







The Grange--The Platform.

St. Louis, Feb. 11, 1874.

The National Grange-to-day, after the transaction of some minor business, received the report of the Committee on Resolutions, presented by Mr. Wardlaw, of Florida, and adopted it unanimously. It is as follows:

Profoundly impressed with the truth that the National Grange of the United States should indefinitely 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, our 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 higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves; to enhance the comforts and attractions of our homes and strengthen our attachments to our parents; to foster mutual understanding and co-operation; to maintain inviolate 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 in order to make our farms self-sustaining; to diversify our crops and crop no more than we can cultivate; 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 our cause.

We shall avoid litigation as much as possible 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 unhealthy rivalry, all selfish ambition. Faithful adherence to those 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 of any corporation or enterprise as tends to oppress the people and rob them of their just profits. We are not enemies to capital, but we oppose the tyranny of monopolies. We long to see the antagonism between capital and labor removed by common consent, and by an enlightened statesmanship worthy of the nineteenth century. We are opposed to excessive salaries, high rates of interest and exorbitant percentage profits in trade, as they greatly increase our burdens and do not bear a proper proportion to the profits of the proper production of the land.

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 agricultural and industrial colleges that practical agriculture, domestic science and all the arts which adorn the home be 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 for office, nor discuss the merits of the candidates; yet the principles we teach and the true politics, all true statesmanship, and if properly carried out will tend to purify the whole political system of our country, for we seek the greatest good to the greatest number.

But we must always bear it in mind that we are not a political party, and we must not always bear it in mind that we are not a political party, and we must not always bear it in mind that we are not a political party.

Is there a farm in the South upon which this cannot be done and at the same time an average cotton crop produced as the net result of the farmer's annual labors? We believe there are annually 4,000,000 bales of cotton produced upon Southern soil; but what proportion of this vast amount is retained to indicate our prosperity? One-half of it is expended for necessary supplies, whilst the remainder is divided between labor and taxes. Hence the cost of production has exceeded the value of the article produced. Shall this policy continue? Extensive cotton crops have arisen out of unity of purpose and sustained poverty upon us unequally. Uniform education to mixed husbandry would secure our recuperation. Cotton is a necessity, and the extent of that necessity can be calculated with ex-

actly, it is right for every member to do all in his power legitimately to influence for good the action of any political party to which he belongs; it is his duty to do all he can in his own party to put down bribery, corruption and trickery, to see that none but competent, faithful and honest men, who will unflinchingly stand by our industrial interests, are nominated for all positions of trust, and to have carried out the principles which should always characterize every Grange member, that the man the office. We acknowledge the broad principle that difference of opinion is not crime, and hold that progress toward truth is made by difference of opinion, while the fault lies in the bitterness of controversy.

We desire a proper equality, equity and fairness, protection of the weak, restraint upon the strong; in short justly distributed burdens and justly distributed power. These are American ideas, the very essence of American independence, and to advocate the contrary is unworthy of the sons and daughters of an American Republic. We cherish the belief that sectionalism is, and of right should be, dead and buried with the past. Our work is for the present and the future in our agricultural brotherhood and its purposes. We shall recognize no North, no South, no East or West. It is reserved by every patron as his right as a freeman to affiliate with any party that will best carry out his principles.

Sixth--Ours being peculiarly a farmer's institution, we cannot admit all to our ranks. Many are excluded by the nature of our organization; not because they are professional men or artisans or laborers, but because they have not a sufficiently direct interest in tilling or mastering the soil, or may have some interest in conflict with our purposes. But we appeal to all good citizens for their cordial co-operation to assist us in our efforts toward reform, that we may eventually remove from our midst the last vestige of tyranny and corruption. We hail the general desire for fraternal harmony, equitable compromise and earnest co-operation as an omen of 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 to our Order. Implying 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 says during the past seven years our cotton fields have added to the wealth of the world \$2,000,000,000 and caused prosperity to smile upon every one who has handled our crops save those who struggled for its production annually. The energies of the cotton planter have been exhausted in attempting to produce a maximum crop of a single staple, while quite as frequently he has reduced his means in supplying his necessary wants. A system based upon such a policy and producing such results must be radically wrong, if persisted in will lead to bankruptcy and ruin. No people can ever become prosperous who are not self-sustaining. Our fertile soil, exhaustless mineral wealth, abundant water power and general salubrious climate avails us nothing if annually we expend millions for subsistence. It is generally conceded that home grown bread is cheaper than purchased supplies, and the observation of every planter is that those Southern farmers who live within themselves are more independent and less encumbered with debt than those who have relied solely upon the cotton crop. Were it otherwise it is hazardous for any people to rely upon others for a supply of those articles which are necessary for their consumption. It then refers to the famine which more than once has occurred in India, owing to the efforts of the people to grow cotton to the exclusion of breadstuffs, and adds that during the past year portions of Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota have been invaded by grasshoppers, which destroyed every vestige of vegetation. Imagine your condition should a similar invasion become general in the Northwest. Couple with this idea the total failure of a cotton crop, either from the worm, from drought, or any other unavoidable cause, improbable as such visitations may appear, have we the power to prevent them? And it is wise to subject ourselves to the possibility of becoming the victims of such calamities? Our wisest and safest policy is, as far as practicable, to produce at home our necessary supplies.

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Atlanta Store!

Atlanta Store!

Atlanta Store!

Atlanta Store!

Atlanta Store!

Atlanta Store!

Atlanta Store!

Atlanta Store!

Atlanta Store!

Atlanta Store!

Atlanta Store!

Atlanta Store!

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The DuBois Patent

FLANGE RIB COTTON GIN.

The attention of Planters is now called to something entirely new in the history of the Cotton Gin. The present improvement is the result of forty-seven years' experience in the manufacture of the Saw Gin. It is simple in its construction, and not easily put out of order. It is found by practice that the flange is indispensable to the perfection of the Cotton Gin.

By the flange, the cotton is kept in contact with the teeth on each side, until the fibre is taken from the seed, without allowing them to be taken up by the return motion of the roll, as in other Gins. By the free discharge of seed as soon as cleaned, a clean or white roll, as it is called, is kept up, and thus, the cotton ginned in a given time, is at least thirty per cent.

The flange prevents hulls, stems, sticks and hard substances from being cut, consequently making a better sample out of roughly picked cotton than other Gins. It is uniform in its performance through the season, discharging the seed when dry and light, as readily as when green and heavy. It does not allow the fibre, however long, to reach to more than one saw at the same time. The saws will last longer and will not require sharpening so often, as sticks and pieces of basket wood cannot get where the cotton is taken from the seed by the saws. Lustrous lobes of cotton of the late picking are thrown out by coming in contact with the flange.

The following certificates are only a portion of the great number that have been received by the Manufacturers:

Mobile, Ala., March, 1872.  
Messrs. DuBois & Co.--We have used your improved Flange Rib Gin, and have found it to be a great improvement on the old Gin. It is simple in its construction, and not easily put out of order. It is found by practice that the flange is indispensable to the perfection of the Cotton Gin.

Mobile, Ala., March 1st, 1872.  
Messrs. DuBois & Co.--We have used your improved Flange Rib Gin, and have found it to be a great improvement on the old Gin. It is simple in its construction, and not easily put out of order. It is found by practice that the flange is indispensable to the perfection of the Cotton Gin.

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P. T. BRADY

ASSUREDLY

HAS THE

BEST STOCK

OF

GROCERIES

TO BE FOUND

In Tuscaloosa.

CONSISTING OF

Family Supplies,

CANNED GOODS,

Fancy Groceries,

TEAS,

COFFEES,

SUGARS,

WINES,

LIQUORS,

CORDIALS,

TOBACCO,

SEGARS

SNUFF,

BUTTER,

LARD,

MEAT,

Meal,

Flour,

Rice,

Soap and Starch,

And everything else to be found in first-class Grocery houses. All of which will be sold at the

LOWEST PRICES

For Cash.

STORE, CORNER OF

Main & Market Streets.

The central point in the City.

Sept 11, 1873-1y

PRICHETT & BEERMAN,

DEALERS IN

Stoves, Tin Ware,

CASTINGS,

LAMPS, OIL, & C.,

Main Street, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Roofing and Guttering

DONE AT SHORT NOTICE.

REPAIRING of all kinds promptly and neatly attended to. All work warranted strict attention.

THOMAS JONES,

(Late of the Firm of B. P. ARDVOY & CO.)

Wholesale & Retail Dealer in

Oysters and Fish,

FRONT STREET,

Between St. Michael and St. Louis

MOBILE, ALA.

Oysters in Barrels and Cans.

Pickled and Spiced

Country Orders solicited, and promptly attended to.

Sept 4-6m

DR. D. PERRIN,

Surgeon Dentist.

A ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted from a public, as a dentist, having studied and practiced the profession in its various branches, for several years, he feels confident of his ability to serve acceptably those who may avail themselves of his services.

His office is over the store of P. T. Brady, bringing the same that is occupied by Dr. Brady, where he will be pleased to wait on the public.

Dec 18-1y

Dental Notice!

DR. J. B. WATKINS,

Offers his professional services to the public, as a dentist, having studied and practiced the profession in its various branches, for several years, he feels confident of his ability to serve acceptably those who may avail themselves of his services.

His office is over the store of P. T. Brady, bringing the same that is occupied by Dr. Brady, where he will be pleased to wait on the public.

Dec 18-1y

Dental Card.

DR. R. E. WATKINS

Will continue the practice of his profession at his office, over P. T. Brady's Store.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes for a continuance of the same from the citizens of Tuscaloosa, North Port, and vicinity.

Tuscaloosa, Aug 7, 1873-1y

TOM SCOTT.

Barber's Notice

AFTER the first day of January I will conduct the Barber Shop of Billie Jones exclusively on my own account. I shall be pleased to wait on my old customers and the public. My terms will be low for cash, and CASH