

The Shelby Guide.

VOL. VI. COLUMBIANA, SHELBY COUNTY, ALA., FEBRUARY 26, 1874. NO. 37.

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HENRY WILSON, Montevallo.
STERRETT, COBB & WILSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
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WILL practice in the courts of Shelby, Talladega, Jefferson, Bibb, and Montgomery counties, and the Supreme Court of the State.

Prompt attention given to all business confided to their care.

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WILL practice in the courts of Shelby, Talladega, Jefferson, Bibb, and Montgomery counties, and the Supreme Court of the State.

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WILL practice in the courts of Shelby, Talladega, Jefferson, Bibb, and Montgomery counties, and the Supreme Court of the State.

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WILL practice in the courts of Shelby, Talladega, Jefferson, Bibb, and Montgomery counties, and the Supreme Court of the State.

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Sheriff's Sale.

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A Declaration of the Purposes of the Patrons of Husbandry.
St. Louis, Feb. 11.—The National Grange to-day, after the transaction of some minor business, received the report of the Committee on Resolutions presented by Mr. Ward-

on of Florida, and adopted it unanimously. It is as follows:

First.—We are impressed with the truth that the National Grange of the United States should definitely proclaim to the world its general objects, we hereby unanimously make this declaration of the purposes of the Patrons of Husbandry:

First.—United by the strong and faithful tie of agriculture, we mutually resolve to labor for the good of our order, and country, and mankind.

Second.—We heartily endorse the motto, "In essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all things, charity."

Third.—We shall endeavor to advance our cause by laboring to accomplish the following objects: To develop a better and a higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves; to enhance the comforts and attractions of our homes, and strengthen our attachments to our pursuits; to foster mutual understanding and co-operation; to maintain our laws; to stimulate each other to labor to hasten the good time coming; to reduce our expenses both individual and co-operative; to buy less and produce more; to diversify our crops, and to condense the weight of our exports, selling less in the bushel and more on hoof and in fleece; to systematize our work and calculate intelligently on probabilities; to discountenance the credit system, the mortgage system, the fashion system, and every other system tending to prodigality and bankruptcy.

We propose meeting together, talking together, working together, and, in general, acting together, for our mutual protection and the advancement of the association may require. We shall avoid litigation as much as possible by arbitration in the Grange. We shall constantly strive to secure entire harmony, good will, and vital brotherhood among ourselves, and to make our Order perpetual. We shall earnestly endeavor to suppress personal, local, sectional, and national prejudices, all all unwholesome rivalries, all selfish ambition. Faithful adherence to these principles will insure our mental, moral, social, and material advancement.

Fourth.—Our business interests. We desire to bring producers and consumers, farmers and manufacturers, into the most direct and friendly relations possible. Hence we must dispense with a surplus of middle men—not that we are unfriendly to them, but we do not need them. Their surplus and their exactions diminish our profits. We wage no aggressive warfare against any other interests whatever.

On the contrary all our acts, and all our efforts, so far as business is concerned, are not only for the benefit of producers and consumers, but also for all other interests that tend to bring these two parties into speedy and economical contact. Hence we hold that transportation companies of every kind are necessary to our success; that their interests are intimately connected with our interests, and harmonious action is mutually advantageous. Keeping in view the first sentence in our declaration of principles of action, that individual happiness depends upon general prosperity, we shall therefore advocate for every State the increase in every practicable way of all facilities for transporting cheaply to the seaboard, or between home producers and consumers, all productions of our country. We adopt it as our fixed purpose to open out the channels in nature's great arteries, that the life blood of commerce may flow freely. We are not enemies of railroads, navigable and irrigating canals, nor of any corporations that will advance our industrial interests, nor of any laboring

classes. In our noble order there is no Communism and no agrarianism. We are opposed to such spirit and management as tends to oppress the people and rob them of their just profits. We are not enemies to capital, as they greatly increase our burdens and do not bear a proportion to the profits of the producers. We desire only self-protection and the protection of every true interest offered by legitimate transactions, legitimate trade, and legitimate profits. We shall advance the cause of education among ourselves and for our children by all just means within our power. We especially advocate for our agriculture, domestic science, and all the arts which adorn the home as taught in their courses of study.

Fifth.—We emphatically and sincerely assert the oft-repeated truth taught in our organic law that the Grange, national, State, or subordinate, is not a political or party organization. No Grange, if true to its obligations, can discuss political or religious questions, nor call political conventions, nor nominate candidates, nor even discuss their merits in its meetings; yet the principles we teach underlie all true politics, all true statesmanship, and if properly carried out will tend to purify the whole atmosphere of our country, for we seek the greatest good to the greatest number.

But we must always bear in mind that no one by becoming a Grange member gives up that inalienable right and duty which belongs to every American citizen to take a proper interest in the politics of his country. On the contrary, it is his right for every member to do all in his power to purify the whole atmosphere of our country, for we seek the greatest good to the greatest number.

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ise, and earnest co-operation as an omen of our future success.

Seventh. It shall be an abiding principle with us to relieve any of our oppressed and suffering brotherhood by any means at our command.

Last, but not least, we proclaim it among our purposes to inculcate a proper appreciation of the abilities and sphere of woman, as is indicated by admitting her to membership and position in our order, imploring the continued assistance of our Divine Master to guide us in our work, we here pledge ourselves to faithful and harmonious labor for all future time to return, by our united efforts, to the wisdom, justice, fraternity, and political purity of our forefathers.

A memorial to the Patrons of Husbandry in the cotton States was also presented and unanimously adopted. It is an argument in favor of mixed husbandry in the South, instead of expending the energies of the people in raising a single crop.

It seems that John Wood, who had been drinking heavily of late, got on a fearful bender the first of the week; he abused his wife and family terribly, and the woman declared she would make away with herself. She accordingly left the house. Wood got somewhat sobered up Friday morning, and was half apprehensive that his wife had carried her threat into execution. He went to her father's house and to several other places, but could not find her. That night he went home apparently sober. Yesterday morning a shocking discovery was made by his neighbors. Wood himself was found dead having apparently shot himself through the heart. His three children were in their beds, but each was cold in death. There is no doubt that he first administered morphine to his children, and then raised a suicidal hand against himself. Here is another commentary upon drinking, and more terribly illustrative than a thousand temperance lectures.

The Montgomery Advertiser well says:

The South was never disloyal to the Union. The first independent acts of the Confederate States were to form another Union and adopt another Constitution so near identical with those from which they had but just seceded, that it was a matter of some difficulty to distinguish between the old and the new. This could not have been had the South been disloyal to either the old Constitution or the old Union.

The Advertiser might have added that the late war was, on the part of the South, a struggle for the maintenance of the old Constitution—in its essential principles. The effort failing, the Constitution fell through, and there seems to be very little hope of its restoration.

"HEAD US, SOMEBODY."—Moore, of the Montgomery Morning News, will have to assume all the responsibility of this joke on Smith: "He says that a man whom he calls Smith, by way of variety we suppose, had a pet calf which he was training up in the way of an ox; the calf walked around very peaceably under one end of the yoke while Mr. Smith held up the other end; but in an unfortunate moment the man conceiving the idea of putting his own neck in the yoke to let the calf see how it would seem to work with a partner. This frightful accident, and elevating his tail and voice, he struck a 'dead run' for the village, and Mr. Smith went along with his head down and plumb in his hand, straining every nerve to keep up, and crying out at the top of his voice, 'Here we come, d—n our fool souls; head us, somebody!'"

Never burn kindly written letters; it is so pleasant to read them over when the ink is brown, the paper yellow with age, and the hands that traced the friendly words are folded over the hearts that prompted them, under the green sod. Above all never burn love letters. To read them in after years is like a resurrection of one's youth. The elderly spinster finds in the impassioned offer she foolishly rejected twenty years ago a fountain of rejuvenescence.

Glancing over it she realizes that she was once a belle and a beauty, and beholds her former self in a mirror much more congenial to her taste than the one that confronted her in her dressing room. The "widow indeed" derives a sweet and solemn consolation from the letter of the beloved one who has journeyed before her to the far off land, from which there comes no message, and where she hopes one day to join him. No photograph can so vividly recall to the memory of the mother the tenderness and devotion of the children who have left at the call of heaven, as the epistolary outpourings of their love. The letter of a true son or daughter to a true mother is something better than an image of the features; it is a reflex of the writer's soul. It is all loving letters. Burn all harsh ones, and in burning them forgive and forget.—Montgomery Advertiser.

SOFT SOAP AND VINEGAR FOR THE HANDS.—A correspondent of the Scientific American says: "Our men in the shop use soft soap to remove the grease and dirt from their hands when they quit work. This, they find, causes cracks to come; but if they dip them in vinegar just after washing with soft soap, their hands will remain soft and smooth, and cracks on the hands will immediately heal up." The editor says commenting on the above statement: In the ordinary careless manufacture of soft soap, there is apt to be sometimes an excess of alkali or lye, above that necessary for complete saponification. This has a caustic action on the skin, making it rough, and otherwise injuring it. After using soap of this kind, washing in vinegar removes the excess of alkali from the hands. Vinegar, being an acid, combines with the alkali, forming a neutral and soluble salt.

"STRAY NOTICES."—For the benefit of some who are not acquainted with the form of an estray notice, we herewith attach one that fell into our hands the other day: "stray notice number the 27 on or about the thirteenth or fourteenth of November there were two stray yearling calves came to my premises the first one is a steer paid read and white more read than white with an under bit of right ear and the second one is a heifer paid read and white supposed the ears frose off in the shape of a half moon and a short tail."

DESPERATE KILLING IN ATLANTA.—On Thursday evening last, Mr. Penn Bedell was killed in Atlanta, by Mr. Gains Chisolm with a pistol. Bedell and Chisolm had a difficulty in the afternoon, at which time, Bedell struck Chisolm to the ground. Bedell was then arrested, carried to the guard, where he gave bond, and returning to the neighborhood of the Kimball House he was shot by Chisolm and expired in about twenty-five minutes.

It was a brilliant Fond du Lac boy who, seeing a dog with a muzzle on for the first time, exclaimed: "Mama, mama, I bet five cents the dogs are going to wear hoop-skirts; there goes a dog with one on his nose."

The Mobile Register says Gen. John Tyler, who delivered one or two lectures for the Franklin Society, of this city, a year or two ago, and who has since been one of the editors of a radical paper in Tallahassee, has been licensed as a Methodist preacher. He is a brother of Col. Robt. Tyler, late editor of the Montgomery Advertiser.

SHELBY GUIDE. COLUMBIANA, ALA.

Thursday, February 26, 1874.

The communication of "Leo" shall appear next week.

Druce Harris arrived at home this morning from New York. His new stock may be looked for next week.

Next Monday is the day appointed for the assembling of the Granges of this county preparatory to forming a County Council.

The apportionment for this county of school funds will be published next week. The amount is \$4,042.91 to be distributed among 4,850 scholars.

Irish Potatoes.

Leeper, Purcell & Co., are in receipt of Seed Potatoes of the Early Goodrich, Early Rose, Peach Blow and Pink Eye varieties.

The Presbyterian Church, near the residence of Mr. Wallis Wallace, on the road to Harpersville, and known as Scott's Grove Church, has been abandoned, and the members have all united themselves with the Presbyterian Church in this place.

We publish to-day another excellent letter from Rev. E. B. Teague, to which the readers attention is directed. The compliment paid to the Selma Argus is richly deserved, and one the worthy editor may well feel proud of.

Seed Oats.

Leeper, Purcell & Co., have a fine supply of Seed Oats for sale.

Officers elect of Montevallo Lodge, I. O. G. T.: Prof. Wilkinson, W. C. T.; Miss M. Allen, W. Y. T.; Clinton Cary, W. S.; G. Rogan, W. F. S.; Miss Mary Lyman, W. T. A.; Wilkinson, W. M.; Rev. T. O. Boykin, W. C.; Miss Kate Boykin, W. I. G.; Prof. B. W. Mason, W. O. G.; Miss Ida McConaughy, W. A. S.; Miss Carry Meredith, W. D. M.; Miss Callie Blackburn, W. R. H. S.; Miss Nannie Reynolds, W. L. H. S.

The first real live and wide awake drummer that has visited this place in some time, is Mr. Willie J. Smith, of the house of Woodruff & Harrell, of Selma. Mr. Smith, by his deportment, will draw friends where ever he goes. May success attend him—and his—for he has but lately been married.

An election for city officers was held in Eufaula, Ala., last Monday which resulted in the success of the democrats. During the progress of the election, a riot occurred which resulted in several persons, black and white, being wounded. That night the buildings on the Fair Grounds in that city were fired and burned—supposed to have been the act of the rioters.

Removal.—Mr. Spencer has rented the commodious dwelling of Mrs. Sam. Brasher, where he is prepared to accommodate the traveling public and make them comfortable. Rooms excellent and tables furnished with the best the country affords. Charges moderate. The old house is closed. Im

A party of northern capitalists, accompanied by President Fink of the Louisville, Nashville and Great Southern Railroad, will pass up the South and North Railroad to-day to take a look at the coal mines. It is in contemplation we understand, to organize a company with a capital of \$500,000 for the purpose of opening and operating the Cahaba and Warrior coal fields. If they will cheapen the article there will be no difficulty in finding a market for all they may get out. As it now is the freights for almost any distance, are more than half the cost of the coal.

DEATHS.—In Selma, on Sunday last, very suddenly of disease of the heart, John Z. Riggs, a native of that city.

On Monday last, in Selma, Dr. A. G. Mabry, in the 63rd year of his age.

In Mobile, on Sunday, Mrs. Ed. Cooper, daughter of Rev. Dr. Hamilton.

Robt. H. Gardner, son of Col. Virgil H. Gardner, was killed in Louisiana, last Sunday, where he resided, by a man with whom he had a difficulty the day before.

Alabama is not the only State in which long advertisements of tax sales are seen. The Louisville Ky. Courier-Journal has recently advertised about 50 columns of tax sales; and the San Francisco Examiner publishes a supplement of 200 columns of such sales.

For the past two weeks the freight trains over the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad have been carrying large quantities of coal from the Montevallo mines for Atlanta, Ga.

Ames, by the grace of negro votes Governor of Mississippi, is about to break up house-keeping, so rumor says, and go to boarding house—Mrs. Ames does not like "social equality" as "practically illustrated at the Executive Mansion."

The following endorsement accompanied a couple of bales of cotton received at the Eagle and Phoenix Factory, Columbus, Ga., from Union Springs, Ala.: "Upon examination you will find that bales Nos. 17 and 18, of our last shipment, is very fine cotton—extra long staple. It was grown by a beautiful young lady, sixteen years old, and a college graduate. How high is that?"

We are glad to place upon our exchange list the Birmingham Iron Age, a new Democratic journal, published weekly at the metropolis of the mines, by Messrs. Duval, Roberts and Persinger. The Iron Age gives promise of energy, ability, and vitality.—Mobile Register.

There was a terrible storm of wind, hail and rain some eight miles above this place on Thursday evening last, uprooting large pine trees, blowing away houses and fences and killing stock. We learn that Mr. Arch Carter, keeper of the poor house of this county, who lives some eight miles above here, had every house on his place blown away, and his family and paupers left without a place of shelter. Mr. John Rucker, at Man's mill, also had nearly all his houses demolished, and some of his stock killed and badly injured. The storm came from the west, and its track, we are told, was not more than three hundred yards in width.—Autauga Citizen, 19th inst.

THE SCHOOLMASTER AMONG THE IRON MINES.—The New York Tribune publishes the subjoined, which it says is a literal copy of an application made by a professed schoolmaster, to Gen. Willard Warner, for the privilege of opening a school at his iron furnace in Cherokee county, Ala. We have seen documents of the same sort—or even samer—nearer home than Cherokee county:

Articles of Agreement for 1874. John C. obligates himself to teach the Rudiments of Reading Writing & Arithmetic Also will give lessons in Geography if required. Also Grammar at the rates of one dollar & fifty cents per month for the term of six months provided health should laste if not the employers is to pay for the time he has taught. The said C. will take any kind of produce for family support during the term C. will endeavor to keep order in said school so far as in his power lies also attende to said institution at regular hours &c. We the undersigned do Obligate Ourselves to furnish the said C. with provisions as he teaches through the term & if not all paid up during thime he teaches whenever he discontinues all dues payable to C. for the time he has taught &c

A Kentucky grange has had its little romance. Recently a young brother and sister of the Order walked to the front of the Master and were united in marriage.—The entire audience was taken by surprise, having had no intimation that there was to be a wedding.—Soft eyes began to dart love glances around the grange, and diffident bachelors exclaimed that the new Order exceeded their most sanguine expectations, in providing life-partners for the faint-hearted.

An old lady on a train not far from Lafayette, hearing the brakeman sing out "Bubank's Cut," sailed to the door and asked: "Is he hurt much?"

Great Attractions

ON

VANDEGRIFT'S CORNER,

MONTEVALLO, ALA.

I AM now receiving a large and carefully selected stock of

DRY GOODS

suited to the wants of the people of Shelby and the surrounding counties.

Owing to the *Stagnation of the Cotton Crop* and the disturbed financial condition of the country, I propose to sell these goods at *wholesale profits* than at any time since the war.

Call on me and I will show you bright and new goods of the latest designs. You will find several nice and accommodating young men, who will take great pleasure in waiting on you—especially the ladies.

Give me a call, for I feel quite certain that you will go away well pleased, believing that you have received full value for the money which you have spent with me. Try me.

C. C. VANDEGRIFT.

Mortgage Sale.

BY virtue of a mortgage deed executed the 4th day of October, 1871, by Geo. V. Webb, and his wife Mrs. Jane V. Webb, to Mrs. Margaret S. B. Shuler, and recorded on pages 600, 601 and 602, in deed book Q, in the office of the Judge of Probate for Shelby county, the State of Alabama, the said mortgage deed has been duly assigned, transferred and, together with the rights therein, conveyed to the undersigned, I will,

On Monday, 23d day of March, 1874, on the premises hereinafter named, be between the usual hours of sale, for cash, sell at public outcry to the highest bidder, the following described land, to wit: the east half of north east quarter, fifty-nine fourteen one-hundredth acres in the north part of the west half of the northeast quarter and twelve sixteenth one-hundredth acres of the northeast corner of the southeast fractional quarter of section thirteen, in township twenty-one, of range one, east; and the northwest quarter, and the east half of the southeast quarter of section twenty, in township twenty-one, of range two, east, containing five hundred and thirty-one less, and known as the Brasler farm above Murdick's ferry on the Coosa river.

W. H. COUCH,

by Reid & May, his Attorneys.

Feb 10-tds [prs fee \$12]

Administrator's Sale.

Will be sold at the late residence of Robert Bratton, deceased, on Saturday the 7th day of March next, at the usual hours of sale, the following described

The southwest quarter of the southwest quarter, and the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, and the southwest quarter of northwest quarter section 18, township 20, range 3 west; the west half of southwest quarter of section 19, same township and range; east half of southeast quarter and southwest quarter of southeast quarter section 24, township 20, range 4 west; the west half of southeast quarter and the west quarter of northwest quarter of section 25, same township and range; the east half of northwest quarter and the west half of northeast quarter, and northeast quarter of northeast quarter, section 1, township 21, range 5, west.

Terms of sale—one-third cash the balance in one and two years with note and approved security. January 30th 1874.

JOHN W. DAVIDSON, Att'ne.

Feb 5-4t [prs fee \$7 50]

TAX-ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.

I WILL be at

Boat Springs, Monday March 2nd;

Highland, Tuesday March 3rd;

Helena, Wednesday, March 4th;

Elliot's Store, Thursday March 5th;

Montevallo, Friday, March 6th;

Calera, Saturday, March 7th;

Columbiana, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of the second week of Court;

All persons who have not made returns for 1874, will please meet me at the above points, or in case they cannot do so, upon the said Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, of the second week of Court.

JAMES L. ELLIOTT,

Tax-Assessor of Shelby county.

No. 1 Mackerel.

In Kits, for sale at

LEEPER, PURCELL & CO'S.

Corn Meal.

Present from Purcell & Leeper's Mill.

at \$1

LEEPER, PURCELL & CO'S.

CASH STORE!

REVOLUTION IN TRADE!

The Credit System has impoverished the country. The interest of both Merchant and customer is promoted by strict adherence to the CASH SYSTEM.

I Shall, as heretofore, keep a large stock of

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Prints, Delaines, Alpacas, Merinos,

AND OTHER DRESS GOODS.

Piece Goods—Jeans, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Repellant

Lindseys, Flannels, &c. Brown and Bleach-

ed Domestics, Tickings, &c, &c.

Lacings, Edgings, Insertings, Fringes, Collars, Ties, &c.,

STATIO, YANKEE NOTIONS AND JEWELRY.

Millinery Goods.

HATS AND BONNETS, Trimmed or Untrimmed. Work in this

department done on short notice, by Mrs. McLANE.

Ladies' Furs, Gents' Hats, Boots, Shoes and Clothing.

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS.

Large and well selected stock always on hand. Also

Perfumery, Dye-Stuffs, &c.

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD FOR Cash Only.

I again appeal to those indebted to me to bring me in their Coton

and settle, up. If I should extend accommodations to any in the

future, it will be to those who are prompt in their payments.

Liberal advances made on cotton, and held until Spring if desired.

My best wishes are for the prosperity and happiness of all.

BRUCE HARRIS.

James T. Leeper, A. L. Purcell, John S. Leeper.

LEEPER, PURCELL & Co.,

(At Allen's Old Corner on Public Square.)

Dealers in

Fancy & Family Groceries,

—SUCH AS—

Bacon, Lard, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Cheese, Mackerel,

Potatoes, Onions, Rice, Tobacco, Snuff, Candles, Candles,

Nuts, Raisins, Canned Fish, Pickles, Crackers, Crackers, &c.

Also Chickens Eggs, Butter and all kinds of Country Produce.

Fully appreciating the condition of the country, the hardies of the times and the scarcity of money, we have put prices down very low. If you want to buy a good article of Groceries at the very lowest figures, for the CASH, give us a call. We sell for cash only.

Jan. 8, 1874.

SWIFT'S COTTON WAREHOUSE,

Foot of Water Street, Selma, Ala.

This well known and convenient Warehouse is now

Open for the Season,

and we trust, by prompt attention to merit a share of business.

S. H. HARTSHORN, Proprietor.

M. J. A. KEITH, Manager.

September 18.

