

VOL. I. NO. 47.

100

News-Journal

DEMOPOLIS, MAR. 21, 1874.

Is any man so sanguine as to even hope that Alabama can ever pay the enormous debt heaped up on her, like Pellon on Ossa, by Radical thieving and misgovernment? If so his bump of confidence must be excessively developed.

The first and foremost and most practical of all issues—without which no other is worth a copper—is escape from the hand of the spoiler.—[Mont. Advertiser.]

True; but the question is, shall we escape from the fire back into the frying pan? Or shall we save ourselves altogether?

This is the first we have heard of this riot at Uniontown. We give it as it comes to us. The accuracy of the Demopolis News seems a trifle inconsistent, but we let it pass, and await full particulars.—[State Journal.]

How can "accuracy" be inconsistent? Will somebody tell us?

If the subject were not so serious it would be amusing to read about the "State's honor" and the "sacredness of obligations." The State has already failed to pay and her commercial honor is therefore forfeited. It is folly to talk of the "sacredness of obligations" that are overdue and unpaid.

The people of Mobile are again talking of a railroad to Cedar Point. It is the old story of Mahomet and the mountain. Having failed to bring deep water up to her gates, the city, like a sensible "gal," is contemplating the only feasible plan of reaching good harborage.

The daily Mercury will be for sale on trains leaving Meridian every morning. It will always have late East Mississippi and State news fresh in advance of any other Journal. Its daily letters and dispatches from Jackson, and other late news give it a superior value.

Ask for the Meridian Mercury

Men are prone to judge of any subject from their personal experience. In this light, the prosperous editors of this State are readily distinguished. The stern guardians of the State's honor are, of course, prompt and jealous in meeting their own obligations while the "reputationists"—well, every body knows what they are.

When in Birmingham we hired a saddle horse from a livery stable keeper who, we subsequently learned was a Radical. The horse not liking his Democratic load, lay down with us on his back, in an old field, and deliberately indulged in a luxurious wallow. A well trained party back.—[Tuscaloosa Blade.]

That story won't do, You know, Randolph, that you knowed that horse on account of his political principles.

It seems that the Bataw Whig has been grievously imposed upon by the concern with the high sounding title—Agricultural and Mechanical Association of West Alabama. We presume that other papers of the State have suffered more or less by this company and others—for instance, the Selma Exposition—can not pay their printers' bills they should surrender their charters, and subside out of sight.

The chief aim with us in advocating a disavowal of obligation, on the part of the State, for the railroad bonds, is to secure a final settlement of the matter when the Legislature which the Democrats expect to elect, shall assemble. Our individual opinion is that the bonds issued under the act approved Feb. 11th, 1870, loaning the credit of the State to the A. & O. road, as well as all bonds endorsed under and by virtue of the act approved Feb. 21st, 1870, are fraudulent and void so far as the State's obligation for them is concerned.

Several papers in Alabama want all who differ with them as to matters of public policy, bound hand and foot and cast among out-cast darkies where there shall be weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth. These journals are discreet and sensible to the last degree. What a wise thing for a party needing every man and vote to secure its success, to drive off its adherents, simply because they differ with self constituted oracles as to the best mode of compassing the same results!

The only difficulty about this process would be that, when the noses were counted, a majority of Democratic voters might be driven off in outer &c.

The Word "Reputation."

Some papers say they do not understand what some other papers mean by reputation. We answer for this paper that we have always accepted and used the leading definition of Worcester which we regard as the standard authority for definitions. Reputation means "a disavowal of obligation for," and is used by us in that sense. We think the State should disown all obligation for the endorsement of railroad bonds by the Smith administration and at the same time, should disavow any and all claims against railroads on account of such endorsement.

We have yet to learn that any journal advocates the reputation of any honest debt of the State. As to which are just and which are not binding upon the State there will be differences of opinion, and that matter will remain for the Legislature to decide. What the masses demand is a final settlement of the railroad matter, and nothing short of it will satisfy them. People know that private industries are ground down to ruin by the condition of the State finances. They know that confidence between individuals is destroyed by the incubus of public debt. What matters it if—as we are told by sticklers for the State's honor—the taxes are low? The people are unable to pay and will remain in this condition until some effective legislation is had upon the State's financial difficulties.

Democratic leaders will fatally err if they imagine that the party will be satisfied with sentimental or meaningless issues to the exclusion of material and vital questions that affect the welfare of every individual citizen. The masses demand relief. They call for bread and will not be contented with a stone. Let us have at least the prospect of relief and new life will be instilled into our party. Otherwise they will lose heart and become indifferent to results.

Let us put the election fairly and squarely upon WHITE or BLACK SUPREMACY, or in other words, whether the WHITE MAN or NEGRO SHALL GOVERN ALABAMA.—[Birmingham News, March 5.]

The issue set up in the above, followed to its legitimate results, binds its advocates to the support of their carpetbaggers and renegade robbers as against the honest people and we have no hesitancy in saying that, if such an issue should ever arise, the decent negro should be our choice over the wretches who have so long deluded their ignorant followers.

In South Carolina a contest between the better class of blacks and the carpet-bag scoundrels is already being inaugurated, and the wisest and best citizens are lending their moral aid and influence to the side of the former. These citizens see plainly that a race issue must array all the blacks on the side of the low white scum, that have ruined the South. A declaration of war upon thieves and plunderers would be far more politic and wise. The Democracy would retain its colored following and attract many more to the side of honesty and reform.

An Important Subject.

We have before referred to the necessity of action on the part of those having the ability to force planters to make their own provisions and raise their own stock, and we consider it of more importance than all other subjects, for the consideration of our people. A failure of the grain crop in the North-west is not impossible. Suppose such a disaster had occurred this year, the consequences to the Southern people would have been too appalling to contemplate. If our people, in their infatuation for large cotton crops to the neglect of everything else necessary to sustainance, they may be confronted with famine, and certainly will become the dregs of poverty. To avoid such calamities is the duty of our law makers, and if they have the constitutional power it ought to be exercised in limiting the quantity of cotton to be raised by each hand engaged in the cultivation and production of that staple. We believe it is conceded that there is too much cotton and too little grain and rough food for stock planted and raised by our planters, and that it is desirable to adopt any lawful means to prevent a continuance of this evil. Assuming this to be true, we suggest that our next Legis-

lature pass a law to tax all cotton raised beyond 3000 pounds of seed cotton to each efficient hand in planting, 10c per pound, so guarded with penalties as to make the operation of the law practicable. There was a similar law passed by our Legislature early in the late war, and the beneficial effects were exhibited every day by the members of soldier's families in this State who were supplied with corn up to the surrender, and the provisions and stock which we were able to furnish the Confederate States. Of the constitutional power of the Legislature to pass such an act, we are satisfied. The theory of State governments unlike that of the United States, is that the Legislature may do anything not prohibited by the constitution of the State or United States, and that when there is a provision of the constitution limiting the power of a State legislature such provision shall be strictly construed. In support of this position our attention has been directed to a decision of our Supreme Court in the case of Alabama and Florida Railroad vs. Barker, 42 Ala. Rep. 33, and authorities there cited, which we think conclusive. Now unless some provision in our constitution or the Constitution of the United States can be cited, prohibiting the Legislature from exercising such power, they clearly have that power. If there is any such provision we have not been able to find it.

Our Supreme Court have held that the Legislature has the power to suppress the evil of retailing spirituous liquors, by conferring upon towns and cities the power to pass ordinances prohibiting such traffic. See Chandler vs. Intendant &c., of Marion, 6th Ala. Rep. 389. That power is claimed and exercised for the protection of our citizens, from a nuisance. On the same principle cannot the Legislature restrain the planter from doing that which may fill our poorhouses with paupers, and more, bring a famine on our people. This is a subject demanding reflection on the part of the people who are to elect a new house of representatives this year. We may pursue this subject further in our next.

Mr. Editor:—

In a short time our planters will require assistance in the way of provisions to enable them to make a crop the present year, as the limited amount of supplies left on hand at the close of the past disastrous year will soon be exhausted. The important question is, where is aid to come from? The sooner this is solved, the better for our State, as all classes are more or less dependent on agriculture for support. We have heretofore depended on Mobile factors for advances, but it is generally understood, on apparently good authority, that little is to be expected from that quarter as long as they consider the only security the planter can offer—crops and lands—as doubtful. I have been informed that most of the factors in that city decline to advance for fear we may make another failure in our cotton crop, and if so, property—particularly lands—will be almost worthless. If these apprehensions, and extreme caution are indulged in generally in our own State, a failure is inevitable unless we can obtain assistance outside, for it is impossible for our planters, in their present crippled condition, to make a crop without help. It seems to me that the planters, by proper action through the organizations of Grangers, can make arrangements to procure what they need. To accomplish this object every one who needs aid should at once connect himself with that body. Then let the Grangers pass a by-law regulating the number of acres that each member shall plant in cotton and corn, and provide, if he refuses to conform to the law, that he shall receive no assistance through the Grange. Then, by union and co-operation, contract with capitalists to furnish the necessary supplies on a pledge of crops, and such other security as the party needing them can furnish. The details can be arranged by the Granges. By concert of action and co-operation of all the Granges in the county, I think there would be no difficulty in making this arrangement with capitalists in the West—members of the organization. A fair profit and the large amount of provisions to be required would make such a contract desirable, and when it is seen that provisions enough would be raised by the planter to carry on his operations next year,

for selling, and can see it sampled. As soon as it is understood that planters will sell their cotton, at home, we shall have buyers enough. Within the last few weeks a cotton buyer connected with one of the largest firms in New York has settled here, and has purchased a large number of bales considering the season of the year, and so well pleased are those who sold to him that they have determined to make this place their market for the future. The facilities and advantages of forwarding cotton by rail, place Demopolis and other towns on the land and crops would be ample security. Nothing has contributed so much to reduce the price of our lands as the dependence and helpless condition of the proprietors.

In order to contribute to our future prosperity, the Grangers should encourage and foster a home market for the sale of cotton, and in pledging cotton for advances, should stipulate for its sale in the nearest market. It is demonstrated that the planter can sell his cotton in our interior towns located on railroads for as much money (net) as he can in Mobile. He saves in weight, in insurance, freight and commissions railroads on an equality with the seaport of our State as a cotton market.

The advantage of establishing and encouraging markets for the sale of cotton in the counties where it is raised can't be overrated. Among others it brings up population, builds up our towns, and increases the taxable property in our counties, thereby diminishing the burden of taxes on each individual—and affords a ready market for all those surplus provisions, of which we shall soon have an abundance, if we are true to ourselves in the future. A wide field for useful actions is before the Grangers of Alabama and by proper exertions and co-operation the organization will be the salvation of our people.

GRANGER.

Patriotism and Poverty.

There was a little scene in the State Assembly yesterday growing out of the proposition to appoint a committee to represent New York at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. Mr. Beebe, of Sullivan, desired to have it embodied in the resolution that the committee should serve without pay. This called out the spread eagle orators, who spurned the paltry idea of mere dollars and cents when the glorious American Union was about to become one hundred years old and to flap her wings triumphantly in astonished eyes of a wonder-stricken world. But Mr. Beebe insisted that it was an outrage to think of squandering money upon itinerant Gentlemen Commissioners while the State Treasury was admittedly bankrupt and while starving women and children haunted the very Capitol and clamored for relief. The galleries applauded the sentiment and the Speaker very properly put a stop to the unparliamentary demonstration by ordering the galleries to be cleared. At the same time the House adopted the suggestion to make the committee serve without pay. That is right. Any one who goes unofficially ought to be made to pay his own expenses.—N. Y. Herald.

A Note of Warning!

Harpur's Weekly has a cartoon depicting a fictitious scene in a Southern legislature. It represents two colored members as engaged in a disgraceful altercation, applying vile epithets to one another, and disregarding all rules of decency and decorum, while the typical Uncle Sam sat by holding his nose, and a Columbia in the chair brandishing a bundle of switches was calling out to them, "You are aping the lowest whites. If you disgrace your race in this way, you had better take back seats." Such a cartoon in Harpur's Weekly is of very deep significance, and should arrest the attention of all colored men who have the good name and real progress of their race at heart. It is a note to warn them that they must look to their reputation, and not suffer their votes and influence to be given to corrupt or incompetent men who may have heretofore succeeded, by gibes of speech and loud profession of zeal for their race and party, in mounting to places which they disgrace, and to a prominence which only the more conspicuously serves to display their unfitness for public trusts. Let the warning be heeded.—[State Journal.]

The Grainslaw county (Ala.) Grangers have resolved to plant not less than two-thirds of this year's crop in corn, sugar-cane, peas and potatoes; the remainder only in cotton.

E. W. Martin is urged for Lieut. Governor. Martin is very competent for the position, no doubt, but his misfortune to have been charged with speculating too much in lands while Register several years ago.—[Bx.]

Unjust and Illogical.

Some of the Conservative press of this State persist in charging those who oppose in the payment of all fraudulent claims against the State, of whatever character, with being reputationists, which is unjust and illogical. We have opposed the payment, from the beginning of all those claims which were issued during the reign of the congressional state administration, which are known to have been obtained through fraud and corruption, as well as illegally issued by Gov. Smith. But never have, nor do we now, oppose the payment of any just and legal debt Alabama owes; nor can we be driven into the support of the views of those who favor the payment of these claims by being called reputationists. The charge of reputation by these pay-all-you-owe-fellows, whether just or not, tends to create a breach in the Democratic ranks which may not be easily healed three months hence. We do not care to discuss this subject any longer—but will say for the last time, we do not favor reputation, but are opposed to paying those claims that are known to be illegally issued and obtained through fraud and corruption. We have the satisfaction of knowing that our course will be approved by the people of Shelby county, in the coming election. If the State in refusing to pay these claims, surrenders her liens to the holders of these bonds wherein do they lose?

The Guide will support nominees of the democracy which is to assemble in Montgomery on the 29th of July provided a judicious ticket is put forth, and we do hope that the claims of those hangers on about the capitol during the sessions of the legislature, and now so thirsty for office, may be entirely overlooked.—[Shelby Guide.]

Idleness the Hardest Work.

Many young people think that idle life must be a pleasant one; but there are none who enjoy so little, and are such burdens to themselves, as those who have nothing to do. Those who are obliged to work hard all day enjoy their short periods of rest and recreation so much, that they are apt to think if their whole lives were spent in rest and recreation, it would be the most pleasant of all. But this is a sad mistake, as they would soon find out if they made a trial of the life they think so agreeable. One who is never busy can never enjoy rest; for rest implies relief from previous labor and if our whole time were spent in idleness, we should find it more wearisome than the hardest day's work. Recreation is only valuable as it unbinds us; the idle can know nothing of it. Many people leave off business and settle down to a life of enjoyment; but they generally find that they are not near so happy as they were before, and they are often glad to return to their old occupations to escape the miseries of idleness.

As we heretofore said, it matters little with us who compose the Democratic ticket, so they combine ability, integrity and weight of character, and personal popularity. Give us a ticket against which nothing disparaging can be urged,—one, in short, that can be elected. And let the nominating Convention take care to avoid, in the platform they adopt, all issues likely to prove distracting elements in the canvass. All issues upon which the party is divided should be deferred. A united and vigorous effort by the Democrats will be requisite to secure success. And we here warn over-sanguine contemporaries, not to rely too much on the strength of the Democratic and Conservative party, nor underestimate the strength of our adversary.—Greensboro Beacon.

WOMAN'S GROSSLY.—The Truckee Republican is responsible for the following: "The ladies of Truckee have a sewing circle which meets weekly. The circle, or society, has its by-laws. There is a special clause in the latter which strictly prohibits 'gossip.' A few days since, at a meeting of the society, one of the ladies present forgetting the inexorable rule, began to relate a very interesting story of a decidedly gossiping nature. The President (a lady of course) brought the story to a temporary close by calling the 'teller' to order. The latter apologized for violating one of the cardinal rules of the society, and said she would step out on the porch and relate the finale of the story. She went out, and, strange to say, very lady in the house followed her, and such was the intense curiosity to hear the sequel of the morceau.

A comic fellow down the river says: The state of matrimony is one of the United States; that it is bounded by hugging and kissing on one side, and babies and cradles on the other. Its chief products are population, broomsticks and staying out late at nights. It was discovered by Adam and Eve, in trying to find a north west passage out of Paradise. The climate is sultry till you pass the tropics of housekeeping, when usually weather generally sets in with such power as to keep all hands as cool as a cucumber. For the principal roads leading into this interesting state, consult the first pair of pretty blue eyes you run against. Queer fellow but pretty accurate in matrimonial geography.

A New Orleans merchant moved by the pitiful tale of a woman who said her husband lay dead at home, that she hadn't the means of burying him, charitably gave her \$14 to get the poor man under the ground. Before giving the money, however he went to look at the dead man. Sure enough, it was a swollen, discolored corpse, that should have been buried days ago, and in his hurry to leave the noxious tenement he forgot his umbrella. So he reluctantly returned to claim it. He hurried quickly but softly up stairs, tiptoed to the door, lifted the latch, and saw—the corpse sitting up in the coffin counting his \$14 over very deliberately.

THE BUTTERMILK WAY.—In the process of assimilation, absorption, and replenishment of tissue by which human life is sustained a certain detritus or rejected alloy of the system is gradually deposited in an incrustation upon the arteries, cartilages, and the valves of the heart, producing the stiffness, slow circulation, &c., of old age, and finally death. Lactic acid is the most effective solvent of this detritus; and as buttermilk abounds in this acid, its abundant use—according to Professor Robin, of Paris—must greatly facilitate and prolong life.

LEGAL.

Chancery Notice.

Virginia Manix, }
Michael S. Manix, }
AT RULES at Register's office in Linden, Marengo county, Alabama, this 10th day of March, A. D. 1874.

IN THIS CAUSE IT APPEARING TO the satisfaction of the Register that Michael S. Manix, the defendant, is a non-resident of the State of Alabama, and that he now resides in the State of Texas, and that his postoffice in the said State of Texas is unknown, and that the said defendant is of full age.

It is therefore considered and ordered by the Register that the said defendant appear at the next term of the Chancery Court to be held in and for said county at the Court-house thereof in Linden on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in May, 1874.

and that he within sixty days from this date appear, answer, or demur to the bill of complaint in this cause. It is ordered by the Register that this order be published for four consecutive weeks in the "Marengo News-Journal," a newspaper published in this county, and that a copy of this order be posted up at the Court-house door of said county within twenty days from date.

S. C. WOOLF,
Special Register.

Insolvent Notice.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Probate Court, Marengo County, Alabama, this 3d day of March, 1874.

Estate of William L. Kennedy, Deceased.
To the Creditors of said Estate:
YOU WILL TAKE NOTICE THAT this day came James H. Stewart, the Administrator of said Estate, and filed his statements and report, setting forth that said estate is insolvent, and praying that it may be so decreed. It is therefore ordered that the

2d Monday of April, 1874

be appointed a day for hearing and determining the same, at which time all persons in interest can appear and contest the same if they think proper. R. L. MAUPIN,
Judge of Probate.

Chancery Notice.

D. B. Poolnitz, }
C. E. Thomas & Co. }
AT RULES at Register's office in Linden, Marengo county, Ala., this 23d of February, 1874.

IN THIS CAUSE IT APPEARING TO the satisfaction of the Register that J. H. Cline, one of the defendants, is a non-resident of the State of Alabama, and that he now resides in the State of Georgia, and his postoffice in the said State of Georgia is at Lagrange, and that the defendant is of full age. It is therefore considered and ordered by the Register that the said non-resident appear at the next term of the Chancery Court to be held in and for said county, at the Court-house thereof in Linden, on the

1st Monday after the 4th Monday in May, 1874.

And that he, within sixty days from this date, appear, answer or demur to the bill of complaint in this cause. It is ordered by the Register that this order be published once a week for four consecutive weeks in the "Marengo News-Journal," a newspaper published in said county, and that a copy of this order be posted up at the Court-house door of said county within twenty days from date, and that a copy of this order be sent to the said J. H. Cline.

SAM'L G. WOOLF,
Special Register.

Sheriff's Sale.

J. T. Jones }
L. B. McCarty, and }
Cornish & Sharpe }
vs }
L. B. McCarty. }

I WILL SELL FOR CASH TO THE highest bidder, in front of the Court-house in Linden, on the

1st Monday in April, next, the following lands to satisfy an execution in my hands in favor of the above named parties and against L. B. McCarty, as the property of defendant, to-wit: Lots No. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, in section 18, township 13, range 3 east. Also lots No. 47, 48, 49, 50 and 51, in section 19, township 13, range 3 east. Also lots No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, in section 18, township 13, range 3 east. Also lots from 73 to 78 inclusive, in the city of Demopolis.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

D. Hawkins and wife, }
H. Y. Burge, L. Drinkard and J. B. McClure, }
vs }
I WILL SELL FOR CASH, TO THE highest bidder, in front of the Court-house in Linden, on the

1st Monday in April, next,

the following lands to satisfy an execution in my hands in favor of R. D. Hawkins and wife and against H. Y. Burge, L. Drinkard and J. B. McClure, as the property of defendants, to-wit: East half of north east quarter of section 20, township 13, range 3 east. North west quarter and west half of northeast quarter of section 25, township 13, range 3 east. Southwest quarter of section twenty-four, township 13, range 3 east. Southeast quarter of southeast quarter of section 25, township 13, range 3 east. East half of southeast quarter, southeast quarter of northeast quarter of section 20, township 12, range 4 east.

JAS. HARRISON,
Sheriff.

TAX COLLECTOR'S SALE

Real Estate

I WILL expose to public sale before the Court, House door in Linden, on

Monday, April 6th, 1874,

the following Real Estate for the payment of State and county taxes due thereon for the year 1873.

L. B. McCarty, lots 1 to 9 and from 12 to 15 and No. 70. Lots 22 to 23 inclusive. Lots 33, 37, 39, 40, 41, in section 18, township 13, range 3 east.

Lots from 1 to 19, 21 to 34, 35 to 39, 40 to 71. Lots 3 to 4 in sec 19, township 13, range 3 east.

Sw cor of sec 20, town 13, range 3 east. Lots 2 & 3 to 11 & 12. One third of 1, 7 and 8 in section 30, township 13 range 3 east.

Sub D 3 & 7 & 9 and 10 in section 19 township 13 range 3 east.

7 & 8 in section 24, township 18, range 2 east.

108 lots in city of Demopolis.

Due for tax 1873 : : \$91 67
" " 1873 : : 117 00
McCarty & Pool, sw. cor. of sec. 26 township 13 range 3 east.

Due for 1872 : : \$8 44
" " 1873 : : 13 80

S. D. Chapman, sw 1/4 of nw 1/4 and nw 1/4 of sw 1/4 section 14, township 12, range 1 east. Tax and fees \$5 90.

D. Brishin, house and lot in McKinley, Tax and fees \$2 80.

M. H. McNEILL, T. C. M. C.

Estate of Wm. Nichols, Deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of said deceased having been granted to the undersigned, on the 27th day of December, 1873, by Hon. R. L. Maupin, Judge of the Probate Court of Marengo county, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred.

J. H. VINCENT,
Admr.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

D. L. Morgan, }
vs }
L. Trendwell. }

I WILL SELL FOR CASH, TO THE highest bidder, in front of the Court-house in Linden, on the

1st Monday in April, next,

the following lands to satisfy an execution in my hands in favor of D. L. Morgan, as the property of defendant, to-wit: South half of northwest quarter of section one, township thirteen, range three east. Lot No. 34, and lot known as Book lot, also lot known as Barnwell lot, all lying in Shiloh, Marengo county, Ala.

JAS. HARRISON,
Sheriff.

MISCELLANEOUS

PHILLIPS & THOMPSON,
BARBERS,
Washington St., Demopolis, Ala.

RESPECTFULLY solicit a share of public patronage. Shaving, Shampooing, Hairdressing &c., by skillful workmen, and guarantee satisfaction to their customers.

D. F. FROST JNO. H. ROBERTSON

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