**A. GODDEN & Co.**  
**Oct. 9, 10th.**

**Swift COTTON WARE-HOUSE!**  
Foot of Water Street,  
SELMA, ALABAMA.  
THIS WELL KNOWN AND CONVENIENT WARE-HOUSE IS NOW  
**Open for the Season!**  
AND WE TRUST BY PROMPT ATTENTION TO MERIT A SHARE OF BUSINESS.  
S. H. HARTSHORNE, Proprietor.  
M. J. A. KEITH, Manager.  
sept 25 8 sm

**JUDSON FEMALE INSTITUTE,** Marion, Ala. Four gentlemen and eight ladies are now giving their whole time to the Judson pupils; health excellent; pupils studious, and graduating class more than double that of last year; session opened 1st October, but pupils pay only from time of entrance to close of 4th months term. For details, address R. H. RAWLINS, M. A., President.  
nov 20 16 1t

**LAND FOR RENT!**  
THE Plantation of the Estate of George W. Goldsby, dec'd, known as "THE TRIGG PLACE" about 2 miles west of Marion Junction is now offered for rent for the year 1874.  
R. H. HURT, Adm'r of G. W. Goldsby, dec'd.  
nov 14 16