

# THE MARION COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 24.

MARION, ALA., THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1874.

NO. 35.

## Commonwealth.

BY E. A. HEIDT.

MARION, ALA.

Thursday Morning, April 24, 1874.

### Business Notice.

OUR PRICES REDUCED. The price of the MARION COMMONWEALTH is now \$2.00 per annum in advance. But no subscription will be entered upon unless the money is paid down.

Legal notices will be charged as follows: Letters of Administration \$6.00; Probate notices, each \$1.00; and all other notices, each \$1.00. All other advertising bills are collected and collectable after the first publication.

Advertisements may be inserted at our risk, in registered letters, or by express, but at our risk only, which is in all cases waived.

E. A. HEIDT, Publisher and Proprietor, Marion Commonwealth.

### ADDRESS

The Democratic and Conservative People of Alabama.

At a meeting of the State Executive Committee in the city of Montgomery, on the 26th of February, some important business was transacted that it is proper to communicate in the form of an address for the information of the Democratic and Conservative voters of the State. It was resolved, after due deliberation, that the next State Convention should be held in the city of Montgomery, on Wednesday, the 29th day of July, 1874.

Second—In compliance with the resolution unanimously adopted by the last Convention, requiring an appointment of delegates in the different counties in the State on the basis of one delegate to two hundred Democratic and Conservative votes actually cast at the last preceding general election, a list of appointments was arranged and published by the committee, and is now submitted to the voters in their respective counties for their guidance in selecting their several delegations to the apportioning State Convention.

The list is as follows: First District—Baldwin, three delegates; Clarke five, Conecuh five, Covington three, Dallas ten, Escambia three, Montgomery seven, Monroe seven, Wilcox three, Washington two.

Second District—Baldwin twelve delegates; Bullock six, Butler eight, Coffee six, Crenshaw five, Dale five, Montgomery five, Pike ten.

Third District—Chambers nine, Clay five, Crenshaw seven, Lee eleven, Wilcox five, Randolph five, Russell nine, Wilcox eight, Tallapoosa eleven.

Fourth District—Attala three delegates; Baker two, Bibb four, Choctaw five, Fayette three, Greene six, Hale five, Marshall three, St. Clair four, Wilcox three, Shelby six, Sumter nine, Tallapoosa nine.

Fifth District—Cherokee six delegates; Baldwin three, Calhoun nine, DeKalb five, Etowah four, Jackson eight, Madison five, Marshall three, St. Clair four, Wilcox three, Blount three delegates; Baker five, Franklin two, Jefferson six, Limestone seven, Lawrence six, Limestone four, Morgan five, Wilcox two, Winston one.

Sixth District—Representatives agree to meet at the next Convention will therefore be composed of a body of delegates limited exclusively to this number. No person, except such duly accredited delegates, will be allowed to take part in the Convention.

It is, of course, expected that the organizations will proceed at the earliest opportunity to put this machinery into operation. We would therefore respectfully recommend that county committees hereafter assemble their county conventions for the purpose of electing delegates on a ratio of popular representation. And in order to accomplish this equitable in spirit and exact in party practice, the various county committees should, at as early a date as it can be judiciously effected, select representatives among the several counties, with a view to calling county conventions one of the objects of which shall be to choose delegates to the State Convention. If no organization exists in any county, steps should be taken to establish one by the selection of delegates, by whose aid a just apportionment of the delegates to the county conventions from the several counties or election districts, may be made. While the regulation of this matter is left to the counties themselves, it is the duty of the State Committee to advise the county conventions to be convened on the basis of one delegate for every two hundred Democratic and Conservative votes actually cast at the last general election in the election districts, but that the delegates elected shall be without regard to the county convention, and that the system of this sort, we shall be inclined to initiate for the approaching party tickets both in the State and in the several counties, with fairness and impartiality for the

rights and interests of all, and at the same time introduce what is so absolutely needed for success, where the margin of difference between parties is comparatively small, an unvarying rule of representation and effective discipline so much required in Alabama. A much larger body of citizens will be thus persuaded to actively participate in our party movements, and thousands of ballots will thus be added to our ordinary voting lists. If it happens, however, that any counties shall fail to establish a representative basis in time for the July State Convention, the Committee recommend that such county or counties shall elect the delegates to which they are entitled, under the classification arranged by the Committee, in the heretofore accustomed manner.

Fellow-citizens of the Democratic and Conservative party of Alabama.—We are now taking the first step toward the inauguration of a contest in the State between the healthy principles of Conservatism and the destructive influence of a vicious and lawless radicalism, which is destined to be conclusive of the future character of our State and people. While obedient and patient under bad government and bad laws, and waiting for an opportunity to accomplish the removal of almost unbearable wrongs by peaceful remedies, and with intentions just and liberal towards the liberties and interests of all classes, the Democratic and Conservative party represents more especially the intelligence, the integrity, the energy, and the aspirations of white men upon which it has been shown throughout the South during the past six or seven years that the prosperity of every Commonwealth depends. It is the typical exponent of the White Man's Government and the synonym of a Taxpayer's party. Radicalism, whatever it may have been, or may be in the Northern States, has not in the Southern States, since the war, the embodiment of everything calculated not only to offend reason and decency, but to overthrow and to prostrate all the higher moral standards of human conduct; thought and feeling by which private virtue is protected and the public safety is secured. It has run riot in the remorseless perpetration of every crime against freedom and the popular rights. On the false pretext of upholding republicanism, it has substituted the bayonet for the ballot, indicate elective results. In several instances it has imposed governments by force on the people of States composing an integral part of the Union, in utter disregard of the principles of free institutions and the history and provisions of the Constitution. It has sought to perpetrate corrupt and tyrannical power by using as governing instrumentalities the most ignorant and degraded elements of society. It has not in its reckless and arrogant domination, put its feet upon the necks of the oppressed, but it has sought to reverse the natural social order, and it has bankrupted many of our noblest, once best governed and really most opulent Commonwealths. It has gradually brought the people of Central and Southern Alabama to the very doors of starvation and misery, and asserts no hope of a happier change either for the present or future. From the disastrous results of these previous wrongs, it is time to make a final and we trust a successful effort to relieve Alabama, or our social and political organization must surely perish. Radicalism has ruled the State almost without obstruction, for nearly eight years, and it has brought us indeed to a miserable plight. The partial success achieved by the Democratic and Conservative party in 1870 had only the palliative effect of arresting Radical schemes of further State spoliation which had been concocted, but not yet carried into execution. The influence of the Democratic party only in possession of one department of the State government could present no positive barrier to the ruinous results of a policy fixed by corrupt adventurers. But we have now in the mercy of Providence, an opportunity to repossess and to harmonize all the different departments of our State Government under a wise, generous and temperate Conservative policy, from which alone Alabama may hope for happiness and prosperity. Here in Alabama we cannot reach efficient remedies, either political or financial, for the situation of our State is lamentable beyond expression—under a Radical government which has harassed and degraded us so much at home, and deservedly incurred the distrust and contempt of all intelligent men abroad. What good can a Radical administration do next year that it has so impotently failed to do for nearly two years past? That we can do nothing advantageous to the State with a government divided between two parties is obvious. Experience incontrovertibly proves that the conflict of parties in the departments of the Government only begets a meaningless neutrality in, so called, measures of relief. On the contrary it must be apparent to all men of common sense, among us, that it will require thorough co-operation between the Executive, the Legislature and the Judiciary on a common platform of Conservative action to allow any reasonable hope to the people of Alabama of an escape from their present distressed condition.

In the presence, therefore, of a vital emergency, we earnestly invite all men in our State with conservative instincts and sentiments to rally in one determined and gallant effort for our social and political salvation. We invite the fraternal co-operation of all men, no matter what their past opinions may have been. The honest party differences heretofore existing between the white men of Alabama have been artfully seized upon by our cunning adversaries to divide, conquer and plunder our tax-paying people. The Conservative party desiring to receive the votes of all men entitled by law to the ballot, is composed both in its constituency and body and its leadership of white men.

The Radical party is made up of a constituency chiefly of negroes; while the whites in its ranks in seeking office from the negroes represent their ideas, sentiments, and wishes, and tend in their machinations to arouse the passions and to confirm the prejudices of their African patrons for the purpose of effecting their unworthy and mercenary objects. The distinguishing difference between the two parties can be reduced consequently to a single proposition. Should the Conservative party succeed in the next election, we shall have in Alabama a government pledged to protect the interests of all, white and black. On the other hand, should the Radical party succeed, whether with pretended white or mixed tickets, the primary inspirations of the government of the State will be derived, beyond dispute, from a controlling negro constituency. We must elect the destiny of Alabama, Kentucky, Georgia, and Texas, or eventually meet the hideous fate of South Carolina, Mississippi, and Louisiana. The issue is directly upon us, and cannot be avoided, and we call upon the people to meet it firmly and triumphantly. Our best interests, our honor and our manhood demand that we shall now assert, as far as it may be practicable to accomplish it, the worst moral and political effects of the degrading and ruinous system of radical reconstructive government, to which we have been so blindly and deplorably subjected.

Very respectfully,  
ROBERT TYLER, Chairman.  
T. B. Bethune, Thomas H. Watts,  
P. T. Sayre, H. C. Semple,  
Price Williams, E. W. Martin,  
J. F. Johnston, Thomas J. Judge,  
R. H. Powell, H. D. Clayton,  
Oscar Kyle, R. P. Lyon,  
W. D. Bulger, H. M. Somerville,  
W. B. McDowell, James Crook,  
Wm. M. Lowe, R. K. Boyd,  
R. McFarland, John Phelan,  
John G. Weaver, Acting Sec'y.

### 1120 Miles of Texas Rail Road Free to Delegates to the Southern Baptist Convention.

The following appeared two weeks ago in the Western Recorder, Louisville, Ky.:

Bro. John S. Long, of this city, has made arrangements with Col. Thomas A. Scott, President of the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company, to give the members of the Southern Baptist Convention, (to meet in Jefferson, Texas, next May), an excursion from Jefferson, via Marshall to Dallas, and over the line of the Texas Railroad to the terminus. By this kindness many of our brethren who have never been west of the Mississippi will have an opportunity to see much of the "Lone Star State."

This gives the privilege of a free ride over about 202 miles of road. We have made arrangements with the Houston and Texas Central for a free excursion over its entire line and branches, comprising 500-1-2 miles of road, and with the International & Great Northern road, comprising 408 miles.

The proposition, in general terms, is to pass over the Texas Pacific from Jefferson to Dallas—over the Central and its branches, or any part at pleasure, and to Houston and back to Jefferson by way of the I. & G. N. R. R.

We have had no opportunity to confer with the Galveston and Houston, and Columbus lines, but doubt not they will be as generous. These lines comprise 50 miles to Galveston, and 80 to Columbus. The privileges extend to all delegates to the Convention at Jefferson, Texas, from other States. Jefferson makes the Convention its guest and our railroads offer a free ride to all the delegates, to see the State. No people ever proposed to do so grand a thing for the Convention as Texas does, in this respect. Our Texas railroads have always manifested a generous spirit, and their liberal management in this instance will find its reward.

In addition to the grand excursion the railroads proffer, the State Fair will be under full way when the delegates get to Houston, say about the 20th, if they linger a little by the way. They have timely notice, and we hope they will make their arrangements not to be hurried.

Our educational mass meetings on their line of travel will give many of them an opportunity to see hundreds of brethren who will not be at Jefferson. The hearty, generous welcome Texas offers have a full response.—Texas Baptist Herald.

—There is great distress among the poor people at Constantinople, Turkey, in consequence of a heavy snow storm. Private charitable organizations, in addition to the government, are actively at work to relieve those who are suffering.

The other day a sermonizing Aberdeen pastor said to one of his congregation who happened to slip down in the street while he was passing, "Brother, brother, since you stand on slippery places, be responsive, 'I see you do, but I couldn't.'"

"I see," said a young lady, "that some printers advertise blank declarations for sale; I wish I could get one." "Why?" asked the mother. "Because, ma, Mr. Mitchell is too modest to ask me to marry him, and perhaps, if I had one, I up a blank declaration he would sign it."

"O, George, your sister is a nice girl, but she does dress her head up so," "Yes," said George; "but it is the fashion; there's nothing in it, you know."



Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS to be a wonderful invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bowels are not clogged by vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the Western 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 various 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. C. Dozier'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. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fortified.

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.

Scurful, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Eruptions, Itch, Gout, Rheumatism, Mercurial Affections, Indolent Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In all such cases, VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

Inflamatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are cured by VINEGAR BITTERS.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Painting and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to Rheumatism of the Joints. To guard against this, take a dose of VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Itch, Scabies, Ringworms, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors, and all eruptions of the face, a course of VINEGAR BITTERS will do more for 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 effectively destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, 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 Tonic Bitters do more for the system than any other preparation is so perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Eruptions, or Sores, or 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. C. Dozier & Co., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, California, and of Washington and Charleston, S. C. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

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. This 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, cleanse the system, and invigorate 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 man is heir to. 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, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

Dr. J. C. Dozier & Co., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, California, and of Washington and Charleston, S. C. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

## E. M. VARY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

MARION, ALA. Office over Hart & Co's store. feb5 2714

## NICOLA MARSHALL, PORTRAIT PAINTER.

Louisville, Ky., Cor. 4th & Green Sts. LIFE SIZED PORTRAITS painted on Oil from life, Photographs, or any other types. Native satisfaction guaranteed. 17

## DR. J. C. DOZIER

OFFERS his professional services to the public. He can be found during the day at the Drug Store of A. Golden & Co., and at the residence of Capt. James H. Graham at night. June 1 73.

## DR. S. BALL, OFFICE

South side of the new Presbyterian Church. aug16 21

## W. B. MODAWELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

MARION, ALA. OFFICE North of the Court House. dec23 1873

## PETTUS, DAWSON & SHIVERS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

MARION, ALABAMA. WILL practice in the Circuit and any other Courts of Perry county. July 6 74

## Furniture Undertaking.

I have bought out JOHN W. WADDELL, (No ratings) and have resumed my legitimate business AT THE OLD STAND

That I occupied for Twenty Years, on the Northeast Corner of Public Square, and expect to keep on hand

## FURNITURE

suitable for the market. Any article that I have not on hand will be ordered at a small per cent.

I expect to attend to the UNDERTAKING BUSINESS in person, HAVING A GOOD HEARSE,

Met He Burial Caskets and Cases, WOOD CASES AND COFFINS, of all sizes and patents,

And a Large Lot of Trimmings, I am prepared to fill all orders at short notice, and at the lowest prices.

REPAIRING DONE PROMPTLY! I am agent for the large MARRILL WORKS at Corinth, Miss., and will furnish

Monuments and Tablets of the best American or Italian Marble for less money than you have been paying. Will show you samples of the Marble and Work in the Public Grave Yard.

I respectfully solicit business from the citizens of Perry county.

J. L. LOCKWOOD, Marion, Ala., Feb. 14, 1872 29 17

## THE SUN,

WEEKLY, SEMI-WEEKLY, AND DAILY.

THE WEEKLY SUN is too widely known to require any extended recommendation; but the reasons which have already given it fifty thousand new subscribers, and which will, we hope, add many thousands more, are briefly as follows:

It is a first-rate paper. All the news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment, and always presented in a clear, intelligible, and interesting manner.

It is a first-rate family paper, full of entertaining and instructive reading of every kind, but containing nothing that can offend the most delicate and scrupulous taste.

It is a first-rate story paper. The best tales and romances of current literature are carefully selected and legibly printed in its pages.

It is a first-rate agricultural paper. The most fresh and instructive articles on agricultural topics regularly appear in this department.

It is an independent political paper, belonging to no party and wearing no collar. It fights for principle, and for the election of the best man to office. It especially devotes its energies to the exposure of the great corruptions that now weaken and disgrace our country, and threaten to undermine republican institutions altogether. It has no fear of fear, and asks no favors from its supporters.

It reports the fashions for the ladies and the markets for the men, especially the cattle markets, to which it pays particular attention. Finally, it is the cheapest paper published. One dollar a year will secure it for any subscriber. It is not necessary to get up a club in order to have THE WEEKLY SUN at this rate. Any one who sends a single dollar will get the paper for a year. We have no travelling agents.

THE WEEKLY SUN.—Eight pages, fifty-six columns. One \$1.00 a year. No discounts from this rate.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.—Same size as the Daily Sun. \$2.00 year. A discount of 20 per cent. to clubs of ten or over.

THE DAILY SUN.—A large four-page newspaper of twenty-eight columns. Daily circulation over 120,000. All the news for 2 cents. Subscription price 50 cents a month, or \$6.00 a year. To clubs of 10 or over, a discount of 20 per cent.

Address, "THE SUN," New York City. nov13 15 44

## J. P. VARY, VARY & LEE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

MARION, ALA. WILL practice in Perry and adjoining counties, in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the District and Circuit Courts of the United States. June 1 73

## DR. J. C. JOHNSTON, Resident Dentist.

Office over W. H. Fugate's Store, MARION, ALA.

## J. W. BUSH, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

June 1 73 UNIONTOWN, ALA.

## 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. HURT & CO. Sec'd 18 74

## BRICK FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE ON HAND, a very large lot, of the best quality BRICK, which they offer for sale, for Cash and Cash only, at \$10.00 per Thousand.

Call on our agent R. P. Yeaman who will take orders and Cash, and is authorized to sell for us.

We will do any kind of work in our line and can furnish Brick for the same. We will do go Good Work promptly for Cash.

HAGLUND & McKEARROLL, Marion, Ala., Sept. 18, 1873. 74.

State of Alabama.—Perry County. Probate Court, Reg. Term, Feb. 12, 1874. Estate of Z. M. Chandler, deceased.

THIS day came O. J. Chandler, the Administrator of said Estate, and filed his statements, accounts, vouchers, and evidence for a Final Settlement of his said Administration.

It is ordered that the 2nd Monday of March, 1874, be appointed a day on which a such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement, if they think proper.

A. C. HOWZE, Judge of Probate. Feb 19 23 31

State of Alabama.—Perry County. Probate Court, Reg. Term, Feb. 12, 1874. Estate of W. O. Hudson, deceased.

THIS day came Jas. H. Steward, the Administrator of said Estate, and filed his statements, accounts, vouchers, and evidence for a Final Settlement and distribution of said insolvent Estate among the creditors.

It is ordered that the 2nd Monday of March, 1874, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest said settlement, if they think proper.

A. C. HOWZE, Judge of Probate. Feb 19 23 31

## Administrator's Notice

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the undersigned on the 16th day of November, 1873, by the Hon. J. C. Howze, Judge of the Probate Court of Perry county, Alabama, upon the Estate of Dr. O. N. Ware, deceased, all persons indebted to said Estate, or all persons claiming against the Estate, are hereby requested to come forward and make immediate payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against the same are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

THOS. R. LONG, Administrator. Feb 19 23 31

## MARRALL & WOODRUFF,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, City Block, SELMA, ALABAMA.

Oct. 9, '73. 10 Gr.

N. WOODRUFF, E. W. NORTH, WILSON BROWN.

## N. WOODRUFF & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

CITY BLOCK, WATER STREET. ap17 38 17 SELMA, ALA.

## BROTHER JONATHAN,

A LARGE FAMILY PAPER, is published Weekly at \$1.25 a year. It has been enlarged to 32 columns, and is now the cheapest paper of the kind in the world. Ten Dollars in greenbacks given to one out of each fifty new subscribers. Specimen copies sent free. Our Book Catalogue sent free. Send cash orders to

Brother Jonathan Publishing Co., nov13 15 3m 48 Beckman St., N. Y.

FOR RENT.—For the year 1874, the house formerly occupied by Capt. B. M. Huey. Apply to

RANKIN & CUMMINS. Trespass Notice.

ALL persons are hereby warned not to enter or hunt timber, gravel, hunt, or otherwise trespass upon my land (the Jack Parrish place), under the pain and penalties prescribed by the laws of Alabama.

Jan'd 25 44 D. R. GOODRUE.



# The Commonwealth.

BY E. A. HEDD.

MARION, ALA.

Thursday Morning, April 24, 1874.

## Business Notice.

### OUR PRICES REDUCED!

From and after this date the subscription price of the **MARION COMMONWEALTH** will be **Two Dollars per annum**. But remember, no name will be entered upon our subscription book unless the money is paid down.

Legal notices will be charged as follows: Letters of Administration \$5—the old price was \$7. Probate notices, each, \$4—old price \$5. Remember, also, that before these notices appear in our columns the money must be paid cash, or the account will be filed to be taxed as Court costs in the Probate office; and then old prices will be charged.

Remittances.—Remittances may be made at our risk, in registered letters, or by Express, but at our risk only when made in one of these ways.

All other advertising bills are considered due and collectible after the first insertion.

E. A. HEDD,  
Publisher and Proprietor  
Marion Commonwealth.

June 5th

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to sell \$1,000,000 of gold each Thursday during April—\$5,000,000 altogether. A right-swing little amount—to sell.

The St. Louis Republican says "there are symptoms of wavering in the compact Republican phalanx at Washington, that has so long stood firm and unmoved against all argument and all exposure." Glad to hear it.

New Dress.—We are gratified to see that the *Livingston Journal* has come out in an entire new dress. The *Journal* was before a very handsome paper, and with its new dress, is decidedly the handsomest country paper in the State. We are glad to see such evidences of prosperity—may they continue.

Be CHEERFUL.—Notwithstanding our misfortunes and crop failures for several years, when we hear the farmer say that he has seventy-five acres in small grain, one hundred in corn, and one hundred in cotton, we are forced to the belief that there is a better day coming. If we have favorable seasons this spring and the ensuing summer, we are satisfied that our poverty-stricken section will be redeemed from her want of grain. Then, if our people will embark in the raising of hogs, cattle, horses and mules, we will soon become truly an independent people.

## Our Candidates.

In addition to the names already proposed by us for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, we now suggest for Congress for the State at large, the name of that Christian, patriot, statesman, Hon. Joseph W. Taylor, of Tuscaloosa. And in doing so, we feel confident that we but speak the honest sentiments of the people of Alabama, when we say that in Col. Taylor they would have a Representative at Washington who would be a vigilant sentinel upon the watchtower to warn them of approaching danger, and to uphold and defend the rights of the people of Alabama whenever they were assailed by the enemy. No matter from what quarter the enemy might approach, he would find in Col. Taylor a foe who, knowing his own and his people's rights, would dare maintain them.

We are well aware of the fact that Col. Taylor is no aspirant for office, and would, on personal grounds, prefer to take no part, as a candidate, in the approaching struggle for the political redemption of the State; but as these are times when all men belong to the public and the State, no man should shrink from the post of active labor upon merely personal grounds—and should the Democratic and Conservative Convention of Alabama nominate Col. Taylor for Congress for the State at large, we know that he would accept, and canvass the State through and through with all the energy of his nature. The undying verse of Tom Moore has painted in its radiant glow the pure and unselfish thought and heaven-born aspirations of this patriot, whose life is devoted to the land that gave him birth:

"Land of song! cries the warrior bard,  
Though all the world betrays thee;  
One sword, at least, thy right shall guard,  
One faithful harp shall praise thee."

Our ticket for State officers, then, as far as made out, stands: For Governor—George S. Houston, of Limestone; for Lieutenant Governor—William B. Modawell, of Perry; for Congress for the State at large—Joseph W. Taylor, of Tuscaloosa.

Much might be said of the fitness of Col. Taylor for the nomination for Congress for the State at large, but as he is national in his character, we deem it unnecessary to say more at present, but shall do so before the assembling of the Democratic Convention. We will, however, add that Col. Taylor has no superior in Alabama as a stump speaker.

## Sumner and Brooks.

What have the white people done that the Radical saints should day by day slander and abuse them? The public journals of the negro party have been unsparing in their praises of Charles Sumner and their shameful falsehoods of Preston S. Brooks, of South Carolina. They have willfully misrepresented the speech of Mr. Sumner in the Senate in 1856 and they have maliciously slandered the departed Brooks. They call the speech of 1856 the convincing argument of the great statesman of Massachusetts, and at the same time they know it was a cowardly attack upon Senator Butler in his absence. They call it argument when it was naught but personal abuse. They know that Mr. Sumner declared that "the State of South Carolina was a harlot and that Senator Butler held her fondly in his embrace." Mr. Sumner sought an opportunity to abuse South Carolina and slander her Senator in his absence. For this cowardly act, for the assertion of these falsehoods, Mr. Brooks, the nephew of Mr. Butler, chastised him, as Mr. Sumner deserved. Mr. Brooks struck in defence of his State and his kinsman—he showed true manhood, true bravery. He checked the tongue of the slanderer, and now we read in every Radical journal, and especially those in the South, that Mr. Sumner was the patriot and Mr. Brooks the coward; that Mr. Sumner was the pride of the nation and Mr. Brooks was a sneak; Mr. Sumner is held up as a Christian and martyr and Mr. Brooks as a liar and assassin.

We would let the dead rest in their graves; we would let our enmity depart with them, and we would assist in covering up their faults; but when we see in the public prints such falsehoods, slanders and base misrepresentations hurled at a true son of South Carolina who has been in his grave seventeen years, we must be pardoned for asserting that those who have so far lost their self-respect as to pen them and send them out to the public deserves the condemnation of every lover of truth. Radicalism seems to decline gradually and surely—as those who hold the editorial pen and essay and eulogize their dead are tending to the lowest depths of human depravity. There will be a day of retribution—the time must come, and not far in the future, when the editor of a public journal cannot slander such patriots as Preston Brooks, and attempt to tarnish his good name by such epithets as thief, coward, dog—it is beneath the dignity of respectable journalism in our country.

Every one who knows the history and character of Preston S. Brooks will readily sustain us in claiming for him virtue of the purest tint—his integrity inflexible, and his justice exact; of warm and pure patriotism, and devoted to liberty and the equal rights of men and States. Such a character can never be spoiled by Radical and negro hate and falsehood. The lasting fame of Brooks and the principles for which he contended will live when Charles Sumner and his life of fanaticism will be forgotten.

## Geo. S. Houston, of Limestone.

The name of this distinguished gentleman is conspicuously mentioned in connection with the next gubernatorial canvass, and so far as this paper is concerned, it will give him a cordial and hearty support during the canvass, should he receive the nomination from the Democratic and Conservative State Convention. We will even go further and say that he is now our first choice, and that we should hail his nomination by said Convention with unalloyed pleasure, and as the almost certain harbinger of victory for our party in the approaching struggle. He is one of the best men in the State—morally and intellectually—and will, if elected, bring to the discharge of his duties a ripe experience in public affairs, a well balanced and thoroughly cultivated mind, a dignity of character and statesmanship, that will revive the drooping feelings of our people, and inspire them with renewed hopes for the future and efforts to redeem the waning fortunes of our grand old State.—*Enquirer News of March 25th.*

## SENATOR THURMAN ON THE CURRENCY QUESTION.—A Washington telegram of Tuesday says:

Senator Thurman took occasion this afternoon to declare his views, which have been awaited for some time with much interest. Mr. Thurman is credited with being the prospective candidate for the Presidency, and charges have been made in the Senate and out of it that he was "dodging," not caring to express views which might interfere with his aspirations hereafter. Mr. Thurman repelled these insinuations with much warmth and vehemence, and proclaimed his strong opposition to any more paper issues, although he would not attempt to fix a date for resumption.

We understand that a petition numerous signed by Republicans, is being circulated asking the removal of Peter Clarke and the appointment of Mr. Curtis as special agent of the post office department. We believe that this change would meet with the unqualified approval of ninety-nine one hundredths of the Republicans of this and the fourth district.—*Montgomery Republican, March 23.*

Fulton county, Indiana, has a remarkable woman in the person of Ruth Young, who was born in Virginia, remembers perfectly the cannonading at Yorktown in 1781, and is 103 years old. She is six feet tall, and wears a broad No. 12 shoe. She has done plowing, chopping, harvesting, and everything else in the farming line, in which she is the best posted person in the county.

## The North Carolina Volcanic Scare.

WHAT THE PROFESSORS SAY ABOUT IT. Professor Dwyer, of the chair of Natural Science in Wofford College, Spartanburg, South Carolina, has been visiting the scene of the terrestrial disturbance in North Carolina, for the purpose of investigating the facts, and, if possible, solving the phenomena. He was there met by a reporter of the *New York Herald*, to whom he expressed his views as follows:

"I have examined carefully into the nature of these noises, and my questions have been made with regard to the leading facts stated by the people, as connected with the broad theory of volcanic movements. The noises that have been heard on the mountains are common to both earthquakes and volcanic movements. As far as I have heard, the explosive noises that have begun rumblings are characteristic of volcanic movements. The limited area of the noise and shocks seems also to favor volcanic movements. This does not embrace more than ten or twelve miles. All shocks have been between two large rivers, the Broad and Catawba, both of which head from these mountains.

"If this was an earthquake wave it would not be so limited in its area, and, as a volcanic movement, would be extending to so great a distance from the sea, the question remains to be decided. May not this be an earthquake wave, limited in its area by the two large rivers bounding it?"

Brother Logan here asked the Professor if he thought there was any danger, to which there was a negative reply. The preacher said that after the shock at Widow Nau's and the sudden departure of the newspaper men and the scientists, the people had become more demoralized than ever.

## A Distressing Picture.

The following is an extract from a letter by the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, addressed to Senator Stevenson, of Kentucky:

"When a whole social system has been paralyzed in its lowest extremities, the work of cure is tedious and difficult. The head and arms left, but its means of motion are sadly impaired. If the South was worth to the Union all the money and blood which it cost to retain it, then one would have supposed that it was an unnecessary interest to restore its efficiency, moral and physical, and thus secure its value. If it was deemed necessary to alter its social system and the relations of its elements, it might have been expected that this disturbance would have satisfied those who had the management of affairs.

If they could have derived any relief from the *ex medicatrix nature*, why not allow them that resource? It would have been a great relief to them if they had been allowed to place their own government in the hands of the best and strongest elements of society, and not the weakest and worst. But the reverse seemed to have been the end of the national policy, which has fostered the rule of the negro and the carpet-bagger until these States are involved in an immense load of unnecessary debt, corruptly created and subjected to a system of taxation so unjust and onerous that one of the old thirteen (South Carolina) has petitioned through her tax-payers, probably a majority, to be restored to the government of the sword—that is to the absolute power of the United States—rather than endure any longer the tyranny of the negro."

## Corn or No Advances.

The Aberdeen Examiner has an article on corn planting which we copy:

We are glad to know that the commission merchants throughout the South are not so much determined to favor those farmers who are diversifying their plantings, and to regard as "extraneous luxuries" any advances made through interior merchants or direct to planters who do not devote great attention to corn and other feed crops.

We understand that a failure to give corn as great an acreage as cotton this year, will make it difficult, if not almost impossible, for farmers to obtain assistance; for as money promises to be unusually scarce, and as the cotton factors and interior merchants have most of their capital so locked up as to be unavailable until after another harvest they do not care to take any but "safe risks," and do not consider any man "safe" who depends upon the sale of a crop that is exposed to a thousand hazards, for the means of purchasing supplies that it should be his pride, as it is his duty, to make.

The advances to note-debtors last year—many of whom sold their cotton clandestinely and deceived with the proceeds—taught the merchants a bitter lesson; and as almost every one of them is involved in costly litigation over the abandoned or depreciated property of absconding or ruined debtors, they are forced to the conclusion that they had much better keep their merchandise in their stores and the little money on hand, in bank, than to advance it to men who will recklessly hazard it on a single card.

New York, March 23.—The market for cotton at this port, during the early part of the week, was very firm but little doing. Later news from Liverpool showed an excited market at that point, which met with a medium response here, and resulted in a partial advance. The action of Congress yesterday stimulated an active speculative demand, and prices steadily improved, closing with an advance of 1/4 for all grades. Forward deliveries dragged heavily until Friday, when a large business was consummated, with a sharp advance of 1/4, and with an advance of 1/4 to 5-16 on all deliveries. The total sales of the week were 154,300 bales, of which 136,800 were for contract, and 17,500 for immediate delivery, as follows: 8,100 for export, 2,383 for spinning, 6,063 for speculation, and 1,919 in transit.

Old Bangs was a little too fond of his bitters, and one day, after taking a snifter or two too many, he lay down by the roadside to sleep. A buzzard observed him, and thinking he was dead, alighted on his breast and pecked him in the face. Whereupon old Bangs looked up and said, "You're a little bit too smart; I ain't dead yet."

## The Coming Campaign.

We are pleased to see that the auspices are decidedly favorable to the success of the Democratic-Conservative Party, and by judicious action on our part, we insure a glorious victory next November. In the North and West the Radical faction has fallen into bad repute, caused no doubt, by the high moral action of the leaders; in the East, the members are fighting over the spoils, and moral Boston is frightfully depleted and terribly demoralized, by a large dose of Simons Liver Regulator, administered by Dr. Ben. Butler, so much so that the "Hub" is having hysterics. In the town elections held last month in New York, New Jersey and Vermont, the Democracy triumphed, and the dry bones of Radicalism are shaking everywhere.

But there are brighter omens, than those, nearer home. The Whites, and Bingham, the Bustedes and Polhams, the Knoxes and Spencers, are on their muscle and are quarreling over spoils. The indications are healthy, for a general breaking up of the Alabama Radical Party in a grand pow wow; the native members are tired of the dictation of such carpet buggers as Spencer and Busteded, whilst Alexander White bleeds the plethoric Bingham for the purpose of infusing new life into the emaciated members of the Radical press of the State. Now while our political enemies are so divided, let us prove our purer faith and higher patriotism by unity of action, and a determination of purpose, in order to drive from office the party that has fattened on our labors, and gloated over our misfortunes. The victory is in our own hands, the day of triumph is approaching, and success is certain, if we give "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether," for the common good of the whole.—*Birmingham Independent.*

## A Burmese Oath.

Burmese laws are, on the whole, just and wise, and were evidently framed with a view to advance the interest of justice and morality, but they very often prove futile, owing to the tyranny and rapacity of the king, and the venality of some of his officers. Theoretically, false swearing is particularly obnoxious among the Burmese. A witness is compelled to take a fearful oath, which might well strike terror into simple minds. It invokes the most direful penalties for not speaking the truth upon the witness and all his relatives. For instance: "Let the calamities occasioned by fire, water, rulers, thieves, and enemies oppress and destroy us until we perish and come to utter destruction. Let us be the subject to all the calamities that are within the body, and all that are without the body. May we be seized with madness, dumbness, blindness, deafness, leprosy, and hydrophobia. May we be struck with thunder-bolts and lightning, and come to sudden death. In the midst of our speaking the truth may I be taken with vomiting, clotted black blood, and suddenly die before the assembled people. When I am going by water may the water gnats assault me, the boat be upset, and the property lost; and may alligators, porpoises, sharks, and other sea monsters crush me to death; and when I change worlds, may I not arrive among men or gnats, but suffer unmixt punishment and regret in the utmost wretchedness, and, as the four spirits of 'pud'-liment, Hell, Potos, Basas, and Athurakid.' Imagine the effect of such an oath delivered in a New York police court! Yet, notwithstanding these fearful imprecations, the Burmese witness is quite as uncertain as his civilized Christian brother.

## State Grange Officers.

The following is a list of the permanent officers of the Alabama State Grange for the present year:

W. H. Chambers, of Russell county, Worth Master.  
R. H. Law, of Wilcox county, Overseer.  
S. J. Harrington, of Calhoun county, Treasurer.  
R. D. Thornton, of Bullock county, Steward.  
W. A. O'Hara, of Shelby county, Assistant Steward.  
J. G. Smith, of Greene county, Chaplain.  
John T. Harris, of Lee county, Trustee.  
L. M. Law, of Macon county, Secretary.  
M. L. G. Jenkins, of Calhoun county, Clerk.  
C. A. Mitchell, of Russell county, Correspondent.  
E. D. Comer, of Macon county, Pomona.  
D. H. Odum, of Clarke county, Luck Assistant Steward.  
L. F. Ferguson, Gate Keeper.  
Executive Committee.—S. S. Scott, of Russell county, for three years; Dr. F. A. Bates, of Perry county, for two years; W. B. Jones, of Madison county, for one year.

REPORT DEPUTIES.—1st District: J. J. Beach, of Wilcox county; 2d District: W. S. Gordon, of Russell county; 4th District: George D. Johnson, of Perry county; 5th District: W. B. Jones, of Madison county; 6th District: J. S. Harrington, of Calhoun county.

The Savannah Republican reports an accident to the credit of the late Senator Sumner as follows: "We are informed upon the most undoubted authority that during the pendency of the Senatorial election in the Virginia Legislature, Mr. Sumner warmly espoused the cause of Mr. Hunter. He sent word to Richmond begging that Mr. Hunter should be returned to the Senate, giving as a reason that the Republicans were tired and disgusted with carpet-bag Senators, and that the country needed the wisdom and experience, ability and patriotism of Hunter to help to save it from disasters which seemed to be impending."

Hon. Herschel V. Johnson declines to be considered a candidate for the Democratic nomination of Governor of Georgia in 1876. A paper in his State, which means to be complimentary thereupon says: "We are glad to be able to make this statement in behalf of Governor Johnson. It is rarely the case that one who can get it would turn from office-holding in these days of general grabbing."

Judge Dent, brother-in-law of President Grant, and a candidate for Governor of Mississippi, two or three years ago, died on the 22d.

## News Items.

At the commencement of the Mobile Medical College last week, 25 students received diplomas.

Dr. J. C. Story, of Butaw, has been appointed Regent of the Maryland Dental College, Baltimore.

Dr. Wm. A. Leland, of Tuscaloosa, claims to have discovered means, which, if properly applied, will prevent yellow fever.

The health of ex-President Davis was not improved by his voyage across the Atlantic. He is suffering from dropsy of the heart.

The Union Springs Herald reports that the rains of last week did great damage to lands in cultivation, to streets, public roads and railroads.

Boston, March 30.—The fifth ballot to-day for United States Senator resulted as follows: Dawes 87; Hour 78; Curtis 78; Adams 15; Banks 7.

All his friends will be glad to learn that Hon. Alexander H. Stephens is in a fair way to recover his health, and is expected to take his seat in the House in a few days.

The Chicago Journal says that the Wisconsin Legislature has "sine died." Well, perhaps it was the best thing that could be done; better, at any rate, than if it had "died" and left no "sine."

It is estimated that sixteen inches of rain fell at Greenville last week. The water in the creeks was five feet above what has heretofore been considered high water mark.

Governor Lewis has appointed T. C. Bingham, of Montgomery, and R. F. Baker, of Decatur, as aides-de-camp to C. W. Dugan, Major General of the Militia of Alabama.

During the last thirty days, Mobile has had six fires, five of which are supposed to have been incendiary. The amount of insurance lost by the fires is \$83,150.

A few weeks ago, the Methodist Episcopal Church had no work in Rome, Italy. Now she has two chapels, in which regular services are held several times a week.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Senate.—The bills to relieve the political disabilities of William L. Cabell, of Texas, and Thomas Hardeman, of Georgia, were passed, in the face of the adverse report from the Judiciary Committee.

The Selma, Rome and Dalton railroad has been ordered to be sold by Chancellor Turner in the suit of the trustees of the first mortgage bonds. The road is 230 miles long, and the property includes 400,000 acres of public lands.

The old Abolitionist, Gerritt Smith, predicts that the civil rights bill will fail to become a law, and that a consequence will be the death of the Republican party. It is to be hoped that his prediction will be speedily verified.

Schuyler Colfax says positively he will not run for Congress again; that he wishes merely to be a high private and a voter, and that finally, in the language of the Hon. Jefferson Davis, all he asks is to be left alone.

The Greenville *Alabamian* offers to give that paper one year to the person who sends them a quart of the finest strawberries of the season. For the next finest strawberries, the *Alabamian* for six months will be given.

A lady in Crenshaw county, the Greenville *Alabamian* is informed, recently gave birth to triplets—all girls. Eighteen months ago she gave birth to twins—boys—making five children inside of two years.

Boston, March 28.—On the fifth ballot in the Massachusetts Legislature, for United States Senator, Dawes received 88 votes, Hour 75, Curtis 68, Adams 13, Banks 7. Necessary to a choice, 123.—Adjourned to Monday.

The New York Herald utters its opinion of Mr. Sumner freely as follows: "He did not lead a party; he was not identified with any special policy; he was not a great writer, or a great orator, or a great statesman."

The furnace of the Eureka Company, six miles south of Birmingham, are running out sixteen and a half tons of superior iron per day, with a fair prospect of increasing the product to twenty tons per day.

Mr. A. J. Richardson, of Pickens county, has been successful in growing Louisiana cane. He has supplied his own molasses for the past three years, and says that good land will yield four hundred gallons per acre.

Senator Sumner has gone where proof-readers are not known. His friends congratulate themselves that he did not see the issue of the *Care Echo*, which punctuated his last words, "Take care of my Civil Rights, Bill."

One might write a column obituary notice on an office holder and then not equal the brief announcement in an Iowa paper: "Harvey Jackson, county treasurer, is dead. He was lenient with the widowed, and his books always balanced."

Hon. Chas. Hays, member of Congress from this District, complains to the Montgomery Republican that his paper is not received regularly. And the *Republican* replies: "Give us an honest and decent special agent of the post office department, and you'll get your paper regularly, Major."

HEAVY LOSSES IN PIKE COUNTY.—The county, during the late freshet, lost \$15,000 in bridges. This absence causes communication from several portions of the county to be cut off from Troy. Many mills and dams were washed away, and plantations badly washed. The damage to planters who had spread guano and planted corn is heavy.

The Louisville Courier-Journal says: "The old Radicals of Massachusetts will never forgive Dr. Brown-Scott for showing that Senator Sumner did not die from the effects of the blow on the head given by Preston Brooks eighteen years ago. They would cheerfully have consented to his death at any time within that period if they could have had the assurance that Brooks' cane killed him."

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### Trespass Notice.

All persons are hereby warned not to travel upon my lands, under the pain and penalties prescribed by the law of Alabama.

JOHN HOWZE, Agent Pleasant Land.

April 25 44

### State of Alabama.—Perry County.

Probate Court, March 21st, 1874.

Estate of Wm. D. Wallace, deceased. This day came Thos. L. Wallace, the administrator of said Estate, and filed the statements, accounts, vouchers, and evidence for a Final Settlement of his administration. It is ordered that the 12th day of May, 1874, be appointed a day on which to make and settle the accounts, at which time all persons in interest can appear and contest said settlement, if they think proper.

A. C. HOWZE, Judge of Probate.

April 2 34

### Tax Collector's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of the authority in me vested, I will proceed to sell at the House door of Perry County, in the town of Marion, State of Alabama, within the legal hours of sale, on the

FIRST MONDAY IN MAY, 1874,

the following described lands, to-wit: said lands being sold in default of the State and county taxes, for the year 1873, unless the taxes, fees, costs, and charges for advertising the same be paid prior to the said day of sale.

H. H. MOSELEY, T. C. P. C.

Assessed to H. B. Campbell.—Southwest quarter of southwest quarter, section 23, township 19, range 10.

Northeast quarter of southwest quarter, section 23, township 19, range 10.

Southeast quarter of northwest quarter, section 23, township 19, range 10.

All in northeast quarter of northwest quarter in Perry county, section 23, township 19, range 10.

East half of northwest quarter, fractional section 26, township 19, range 10.

Southwest quarter of northwest quarter, section 20, township 18, range 9.

All in northwest quarter of southwest quarter in Perry county, section 20, township 18, range 9.

Assessed to Javis Harris.—Southeast quarter, section 8, township 18, range 9.

Southeast quarter of northeast quarter, section 8, township 18, range 9.

Off south end of southwest quarter, section 8, township 18, range 9.

West half of southwest quarter, section 15, township 18, range 9.

Northwest quarter, section 15, township 18, range 9.

Northeast quarter, section 16, township 18, range 9.

North half of northwest quarter, section 24, township 18, range 9; tax \$10171.

The Assessor, Collector and Printer's fees added to above.

H. H. MOSELEY, T. C. P. C.

April 25 44

### J. WES. COLEMAN,

WITH

### L. H. Montgomery,

GROCER,

NO. 4, CENTRAL BLOCK, WATER ST.,

SELMA, ALA.

State of Alabama.—Perry County.

Probate Court, Reg. Term, March 14, 1874.

Estate of Pleasant Gill, non compos mentis.

This day came Geo. T. Wallen and T. F. Gill, the Guardians of said Estate, and filed their statements, accounts, vouchers, and evidence for a Final Settlement of their Guardianship. It is ordered that the 22nd day of April, 1874, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons in interest can appear and contest the said settlement, if they think proper.

A. G. HOLT, Judge of Probate.

March 19 33

### The Heidt House,

(Opposite the Old Presbyterian Church)

MARION, - - - ALA.,

IS STILL OPEN

For the accommodation of Travelers and Day Boarders.

No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction to patrons.

E. A. HEDD.

dec23 44

### BREATH! BREATH! BREATH!

WHO WANTS BREAD?

WE are raising the BEST MILL in Perry County, near the Railroad Depot, and offer the public the BEST MEAL that can be made.

Our terms are more than reasonable, as we will sell Meal LOWER than any other mill near Marion. If you would save money, call on us right away and get your meal, and you will not be humbugged.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED, if you are not satisfied, we will refund your money, plenty of it, and low prices will be maintained.

Our MILL is known as the MUSEN MILL. Come one, come all!

SOL WALLACE, BEN MOORE.

SOL WALLACE is well known in this county as an experienced miller, and patrons of this Mill will rest assured of getting good meal.

WANTED!—A graduate of the Marion Female Seminary, who has a situation as teacher in a school, or a place as governess in a private family. All necessary references can be given. Apply at

THIS OFFICE.

## The Commonwealth.

BY E. A. HEDD.

MARION, ALA.

Thursday Morning, April 24, 1874.

## Business Notice.

### OUR PRICES REDUCED!

From and after this date the subscription price of the **MARION COMMONWEALTH** will be **Two Dollars per annum**. But remember, no name will be







# The Commonwealth

BY E. A. HEIDT.

MARION, ALA.

Thursday Morning, April 2d, 1874.

## The Three Bugs.

Three little bugs in a basket,  
And hardly room for two;  
And one was yellow, and one was black,  
And one like me or you;  
The space for all do doubt was small,  
So what should three bugs do?  
Three little bugs in a basket,  
And hardly room for two;  
And all were selfish in their hearts,  
The same as I or you;  
So the strong one said, "We will eat the bread,  
And that's what we will do!"

Three little bugs in a basket,  
And the beds but two would hold;  
And so they fell a quarrelling—  
The white, the black, and the gold—  
And two of the bugs got under the rugs,  
And one was out in the cold.

He that was left in the basket,  
Without a crumb to chew,  
Or a shred to wrap himself withal,  
When the wind arose him blew,  
Pulled one of the rugs from under the bugs,  
And so the quarrel grew.

So there was war in the basket;  
Ah, pity 'tis, 'tis true!  
But he that was frozen and starved, at last  
A strength from his weakness drew,  
And pulled the rugs from both of the bugs,  
And killed and ate them too!

Now, when bugs live in a basket,  
Though more than will can hold,  
It seems to me they had better agree—  
The black, the white, and the gold—  
And share what comes of beds or crumbs,  
And leave no bug in the cold.

## AGRICULTURAL.

### Advice to Farmers.

Our Home Journal, of New Orleans, has the following word of reasonable advice to farmers:

At the present season of the year, farmers are, more or less, making up their minds how to operate, what to plant, and how much to plant of the different crops. To come to a correct conclusion on this point is a most important and vital part of the numerous duties a farmer has to perform. A mistake here may have the most fatal results as to the production of the farm. No one should stake his all on one special crop, except a heavy loss would not affect him, and, even then, it would not be so wise. We cannot sufficiently impress it on the minds of our farmers to seek prosperity in the cultivation of different crops in such proportions as not to make the failure of one, or even two, disastrous and a drawback to next year's operations. Farmers, as a rule, should not cultivate more than one-fifth of their arable land in cotton. By reducing the quantity of soil to be tilled in this labor and attention-absorbing crop, they will be enabled to spend so much more and thorough labor, and fertilize so much better, that a twenty-acre field will yield as much as 100 acres cultivated in the old scratchy way without, or with only a fraction of manure. We know, from experience, the temptation of planting a large area, but bitter experience of years has at last brought us to accept a small field thoroughly cultivated and manured. We have yet to hear a complaint from the first one that has had character enough to accept this principle. Invariably, on such farms, prosperity and plenty of that is needed to comfort man and beast, is found, and, although the farmer may handle less money, he is sure that more of the money he handles will remain in his pocket.

Farmers, adopt rotation, plant plenty of forage and feed stuff, have plenty of cattle and sheep, feed them well, and they will return to you ample compensation for what you have done for them, both in cash, as well as by their manure, which will enrich and improve your land permanently. If you do not do it now, of your free will, the time will come when you will be compelled to do so, and then your change may not be half so good as if you resolve to do it now while you have the means to carry it out to advantage.

### Egyptian Corn.

Among the many novelties embraced in the wide range of agricultural products of the State, one which bids fair to assume prominence, is the Egyptian corn, which has already been raised in considerable quantities in the vicinity of Suiter, and is now being introduced extensively about Vallejo. Its capabilities are not yet fully understood, but as far as its growers are acquainted with it, it is found to be an excellent food for poultry and all kinds of stock—even preferable for these uses to either wheat or barley. It yields as much as seventy bushels to the acre, and, it is believed, can be relied upon for two crops per annum. The manner of planting it is similar to that employed with broom corn, which the stalk somewhat resembles, while the head, in shape, is more like that of the sorghum or Asiatic sugar-cane. Instead of growing straight up as that does, the Egyptian corn always crooks at the head

and turns down when maturing. The grains, in shape and size, bear some resemblance to broom corn seed, but on crushing a grain, it is found to be more of the nature of Indian corn than anything else. The seed from which this corn is grown were taken from the wrappings of Egyptian mummies; and that they grew after being laid away for two thousand years, shows that this variety of cereal possesses wonderful power of reproduction. It has been suggested that it might be found to advantageously replace barley for the use of malsters and brewers. Doubtless the experiment will soon be made.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

This corn is called in the South, "Ducora," and the grain is almost as large as the common pop-corn grain, and makes excellent cakes. It especially resembles buckwheat. We have eaten cakes made of it, and say what we know. Chickens and fowls of all kinds are very fond of it. Horses, too, will leave corn for it. We would earnestly recommend that at least an acre of it be planted on each plantation. Unfortunately, the forage is not edible, but the great amount of seed—from seventy-five to eighty bushels to the acre—will amply repay the lack of forage.—*Id.*

### Resolutions of Choctaw Corner Grange.

At a meeting of Choctaw Corner Grange, No. 197, on the 28th ult., the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, We review with deep regret the depressed condition of our country, and whereas, we believe that much of it has been caused by our own mismanagement; therefore

Resolved 1st. That we recommend to every member of our Grange to use every laudable effort to free themselves from debt at the earliest possible moment.

2d. That we earnestly recommend our members to at once see the parties whom they owe and make a true and just statement of their means of paying.

3d. That we recommend the most rigid economy in our apparel and living, and although we should not appear as comely as we would wish, yet we earnestly recommend a strict adherence to this rule.

4th. That we earnestly recommend the education of our children, and that each family provide themselves (as fast as their means will permit) with good religious agricultural, horticultural and miscellaneous reading matter, and that each member encourage habits of reading and study among their children.

5th. That we will not employ any laborer who has left a member of our order unless by written discharge or personal agreement.

6th. That we will plant enough land in corn, oats, peas, potatoes, &c., to support the labor necessary to cultivate our farms, and that the cotton crop shall, as far as possible, be an extra crop.

7th. That we will (as far as in our power) patronize, aid and assist members of our order in all laudable undertakings, and we will do all we can to support and encourage the agents employed by the Executive Committee of our State Grange.

8th. That we earnestly recommend the formation of a Council Grange in Clarke county as early as a day as possible.

9th. That the Secretary forward a copy of these resolutions to Isaac Grant, Esq., for publication.

### Potatoes.

I once found in my garden the half of a good-sized potato, with a very strong sprout several inches in length, growing directly from the centre of the cut portion, and on other occasions I have noticed sprouts growing from the cut surface at short distances below the skin; also from the cut sides where the skin had been peeled off to some depth.

Now, though I do not think that the eye of the potato goes to the heart, there may be dormant germs in the body of the potato which may develop themselves on certain conditions, as we all know that when the sprouts are rubbed off from the eye, new sprouts will make their appearance, this occurring even on a repetition of the process. In that I am inclined to suppose that it is these dormant germs that develop themselves, and send their sprouts through the cut portion of the potato.

Another point is the mixing of potatoes in the hill. I know that many of our most intelligent farmers hold to that opinion. I consider it as more likely that turnips or beets should mix in the row; they will only hybridize in the seed the same as any other plant. I mixed in the hill, but I never doubted but that the mixture took place in the basket before planting.

I think that I have seen instances where potatoes bred back in the row. In the instance of the Garnet Chili, which I raised for several years, every year I found two entirely different potatoes among them; also different from any variety that I had planted. One of these was a blood red, long potato, and the other a round light russet potato. These I always took to be progenitors of the Garnet Chili, as I never found them among any other variety in the same field.—*Cor. Journal of the Farm.*

Work hard and use economy.

## Dog Men.

An article in the *Popular Science Monthly* describes two remarkable individuals who were recently exhibited in Paris, and received the nicknames of "hommes-chiens," or "dog-men," on account of a great development of hair upon the face and neck. They are natives of Russia, and are father and son. Their names are, respectively, Andrian and Fedor Jettichew. Andrian is of medium stature, but very strongly built. His excessive capillary development is not true hair, being simply an abnormal growth of the down or fine hairs which usually cover nearly the entire surface of the human body. Strictly speaking, he has neither head hair, beard, moustache, eyebrows, nor eyelashes, their place being taken by this singular growth of long silky down. In color, this is of a dirty yellow; it is about three inches in length, all over the face, and feels like the hair of a Newfoundland dog. The very eyelids are covered with this long hair, while flowing locks come out of his nostrils and ears. On his body are isolated patches, strewn, but not thickly, with hairs one and a half to two inches long. Dr. Bertillon, of Paris, compared a hair from Andrian's chin with a very fine hair from a man's beard, and found that the latter was three times as thick as the former; and hair from Andrian's head is only one-half as thick as an average human hair. When the strange beings were exhibited in Berlin, Prof. Virchow was much interested in them, and gathered all accessible information about their life and ancestry. He states that Andrian is, so far as known, the first of his line to present this wonderful hairiness. Neither his reputed father nor his mother presented any peculiarity of this kind, and a brother and sister of his, who are still living, are in no wise remarkable for capillary development. Fedor is about three years of age. He is a sprightly child, and apparently more intelligent than his father. The growth of the down on his face is not yet so heavy as to conceal his features, but there is no doubt that when the child comes to full maturity, he will be at least as hairy as his parent. The hairs are as white and as soft as the fur of the Angora cat, and longest at the outer angles of the eyes, and the nose is well covered. The moustache joins the whiskers on each side, after the English fashion, and this circumstance gives to accurate portraits of the child a ludicrous resemblance to a well-fed Englishman of about fifty. As in the fathers case, the inside of Fedor's nostrils and ears had a thick crop of hair. It is remarkable that both Andrian and Fedor are almost toothless, the former possessing only five teeth, one in the upper jaw and four in the lower, while the child has but four teeth, all in the lower jaw. These four teeth are in both cases the incisors. To the right of Andrian's upper teeth there still remains the mark of another, which has disappeared. That beyond these six teeth the man never had any others, is evident to any one who feels the gums with the finger.

### Miss Swishelm on the Whisky War.

Miss Jane Swishelm gives her views on the women's temperance movement, as follows:

To one who thinks calmly, and recognizes man's natural guardianship of women, it is wonderful to see hundreds of thousands of able-bodied men stand aside and cheer a few thousand feeble women on to such a wretched, hopeless physical contest. What is it but a trial of physical strength between the liquor dealers and their assistants, with all the conditions in favor of the former? Who does not know it is hopeless? Who does not know that the man can sit longer by the hot stove than the woman can kneel in the snow? Who does not know that he must win the case when it comes before the courts? Who does not know that the law is not on her side? Who does not know that they have no more right to encumber a sidewalk with a prayer meeting tent than with a pig-pen? Who does not know that they have no more right to enter a man's house without his consent, or to hinder his lawful business by crowding his doorsteps, than he has to set up a bar in the parlor of any one of them? Who does not know that these women are re-enacting the part of the old sleep who knocked his brains out by sitting a swinging mallet? These things seem at every stroke to give way, but returns with rebound to strike the strikers, while the men who encouraged the onslaught are like the boy who hung up the mallet for the sheep to butt at.

### Youthful Polliteness.

Stepping on the car platform on one occasion, I saw at a glance that the seats were all filled. Though old and lame, I have not been in the habit of claiming a seat on the ground of these infirmities. By a moment a young man of fine appearance vacated his seat, and with a natural politeness, very agreeable, insisted upon my taking it. I refused. But he would take no refusal. Seeing how sincere he was in the offer, I consented. Soon the person next me leaving the car, the young man came and sat beside me. I was struck with his open manly face, and thought I would get a little nearer to his sympathies.

I inquired why he was so anxious I should take his seat? "I had two reasons," he replied; one, that you are old and infirm, while I was young and strong. Another was, that you bore a strong resemblance to my own aged father."

How beautiful these traits of benevolence and filial piety!

"Why don't you give us a little Greek and Latin occasionally?" asked a country deacon of a new minister.

"Why, do you understand those languages?" "No, no, we are very for the best, and we ought to have it."

"Julius, can you tell me how Adam got out of Eden?" "Well, I suppose he clum de fence and walked out."

"No, don't ain't it." "I gubs it up den."

"He got smacked out."

## R.R.R.

### RADWAY'S READY RELIEF CURES THE WORST PAINS In from One to Twenty Minutes. NOT ONE HOUR

after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

The Only Pain Remedy that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, soothes, and cures all the diseases of the lungs, throat, and bowels, and all the organs, by one application.

FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RADWAY'S READY RELIEF cures it in from one to twenty minutes.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF WILL AFFORD INSTANT CURE INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS, INFLAMMATION OF THE THROAT, SORE THROAT, DIPHTHERIA, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, CATARRH, INFLUENZA, OLD CHILLS, AGUE, CHILLS, RHEUMATISM.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in a glass of water will in a few moments cure CHILLS, STOMACH, SORE THROAT, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, CATARRH, INFLUENZA, OLD CHILLS, AGUE, CHILLS, RHEUMATISM.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will in a few minutes cure all the diseases of the lungs, throat, and bowels, and all the organs, by one application.

### FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured in ten minutes. There is no remedy so good in the world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other malarious affections, as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. It is a cure for all the diseases of the lungs, throat, and bowels, and all the organs, by one application.

### HEALTH! BEAUTY!!

STRONG AND PURE BLOOD—INCREASED VITALITY—PERFECT COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

### DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES, SO THAT THE MOST OBSTINATE DISEASES, SUCH AS SCROFULA, SYPHILIS, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF THE BLOOD, ARE CURED BY THIS TRULY WONDERFUL RESOLVENT.

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

Every drop of the Sarsaparillian Resolvent purifies the blood, and cures all the diseases of the blood, and all the diseases of the system, such as SCROFULA, SYPHILIS, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF THE BLOOD, ARE CURED BY THIS TRULY WONDERFUL RESOLVENT.

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## B. D. Sea-Fowl Guano.

### A NO. 1 COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER!

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED. One of our friends, this season, made upon a poor sandy soil, with three hundred pounds per acre, an average of three hundred and sixty pounds of wheat, with a more favorable season, he would have gotten fully four hundred and fifty to five hundred pounds per acre. Without Guano, he would not have gotten three hundred pounds seed cotton.

haunted mineral properties, i. e., phosphates to the soil. For sale by FRANKLIN & CO., Agents, Selma, Ala. RANKIN & CUMMINS, Marion, Ala.

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### SUSPENSION OF PROFITS!

## Extension of Bargains!!

### NO MORE HIGH PRICES!

## No More Credit!!

UNDER THE ABOVE COLORS WE HAVE DETERMINED TO sail in future and in order to carry out our programme and to meet the stringency in money matters we propose to Suspend the greater part of our PROFITS and to EXTEND to

### CASH BUYERS

## THE GREATEST INCUCEMENTS

EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET

Our Stock is Extensive and embracing

## STAPLE

## AND FANCY DRY-GOODS

### Notions, Boots and Shoes,

### CLOTHING,

## HARDWARE

## AND

## GROCERIES!!

OUR STOCK OF

## DRESS GOODS

IS large and has been selected with great care with reference to the wants of the market and will be sold at

### EXTREMELY LOW PRICES

We respectfully invite the Public to examine our Goods, compare prices and be convinced that they can buy more goods for Less Money than elsewhere, from

## RANKIN & CUMMINS.

Marion, Ala., Oct. 9 '73. 10 Cms.

### THE CHEAPEST PAPER IN THE SOUTH!

I am offering

### THE SELMA DOLLAR TIMES.

A large, TWENTY-FOUR COLUMN, Political and Agricultural Newspaper, full of live and interesting reading matter, and

### THE RURAL CAROLINIAN.

the recognized leading Agricultural Monthly in the South—published at Charleston, South Carolina—conceded to be the ablest edited Agricultural Journal in the Union, and for the practical Southern Planter invaluable—for the sum of

### Two Dollars Per Annum.

To Clubs of Ten, I will send the DOLLAR TIMES and RURAL CAROLINIAN to each member for one year, with a copy of the NEW YORK WEEKLY SENTINEL to the latter up of the Club, for \$18 00.

To Clubs of Twenty, I will send to each member of the Club the SELMA DOLLAR TIMES, RURAL CAROLINIAN, and a HANDSOME CHROMO, "Jewels of Spring," 14 by 15 inches, the retail price of which is \$6 00, for \$40 00.

### TO THE LADIES.

I offer a first-class SEWING MACHINE, of any make the winner of the Premium may select, for the largest Club sent me, at club rates above, not less than fifty names.

I offer a handsome GOLD WATCH and a time keeper to the lady who sends me the second largest list at club rates, not less than fifty names.

I offer a beautiful CHINA TEA SET to the lady who sends me the third largest club at club rates.

I offer a nice BLACK ALPACA DRESS to the lady who sends me the fourth largest club at club rates.

Let the ladies remember that if their clubs number Twenty, each member of them will receive the SELMA DOLLAR TIMES, RURAL CAROLINIAN and the beautiful Chromo "Jewels of Spring."

To those who only wish a Weekly Political and Agricultural Newspaper, I offer to SELMA DOLLAR TIMES:

To Single Subscribers.....\$1 00

To Clubs of Ten at.....75 cts.

To Clubs of Fifty, to be addressed to.....50 "

Address, SEABORN J. SAFFOLD, Editor, Prop'r Selma Times, Selma, Ala.

### For Probate Judge.

WE are authorized to announce the name of H. H. HURT as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Probate Court of Perry county, at the next election. Jan 22 25 tdc

### STORE YOUR COTTON!

## A. M. Fowles & Co.,

Have opened

### "THE W. F. DAVIS WARE-HOUSE"

Near the Depot, in Marion.

### FOR THE STORAGE OF COTTON

EVERY arrangement has been made for safe, reliable, and correct storage, so that our personal attention will be given to each consignment.

### NO DRAYAGE CHARGE!

and

Cotton Shipped Without Additional Expense!

We are Agents for the sale of

Coal; Guanos; Lime; Shingles.

Brick; and

### AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

The highest market prices paid for

Corn; Fodder; Cotton Seed, &c., &c.

Patrons Solicited. aug 26 '73 41t A. M. FOWLES & CO.

### Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of David Lee, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Hon. Probate Court of Perry county, Ala., on the 3d day of January, 1874; Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said Estate to present and make immediate payment to the undersigned; and all persons having claims against said Estate are required to present them duly authenticated to him the undersigned by law or they will be barred.

E. B. THOMPSON, Administrator.

### Monuments and Tablets.

I HAVE the agency to furnish Marble Monuments and Tablets from Means Yard, and Keon, Georgia, Miss.

FRANKLIN & AMERICAN MAR