

Jacksonville, Fla.

"The Price of Liberty is Eternal Vigilance."

VOL. 38.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., APRIL 18, 1874.

WHOLE NO. 1931

Jacksonville Republican.

PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETOR, BY
J. F. & L. W. GRANT.
TELEPHONE NO. 100.
For one year in advance, \$2.00
For six months, \$1.00
For three months, \$0.50
For one month, \$0.25
For advertising notices, \$0.10
For advertising notices, \$0.10
For advertising notices, \$0.10

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One square of 10 lines or less, first insertion, \$1.00
Each subsequent insertion, 50 cents
Over one square counted as two, &c.
Marriage notices, 50 cents
An undated notice of Candidates, \$5.00
For State officers, \$10.00
For State officers, \$10.00
For State officers, \$10.00

Rates of Advertising.
For three, six, or twelve months.
One square of 10 lines or less, first insertion, \$1.00
Each subsequent insertion, 50 cents
Over one square counted as two, &c.
Marriage notices, 50 cents
An undated notice of Candidates, \$5.00
For State officers, \$10.00
For State officers, \$10.00
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W. M. HANES, J. T. MARTIN,
HAMES & MARTIN,
Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Chancery,
N. 3. S. Office Row, Jacksonville, Fla.
Will practice in the counties of St. Clair, Blount, DeKalb, Cherokee, Calhoun, Cleburne, and the Supreme Court of the State.
May 9-1874.

OWN TO TER. WM. H. FORNEY,
FISTER & FORNEY,
Attorneys at Law,
Jacksonville, Alabama.
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A. J. TURNER & SON,
Attorneys at Law,
Jacksonville, Alabama.
Will practice in the counties of St. Clair, Blount, DeKalb, Cherokee, Calhoun, Cleburne, and the Supreme Court of the State.
May 9-1874.

JOHN M. CALDWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
Jacksonville, Ala.
Special attention given to the collection of claims.
Jan. 17, 1874.

H. L. STEVENSON,
Attorney at Law,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
L. W. GRANT,
Attorney at Law
Solicitor in Chancery,
ACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA
COLLECTIONS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

A. D. BAILEY,
Notary Public,
AND EX-OFFICIO
Justice of the Peace,
CROSS PLAINS, Ala.
Business in his line solicited.

Dr. C. C. Porter,
DENTIST,
HAS for the present removed his office to his residence on Spring hill, where he will attend to all work in his line. The fullest satisfaction guaranteed.
Jan. 18, 1874.

Dr. M. W. FRANCES,
Physician & Surgeon,
OFFICE, DRUG STORE, I. C. FRANCIS,
North West Corner Square,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
Feb 25 1874-15.

J. D. ARNOLD,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Jacksonville, Ala.
Also work executed in the most durable and scientific manner.
Charges very moderate.
Jan. 25, 1874-15.

AMERICAN HOTEL,

WEST SIDE "PUBLIC SQUARE,"
Jacksonville, Ala.
HAS been thoroughly refitted and renovated, making it one of the best houses in North Alabama. Rooms large and well ventilated. Guests will find a welcome home in this house. Terms to suit the times.
J. L. WHISENANT, Proprietor.
Dec. 12, 1873-15.

NEW BRICK HOTEL.
The undersigned is now prepared to accommodate the traveling public.
S. C. KELLY, Prop.
Sign of the Horned Horse,
OXFORD, ALA.,
S. C. KELLY.

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE.
Sign of the Horned Horse,
OXFORD, ALA.,
S. C. KELLY.

CROSS PLAINS HOUSE
COME ALONG
This house is not quite completed, but will receive boarders and the traveling public generally.
No rash promises made—come and see.
J. N. HOOD, Prop'r.
June 18-15.

W. C. LAND,
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
Jacksonville, Ala.
KEEPS fine Gold Jewelry,
For Ladies and Gentlemen,
and fine time-keeping
Watches.
Both Gold and Silver. Also, Gold and Silver Chains for Ladies and Gentlemen. Gold Pens, Spectacles and Silver Jewelry, as a specialty. Also fine Alabaster Ware for the Table—Cups, Goblets, Spoons, Forks and Knives. A good assortment of Marine Lever Family Clocks and time pieces.
P. S. WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and fine material kept on hand for repair with dispatch.
Jan. 17, 1873-15.

Pianos and
Organs.
"CHICKERING," "Steinway,"
"Eaton," and other celebrated makers,
at the lightest prices. "Eaton,"
"Chickering," "Steinway," for cash, or on easy monthly payments.
Send for catalogue to
T. E. HANBURY, Gen'l Ag't,
Box 127, Dalton, Ga.
Mrs. M. E. ROWLAND, Agent for
Jacksonville, Ala., Nov. 22, '73

J. N. KELLEY,
J. L. CO. OF THE PEACOCK
AND
Notary Public,
ON ID, ALABAMA.
Courts held the first Monday in each month, except December and June, in which two months the Court is held on the first Tuesdays.
July 16, 1873.

Southern & Acclimated
FRUIT TREES,
At Talladega Nurseries.
We can furnish No. 1, Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Apricot and Nectarine trees. Raspberries, Strawberries, Rose Hedges plants. Evergreen Deciduous trees and Shrubs. Apple and Peach trees No. 1, \$15.00 per h. Strawberries, Nelsons Albion and Downing the most productive and profitable \$1.00 per h. Run, \$5.00 per h. M. Other products at corresponding rates. Apply for Catalogue.
R. R. DUNLEY,
Talladega, Ala.
Nov. 15-6m

Metz's Patent Improved
GRAVE MONUMENTS.
ABRAM, ANERINE & CO.
Proprietors.
Greenville and Mobile, Alabama.
FORTUNES can be made by buying State County and City Rights. Persons desiring to purchase rights or have work done can Address—Dr. J. P. ARNOLD,
Jacksonville, Ala.
June 28, 1873-15.

Hot Ye that are Thirsty.
Come to your own Fountain and Drink.
PROM and after this date the undersigned will put in water fixtures at the following rates:
Where parties furnish their own pipe, the same will be laid at 15 cents per foot. When furnished by the undersigned, 20 cents per foot. \$2.00 charged extra for laying the water pipe.
W. W. NESBITT,
P. S. Tin work, sheet iron work, roofing and guttering promptly executed; but positively, only for CASH.
September 6, 1873-15.

WICK'S
FLORAL GUIDE
FOR 1874
200 PAGES; 500 ENGRAVINGS, and COLORED PLATE. Published Quarterly, at 25 cents a year. First No. for 1874 published. A German edition at same price. Address, JAMES WICK, Rochester, N. Y.

HARNESS & SADDLERY

Saddlers' Hardware
ESTABLISHMENT
(One Door Below Woodward's Corner)
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
D. J. PRIVETT,
PROPRIETOR.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND, Gotha's PATENT SIDE SADDLES, COLLARS, HAMPS, BUGGY WHIPS, HARNESS, and everything else usually kept in a first class Saddlery Establishment. Repairing done to order and at moderate prices. First class workmen. A liberal patronage solicited. A lot of tin ware that will be closed out immediately very cheap.
Feb. 14, 1874-15.

WYLY HOUSE,
South-east Corner Public Square,
Jacksonville, Ala.
THIS house is located at the Old Ferry corner. It has recently been fitted up for a general hotel. The traveling public are respectfully invited to give us a call. It is our pride and intention to make it one of the best hotels in the country, and we will use our best endeavors to make every one comfortable and their stay pleasant while with us.
J. M. WYLY.
Feb. 14, 1874-15.

N. F. WRIGHT,
House, Sign and Ornamental
PAINTER.
IS now prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, such as painting Houses, Signs, Buggies, Carriages and every variety of vehicles. Prompt attention given and work guaranteed.
Jan. 24, 1874-15.

Public Announcement.
JOHN H. CAVE
WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, that he is preparing to execute House Painting, Glazing and Paper Hanging, in the newest and most durable manner, and upon satisfactory terms.
Jacksonville, Feb. 14, 1874-15.

THOMAS W. FITZ,
Carpenter, Joiner & Cabinet Workman.
Poor, Rush & Elm Street Factory.
Prices reduced to suit of Montgomery and other cities.
(Shop east of main st. north of M. R. Church)
Orders promptly filled, and work faithfully and neatly executed.
Jacksonville, Feb. 14, 1874-15.

JAMES LEFFEL'S
IMPROVED DOUBLE
Turbine Water Wheel.
The most powerful Wheel in the Market, and most economical in use of Water. Large capacity—Pamphlet sent post free. MANUFACTURERS, ALSO, OF Portable and Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers, Blower & Water Pumps, Millstones, Crushers for Millstones, Saw and Grist Mills, Flouring Mills, Machinery for White Lead Works and Oil Mills, Slating Pulleys and Hangers.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
Feb. 28-6m.

Tin, Sheet Iron and
Copper Work.
Water Plumbing done with dispatch, and all kinds of Repairing done—positively for CASH and nothing less.
Also kept constantly on hand
COOKING STOVES,
Of superior quality and latest and most improved patterns, with all kinds of cooking vessels, in red, white and black, and for sale at very reasonable prices.
W. W. NESBITT,
Jacksonville, Jan. 3, 1874-15.

New Hack Line.
Between Jacksonville & Gadsden.
Mails now carried between Jacksonville and Gadsden daily. Passengers will be charged \$2. Heavy baggage extra charge. Leave each place every morning at 8 o'clock and arrive at half past one P. M.
J. M. DOUTT & BRADLEY,
Jan. 3, 1874-15.

FASHIONABLE
Tailoring Establishment.
No. 4 Office Row, (Turner's Old Stand),
Jacksonville, Ala.
THE undersigned having located in Jacksonville, is prepared to do all work in his line, with neatness and dispatch, and at very reasonable rates. A long experience at the business in Rome and other cities, he flatters himself will enable him to give the most entire satisfaction to his customers.
Wm. JACKSON,
March 21, 1874-15.

THE OLD FIREMAN'S STORY.

BY PELLE ABERNIGHT.
Yes, yes, you've got a fine machine—a beautiful machine.
A handsome critter, furnished well, and smart and neat and clean
I s'pose now, with your horses and your telegraph alarm,
And fire and steam and the work in—
I ain't so hard on you now, and blood, and like as rot the fire
Has less to brag of fighting steam that never slacks or tires
But, boys, then old machines of ours—
We loved 'em mighty well,
And like to hear the music of the good old fire-bell!

Yes, thank you boys, I wouldn't mind to sit and chat awhile.
And have a pipe, and hear you tell about the modern style!
But somehow, boys, I don't believe in these here telegraph days,
You get the same enjoyment from a roasting roaring blaze
Like what we did in olden times, when through the sleeping town
The watch-tower clanged the loud alarm. It did the business brown,
And fetched the night-caps out of bed, like what we did in olden times, when Whew! I was chief of Neptune Five, some thirty years ago.

I feel at home amongst you, boys; it carries me away
To times when our red shirts and belts were white, and our hair was black,
And then the girls—poke bonnets, eh?—would have an eye
For any gallus fireman. God bless the girls! I say L.
I s'pose some of you may have heard that about the little strike
That I didn't like I may say; for, though I didn't like it, it didn't come so ill
When twenty thousand dollars, boys, was left me in a will.

It happened on a summer's night, in eighteen forty-two;
A fine house on a corner up in Second Avenue
Took fire in the basement, and before the flames were raging down below—the people was full of smoke,
When we got there the people was a-weeping, white with fear,
To the roof of an extension from the second story rear,
They were safe, but chattering through us, rang a cry of wild despair.
Egan! Egan! Egan! and we saw a woman there.

With a little child clasped tightly to her bosom, and in white!
I was up on the extension in a jiffy at the sight,
And I clung in at the window through the smoking that rushed out there,
And I groped my way up blindly—not a sound there, white with fear,
For the fire was raging, heady fast; and when I found the girl
It was bursting out where I climbed in and shooting up the stair,
Too late to save her from below—I saw that plain enough.
I don't know how I done it, but I got 'em to the roof.

As we appeared a cheer broke out from anxious crowds beneath.
I was up on the extension in a jiffy at the sight,
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And she fell amongst us fainting; but I reason such a case
As went up on that occasion would a done you good to hear.
It was up and tuck 'twixt life and death for all of us that night;
But death was suched. That's all, boys I'd thank you for a light.

THE BAY ST. LOUIS DUEL.
Below we give an interesting account of the duel which occurred Saturday morning last between two young Frenchmen:
[Special to the Mobile Graphic.]
NEW ORLEANS, April 4.
A few days since Abraham R. Phillips, the attorney of Madame Adams, a famous Canal street customer, brought suit against Mr. Aristide Bienville for indecent exposure to his wife, and obtained judgment against him. It is stated that in the court room Mr. Bienville expressed some indignation against Phillips, when the latter declared that he could not resent what a woman said to him, but if her husband chose to take up with her, he would meet him here.

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"Extreme Men."
It is customary for mankind to laud some men for their moderation and conservatism and are merely too inert, indifferent or ignorant, as to the merits of important issues at stake, to have convictions, or to undecided or cowardly to express them; and, on the other hand to denounce as extremists the men of fixed principles and strong convictions, who have the public interest at heart, and the requisite moral courage to speak out their sentiments loudly for public and private wrongs, without fear, favor or affection. Oftentimes, those who denounce men of convictions and of decision of character as "extremists," and rigid partisans, and claim for themselves moderation, conservatism, independence of party, and charity for all men, are miserable weaklings, hypocritical snakes and treacherous gophers, ever seeking for the strong side, and fearful of falling on the weak side, without convictions of any kind, and without courage to sustain the right and oppose the wrong under any and all circumstances. To maintain any position or support any cause consistently and persistently, such men need to be bribed by money or bolstered by power. They have no hesitation in deserting a cause, however good, and betraying their best friends, and going over to the enemy or making secret terms with him, if they think it will

On the contrary, the so-called "extreme men" can be relied on in good and in evil report, in weal or in woe, in the sunshine of prosperity or in the darkness of adversity, in the hour of peace or in the hour of war. They will cling to their cause or their friends in victory or in defeat, and are animated with deeper devotion and nerve with more determined courage and resolution, in defense of the right, the greater the exigency, and the more desperate the battle. Such men can be depended on to lead or follow in "a forlorn hope" or brave "the imminent deadly breach" to maintain a principle or resist Liberty, and Right from the hands of Despotism.

Virtue, honesty, truth, justice, liberty, are in their very nature, the opposite extremes of vice, dishonesty, falsehood, injustice, and tyranny. There is no half-way, neutral ground between them. They are either virtuous, honest, truthful, just, liberty-loving men to occupy. There is no armed neutrality, or dishonest shuffling, or hiding out, on the part of such men. They take their side, maintain their principles, and go unwavering in the line of duty, "unswayed by influences and unbribed by gain." We have a high respect, love and veneration for such extreme men.—Huntsville Democrat.

THE NORTHERN HARPIES.
The Asheville Argus claims to have been the first to advocate the direct export of cotton to Europe, but thinks this can be done without a separation from the Northern Harpies. We advise separation because it would give the Southern Harpies a great aim to a achieve, and the Northern Harpies would be tempted to draw out our full energies in their associations nor individuals ever accomplish much; and we also advise separation in order to relieve our people of a tribute to the Harpies, and to others for which we get no equivalent.

It is really striking to see how the Northerners utilize all these little things to the advantage of their own pockets. Not a grange of farmers, not an order of temperance, not a bible society, not the simplest affair, can be gotten up for the benefit of the South but the profits go to the pockets of those who believe our Franking is "credulity," and our honesty, "ignorance." The thing is monstrous.

The Jackson (Tenn.) Whip and Tribune says has discovered that "between the granges and elections a strange new fashion is about to rise. It is a fashion, rather peculiar to candidates, and is of course of pure agricultural origin. It consists of top, coat and waist, straw hats trimmed with cotton blooms; shirts of homespun, with shuck collars, ruffled with potato vines and bound with corn tassels; coats manufactured from corn and cotton stalks, cut long with capacious pockets, and fringed around the tail and collar with corn silks and clover blossoms; pants made of pea vines, fastened with cymbaling buttons and held up by onion-top suspenders. These suits are so contrived that as the wearer moves along his seed fall in gentle showers along his path. None but agricultural candidates will please this fashion, and the Grangers will please govern themselves accordingly.

A Judge Shot by a Lawyer.
LETTER ROCK, March 21.—A special telegram to the Gazette, from Forrest City, states that Hon. John W. Fox, Judge of the eleventh judicial circuit, was shot with a double-barreled shotgun this morning, about 8 o'clock, by J. R. Aldridge, a lawyer, and died from the effects of his wounds at 1 P. M. Judge Fox was on his way to the postoffice from the hotel, and had not gone more than thirty paces when he was shot. Aldridge started out from the Judge's drug store and said: "Now, Judge Fox, at the same time firing on him. The first shot took effect in his stomach. He sank on the ground, crying, 'Lord, Lord, I am a dead man,' and after he had fallen, Aldridge made sure of his work, emptied the other barrel at him, taking effect in his bowels. He was taken back to the hotel, upon examination it was found that his wounds were fatal. Aldridge then went and delivered himself to the sheriff. A jury of inquest returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.—The origin of the difficulty is not definitely known, though it is thought it grew out of some remarks of Aldridge by Judge Fox while the latter was on the bench. Aldridge is now in the custody of the sheriff.

A Teutonic butcher, in one of the Louisville markets, had sold to a Liberator female a calf's head, from which he had abstracted the brain with a view to making a greater profit out of the head. To him enters the Liberator female and thus addresses him: "Now arent ye ashamed of yourself to cheat a poor, lone widder wid foive children, and want to be the best?"

To whom the astonished butcher replied: "Wad a madder?" The woman answers: "Dat's the matter, its ye'se'st!" Sure an' ye couldnt be that calve's head an' divil a bit of brains in it at all." And then the butcher confidently, at the same time winking to his neighbor, "Oh, yes; I forgot to tell you about dat. You see dat's kafe's head on a Indiana, kafe and dem Indiana kafe dont got any brains already yet." The woman answers: "Och, sure an' I niver thought of that at all. It's beggins your pardon I am entirely. Scene closes.

Cincinnati is called the dirtiest city west of St. Louis.
A little negro girl on the farm of Mr. Jones, near Auburn, went asleep on a log. While asleep ants by the thousand got on her and stung her. A fever ensued and in two days she died.

The New York World has a two column review, from some advance sheets, of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's new book, which it calls one of the most valuable of the many contributions that have been made to the war literature of the country. Gen. Johnston ascribes the final breakdown of the Confederacy to a want of statesman-like management of the affairs of Government—particularly in the department of the Treasury. We presume that the book will be ready for delivery in this city within a short time.

A little negro girl on the farm of Mr. Jones, near Auburn, went asleep on a log. While asleep ants by the thousand got on her and stung her. A fever ensued and in two days she died.

Two Acres Yielding for Four.

To the Agricultural Editor of the Mobile Register.
In 1872, I planted seven eights of an acre of land in cotton and corn in alternate rows. It produced thirty-three and nine hundred and ninety-nine pounds of cotton, and one hundred and ninety-nine pounds of corn. In 1873, I planted the same piece again in cotton and corn in alternate rows—cotton rows five and a half feet apart, corn rows between making distance from corn row to cotton row two feet and nine inches; matured with one ton cotton seed meal and a small lot of a-hes. The worms attacked the cotton on the 17th of August. Yield—thirty-two and one seventh bushels Adams' early corn, and nine hundred and twenty pounds seed cotton. Poor pine land, manured with one ton of seed meal and a small lot of a-hes. In 1873, I planted the same piece again in cotton and corn in alternate rows—cotton rows five and a half feet apart, corn rows between making distance from corn row to cotton row two feet and nine inches; matured with one ton cotton seed meal and a small lot of a-hes. 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Republican

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1874

We are authorized to announce the name of L. W. CANNON, Esq., as a candidate for the office of PROBATE JUDGE, of Calhoun County. Election first Tuesday after the first Monday in November next.

We are authorized to announce the name of G. B. DOUTHETT, Esq., as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT of Calhoun County, at the ensuing November election.

We are authorized to announce the name of H. M. J. TURNLEY, Esq., as a candidate for JUDGE OF THE TWELFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, composed of the counties of Cherokee, Etowah, St. Clair, Calhoun and Cleburne.

We are authorized to announce the name of G. C. ELLIS, Esq., as a candidate for JUDGE OF THE TWELFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, composed of the counties of Cherokee, Etowah, St. Clair, Calhoun and Cleburne.

We are authorized to announce the name of JOSHUA DRAPER, Jr., as a candidate for re-election to the office of TREASURER of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce the name of THOS. L. WAKLEY, as a candidate for the office of TAX COLLECTOR of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce the name of Wm. DEPRESE, as a candidate for the office of TAX COLLECTOR of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce the name of E. MCCLURE, as a candidate for re-election to the office of TAX COLLECTOR of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce the name of HENRY FITZ, as a candidate for re-election to the office of TAX ASSESSOR of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce the name of L. W. GRANT, as a candidate for member of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES for Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce the name of JOSEPH BOURNE, as a candidate for TAX COLLECTOR of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce the name of J. O. BOLDS, as a candidate for TAX COLLECTOR of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce the name of ALEX. O. STEWART, as a candidate for SHERIFF of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce the name of B. J. MATTHEWS, as a candidate for SHERIFF of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce the name of R. F. LESTER, as a candidate for SHERIFF of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce the name of AUGUSTUS B. LEDBETTER, as a candidate for TAX ASSESSOR of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce the name of M. T. LEDBETTER, as a candidate for TAX ASSESSOR of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce the name of HON. ALEXANDER WOODS, as a candidate for JUDGE OF THE 12th JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, composed of the counties of Cherokee, Etowah, St. Clair, Calhoun and Cleburne.

We are authorized to announce the name of L. P. GARRETT, as a candidate for SHERIFF of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce the name of A. D. WILKINS, as a candidate for COMMISSIONER of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce the name of WARREN HARRIS, as a candidate for COMMISSIONER of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce the name of BARTLETT OWEN, as a candidate for JUDGE OF PROBATE of Cleburne County.

We are authorized to announce the name of JAMES B. FARMER, as a candidate for SHERIFF of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce the name of MARK DRISKELL, as a candidate for COUNTY COMMISSIONER of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce the name of W. B. DOSS, as a candidate for COUNTY COMMISSIONER of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce the name of R. M. JOHNSON, as a candidate for SHERIFF of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce the name of W. G. WOODLEY, as a candidate for COMMISSIONER of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce the name of OISWALD GRIFIN, as a candidate for COMMISSIONER of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce the name of A. M. STEWART, as a candidate for COMMISSIONER of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce the name of JAS. SNOW, as a candidate for member of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES for Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce the name of W. B. WOODLEY, as a candidate for COMMISSIONER of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce the name of SIMEON H. WEAVER, as a candidate for COMMISSIONER of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce the name of ROBERT MCINAIN, as a candidate for COMMISSIONER of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce the name of THOMAS S. NEIGHBOURS, as a candidate for CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce the name of CHAS. H. SAVAGE, as a candidate for Chancellor of the Eastern Division of Alabama.

We are authorized to announce the name of J. C. WHITLEY, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce the name of MASON N. COLE, as a candidate for Commissioner of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce the name of MILES H. HARRISON, of Sulphur Springs, Ala., as a candidate for Commissioner of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce the name of JOHN H. CRAWFORD, as a candidate for SHERIFF of Calhoun County.

Radical Buyers and Democratic Sellers.

Both from the utterances of the Radical press and the maneuvers of the Radical politicians, it is evident that they will adopt, as a strategic move in the present campaign the policy of the promise of office as a means of inducing recruits to their own ranks from the Democratic party. They are more eagerly industrious in this direction in this campaign now begun than ever before, for they realize the fact that, by reason of the large negro exodus the past season, they stand no chance of success, unless they can draw strength from the Democratic party, either by neutralizing to a large extent our active force, or by gaining votes direct. In order to do this, they will confer office in the counties where the offices are in their gift, or in counties not so Radical promise the weight of their solid support to weak-kneed Democrats who seek office and stand no chance to obtain it from the Democratic party wholly. In such counties as Calhoun they do not expect to exchange for their influence a public declaration of conversion to their principles, for in such counties they have no offices absolutely at their disposal. Here and in counties like this they content themselves simply with efforts to disorganize and paralyze our party by the promise of Radical support to such as they think may be induced to become from active Democrat passive Neutrals, shut-mouths, confident as they are, from past experience, that such, when once committed so far, are sure by degrees to become pretty good Radicals in the end. This is pretty much the history of all of our now "violent" Radicals. We hardly know of an instance of sudden conversion from Democracy to Radicalism, if we may except those "young men" in Montgomery county, who have lately gone over into the "green pastures" so invitingly (?) pictured by the Radical paper of that city. The disease (and it is a loathsome disease) always begins with a rather too frequent and free association with Radicals, advances to an over conservatism and finally culminates in an open avowal of affiliation with the accused party of plunder.

We have been induced to make the foregoing remarks by the signs of the times in Calhoun. We may be mistaken in these signs, and earnestly hope we are, so far as any Democrats in the county are concerned; but there is evidently an effort on the part of some wretched Radicals among us to take advantage of the fact of the multiplicity of candidates out and to come, to corrupt some men whom they dishonor by supposing that their lust for office may outweigh their patriotism and self-respect. To exaggerate the seeming importance of their overtures, they overstate the strength of their vote in the county, and this they offer as the price for pledges of neutrality.

We do not know that there is a Democrat in the county who wants office bad enough to purchase it at the price of such an alliance, but if there be one such, he will surely fall between two stools and fail to obtain that which he covets. It is a fixed fact that no man in Calhoun can run with the hare and hold with the hounds. A man who may seek position in this county must choose which party he will rely on for support, and to succeed he must choose the Democratic party. The people are not going to take down any man from off the fence and plant him in office. This fight is for honest government by true and honest white men, for the good of all; and a man to win in it must stand in the ranks of the white men and hold no parley with men who have heretofore used the negroes to the injury of all. In short, to win, a man must be a flat-footed Democrat—pig, pig, all the time and never put once. To obtain office on any other ground in a county as overwhelmingly Democratic as this, would be no honor to a man. A Democrat who would defeat a Democrat by the help of Radicals, would defeat the wishes of his party and thereby lose its respect and confidence. But no such will ever defeat a square-toed Democrat in this county, for it is recorded that the sterling Democracy of old Calhoun will never again submit that Radicals or any of their allies shall ever again hold an office in their midst. If no other means are devised to prevent it, the men who have offered themselves before the people for their suffrages will one and all be too patriotic to stick to the track long enough to entail upon the people of the county such a misfortune. For one we say there is no position so high as could tempt us to hold it, if purchased at the sacrifice of one single office in the county to the Radicals, or if bought at the expense of eternal opposition to every measure of the foul party which he would represent. That such and every aspirant for position in Calhoun, so far as announced, shares with us this feeling we have no doubt. That the great mass of the sterling Democracy of Calhoun share this feeling there is less doubt, and they will in their own good time take necessary measures to see to it that the programme of the Radical buyers and democratic sellers (if any there be), is spoiled.

So we would say to our Radical scrub politicians that they will in the end only have their pains for their trouble, and had as well drop their pretty game, and to any erring Democratic brother, if there be one who has had his soul stirred with an unlovely ambition by the horrid promises of Radical buyers, to purge his soul forthwith and stand forth again the hater of wrong and the lover of his country for that country's sake.

Exit Radicals—enter Democrats.

Chickens Coming Home to Roost.

For the first time since the war has the South become of any importance in the councils of the country, in the eyes of Eastern and Northern capitalists and monopolists. They have looked on with wonderful indifference during the entire wretched and infamous work of reconstruction; and have even taken a hand in the plunder of our "prostrate" States through the instrumentality of corrupt Legislatures of their manufacture, composed of ignorant negroes and their car-pel-bag spawn. Complaining loudly at the disinclination of Southern Intelligence to enfranchise and unduly elevate African Ignorance, with their bayonets they pinned down the rightful suffragists of the country and set up others notably incompetent to exercise the important trust. By the same instrumentality they disfranchised the most representative of our Southern men and "stocked" Congress with a horde of carpet-baggers true to their own interests. In vain we protested and appealed to our common blood and brotherhood of race. They could see nothing lovely in a Southern born man, unless his skin or his heart was black. They hated us for our once asserted superiority, and no humiliation was too deep for us in their eyes.

Now, when their carpet-bag tools have gone back on them, and the more representative men of the South, in Congress, are inclined to strike hands with the more tolerant West; now, when their "pocket nerve" is touched, we hear virtuous howls against the carpet-baggers from all sides, mixed with proportionate bravado about a new session. (A doctrine they compelled us to relinquish,) and pitiful allusions to the old time chivalric instincts and statesmanship of the South which they have so long affected to despise. Now, when their negro-suffrage and carpet-bag "chickens" are coming home to roost, we hear such words as those copied below from the New York World, the Democratic organ in New York of the money kings, a paper that has in its time said many bitter things against the Democratic party in the South, and that thought it composed of impracticables when they raised their voices against the infamy of Reconstruction and refused to take a part in that great crime against civilization. Let all read it, however long:

"It would be extremely unjust to hold the Southern people responsible for the extraordinary action even of those among their genuine representatives in Congress who have for the first time joined hands with the wretched 'carpet-baggers' imposed upon them by the policy of the Radicals in carrying out the dishonorable and dangerous schemes of the Republican infatulations. We have already in these columns commended to the serious consideration of those responsible for government the wisdom of regarding Radicals as help in their hour of passion and blindness; to impose the curse of 'carpet-bagging' upon the South the visible emblem of the power that attends upon and avenges their worst and most unfeeling folly. It is almost enough to excite the disgust, not to say contempt, into which Republicanism as a policy of government has sunk, to see the leaders of the North and of the South, and forced by them upon the South after the close of the great civil war, was equally atrocious from the point of view of political morality and absurd from the point of view of the general interests of the Union. Its immediate effect was to humiliate, and to anger a powerful population of our own blood and race whom we had every motive under heaven to enlighten and to bring back into sympathy with us in the common objects of our national career. Its inevitable tendency was to bring into power and influence, not over the destinies of the South, but over our destinies also, the worst and most unscrupulous of the most trustworthy portion of that population. That foolish and fatal policy is doing its work to-day not negligently. We are repaying as we have the Radicals in carrying out the dishonorable 'entrapment of the empire and the rule' whom we let loose to plague the South under the protection of the bayonets and his 'bayonet' as local officials and federal agents, have come back to plague our eyes as Senators and as Representatives in Congress. They are to be found infesting the executive as well as the legislative department of the National Government. It was through the action of this party that the Southern States were made a 'Senator' of South Carolina, the late Mr. Richardson, Savannah, came from his original obscurity in the Southern States to the Federal Treasury. The honest Republican gentlemen, and the honest Republican merchants of New York and Boston who read of the man and his doings to-day with loathing and indignation will be good enough to remember that it was they and the policy they hailed with senseless acclamation that put him where he is.

The whole brood of these creatures, Spencers, Ames—one really has no patience to recall their names—who are to-day pretending to speak for the commonwealth and for the constituencies of the South in Congress, belong by a law of natural affinity to the corps of the corrupt politicians who see in the debauching of the currency their only desperate hope of preserving yet a little longer their hold upon power and the public purse. No sensible person, we presume, even among the Republicans, dreams of holding the thinking and respectable people of the South responsible for them or their acts. They do not belong to the South. The South belongs to them, to be used and abused as they and those who made them see fit.

And for this, too, we bid the honest Republicans of the North remember that upon them and upon their false and fatal policy of 'reconstruction' and the responsibility rests. The adoption of that policy excluded from the public service of the nation all those men at the South who were best fitted by their capacity, their culture, their experience to represent the South in the councils of the republic with justice to their own section and with advantage to the whole country. It did this, too, at the very moment when the public service had the sorest possible need of all the trained capacity and all the tried character it could command. What was the natural result? When the civil war broke out in 1861 the South was rich in men of ability, trained to deal with great questions of public economy, sound financiers and rational statesmen. The annihilation of slavery had removed the only plausible excuse for fearing the influence of such men. In every Southern State a considerable number of them had survived the trials and vicissitudes of a war which, fierce as it was, was after all more brief than any war of equal magnitude recorded in history. We refused to thrust them back from their legitimate part in the restoration of civil order in their own States and in the reconstruction of the national prosperity. We deliberately thrust them back from doing their duty. We compelled the Southern people to understand that if they were ever to regain for themselves their rights as a nation, each democratic State for its States their lawful place in the system of the Union they must divorce themselves from all their most trusted and experienced leaders. A more successful policy was never perpetrated by the dullest of despots drunk with victory. We agreed with the fruits of this folly to-day. Commonwealths like Virginia, which before the civil war gave us our soundest public guides in finance and fiscal policy, to-day stand virtually brainless and voiceless in the Capitol. Is it their fault or is it ours? When the curse burns in upon us, as it is burning now, against whom can we lift hands and cries of imprecation? Not against the South assuredly, which stumbles blindly because we have blinded it, and which will suffer from that stumbling new and sharper things than any that it can fully and our fever we have heretofore inflicted upon it.

From the Montgomery Advertiser.

A short time since the State Journal made an insulting proposition to the South, as a condition of becoming a member of the green pastures furnished to all the honest and capable by the great Republican party of the Union. As a matter of course the "pasture" was green and inviting, and was to be provided out of the proceeds of taxation. That is the only way in which such "pastures" arise in this country. We all know that the Republican or negro party provides no such pasture for the members of the party, because the whole party in this State does not pay enough tax to run one session of the Legislature. Hence the proposition of the State Journal amounted to this: "Come over and eat and sleep and be 'hail fellow' with the colored troops, and we will see to it that your brethren of the white race foot all the bills out of what little substance has been left them after the war, cotton worms and RADICAL TAXATION!" In this invitation the Jacksonville Republican returns the following indignant answer:

The young men of Alabama scorn your offer, Mr. Radical. * * * We speak as one of the young men of Alabama, and for the first time since the war we are able to the dishonor of association with your sort.

This is very tart, but we are not prepared to say that it does not reflect the feelings of every high-spirited young man in the State. Constructed in the light of past facts the invitation of the State Journal to the proposition of the young men of Alabama to be "hail fellow" with the colored troops, is not only a insult, but a challenge to the honor of the State. A proposition of this sort is on a par with that which the seducer makes when he offers to rob the old man and endow the daughter with his jewels and gold of silver, and then to turn her over to the auctioneer. It should, therefore, nerve every young man in Alabama to deeds of the highest enterprise in the work of his State's redemption. That would be the most fitting response to the proposition of the Radical party, submitted through its mouth-piece—the State Journal.

CONVENTIONS.

We give place in our columns to a very able article on this important subject, taken from that staunch old Democratic paper, the New York Tribune. We commend its careful perusal by every Democrat and Conservative in the county and district. The *Argus* says:

The convention system is far from perfect in itself. It is liable to abuses. In many cases, it has been used to thwart the public will. But with all its defects and all its evils, it furnishes perhaps the only practical means of adjusting conflicting aspirations in the conservative States. It is the only way of adjusting these aspirations in a conservative manner. We do not assert or admit the infallibility of the convention. We do not hold it to be the duty of a freeman to bind himself unreservedly to the action of the convention. But we believe that now especially it is the duty of each good citizen to submit to the convention all his personal feelings, prejudices, or preferences. We believe that in the exigencies of the campaign upon which we are entering, no conservative citizen will be guilty of a greater offense than to put himself in antagonism to the regular nominee of a convention of his party for any office, where such nominee is not morally unworthy or unqualified. If the people in such county do their duty, the nomination of an unworthy man is an impossibility.

We have long been inclined to a preference for primary elections as a means of selecting candidates. But for the present at least we doubt whether a resort to this method of selection would give entirely satisfactory results. It takes time to introduce a new system of any kind. The people of Alabama are not sufficiently familiar with the workings of this plan to render its adoption an attempt to substitute another for the old way of choosing standard bearers.

The contest upon which we are entering concerns the whole State. Each county is interested in what each other county does. Disorders or dissensions in one county will reflect upon the common cause. Suggestions from the people of one section to those of another are not unimportant interferences, but take the shape of friendly counsel to the matters of common concern.

May we not then insist that the conventions for the selection of candidates should be held in all the counties of the State? So long as the local interests of many counties are affected, conventions may be necessary. It is scarcely possible that a multiplicity of candidates in Jefferson and Tallapoosa and Calhoun would result in the election of unqualified judges and clerks and sheriffs and other officers. But even in counties as strongly Democratic as these, independent candidates enough were elected to the late legislature to give the control of the house to the enemies of the people. At least an exception, we do not re-

member any case in which an independent candidate elected to office has not affiliated with the Radical plunderers. If there were nothing more at stake than their local interests, strong democratic counties might safely dispense with conventions and safely risk a multiplicity of candidates. But whatever they might do for themselves, they have no right to stake the welfare of less favored portions of the State on the chances of defeat through local dissensions. Dallas county with its 5,000 solid negro majority and without a hope of relief except through success in the State, has a more vital interest in the course of the strong white counties in this regard than have those counties themselves, and it appeals to them to unite their forces into one compact organization and to harmonize all personal animus and personal aspirations within their limits for its safety.

In each county or district, the convention ought to reflect public sentiment. By the appointment of representation in the convention to the subdivisions of the county or district, each democratic voter is given an equal voice in the convention, and it is his fault if he does not use it. It is the duty of each to avail himself of his right to be heard and felt. If the people will take interest enough in what so nearly and vitally concerns them, to attend the primary meetings and there give expression to their views in the selection of delegates and upon other matters of public interest, the conventions will so fully represent their feelings and wishes that dissatisfied aspirants will not dare to challenge and oppose their action.

This is the vital point in the work of preparation for the approaching contest to inspire the people with such an idea of their duty in the premises that they will enter upon its discharge with alacrity and zeal.

The Chicago Tribune, a journal which did more to build up the Republican party than any other in the West, in its notice of the late elections, says:

"It appears pretty evident, from the result of the elections in Ohio, that the entire German population and a very large portion of the native vote who sympathize with them have abandoned the Republican party forever. It has been but a very few years since every citizen in Ohio, without exception, had a Republican Government. To-day, the Republicans have not control of one of the cities. Cleveland and Dayton have outdone every Cincinnati majority against the Republican party. The same may be said to have occurred in Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota. The Republican ascendancy in these States has for several years been maintained by this vote, which is now lost to it, and most likely lost forever. This vote controls the three Congressional and seven Senatorial Districts of this county, at half-a-dozen other Congressional Districts in the State. The disaffection, however, is not confined to the Germans. There has been so much cant and hypocrisy, and such an abuse of Christian and religious names and objects to hide the real character of the party, that thousands of persons everywhere have resolved to cut loose from the party and act independently."

FAMILIAR CLASSICS.

General Butler, doubtless with a squint towards the approval of the Athens of America, has been treating the House to some choice classical information, apropos of the currency. Before coin was introduced, he said, the sheep was a legal tender in Rome, whence the word *pecunia*. He should also have informed the House that in Rome the goose was kept at the Capitol, and was sacred animal because it saved the republic; but in this country, while we send our geese to the Capitol in large flocks we do not venerate them much, because they have never shown themselves to be capable of saving much else besides their salaries and pickings. One thing is certain, however, if black sheep were legal tender in this republic B. F. BUTTER would be considerably above par.—N. Y. World.

Murder and Robbery.

A Young Tennessean's Terrible Crime in Texas.

Recent advices from Texas give the details of a terrible crime committed in that State by a young Tennessean. Among the passengers on the stage, running between Fort Worth and Jacksboro, a few days ago, were Charles Gentry, son of the late Hon. Meredith P. Gentry, and a wealthy Missourian, named Shire. Gentry evinced considerable anxiety to establish intimate relations with Shire, but his advances were in every instance repulsed. By a sudden change of tactics, Gentry attempted to bring about an altercation, but failed also in this, as the other party seemed to avoid trouble. Finally, an insulting epithet and a blow in the mouth brought the Missourian to his feet, with the remark that if Gentry was spoiling for a fight he could step out on the road. The driver was ordered to stop, and the two dropped behind the stage. A shot was heard and the team dashed off at full speed. One of the passengers looked back and saw Gentry, pistol in hand, bending over Shire, who was stretched upon his back in the road. When the team had run about half a mile, the passengers drew a bead on the driver and threatened to shoot him through the head unless he turned and went back to Shire's assistance. When they reached Shire he was breathing his last. An ugly hole in his temple told how the deed of blood had been done. His pocketbook, which was known to have contained \$8,500 in currency, and his traveling-satchel were not to be found. Gentry had fled after having robbed

GRAND EXCURSION, 1st of May.

From Jacksonville to Shelby Springs, Eight Coaches will be run carefully and on slow time. Good Templars, Sabbath School, pupils and their respective parents of the county and along the line, are respectfully invited to join us. Places will mark their coaches with domestic flags, with name inscribed and put on front end of coaches. Train will leave Jacksonville at 6 A.M. and return at 6 P.M. Round trip fare \$1.50 Children under 12 years, 75¢ From Weaver's Station, fare 1.25 Children under 12 years, 65¢ W. P. PARR, THOS. P. ISBELL, W. W. STEVENSON, JOSHUA DRAPER, JR., J. F. GRANT, L. J. PARR.

TELEGRAMS.

Terrible explosion on the Tigris—twenty-two persons killed. NEW YORK, April 10.—A dispatch from St. Johns, Newfoundland, says the steamer Tigris, of the Polar expedition, while seal fishing, exploded her boiler, and two of the engineers and twenty of the crew were killed. The ship is under sail for St. Johns.

Supposed Murder of a wife. OMAHA, NEB., April 10.—A terrible affair has just come to light. It appears that on March 30th the wife of a settler named Z. W. Burnham died, and was buried before daylight next morning. A few days after one of the children said mother was dead. As she had not been sick, suspicion was aroused, and the Coroner and Sheriff exhumed the body, which was found in a nude condition and the limbs awry. No natural reason could be found for death. Burnham and his son were arrested and held to await examination of the stomach.

Killed for an umbrella.—The murder of Young Breckinridge. LOUISVILLE, April 10.—The Courier-Journal has a full report of the shooting of young Breckinridge, at Lebanon, Tennessee, yesterday. He and some companions had been drinking during the day, and a seemingly playful dispute arose between Breckinridge and John L. Anderson, son of the Mayor of Lebanon about possession of an umbrella belonging to Breckinridge. This was finally quieted, and Breckinridge asked the party to drink. While they were leaning over the bar Anderson suddenly drew a derringer pistol, and placing it at Breckinridge's head fired, the ball penetrating the brain. Anderson fled, and has not been recaptured, but a posse are out after him. The tragedy creates much excitement in Kentucky, where the family of young Breckinridge is so widely known.

HAVANA, April 11, It is officially announced that all slaves furnished to the Government during the administration of Jovilar shall be organized as soldiers, under white officers, and at the end of five years, they are to be free. Their compensation will be that of regular soldiers.

WASHINGTON, 13.—The official organ contains an elaborate editorial declaring that the present time is opportune, and gives reason for the immediate recognition of the Cuban Republic. The article quotes from International law writers, showing no just cause of offence to Spain if recognition is accorded and commercial treaties are entered into with the Republic prior to the recognition by Spain. It declares that our commercial interest is suffering by the war in Cuba, the balance of trade against the United States being thirty or forty millions that complications heretofore existing no longer exist; that England intrigues for control of Cuba affairs and trade; that recognition would open new markets for Western grain and provisions and dealers and the machinists and manufacturers of the Eastern Middle States and tend to restore prosperity and good feeling of Southern States towards the Government.

The article is supposed to express President Grant's views and foreshadow the action by the Government.

In Congress the morning hour was unimportant.

WILLIAMSPORT, 13.—A destructive incendiary fire broke out here at 1 o'clock this morning. It started in the piling yard of Brown & Co's, saw mill, and destroyed lumber amounting to about 20,000,000 feet, piled on thirty acres of ground. Several saw mills and planing mills, and fourteen frame houses were burned. The fire was got under control at 8 o'clock this morning. One man is reported to have been burned to death.—The loss is estimated at \$500,000. Insurance \$150,000.

Thousands of young trout, about two inches in length, were recently thrown up to a height of thirty feet, from an artesian well, in San Francisco, 145 feet deep.

Hon. Jefferson Davis is said to be very ill, London, with dropsy of the heart. His condition gives rise to serious apprehension of his ultimate recovery.

A Richmond paper thinks that the moving of the mountains in North Carolina must be owing to the increase of faith in that region.

THE MONTGOMERY ADVERTISER.

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

Now is the time to subscribe. Those who subscribe now will receive the paper during the exciting and important political canvass this year, through two sessions of the Senate court, and one whole session of the new Legislature. The weekly is a large, thirty-six column paper, filled with political, commercial, agricultural and miscellaneous news matter. Now, as never, the Advertiser battles for the triumph of the Democratic and Conservative party.

TERMS. Daily, 1 year \$10.00 " 6 months 5.00 " 3 months 2.50 Weekly, 1 year, single copy \$1.00 " " club of ten 17.50 " " club of fifteen 22.50

It is not necessary that club subscribers live at the same postoffice. Send money by Registered Letter, Postoffice Order or Express, to THE ADVERTISER, Ala.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

Probate Court, April 3rd, 1874.

This day came J. A. Parker, the Guardian of John Anna Bain, and filed his statement, accounts, vouchers, and evidence for an annual settlement of his Guardianship. It is ordered, that the 4th day of May, 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. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Valuable Land FOR SALE.

THE undersigned now offers for sale, on very favorable terms, a tract of land lying 73 miles east of Jacksonville on Choctawhatchee creek, containing 126 acres, 50-acres in cultivation. Improvements consist of a good dwelling house, gin house, cotton press and out buildings, a good orchard, and well of never-failing, pure water in the yard. For further particulars call upon or address, H. P. WHITEHEAD, Appling, Ala.

FOR SALE.

A Valuable Tract of Land. DICKENS, Ala., 11th April, 1874. I have for sale a tract of land lying on the east side of Choctawhatchee creek, containing 195 acres, 55 in cultivation, and the remainder well timbered—well improved & watered by springs, brooks and creeks. It is known as a part of the Elias Tenge place, and will give a gain in the land, and make terms. For further particulars call upon or address, E. C. TRACUG, Jacksonville, Ala. Appling, 11th, 74—6m.

Weaver's Celebrated JAW-BONE!

Will stand at his own stable near Snow's old Tan Yard, Jacksonville, Ala. Terms made known on application. The pedigree of this famous animal has been built given and it is useless to recapitulate it here. Suffice it to say that his fame is commensurate with the limits of the Stock breeding section of the South. Apply to R. P. Weaver at his Livery and Sale Stable, Public Square, March, 28—4f.

Tax Assessor's Notice.

LAST ROUND.

List of Appointments of HENRY FITZ, Tax Assessor of Calhoun County.

I will attend at the times and places below mentioned, for the purpose of closing the assessment of State and County Tax for the year 1874.

Road, 10th X Roads, Pre No. 16, May 4
White Plains, Pre No. 12, May 6
Gaville, Pre No. 12, May 6
Pard, Pre No. 13, May 7
J. M. Bodine, M. D., 4, Friday 8
Weaver's Station, Pre No. 14, May 7
Mollingsworth, Pre No. 7, Monday 11
Peck's Hill, Pre No. 6, Tuesday 12
Edwards, Pre No. 13, Wednesday 13
Sulphur Springs, Pre No. 14, Thursday 14
Alexandria, Pre No. 2, Friday 15
Jacksonville, Pre No. 1, Saturday 16
Edwards, Pre No. 13, Sunday 17
Gross Plains, Pre No. 9, Sunday 18
Prompt attendance is respectfully requested. HENRY FITZ, T. A. April 11, 1874—4d.

University of Louisville,

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Cor. Eighth & Chestnut Sts. Louisville, : : Kentucky.

THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL SESSION.

Faculty.—G. W. Bayless, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery. J. M. Bodine, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Dean of the Faculty. L. P. Yandell, Jr., M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine. E. E. Palmer, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Histology. T. S. Bell, M. D., Professor of Science and Practice of Med. and Public Hygiene. John H. Crowe, Professor of Obstetrics and Dis. of Women and Children. J. W. Holland, M. D., Professor of Medical Chemistry and Toxicology. D. W. Yandell, M. D., Professor of Clinical Surgery. R. O. Cowling, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Pass—Professors' Tickets, in full, \$50.00; Demonstrators' Tickets, \$30.00; Matriculation Fee, \$5.00; Graduation Fee, \$5.00; Hospital Tickets (required by the city) \$5.00. The regular session will commence on the first Monday in October, and continue till the 1st of March. A preliminary course of Lectures, free to all students, will commence on the second Monday in September, and continue till the opening of the regular term.

J. M. Bodine, M. D., Dean of Faculty. J. W. Holland, M. D., Secretary, containing full particulars, address B. R. PARKER, M. D., Sec'y of Faculty, July 26 '73—1y

Republican

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NOTICE! Bring in all your FUR SKINS, as Col. Parr will buy no more after the 1st of May.

Merchants, who send off and get your wrapping paper, and wrapping twine, when Col. Parr, will sell it to you at factory prices, at home.

Sugar! Sugar!! Col. Parr, is selling New Orleans Sugar, 9 lbs. to the dollar. All other grades cheap.

JACKSONVILLE, April 9 1878:

Corn!
Corn!
Corn!!

AT COL PARR'S,

SHAVE TOO LV

Col. PARR, has just received 12 Bbl's of Syrup, of all grades. Following prices by the bbl.: Canton Syrup, 48 cts, per bbl. Muscovado, 68 cts, " bbl. New Orleans, 80 cts, " bbl. Sugar House, 90 cts, " bbl. The above goods Col. Parr, will sell as cheap as you can lay them down from ROME.

BACON! BACON!!

A specialty at Col. Parr's for the next two weeks, lay in your supply.

TOBACCO! TOBACCO!!

On hand at Col. Parr's from the cheapest to the finest.

Receiving daily at Col. Parr's all kinds of GROCERIES. You know his motto, "short profits and quick sales."

SEED PRAS.—Col. Parr has a fine lot of Table and Stock peas.

WANTED to sell one set of French Barr Millstones.
Apply to
MARION WHITEHEAD.

If you want anything in the Book, Stationery or Musical Instrument Department, send your order to
PATRICK & OMBERG,
Bacon, Ga.

Write to the Chicago and Price List: Wall Papers a Specialty.

Get your old Buggy overhauled and painted, and they will look as good as new at COLEMAN'S, Weaver's old stand Jacksonville, Ala.

Sweden Iron 10 cents lb. Heated Iron rods. Factory Thread 1.50 Bunch. Brown Domestic very CHEAP at ED. WOODWARD'S.

The American Sardine Co's Boneless Sardines, are much better and less than half the cost of imported Sardines.

It is CHEAPER to buy a CARBIDE, BUGGY or WAGON made in a solid, substantial manner, than to buy cheap sold work, finely painted to cover up defective wood. Remember that, and order your work of COLEMAN, at Weaver's old stand, Jacksonville, Ala., who will guarantee a first class job at a fair price.

COLEMAN puts nothing but first class, well seasoned material in all Carriage work, and does his own work; therefore can guarantee his work, which cannot be done by outside dealers. Support home industry, and keep your money at home, by ordering your Carriage work from COLEMAN, Jacksonville, Ala.

The name in the announcement of Mr. "Seab" Mathews is changed this week to that of B. J. Mathews—"Seab" being only a nick-name.

Some other new announcements in this week's paper. They will be found at the foot of the column of announcements.

Quite a crowd went from Jacksonville to the Fromen's Parade in Montgomery. Not a sufficient number of our firemen, however, went down, to justify them going in a body.

Since the arrival of his Spring goods Ed. Woodward has been selling the best brands of Calico at 11 cents a yard—Very heavy yard wide Brown domestic at 11 1/2 cents a yard by the bolt, and all other goods equally low. He will soon have in another lot of Calico, Tweeds, Hats and shoes and other goods which will all be sold cheap for cash.

Heavy Brown Shirting, 10 cents a yard by the bolt, at Woodward's.

Ed. L. Woodward has just received a lot of Ladies Shoes, which he offers cheap for CASH.

Drop Liens just printed and for sale at this Office.

First of May Excursion.

Attention is invited to notice of first May Excursion in another column. No expense or pains will be spared to make this one of the most pleasant and agreeable excursions which has ever passed over the road.

The season of the year being pleasant and the fare so exceedingly low, should induce all who desire to avail themselves of the opportunity to visit the romantic and beautiful scenery of Shelby Springs, and partake of its medicinal waters.

In a communication in our paper some time since, a mistake occurred regarding the oldest citizen of our county. We are now enabled to correct this error by stating that S. C. Maddox is the oldest citizen, having emigrated to this county with his father, John Maddox in 1827, at the time the Indians sold their crops under the treaty of 1826. He has been a continuous citizen ever since, and now resides not very far from the place first settled.

MARRIED—At 3 o'clock P. M. on the 14th April, 1878, at the residence of J. J. Skelton, Esq., near Jacksonville, by the Rev. R. G. Ragan, Mr. R. P. Odum to Miss Ella Stewart—all of Calhoun co.

The printers acknowledge a remembrance in the shape of wedding cake to dream on. Long life and continued happiness to the happy pair.

A Cheap School.

The Patrons of Husbandry Combining for Purposes of Education.

It may not be generally known that the Patrons of Husbandry of Calhoun County in this county have a fine school now in progress under their auspices, and that by combination they have succeeded in reducing the tuition fee to a remarkably low figure. This Grange, appreciating the inestimable advantages of an education for their children, some time back secured the services of a competent teacher, Mr. J. C. Wilson, formerly of Georgia, a pupil of the high school at Cave Spring, and a graduate of the Male Institute at Griffin, Ga., and a gentleman of several years experience as a teacher, being part of the time Principal of the High School at Irwinton, Ga.

It is the intention of this Grange to spare no expense or pains to make this school a success, and for this purpose families in the immediate neighborhood will board pupils at the remarkably low figure of \$5.00 per month. The teacher is employed at a stipulated salary, and with the present number of pupils the tuition to each amounts to about \$1.50, which sum will be decreased as the number of pupils increase. In teaching he combines both theory and practice and has been very successful. The location of the school (DeKalbville) is noted for its health, and its moral status is unsurpassed by any other community in the county. For those who may not be acquainted with Mr. Wilson as to his competency and energy as a teacher, the patrons of the school would respectfully refer to S. A. D. Chandler, Gainesville, Ga.; C. H. D. Nunnally, C. F. G. G. G.; E. H. Hyman, Irwinton, Ga.; J. C. Lowmyer, Gainesville, Ga.; J. C. McAuley, Supt. Ed. Calhoun Co., and N. B. DeArman, a patron of the school. This Grange has also gone to work in other practical directions, and will publish soon some interesting comparative statistics concerning the crops of the members of the order in that section of the county.

OUR VILLAGE GOSSIP.

There has very little happened to talk about this week and so your gossip, like some of the hungry-eyed, lantern-jawed intermeddling old lady gossips of his acquaintance, to get up anything good, would have to draw on his imagination for his facts. Speaking of them; it is wonderful how soon they can succeed in creating bad blood between neighbors and friends, by picking up an innocent "uth here, and, patting on a large amount of untruth to it, telling it their friends. This provokes reply, which is duly carried to the other party with additions, until a family feud is raised; and several families "made unhappy; and then they roll up their eyes and "regret" to some one else that said, and such people have "fallen out" and thus ingenuously spread that fact that too. They are a curse to any community, and the only wonder is that any body will believe them, knowing as they do that they are notorious gossips. Your gossip claims to be of another sort. He would distribute happiness to all and seek no one miserable.

The Circuit Court here this week has been more than usually largely attended, owing to the continued rains. But if the weather had been fair it would have been a hardship upon the farmers to have left their crops at this season. The time of holding Circuit Court ought to be changed to a time more convenient to the farmers. His Honor Judge Whitlock is presiding with his usual fairness and urbanity. But few cases have been tried, owing to the fact that one party or the other has not been ready for trial. The candidates have been making hay when the sun don't shine, and on every corner of the streets may be seen some poor victim bolt-hole by some importunate candidate, who of course supposes that he has "superior claims" to anybody else in the field. We have a mighty patient set of people though, and they take candidate talk very kindly. You remember the advertisement I put in about catching fish from his pond, and that awful warning to boys fond of piscatorial sport. Some "devilish fellows" feeling it, went down to see just how the fish bite and they fished for three hours and never got a nibble. One "hog molly" and two frogs was the only sign of animal life about the place. The concert at the Academy Wednesday night was a great success and the house would have been densely crowded

but for the threatening weather. For particulars, readers are referred to the correspondence of Observer in another column.

It is reported that the ladies of the M. E. Church will give a supper at the old brick hotel Wednesday for the benefit of the church. If they do, it can be safely counted on that it will be a capital good one. They know exactly how to get up such things and never fail.

The ladies had prepared a splendid dinner for the Patrons of Husbandry who were to have met here in Chubbill the second Tuesday in this month. But it rained so the Patrons couldn't come, and our good housewives were much disappointed. They intended to spread it in the Court House.

There has been at last found a use for the vacant lot between the brick corner, and Judge Turnley's storehouse. It saves fuel, inasmuch as three or four goods boxes for seals and on these Chap, and Ben and Bill when business is dull, sit and sun themselves.

After the recent break in the "Rail-road occurred, why was Bill Alex kept an old maid? Because he had long been waiting for the "Mails."

The boys have returned from the excursion to Montgomery. If you want to "get" one of them just mention their "life." They report a grand time.

If your gossip can't get up any better gossip next week than this, he will quit, close up, shut up shop and vamoose the ranch.

The Missouri Pacific Railroad, West from St. Louis.—If any of our readers contemplate migrating to Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Oregon or California, or would like to take a pleasant trip to Denver, Colorado, during the "heated term," at low excursion rates from St. Louis, we would advise them to correspond with E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent, 25 South 4th street, St. Louis, Mo., before making any definite arrangements. He will cheerfully furnish all information required in regard to the country and the best and cheapest way to get there.

FINE WHEAT.—We have been shown a bunch of fine wheat raised on the farm of J. H. Privett. It is five feet high, and just now heading out.

AN HONEST MAN.—One of our oldest and most respectable merchants received a remittance from a gentleman in California, some days ago in payment of a debt contracted some twenty-three years ago. Here is an honest man, worthy of all imitation.

Our genial friend Dr. Tobe Weir, having abandoned for the time his profession in Oxford, is now engaged in the laudable enterprise of tearing up Mother Earth, in the bottoms of Cano Creek.

The Concert Wednesday Night. The citizens of Jacksonville certainly owe Col. Sam. Lockett and his excellent corps of teachers a debt of gratitude, which should not be slow in being repaid. To them is due the credit of providing many and varied entertainments, both amusing and instructive, for our people. They have struggled, too, with all their might in their endeavor to build up a first class college in our midst. They have thus far succeeded admirably; but they have not met with that full accord that should be given by our citizens.

The concert Wednesday night was a complete success. Every performer executed his or her part with that perfect self confidence that shows a consciousness of their knowledge of their duties, and evidences the careful training of a skilled teacher.

When all did so well, it is hardly just to particularize the performance of any member of the concert; but the melody that floated out on the air and fell upon the soul as softly as snow flakes on the water, and as lightly ringing in my ears, was by that beautiful song "Come where the violets blow" as sung by Mesdames Hudson and Lockett. Had any old sailor heard "Landward Watch," as sung by Messrs. Caldwell and Snow, he could well have imagined himself far out on the ocean, treading the deck of his vessel, with no roof above his head save the star-bedecked canopy framed by the hand of the Great Master. I must say something as to the violin performances of Master Henry Graham. In the pieces "Sounds from Home" and the other selections performed by request, he exhibited a knowledge of music and a skill in its execution truly wonderful. "Brightest Eyes" by Miss Mattie Lockett and Mrs. Lockett. "The Forget-me-not" by Miss Annie Wily. A Polka by Misses Ada Nisbet and Libbie Francis. "Lauda Di Shammoram" by Miss Woods and Mr. Snow, were all received with rapturous applause by the audience. The choruses were all sung with spirit and were well selected.

I hope these concerts will become a "feature" of the college. Let them occur often.

THE LADIES of the M. E. Church, will give on the night of the 22nd inst., (Wednesday), in the brick hotel rooms, an elegant supper, for the benefit of the of the church. Admission 50 and 25 cents. After supper, music.

It will undoubtedly be one of the most elegantly served suppers that can be gotten up in Jacksonville. Let everybody go—but there is no need of urging—alright go. But for the fact that we received notice of the supper just as the paper was going to press, we would say a great deal more of it, for we know it will be decidedly the best thing of the season.

After the 1st day of Jan'y, 1874, W. T. & C. S. Alexander, will sell, no more Goods on TURKEY DAYS, does not make any difference who it is. A word to the wise is sufficient.

PAIN-KILLER. 1840-1874. Time Tests The Merits Of All Things.

THIRTY YEARS is certainly long enough time to prove the efficacy of any medicine and that the Pain-Killer is deserving of all its proprietors claim for it, is simply proved by the unparalleled popularity it has attained. It is sure and effective. It is sold in almost every country in the world, and it needs only to be known to be prized, and its reputation as a Medicine of Great Virtue, is fully and permanently established. It is the great Family Medicine of the age. Taken internally, it cures Dysentery, Cholera, Diarrhoea, Cramp and Pain in the Stomach, Bowel Complaint, Pains in the Colon, Liver Complaint, Dizziness, Indigestion, Sudden Cold, Sore Throat, Taken Externally, it cures Bruises, Sprains, Burns, Scalds, Old Sores and Swellings, Rheumatism, the Joints, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia and Rheumatism, Chapped Hands, Frost Bitten Feet, &c.

Pain is supposed to be the lot of poor mortals, as inevitable as death, and liable at any time to come upon us. Therefore, it is important that remedial agents should be at hand to be used on emergency, when we are made to feel the excruciating agony of pain, or the depressing influence of disease. Such a remedial agent is Perry Davis' "Pain-Killer," the name of which which has extended over all the earth. Amid the eternal fumes of the Polar regions, beneath the torrid and burning heat of the tropics, its virtues are known and appreciated. And by its suffering humanity has found relief from many of its ills. The effect of the Pain-Killer upon the patient, when taken internally in cases of Colic, Gold, Bowel Complaints, Cholera, Dysentery, and other affections of the system, has been truly wonderful, and has given for it a name among medical preparations that can never be forgotten. Its success in removing pain, as an external remedy, in cases of Burns, Bruises, Sore sprains, Cuts, Stings of Insects, &c., and other causes of suffering has secured for it the most prominent position among the medicines of the day. Beware of counterfeits and worthless imitations. Call for Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain-Killer, and take no other.

THE PAIN-KILLER is sold by all the Druggists and Dealers in Family Medicines. Price, 25 and 50 cents and \$1.00. Manuf'g Perry Davis & Son, R. I. Sold by all Dealers in Family Medicines. J. N. HARRIS & CO., Sole Proprietors, Cincinnati, O. There is also a S. J. DAVIS & Son, General Agents, Providence, R. I. Sold by W. W. NESBITT, Jacksonville, Ala. Jan. 31-74. 1m.

Sustain the Sinking System.

The flashes of excitement produced by the markets in ordinary use, are followed by a reaction that is always more or less injurious. Just as the darkness, illuminated for a moment by the lightning's glare, becomes again blacker than ever after the flash is over, so the mental and physical debility that result from the excitement of the day, remains for some time after the excitement has passed.

It is therefore ordered by the Register, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, in Calhoun county, Alabama, for four successive weeks, requiring those who are J. P. Richards and C. F. Morris to answer or demur to the bill of complaint in this cause, by the 11th day of May next 1874, or in thirty days thereafter a default pro confesso may be taken against them.

J. H. JOHNSON, Register & Master.

April 4, 1874.—4t.

NOTICE. U. S. Internal Revenue SPECIAL TAXES. May 1, 1874; to April 30, 1875.

THE LAW of December 24, 1872, requires every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a SPECIAL TAX, to procure and file a RETURN OF HIS TAXES, and to pay the same, on or before the 1st day of April next 1874.

THE TAXES ENBRACED WITHIN THE PROVISIONS OF THE LAW ABOVE QUOTED ARE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:

Rectifiers, \$200.00
Dealers in all liquors, 100.00
Dealers in malt liquors whole sale, 50.00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail, 25.00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco, 500.00
And on sales of over \$1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of \$1,000.

Dealers in manufactured tobacco, 5.00
Manufacturers of stills, 50.00
And for each still manufactured, 20.00
Manufacturers of tobacco, 10.00
Manufacturers of cigars, 10.00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class (more than two horses), 50.00
Peddlers of tobacco, 2d class (two horses), 25.00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class (one horse), 15.00
Peddlers of tobacco, 4th class (on foot or public conveyance), 10.00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels, 60.00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more, 100.00

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to

Collector of Internal Revenue at Jacksonville, Ala.

And pay for and procure the Special Tax Stamp for each return to May 1, 1874, and WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE.

J. W. DOUGLASS, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Office of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C., Feb. 10, 1874.—3t.

LATEST EVIDENCE. CURES THAT COUGH. Use the best Remedy! Every day brings Strong Proof of the great value of this LUNG BALSAM.

Dr. P. MERRITT, Dentist, Office No. 123, West Sixth street, states as follows:—

Oct. 1, 1869.
Messrs. J. N. HARRIS & Co., Gentl.—About one year ago I took a cold which settled on my lungs. A violent cough was the consequence, which increased with severity. I resorted to large quantities of phlegm and mucus. During the last winter, I became so much reduced that I was confined to my bed. The disease was attended with cold chills and night sweats. A diarrhoea set in. My friends thought I was in the last stages of Consumption, and could not possibly get well. I was recommended to try ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. The formula was shown to me, which induced me to give it a trial, and I will only add, that my cough is entirely cured; and I am now able to attend to my business as usual. Yours respectfully, P. MERRITT.

BRONCHITIS, OR THROAT DISEASE.

Those afflicted will find a Remedy in ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. Be convinced by positive proof, and test it yourself.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Feb. 20, 1869.

Messrs. J. N. HARRIS & Co., Gentl.—I have been afflicted for ten or twelve years with Bronchitis in its worst form, and have tried every thing that I could by recommendation, but with little or no relief, until I used your Allen's Lung Balsam, which gave me relief in a short time. I believe it is the best preparation extant for all diseases of the throat and lungs; and I feel it my duty to say this much for my own credit, so that others may try it, and get relief. Respectfully,

MATTHIAS FREEMAN. We know Mr. Freeman well; and his statement above is correct.

W. A. GRAHAM & CO., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Zanesville.

All afflicted with cough or any Throat or Lung trouble should use Allen's Lung Balsam without delay.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Sole Proprietors, Cincinnati, Ohio.

It is sold by Medicine Dealers generally. SOLD BY Dr. J. C. Francis, and Dr. W. W. Nesbitt, Jacksonville Ala.

A. P. Carruth, administrator of T. J. Theiford, deceased, vs. J. P. Richards, C. F. Morris, D. J. Walden, before the Register and Master of said District, Monday the 16th day of March, 1874.

In this cause, it is made to appear to the Register by affidavit of T. J. Burton, one of Complainant's Solicitors, that the said J. P. Richards and C. F. Morris are non-residents of this State, and that their particular place of residence is near Whitesburg, in the county of Carroll and State of Georgia, and further, in belief of said affidavit, the defendants are each over the age of twenty one years.

It is therefore ordered by the Register, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, in Calhoun county, Alabama, for four successive weeks, requiring those who are J. P. Richards and C. F. Morris to answer or demur to the bill of complaint in this cause, by the 11th day of May next 1874, or in thirty days thereafter a default pro confesso may be taken against them.

J. H. JOHNSON, Register & Master.

April 4, 1874.—4t.

NOTICE. U. S. Internal Revenue SPECIAL TAXES. May 1, 1874; to April 30, 1875.

THE LAW of December 24, 1872, requires every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a SPECIAL TAX, to procure and file a RETURN OF HIS TAXES, and to pay the same, on or before the 1st day of April next 1874.

THE TAXES ENBRACED WITHIN THE PROVISIONS OF THE LAW ABOVE QUOTED ARE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:

Rectifiers, \$200.00
Dealers in all liquors, 100.00
Dealers in malt liquors whole sale, 50.00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail, 25.00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco, 500.00
And on sales of over \$1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of \$1,000.

Dealers in manufactured tobacco, 5.00
Manufacturers of stills, 50.00
And for each still manufactured, 20.00
Manufacturers of tobacco, 10.00
Manufacturers of cigars, 10.00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class (more than two horses), 50.00
Peddlers of tobacco, 2d class (two horses), 25.00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class (one horse), 15.00
Peddlers of tobacco, 4th class (on foot or public conveyance), 10.00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels, 60.00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more, 100.00

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to

Collector of Internal Revenue at Jacksonville, Ala.

And pay for and procure the Special Tax Stamp for each return to May 1, 1874, and WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE.

J. W. DOUGLASS, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Office of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C., Feb. 10, 1874.—3t.

FIRE INSURANCE. Home Protection of North Ala. Huntsville.

Policies issued only to respectable parties and for small lines.

STATEMENT, JANUARY 1, 1874.

CAPITAL, \$100,000.
SURPLUS, \$27,711.88.

ASSETS:
United S'ts B'ds, 1868, \$7,140 00
Tenn. State Bonds, 16,000 00
M. & C. R. Bonds, 1st, 9,000 00
Bonds, 2d, 5,000 00
Hunt's Q. L. Bonds, 5,000 00
Jacy C & W. Bonds, 2,400 00
Bills Receivable, (less doubtful \$66.00,) 4,458 70
Cash in Bank, 5,994 91
Real Estate, Property 8 W. cor. pub. sq. 1,600 15
Due on call, 1,464 93
Bonds of 130 Stockh. 53,276 00
Premiums per agents, 5,429 20
Current accounts, 1,444 00
Office Exp'tures, 315 00
Dividend account, 1,345 00
Other Ast's at cash value, 2,500 70
Stock owned by the Co., 6,055 00-59,058 59

\$139,598 59

It will be perceived that our Surplus would go far toward cancelling our Stock Bonds. We pay out no cash dividends—our earnings are all retained for the security of our Policy Holders.

ROBT. E. COXE, Pres't.
H. P. DILLARD, Sec'y.

Policies issued and losses paid by
W. T. ALEXANDER,
Feb. 28, 1874.—1ff.

J. J. Cohen,

REPAIRS SHUTTERS & SERRANES.

THE WORLD RENOWNED

Rome, Georgia,

Keeps constantly on hand the most celebrated and latest MILL MACHINERY, at Manufacturers' prices. Also, Importer of the Double Anchor Dutch Bolting Cloth, French Burr and Esopus MILL STONES, Double Turbine Water Wheel, and an assortment of Building, &c.

Dec. 30, '71.—ly.

Manhood: How Lost. How Restored!

Just published, a new edition of Dr. C. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of Syphilis, Gonorrhea, or "Venereal Disease," by means of the Seminal Losses, Involuntary Emissions, Physical Impotence, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Emphysema, and other diseases, and sexual extravagance.

Price in a sealed envelope only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, safe, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land. Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents.

A very good Remedy.

Address the Publishers.

Go West Through St. Louis.

To all who are seeking new homes in or are about to take a trip to Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Nebraska, Oregon or California, we recommend a cheap, safe, quick, and direct route by the way of St. Louis, over the Missouri Pacific through line. It is equipped with fine Day Coaches, Pullman Buffet Dining Cars, Pullman's Palace Sleepers, the famous Miller Platform, and the celebrated Westinghouse Air-Brakes, and runs its trains from St. Louis to principal points in the West without change.

Believe that the Missouri Pacific Through Line has the best track of any road west of the Mississippi River, and with its superior equipment and unrivaled conductors for passengers, has become the great popular thoroughfare between the East and the West—Trains from the North, South, and East connect at St. Louis with trains of the Missouri Pacific. The Texas section of this road is now completed, and passengers are offered a first class all-rail route from St. Louis to Texas, either over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R., via Sedalia, or over the Atlatulo & Pacific R. R., via Yuma. For maps, time tables, information as to rates, routes, etc., address E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. Tickets will be cheerfully and promptly issued.

Cheap Farms for Sale—Easy Terms.

The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company offers 1,200,000 acres of Land in Central and Western Missouri, for sale from \$5 to \$12 per acre, on seven years time, with free transportation from St. Louis to all purchases. Climate, soil, timber, mineral wealth, and all other advantages, and law-abiding society, invite emigrants from all points to this land of fruits and flowers. For particulars, address A. Tuck, Land Commissioner, St. Louis, Mo. Jan. 3, 1874.

GO TO TEXAS VIA THE

LONE STAR ROUTE,

(INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN R.R.)

Passengers going to Texas via Memphis and Little Rock, or via Shreveport, strike this line at Longview, the best route to Austin, El Paso, Fort Worth, Dallas, Houston, and all points in Texas, Central, Eastern and Southern Texas, and the best route to Tyler, Mineral Wells, Dallas, Fort Worth, and all points in Texas, Central, Eastern and Southern Texas.

This line is well built, thoroughly equipped with every modern improvement, including New and Elegant Day Coaches, Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, Westinghouse Air Brakes, Miller's Patent Safety Platforms and couplers; and wherever else can be the passenger so completely depend on a speedy, safe and comfortable journey.

The LONE STAR ROUTE has admirably answered the query: "How to go to Texas?" by the publication of an interesting and valuable and a free map, which can be obtained free of charge, by addressing the GENERAL TICKET AGENT, International and Great Northern Railroad, Houston, Texas. Feb. 1, 1874.—ly.

R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF CURES THE WORST RHEUMATISM. NOT ONE HOUR SUFFER WITH PAIN.

Radway's Ready Relief is a Ointment for the Only Pain Remedy.

It

Hymn For A Little Child

God make my life a little light,
Within the world to glow;
A little flame that burneth bright
Wherever I may go.

God make my life a little flower,
That giveth joy to all,
Content to bloom in native bower,
Although its place be small.

God make my life a little song;
That comforteth the sad;
That helpeth others to be strong,
And makes the singer glad.

God make my life a little staff,
Whereon the weak may rest,
That so what health and strength I have
May serve my neighbors best.

God make my life a little hymn
Of tenderness and praise;
Of faith—that never wavereth din,
In all his wondrous ways.

Spiritualism Explained.

We had a call yesterday, from Mr. Henry Korner, a resident of Captina, Ohio. Mr. Korner is an intelligent German over sixty years of age, who spent his youth, in roaming round the world, but who has lived on a farm down at Captina, for the last twenty years. He has, a few years past, devoted much study and investigation to scientific matters, and has had the German peculiarity of becoming greatly absorbed in his experiments. He claims to have gone to the bottom of spiritualism and demonstrated to his own entire satisfaction that its phenomena are properly explained by animal magnetism.

He made numerous experiments to satisfy himself on this point, and the result is that he is fully satisfied that he is correct. He found after trying other conductors of electricity, such as water and metals, without effect, that he could place his hand around the leg of a table that was in motion, and by touching the body of some standard, conducts the magnetism away from the table, and stop its movements altogether. This he has done so repeatedly, as to reduce it to a certainty. He also found that by placing silk cloth on a table, and laying the hands of these present on top of it, all motion was prevented, silk being a well known non-conductor.

The strangest feature, however, of Mr. Korner's investigation is his discovery of the fact, for such he claims it to be, that if the eye of parties sitting around the table are closed, the table will not move. The same effect is produced by binding the eyes of those sitting around the table with silk handkerchiefs.

Mr. Korner also states that no reliable answer to a question can be obtained from the thumping of a table leg on the floor, unless there are parties present who first evolve the answer from their own minds. In other words, that some party present must not only know, but must, consciously or unconsciously, eliminate the answer from his or her mind. Otherwise, the answer is mere guesswork. This fact also he has abundantly demonstrated.

What Uret

We want to ask a few questions though for what good we cannot say. What is the use of a man's fretting through life, considering its brevity, and that after is over, all the worry goes for nothing? What is the use of a man's railing at fools when it takes all sorts of people to make a novelty and variety, which keeps us alive? What use of quarreling about small points of difference in religion or taste when there is so much positive vice to attack? What use to cry for what you haven't got when so many have nothing? What use to be at the weather? It will be warmer, and, according to Dante, colder for a good many people hereafter.

What use to look wishfully at your wealthy friend's carriage and servant when he is too anxious about his stock to enjoy his ride. What use to be angry with a dog that snaps the calf of your leg when you keep a car yourself to guard your own premises and bite other people? What use to find fault with your wife's cooking when you read every day of other people, a little more than us, who can find nothing sweeter than blubber? What use of anything, in fact, except enjoyment in what a man has, be it what it may? Nothing can be so bad, but that it may be worse.

The Troy Messenger says that Douglas, the wretch who outraged a little girl in Troy, some weeks ago, and who disappeared from the jail there one night some two weeks ago, is now with his family, near Geneva, and is reported to be in a frame of mind that leads him to wish that the friends who so kindly liberated him from prison, had hung him to a tree, and thus ended his disgraceful career.

With a loss of sixteen men an English army about 3,500 strong, routed 48,000 Ashantes, captured and burned their capital and held possession of the country until about terms of surrender were completed. The "colored troops fought nobly," but they were no match for European valor and superiority in every way, save numbers. England applauds the negro business in America, but she makes short work with the blacks who tamper with her policy.

Pay As You Go.

There is no question to which the farmers of this State are giving more serious thought than that of getting rid of the old credit system. They must abandon it, and that speedily, or their movement for independence will fail in its most important feature. There can be no improvement in the condition of the farmers until they set themselves resolutely against the old system, and act up to the letter and spirit of the motto—"pay as you go." When that reform is accomplished, at least half the battle will have been fought. And to this every subordinated Grange, should band its every energy. Those farmers that are independent, can first put the cash system under way by practicing it themselves, and then help their less fortunate neighbors to follow.—This is one of the great questions of the day.—*Patron of Husbandry.*

Sensible Word About Advertising

The following is from the financial article of the Journal of Commerce, New York:

"People who sit nervously in counting-houses, or behind their goods, waiting for customers to take them by storm, and making no effort to let the world know the bargains they have to offer, will find the season very unpropitious. Many of those who have spent large sums in hiring drummers and paying for other well known appliances of trade, have effected large sales but swallowed up too large a share of the receipts in such enormous attendant expenses. The best remuneration has been found by those who have returned to more legal old-fashioned methods of pushing their business. We say it, not simply because we are interested in this line of expenditure, but as our best advice to all who wish to be enterprising and to secure a large custom, there is nothing now so effective to this end as judicious advertising. A little advertising may be like a gentle touch of the whip to poor Dobbin's horse, 'a merey thrown away,' but a liberal outlay is almost certain to bring a large return, and this will last even beyond the current season. We do not believe that any one who has valuable service or desirable property to offer can fail of reaping a rich harvest by continuous advertising on a large scale."

What Is It?—The Greenwood (Miss.) Sentinel, of a late date, contains the following:

"A worm of the caterpillar tribe made its appearance, in this neighborhood, about ten days ago, and has destroyed the buds and leaves of the forest trees as fast as they came out, and worst of all they have destroyed the peach and apple crops entirely, and it is feared they will ultimately kill the trees. Nothing of the kind has ever been seen in this part of the country, nor have we seen any one that ever saw anything like them anywhere. When matured it is not more than a half to five-eighths of an inch long and very slender, of a dark brown or blackish color. They throw off a very fine web, almost imperceptible to the eye, and use it, upon which to travel. The timber, and indeed the whole atmosphere is filled with the web. Can any one tell us what they are and what they will come to."

Within a day or two we were shown a private letter from a planter residing some 30 miles South of Greenwood, in which the above statements were fully corroborated.

Sharp Shooting.

"Father, what does a printer live on?"

"Live on?—the same as other folks of course. Way do you ask, Johnny?"

"Because you said you hadn't paid anything for your paper, and the printer still sent it to you."

"Why, speak that boy."

"I shan't do it."

"Why not?"

"Because there is no reason."

"No reason? Yes there is. Speak, I tell you and put him to bed."

"I shan't do any such thing."

"What in the world do you want him spanked for?"

"He is too smart."

"Well that comes of your marring me."

"What do you mean?"

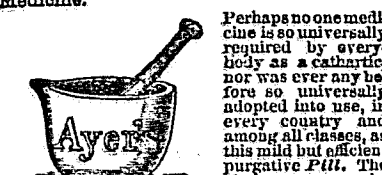
"I mean just this that the boy is smarter than his father, and you can't deny it. He knows enough to see that a man, printer or no printer, cannot live on nothing; and I should think you would be ashamed of yourself not to know as much."

MONUMENT OF EXTRAVAGANCE.

The flight of riches and the folly of those who have money, was never better illustrated than in the case of the late Legation Lockwood's splendid marble palace at Norfolk, Conn. There are forty acres of finely ornamented grounds in the center of which is a stately structure, costing \$2,000,000. On the premises are three other handsome buildings, a power's hall, conservatories, and so on. The house is resplendent with woodwork of the most costly kind, doors which cost \$2,000 each; a billiard room on which \$10,000 were expended; and there are fifty-nine rooms, three of which are decorated, no two of which are alike. It is estimated that between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 of cash were sunk in this monument of extravagance, and yet the entire establishment is now on the market for less than \$320,000.

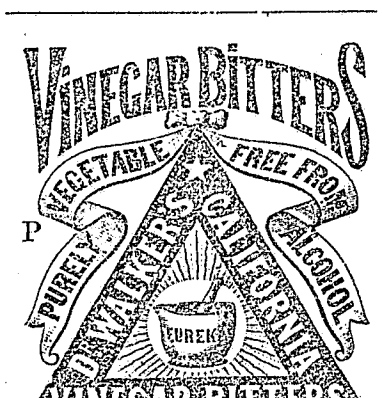
Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

the all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.



Perhaps no one would be surprised to learn that the most common cause of constipation is the use of purgatives. These are not only injurious to the system, but they are also very expensive. The only safe and effective remedy is Ayer's Cathartic Pills. These pills are made of pure vegetable matter, and they are so constructed that they will not only cleanse the bowels, but they will also strengthen the system. They are the only pills that will not only cleanse the bowels, but they will also strengthen the system. They are the only pills that will not only cleanse the bowels, but they will also strengthen the system.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.



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Insure with the Mobile Life Insurance COMPANY!

THE MOST POPULAR LIFE COMPANY IN THE SOUTH!!

ASSETS OVER \$500,000!

OVER TWENTY FIVE THOUSAND POLICIES IN FORCE.

W. L. BAKER, Pres't; Jno. McGuire, V. Pres't; H. M. Friend, Secy.

The following is a list of parties living in this and adjoining counties who are insured with the Mobile Life:

N. N. Thornton	W. P. Simpson	F. A. Bradley	J. M. Bradford
J. R. Nowlin	W. H. Tripp	M. E. Bradley	J. W. McLaughlin
J. L. Cunningham	J. T. Fulcher	C. M. Lay	J. R. Gilliland
Joseph Boyans	J. R. Hughes	J. R. Condon	Henry Snow
J. F. Barrett	J. F. McGhee	J. A. Shores	John Yea
J. C. Curran	J. W. Webb	J. R. Graham	D. D. Draper
J. S. Hertzberg	J. W. Dungan	W. H. Lovell	C. T. Hinton
R. B. Rhea	Rev. M. G. Milligan	L. N. Nichols	C. J. Cooper
W. C. Shook	B. A. D. Dunlap	B. A. D. Dunlap	J. W. Watkins
J. W. Gaines	J. W. Gaines	J. W. Gaines	J. A. Gladson
John J. Bonner	John J. Bonner	John J. Bonner	J. L. Kelley
Rev. R. S. Price	Rev. R. S. Price	Rev. R. S. Price	H. L. Oliver
J. C. Milligan	J. C. Milligan	J. C. Milligan	Caroline M. Draper
Samuel Dillard	Samuel Dillard	Samuel Dillard	Wm. P. Prickett
J. J. McDermott	J. J. McDermott	J. J. McDermott	Wm. P. Prickett
Mary J. Reeve	Mary J. Reeve	Mary J. Reeve	Jas. C. Wilson
Elizabeth Graham	Elizabeth Graham	Elizabeth Graham	John L. Dodson
John L. Dodson	John L. Dodson	John L. Dodson	J. M. Roberts
Davis A. Long	Davis A. Long	Davis A. Long	John L. Dodson
James R. Conn	James R. Conn	James R. Conn	John L. Dodson
J. C. Liddell	J. C. Liddell	J. C. Liddell	John L. Dodson
Lawrence Smith	Lawrence Smith	Lawrence Smith	John L. Dodson
John C. Edwards	John C. Edwards	John C. Edwards	John L. Dodson
John B. Liddell	John B. Liddell	John B. Liddell	John L. Dodson
W. C. Baskin	W. C. Baskin	W. C. Baskin	John L. Dodson
Martha J. Baskin	Martha J. Baskin	Martha J. Baskin	John L. Dodson
A. J. Prater	A. J. Prater	A. J. Prater	John L. Dodson
M. L. Ritchey	M. L. Ritchey	M. L. Ritchey	John L. Dodson
J. J. Deane	J. J. Deane	J. J. Deane	John L. Dodson
Ray W. H. Howell	Ray W. H. Howell	Ray W. H. Howell	John L. Dodson
Bligh B. Hannah	Bligh B. Hannah	Bligh B. Hannah	John L. Dodson
Martin Hale	Martin Hale	Martin Hale	John L. Dodson
Joseph Wood	Joseph Wood	Joseph Wood	John L. Dodson
P. A. Barnard	P. A. Barnard	P. A. Barnard	John L. Dodson
John Wilson	John Wilson	John Wilson	John L. Dodson
J. C. Collier	J. C. Collier	J. C. Collier	John L. Dodson
Rev. M. G. Milligan	Rev. M. G. Milligan	Rev. M. G. Milligan	John L. Dodson
Mrs. H. A. Milligan	Mrs. H. A. Milligan	Mrs. H. A. Milligan	John L. Dodson
B. Smith	B. Smith	B. Smith	John L. Dodson
Rev. R. J. C. Hall	Rev. R. J. C. Hall	Rev. R. J. C. Hall	John L. Dodson
J. A. Dickenson	J. A. Dickenson	J. A. Dickenson	John L. Dodson
Wm. W. Perkins	Wm. W. Perkins	Wm. W. Perkins	John L. Dodson
Jas. P. Hoing	Jas. P. Hoing	Jas. P. Hoing	John L. Dodson
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