

The State.
R. RANDOLPH, Editor.
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TUSKALOOSA, APRIL 30, 1874.

The Little Rock War.

In our last week's issue we published a paragraph, to the effect that there was a specter of war at the capital of Arkansas, caused by both a coup d'etat and a coup de main on the part of one Brooks, by which Baxter, who has been exercising the functions of Chief Executive for over eighteen months, was dethroned, and Brooks assumed the right to reign in his stead. This a clear case of "dog eat dog," though, of the two, Brooks is regarded by the whites as the worst dog of the two. Later news from the new seat of civil war represented that a clash of arms between the assembled forces is imminent. Thousands of citizens, white and black, were daily arriving at Little Rock; most of the former in favor of Baxter, and the latter about equally divided; so that color would meet color in the tug of war. Grant telegraphed his federal minions to preserve peace, but to take no side in the contest. For some days the presence of U. S. troops prevented a clash of arms; but a telegram dated from the seat of trouble, April 21, 6 P. M., reported that fighting was then going on in the streets. About 200 shots were fired, one man killed, several wounded, and negroes on both sides stampeded. Brooks occupied the State House with a strong garrison.

The history of this Baxter-Brooks imbroglio is simply this: In 1872 Brooks ran on the Liberal Republican (Grealey and Brown) ticket; and the whites of the State, pursuing the mistaken and disastrous policy adopted by the Democracy in that deplorable political campaign, supported and elected him. But Baxter, notwithstanding, "counted in," and various Radical appliances were used to keep him in possession of the gubernatorial office. Soon after Baxter took his seat, he showed a disposition to discharge his duties in a fair manner, without regard to party prejudices. This course was not in accordance with the programme laid down for him; so Brooks was induced by backers to renew his efforts to possess the office. Before this he had contested Baxter's claim before the Legislature, and that mongrel body had decided against him. About that time the Radical organ in the interests of Baxter came out in an article, acknowledging that its party had practiced fraud to get Baxter into the office, and now entered upon an advocacy of Brooks' claims. A suit was begun in the Supreme Court, and Baxter called out his "rag tag and bob-tail" militia. The whites, convinced that Baxter was the more decent man of the two, sustained him. The learned judges decided that they had no jurisdiction in the case, and it was thrown out of court. Brooks then carried the case to the circuit court, last Fall. Baxter disbanded the militia, and the affair was considered definitely settled in his favor. But on the 15th inst., Brooks astonished everybody, especially Baxter, by taking possession of the State House, as before stated; the circuit court having, in the absence of Baxter's lawyers, taken "snap judgment" on him, decided that Brooks was Governor proper, and issued a writ of *quo warrant* against the incumbent Baxter; whom the Brooks party forcibly ejected from the Capitol.

It is currently reported in Little Rock, that Baxter "sold out" some weeks before, and that the whole affair is a preconcerted plan. Clayton and Dickey, Arkansas congressmen, are believed to have proposed to Baxter to resign in consideration of receiving a judgeship. Baxter insisted on certain conditions, which were refused. The Radicals understand that if Baxter should hold on to his office, pursuing his usual policy, the Democratic party would carry that State in November next. It was policy to remove the obstruction to the success of their political hopes. The Little Rock Republicans are for Brooks, and the Democrats for Baxter. In the former, Brooks has issued his proclamation, congratulating the people of Arkansas on the fact that "the happy day (Baxter) has been dethroned," and declaring that he will hold the reins at all hazards; calling

as the "truly lost" to come to his support.

A dispatch from Little Rock, dated April 23d, inst., indicates that "the cruel war is over," and that Baxter's men had gone home.

This year promises to be a very disastrous one for the South; at least for Alabama, because of the continuous heavy rains, and for all the States bordering on the Mississippi river, by reason of the mighty overflow of the great Father of Waters. Thousands of people in Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana have been driven from their river-bottom homes and are utterly destitute of the necessities of life. Thousands of acres of the richest sugar and cotton lands have been submerged, and growing crops damaged beyond redemption. The Mayor of New Orleans appeals to other cities for aid for the suddenly impoverished, homeless and hungry refugees, and many Northern cities have responded with becoming liberality. Even Boston, opened its heart to the tune of ten thousand dollars. Late advices from New Orleans represented that the danger of an overflow of the city was imminent; and that the machine-pumps constantly working were not adequate to save it from the impending river, unless the waters should rapidly subside. The present levee system is a sad failure, and there will be no possibility of restoring the great Mississippi valley to productive and inhabitation, short of liberal national aid. When Congress wisely appropriates its millions instead of niggardly allowing its thousands of dollars, toward the confinement within its banks of a river bordered by the richest lands in the Union; then, and not before, will those lands be valuable and their occupancy be safe.

Doleful accounts reach us, regarding the crop-prospects of this country. The unexampled rains have well-nigh ruined our farmers, as well in the hills as in the river bottoms. For weeks no land has been in condition to be plowed, and weeds and grass have taken unresisted possession of the fields planted in corn and cotton. Those crops that are up will, for the most part, be drowned out. The Warrior river bottom has been kept constantly submerged for the last three or four weeks. The hill-lands have been fearfully washed. Verily, the hour is one of darkness for the people of this and surrounding counties. Not even the stoics of old could have undergone what our people now suffer, without yielding to despondency. Under ordinary misfortunes, it is the duty of an editor to write words of comfort for his readers—to cheer them up; but, to attempt to do so now would appear like mocking at their calamity. All that any of us can do is to trust in Providence. As to keeping our "powder dry," it is utterly absurd to attempt to carry out that part of the famous military maxim until it ceases to rain.

On the 19th day of next month, the Alabama Press Association will meet in Birmingham. It has been ascertained that a number of newspaper editors from the North will attend that meeting. Efforts will be made in other cities of Alabama to induce these influential scribbling-strangers to visit said cities. A wise measure; for those instructors of the masses will, on their return home, give roseate descriptions of the places they visit, and of the manner in which they are received. Securing their attendance at the Press Association Convention is merely a nominal part of the programme, or, at least, should be. The opportunity should be seized upon by the inhabitants of every point convenient to Birmingham, to exhibit the great advantages of the country; especially the mineral resources and agricultural and water facilities. Will Tuskaloosa—the acknowledged prettiest, healthiest, and altogether the most desirable city of the State—permit the golden opportunity to pass by, without making an effort to share it with her sister municipalities? Will she, by the indifference, apathy or unwillingness of her citizens, put a barrier in the way, the effect of which will be similar to that of the great Chinese Wall? It is useless to enumerate the benefits that would accrue to us should a visit be made by, and a hospitable reception be extended to, these moulders of public opinion in the North. These are patent to every intelligent mind. Taking it for granted that there are

enough public-spirited men in Tuskaloosa to unite in any reasonable measure to secure the presence of these editors in their midst, what plan shall be adopted looking to that end? Let all the business men unite in the contribution of sufficient sums of money to meet all festive, convivial and sight-seeing expenses. A few hundred dollars will suffice to give them a creditable reception. If it is the will of our more enterprising citizens to do as herein suggested, and they are disposed to follow that will with the deed, now is the time to act.

The many announcements for office in this county form no criteria of the actual number of aspirants for office. At a safe calculation, the office-hunters constitute a decimal part of the population. Numbers are "lying low," ready, like serpents in coil, to spring at their prey. One man in every ten whom we meet gives us the candidate-grip; a squeeze that equals the power of contraction of a carpenter's vice, and a shake that a pump-handle is subjected to. What a fortunate circumstance that none of us live so high as to be victims of gout in our fingers! With enlarged digital-joints, subjected to these candidacy-pressures, one's hands would be terribly pained! We are reliably informed that scores of farmers living on the river have signified their willingness, since the late overflows, to be installed in the single office of Probate Judge! and ten times as many more in the offices of Sheriff, Tax Collector, Tax Assessor, Clerk of Circuit Court, County Treasurer, Legislators, and County Commissioners! If it be true that the heavens have been weeping so much for the fates of the disappointed majority, that are to be, we do hope that the number will be reduced rather than increased.

The vote of the Chancery Divisions at the last election was as follows:

Division.	Dem.	Rep.	Majority.
Northern	12,025	10,824	1201 Dem
Eastern	23,215	20,246	2969 "
Western	13,730	15,146	1416 Rep.
Middle	13,613	22,634	9021 "
Southern	18,763	21,035	2272 "

The Western Division is composed of the counties of Clarke, Washington, Choctaw, Marengo, Sumter, Greene, Tuskaloosa, Pickens, Fayette, Walker, Sanford, Hale, and Marion. Since the election in 1872, Sumter County, in a special election for Senator, made a gain of over 1,000 votes for the Democrats; making only a gain of 209 votes in the other counties necessary to elect a Chancellor in this Division. In 1870 this Division was carried by the Democrats by more than the present Republican majority. With a proper candidate and thorough Democratic organization, the Democrats of this Division should easily elect the next Chancellor.

The Result of the Spencer-Sykes Contest in Congress.

The report of the majority of the Senate Privileges and Elections Committee, states that a quorum of the Court-house Legislature, which elected Spencer, was made up by the presence of eight or nine persons who had been elected but who had not certificates of election, and the quorum of the State-house Legislature, which elected Sykes, was made up by eight or nine persons who had been elected but had not been elected. Spencer was first elected, and subsequently the Governor recognized the State-house Legislature as the legal body. The Committee find that the latter was the Legislature in form; the Court-house Legislature was the Legislature in fact.

The Committee, after further argument, concluded that Spencer is entitled to his seat in the Senate, and cannot properly be ousted therefrom. The minority take issue with the conclusions of the majority of the Committee, and say the broad question is presented whether, in one of the States of this Union, a legitimate legislative government, sanctioned by every requirement of the Constitution and laws of the State, can be superseded by a faction and a revolutionary body assembled without the forms and in contempt of law, shall receive the approval and sanction of the Senate of the United States. The enumeration of such a doctrine would, they say, be implied in the retention of Spencer in the seat which he now occupies, and such a decision would expose the Senate to the suspicion of being governed by party predilection, and would encourage faction and invite to revolution in every State of the Union in which political parties are about equal in political strength. They insist that Sykes was elected by a Legislature organized in conformity with the Constitution and laws of Alabama, and therefore report that he is entitled to the seat in the Senate which is now held by Spencer.

The A. & C. Railroad.

It has been ascertained that much of the track-work of this road, between this point and Finche's Ferry, on the Warrior river, has rotted and given away, having been submerged to a depth of several feet for weeks at a time. That portion of the road will be impassable for trains until many thousands of dollars shall have been expended in repairs. It is well known that the present "runners" of the road are unable to put on those considerable repairs, as the road is not in a paying condition. It is rumored, as a consequence, that, for the present, the lower end of the road will be abandoned as far as Tuskaloosa, and that cars will continue to ply between this place and Chattanooga. We hope so. It will be of great advantage to Tuskaloosa to be even the temporary terminus of the road. Much travel and trade will be diverted hither that has been, heretofore, drawn off by the passage of the road away beyond.

The State Democratic Executive Committee counsels the people of the Judicial Circuits, Chancery Divisions, and Congressional Districts, to choose delegates to the State Convention, having reference to the nominations to be made for those offices, and to authorize such delegates during the State Convention proceedings to meet in their respective circuit, division and district conventions for the purpose of making judicial, chancery, and congressional nominations. This suggestion is well, for some counties in the circuits are not in the divisions and districts, and vice versa. Besides, there are no executive committees for chancery divisions or judicial circuits; wherefore, it is plain that "separate conventions would have to be called to nominate judicial, congressional and chancery candidates.

How, when, where and by whom are the several conventions for the nomination of Judge for this circuit, Chancellor for this division, and Congressman for this district, to be called? A separate and distinct convention will be required for putting out a nominee for each office, as the counties represented by each circuit, division and district are different. It is time that some plan should be matured looking to an arrangement for the meeting of these conventions. Is it, or is it not, the duty of the State Executive Committee to provide for the holding of these conventions throughout the State?

Bear Creek, April 23d, 1874.

MR. RAYMOND:

In view of the fact that fault has hitherto been found with nominating conventions, on the grounds that town-fellows had too much to do with them, I would respectfully suggest that the next County Convention that is called to meet in the city of Tuskaloosa, do, instead, meet at Gilgal Church, in this county, or some other point well removed from town. This would prevent those town-fellows from swarming into the convention and carrying everything their own way; for there's not much of them as have horses, or money, or credit enough to hire any; whilst we folks in the country could all attend and have a fair showing. A convention thus and there held would give general satisfaction to us countrymen. It is but fair that we should have turn about with our town-brothers, on our own dunghill. I demand that the Convention call be changed so as to meet at Gilgal Church or thereabouts.

GRANGER.

Great Thoughts by Great Authors.

The Memphis and Savannah Railroad shall pass through the Magic City.—Duke of Birmingham.

Our pleasant evening enjoyments reminded me forcibly of the Brundisian trip of my old friend Horace and his companions, nearly two thousand years ago.

[D. C. B. Connerly.]

"I" is a personal pronoun, that should be used just twenty-two times in one column of matter, under the head of "communicated."—Ib.

The wise man will not fail to take out a policy in the "Mobile Life." When you visit an editor, remain in his sanctum ten hours on a stretch. [A. C. Pickens.]

I'm running away ahead in Fayette Co., for Sheriff of Tuskaloosa county.—B. Willingham.

The Radical Probate Judge of Tuskaloosa County did so and so. I can prove it. I believe I can prove it. I rather think I can prove it in the course of a few thousand years. [J. W. Taylor.]

Elect us. We are the most suitable and available men for the positions to which we aspire. [Tuskaloosa Co. Candidates.]

For the Judge.

The communications which appeared in the "Tuskaloosa Times," and in the "Tuskaloosa News," on the 22d and 23d instants, respectively, inviting the undersigned to become a candidate for Probate Judge, some 30 require a reply equally public.

I am free to say, that I would like to have the office. But my desire for it is not so strong as to cause me, at this time, "to enter the list" of candidates already before the people, as such a step would result only in breaking up and dividing the party to which I am attached—for the success of which I have heretofore so ardently labored. The unity and harmony of the Democratic and Conservative party in the ensuing canvass, for State and County officers, should overshadow all mere individual desires for promotion to official positions. Feeling and thoroughly appreciating the vital necessity of harmony among our friends, in order to rid the State and the counties of the Radical vampires that have so long infested them, I would do nothing myself which tends to destroy or impair such harmony. My candidacy, at this time, with four Democratic and Conservative candidates already publicly announced, would probably have this effect.

As a County Convention has been called by the County Executive Committee of the party, to meet in the city of Tuskaloosa on the 13th day of June next, "for the purpose of party organization," I think it quite probable, that that Convention, when assembled, will, among other things, suggest the man deemed the most suitable candidate for the office of Judge of Probate. If I should receive such endorsement, I would, at once, accept the position of candidate, and devote what ability I may possess towards attaining success at the election in November.

Thinking "Many Voters," and the many patriotic friends who have personally approached me upon the same subject, for the complimentary terms in which they have spoken of my services in public life, and the expressed confidence they would repose in me, for the future, I am, very truly, etc.,

NEWSPAPER H. BROWN.

[Advertisement.]

Tuskaloosa Co., April 25th, 1874.

MR. ENRON:

I submit to the voters of this County the following ticket, believing that it combines a strength that cannot be successfully resisted: For Probate Judge—J. H. Fries; for Sheriff—J. W. Thompson; for Tax Collector—S. T. Palmer; for Tax Assessor—E. M. Burton; for Treasurer—J. A. Shannon; for Clerk Circuit Court—R. C. Patten; for Representatives—H. H. Brown and W. G. Cochran.

COUNTRYMAN.

The following good bill passed the U. S. House of Representatives on the 14th inst., by a decided vote of 178 yeas, against 41 nays. Its text is as follows:

That from and after the passage of this act the following matter shall be allowed to pass the mail free: 1st, newspapers, periodicals and magazines reciprocally interchanged between publishers, not exceeding sixteen ounces in weight, to be confined to a single copy of each publication; 2d, Newspapers, 1 copy to each actual subscriber residing or receiving the same within the county where the same is published, but carriers shall not be required to distribute such papers, unless postage is paid on them at the usual rates. We sincerely trust that this bill will become a law.

The new jail received its first inmates to-day. Rice, who escaped from Tuskaloosa jail two weeks ago, and who had been sent from this county charged with murder, voluntarily gave himself up and was deposited in a prison that he cannot escape from without the connivance of the keeper.

[Birmingham Independent, 20th.]

We must give the fellow Rice credit for good taste in changing his quarters from this old, worthless jail, and taking them up in the magnificent new one of the Magic City. Then the honor of being the "first inmate" of a prison, is not to be despised!

Gen. D. H. Hill does not believe in "independence." He says in his *Southern Home*: "When an editor or a candidate for office talks of independence, he is simply putting himself up to the highest bidder." As a soldier, Gen. D. H. Hill was "mad as a March hare": as a politician, he is as foolish as a booby. On the whole, the sword in the eccentric Hill's hands was mightier than the pen. An editor without "independence" is a miserable, time-serving failure.

At a meeting in New York City, on the night of the 5th inst., of those favoring cremation, Chas. A. Dana said it is certainly not creditable to civilization that any part of the earth's surface should be devoted to grave-yards, and that the remains of the dead should be disposed of in an unsanitary, cumbersome and repulsive manner as at present. Henry Bergh, president of the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, in his letter says it is no reasonable instinct in our nature. It is only a prejudice, like hundreds of others which still exist, or which have been cleared away by the bright light of reason.

Tuskaloosa has "Buck Beer," but we assure our temperance friends that Dr. Buck, editor of the *Southern Templar*, disapproves of its use. [Birmingham Independent.]

The Mississippi River falling.—Suow storm in New York.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce

W. B. DODSON, as a candidate for County Commissioner for Tuskaloosa County, at the election in November next.

We are authorized to announce

W. S. FIDELMAN, as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Tuskaloosa County, at the election in November next.

We are authorized to announce

E. A. POWELL, of Tuskaloosa, as a candidate for Chancellor of the Western Chancery Division of the State, subject to a Division Convention, should one be held.

We are authorized to announce

J. B. KING, as a candidate for Circuit Clerk of Tuskaloosa County, subject to the decision of the Democratic and Conservative Convention of the County.

We are authorized to announce

W. I. RYAN, (present incumbent), a candidate for re-election to the office of Tax Assessor of Tuskaloosa county, at the election in November next.

We are authorized to announce

R. C. FARISH, (present incumbent), a candidate for re-election to the office of Circuit Clerk for Tuskaloosa county, at the election in November next.

We are authorized to announce

WM. MILLER, (present incumbent), as a candidate for re-election to the office of Probate Judge of Tuskaloosa County, at the election in November next.

We are authorized to announce

T. C. CHANDLER, as a candidate for Sheriff of Tuskaloosa County. Election in November next.

We are authorized to announce

W. H. WILDS, for Tax Collector of Tuskaloosa county, at the approaching election in November next.

We are authorized to announce

MARK BROOKS, as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Tuskaloosa County. Election in November next.

We are authorized to announce

WILLIAM H. JEMISON, as a candidate for the office of Judge of Probate for Tuskaloosa County, at the election in November, 1874.

We are authorized to announce

WM. G. COCHRANE, as a candidate for the office of Judge of Probate for Tuskaloosa County, at the election to be held in November, 1874.

We are authorized to announce

H. H. BROWN, as a candidate for the office of Judge of Probate, for Tuskaloosa county, at the election in November, 1874.

MARKET REPORT.

Cotton in Tuskaloosa, 15¢ in Mobile, 15¢ in New York, 17¢ Gold in New York, 115¢

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Found!

BETWEEN Mr. Hemphill's residence and the University—a LADY'S GOLD PIN, which can be had by coming forward, proving property, and paying for this advertisement. Apply at THIS OFFICE. April 30—1w

ROCKAWAY FOR SALE!

A FIRST-RATE second-hand Rockaway, for one horse; in perfect repair and almost as good as new. A great bargain can be had by calling promptly at THIS OFFICE. April 23—4w

Proposals Wanted.

Office of Corresponding Secretary Patrons of Husbandry of Tuskaloosa Co. TUSKALOOSA, ALA., April 18th, 1874. To Merchants and to All Persons:

NOTICE is hereby given that the "Tuskaloosa Grange Council," will receive sealed proposals, until the 1st day of July, to furnish Staple Dry-Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Farming Implements, upon the most reasonable terms, to the Patrons of Husbandry of Tuskaloosa County. All bids or proposals to be addressed to W. G. COCHRANE, Tuskaloosa, Ala. Signed WM. G. COCHRANE, Corresponding Secy. April 23—10w

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, on the Estate of Patrick Brady, dead, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Honorable Judge of Probate of Tuskaloosa County, Alabama. Notice is hereby given to all parties having claims against said Estate, to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred; and those indebted to the Estate, are requested to make prompt payment. Signed P. T. BRADY, Adm'r. April 23 1874.—3w

MASONIC.

RISEING VIRTUE LODGE, No. 4, A. F. M., holds Regular Communications on the Second and Fourth Saturdays of each month, "at early candle-light." Visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend. JOHN PRICHETT, Sec'y. April 2, 1874.

SPRING OPENING

OF Patterns, Bonnets, HATS, &c. FINE FRENCH FLOWERS AND Millinery Novelties! CALL at the BROADWAY HOUSE, where patrons will be gladly received. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Mrs. LOU FLYNN. Tuskaloosa, Moth 26—3m

L. D. Brown never sells any cheap coal, but always sells GOOD COAL cheap.

NEW YORK STORE! STOCK! WHICH I WLE I-BELL
SPRING AND SUMMER
LOWER THAN ANY HOUSE IN TUSKALOOSA! DON'T FAIL TO CONVINCE YOURSELF.
Feb 12—1w

Yellow Fever AND ITS PREVENTION.

I profess to have discovered means that will prevent Yellow Fever, if properly used and advised. Those who desire to obtain a general thing should be under the direction of a skillful medical adviser, yet I feel confident that I can furnish them, with written directions, to any intelligent temperate man, by the use of which he might remain in any city where the fever rages in its most malignant form, for months, and not be affected thereby as usually.

But my object is not to hazard a failure of this, the most precious boon to man; therefore, for reasons which the profession will appreciate, I purpose putting the means in the hands of Medical Men, known for their skill and experience.

This discovery is as certain in its results as anything human can be, yet I do not claim for it a spreading out of the disease. I think the day not far distant when the use of the preventive means known for every diseased condition of man. The principles that have guided me in my practice, for over thirty years, led me to this discovery, and I am surprised that I had not seen it before.

I think I can make it to the interest of medical men residing in cities where the Fever occurs, and especially of those who are old and infirm, and in feeble health, and I wish to make something out of it before I give the discovery to the world, and in pursuing this course, others of the profession, under all the circumstances, justify me.

I have felt thankful for the opportunities and advantages given me by the Colleges and Universities, and I have chosen always to think for myself, and have chosen to learn a lesson from Lord Bacon.

"In the Universities all things are found opposite to the advancement of the sciences: for the readings and exercises are here so managed, that it cannot easily come into one's mind to think of anything out of the common road; to inquire and there one should venture to take liberty of judging, he can only impose the task upon himself without obtaining assistance from his fellow; and if he could dispense with him, he would still find his industry and resolution a great hindrance to his fortune—for the studies of men in such places are always confined and pinned down to the writings of certain authors; from which, if any man happens to differ, he is presently represented as a disturber and innovator."

For over 3000 years the Medical Faculty have been trying to cure disease. As a general rule, few have given much attention to PREVENTION. But I predict the time not far distant when prevention will be the order of the day, and that no ounce of prevention will be worth 100 pounds of cure—which I hope to live to flourish fully to the profession.

The discovery is as very simple, when understood, that he who runs may read. It is in accordance with every vital law of nature, and every rule of logic and common sense. In the practice of physic it has been my rule to discard any and everything that did not accord with nature's laws and common sense, and as yet I have no cause to regret my course; and before long I hope to aid and assist in preventing hundreds of thousands from being plagued with this, this fatal fever, and, thus, need no more of the aid of the world, and I think I can safely, perhaps, say.

My plan is, at present, to furnish printed directions with the pills, which directions must be carried out to the letter, or no guarantee.

Communications will be promptly attended to, and always be accompanied with postage stamps for return letters.

Wm. A. YEALAND, M. D. Tuskaloosa, Ala. Match 12—1w

