

Advertiser and Mail.

W. W. SKEWES, Editor.
M. M. COOK, Editor.

Montgomery, Ala., Wednesday, March 18, 1874

All communications intended to promote personal interests must be paid for.
News letters solicited.
No attention paid to Anonymous Letters, or letters written on both sides of the paper.

The DAILY ADVERTISER, the oldest daily paper in Middle Alabama and with one exception in the State, is published every morning except Monday, at TEN DOLLARS a year; FIVE DOLLARS six months; TWO DOLLARS and A HALF three months; ONE DOLLAR per month for shorter periods. Served by Carriers in the city.

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THE ADVERTISER,
Montgomery, Ala.

The Amende.

The Journal, in its issue of the 12th inst. said:

In looking over the Auditor's report for 1869, we find no statement of any "contingent liabilities." In the Auditor's Report for the fiscal year ending 30th September, 1870, we still find no statement "contingent liabilities." But in the Auditor's Report, September 1871, when Lindsay had been in office one year—we find contingent liabilities under acts of '67-70 to the amount of \$15,420.00.

Not having a copy of the Auditor's Reports for '69-70 before us, and not believing that the Journal would go out of its way to misrepresent one of its party leaders, in order to sustain a false charge against LINDSAY'S administration, we accepted the statement as true, and thereby did Auditor REYNOLDS an injustice, for which we take the earliest opportunity to atone by setting him right. In his report for 1869, page 15, he made a statement of the amount at the time endorsed by the State for railroads. From his report for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1870, page 17, we take the following extract:

Name of R. R.	Miles.	Amount.
A. & C.	240	3,840,000
M. & E.	40	640,000
S. M. & M.	40	640,000
S. & N.	30	480,000
S. & P.	90	1,800,000
M. & M.	800,000

The Auditor on the same page reported the issue to the M. & E. Company of straight bonds to amount of \$300,000. The Auditor failed to report, however, the issue of \$2,000,000, straight bonds to the A. & C. Road and the endorsement of \$1,400,000 of bonds for said company (acknowledged by Gov. SMITH), but we suppose that he either had no information on this subject or that they were endorsed between Sept. 30th and the time of LINDSAY'S inauguration. These sums added to the amount reported by the Auditor bring the sum total of railroad or "contingent liabilities," (including the \$2,000,000 under SMITH'S administration up to \$12,240,000, thus establishing by the Journal's own misquoted authority the correctness of our former estimate. It thus appears that of the \$17,100,000 "contingent liabilities" reported by the Auditor at the close of Gov. LINDSAY'S administration two thirds originated with his predecessor and the rest was created by laws in existence at the time he went into office in 1870, which he was sworn to execute.

Democratic Gains in New York.

The increase in the Democratic strength in New York since 1872 is very encouraging and gratifying. Out of thirty-four counties that are given by the Albany Argus, the Democrats in 1870 only carried six; in 1872 they carried thirteen and at the late elections for Supervisors, in 1874, 21. Taken by towns, the Democracy have gained two hundred and forty since 1872, seventy-four of which were gained since last year. In nineteen of the twenty-one counties carried in 1874, the Democrats were without the aid of the Liberal Republicans or any other dissatisfied element of the opposition. This decided increase of the Democratic strength shows that the Democracy will carry that State at the next general election by a large majority.

Something promising good to Alabama.

It is very clear that the resources of Alabama can never be developed without external aid. It is equally clear that such aid will never be extended by men inhabiting other States. If they see cause to invest their capital in Alabama they will come here with it and superintend its investment and subsequent operations. In other words they will immigrate. But this they will not do, unless Alabama offers a field for investment at least equal to that offered by those States to which the channel now runs. The stream will never quit its accustomed channel unless means are used to compel it. The stream of emigration has worn its own channel westward. It has flowed in that channel for years—wearing it yet deeper with each succeeding year. To turn it into other channels will require something more than to sit at home and about persons over "the mare's nest" we have found in our mountains and valleys. We must bestir ourselves (1) to convince the world that what we assert is literally true, and (2) to

show the capitalist, that his means will avail him better here than elsewhere. There is no proof superior to that which comes of ocular demonstration. What men see they will believe in spite of all argument to the contrary. Next to this, in class, comes that which is the effect of the disinterested testimony of men in whom we repose implicit confidence. If we could bring the capitalist hither and lead him through our mines he would be satisfied beyond all doubt of the truth of our apparently extravagant claims. But as we cannot do this the next best thing is to bring hither disinterested men, in whom he reposes confidence, to "testify of our abundance." This very abundance is such as to throw around unadorned truth an air of exaggeration. We are situated that to tell our hidden wealth in its gold value, would be accepted by the moneyed world as a Munchausenism or a revamping of SINBAD'S story of the valley of diamonds. Hence the great importance of having "witnesses to the truth" who have no interest in exaggerating any thing they may see. By this means we shall succeed in effecting the first prerequisite to a turn of the tide. That will be an important step—the first, without which, as a natural consequence, no others can be taken. We shall have a splendid opportunity to take this step in May next—the time appointed for the visit of the New York editors to Alabama. We have before us a letter from Mr. BEACH, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, in behalf of the New York Editorial corps, from which we quote as follows:

"Please write me the date your convention will be held and also how long you desire us to remain at Birmingham and in that vicinity visiting mines, etc."

It will be observed that the thoroughness of the inspection to be made is within the control of the people interested, and if through any lukewarmness or indifference on their part it falls of good results, the fault will be their own. For our part we look upon this visit of our New York brethren, as promising more substantial good to the State than anything else that has transpired since the war, and we do hope that the press of Alabama will at least pay some attention to the matter—either pro or con. The second point stated in the first part of this article, we reserve for future discussion.

Is it a Negro Party?

A correspondent of the Memphis Appeal, writing from Jackson, Miss., furnishes that paper a "straw" showing the direction of the "race and color" winds in that State. BYRN, a white democrat, is the sitting member for Pearl and Hancock counties. A negro named COWAN is contesting his seat on the ground that the voting at one precinct was irregular. The Elections Committee, after investigating the facts, reported in favor of BYRN. COWAN moved to amend the report by substituting COWAN'S name for that of BYRN. STREET moved to table the amendment and on that motion every white man, with one exception, voted aye, and every negro, with one exception, voted no! The white men had enough respect for common honesty to vote in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee, the majority of which was composed of Republicans; but the colored troops, under the inspiration of former false instructions, voted for the negro, because he was of their race and despite the facts as shown by the report of the Committee.

Now consider this "straw" in connection with another significant fact which occurred in the same body on the same day, and say if you can that there is no vital necessity for a change in the programme of parties in this and other Southern States. A bill was under consideration to lease the state-house lands lying back of the capitol, along Pearl river, for ninety-nine years, at fifty dollars an acre. An amendment was offered that they be leased to the highest bidder. CALDWELL, the colored Senator from Hinds county, opposing the amendment, said it was in the interest of the white man against the colored man, and warned the Senators that the time would come when the colored men would have a majority in the Legislature, and then they would make laws that would give them homes. To the white Senators elected by colored votes, he said: "You are not working in the interests of the colored people. GLEED, the colored Senator from Lowndes county, followed CALDWELL in a threatening speech. He said that to lease the lands for ninety-nine years at fifty dollars an acre would give colored men a chance to get homes, but to lease them to the highest bidder would bring the white man in opposition to him, and, having more money than the negro, would give him the lands. He thought the State should give every colored man in it a home.

And this is the prevailing sentiment in the negro mind. He actually believes that the State should give him a home, and if he and his allies continue to hold the reins of power he will carry his belief into actual practice. If they cannot succeed in one way they will in another. If they cannot confiscate lands and houses by direct legislation they will accomplish the same result by indirect approaches—by laying heavy taxes. We all remember the vehement utterances of GREENE, SHADDOCH, WASHINGTON LEWIS, of Perry, on this subject. He said openly and boldly that heavy taxation was the best way to give the negro a chance to get a home and on that ground he favored it. And that his utterances are not condemned by his party

friends is abundantly shown by the fact that he has since been appointed to an office of trust and emolument under the Federal Government. The negro is the "master of the situation" in Alabama, so far at least as his own party relations are concerned. His white co-laborers are as obedient as slaves to his slightest beck and call. They know that to affront him, or that any refusal to do his bidding, will result in their official decapitation and they govern themselves accordingly. A party thus controlled is essentially, a negro party, call it by what name you will, and above all others it is precisely the party that should not be allowed to govern anything—far less a young vigorous and promising State like Alabama.

What the Sanborn Contracts are.

So much has lately been said and published about the Sanborn Contracts that it may be a matter of some interest to our readers to know what they are. It seems that when Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, SAWYER, was in the Senate as a Southern C. B. he secured the adoption of an amendment to a bill which provided that contracts with not exceeding three persons should be made for the collection of certain revenues, upon terms to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. SAWYER then took charge of the machine and got SANBORN to assist him. They became head contractors, with SANBORN in the nominal lead—but the beneficiaries are understood to include several prominent members of Congress, BEAST BUTLER et al omnia.

One item of SANBORN'S collections was \$600,000 of unpaid revenues in Boston. Of this sum Secretary RICHARDSON allowed him 50 per cent. for collection and all his expenses, so that Mr. SANBORN made the snug sum of \$300,000 clear in the course of a few months. All the other contracts under the Sawyer section were made up on the basis of 50 per cent. commission and all expenses, so that the government only realized from thirty-five to forty cents on the dollar. As a matter of course the whole thing was a "swindling job," but it would have gone on, so long as there was "pay" in it, had it not been for the vigilance of the Democracy. The first statements submitted by the Democratic press were, of course, denied. They were called "Democratic slanders of good and pure men." But the evidence adduced was too positive and reliable to be slightly treated. The consequence was that the House had, finally, to call for copies of the contracts. Mr. RICHARDSON dodged the call, however, and sent in other papers, not called for and not wanted. The call had the effect to call Mr. SANBORN to Washington to look after his interests and to pronounce for a "slight reduction."

In 1873, he found it impossible to collect the delinquent revenues for less than 50 per cent. commission and all incidental expenses. In 1874, he says that he is willing to undertake it for 25 per cent. Mr. SANBORN says that if the Treasury Department will give him this contract he will collect \$25,000,000. This would net him \$6,250,000, about \$600,000 per month. "Loyalty" may be a good thing in its way, but it seems to us that a price like this for the services of one professor of that science partakes of the "steep." Is it any wonder that the monthly debt statements of Secretary RICHARDSON require doctoring?

The State Press.

The Southern Star. (Dale county) is in favor of female teachers as far as practicable. It says: In the matter of teaching in the Public Free School, where the pay is derived almost exclusively from the Public School fund, and where the elementary branches are principally taught, we think the position ought to be given to female teachers. A half, stout, vigorous young man does not, however, show off to very good advantage wasting his sweetness upon a crowd of little children, most of whom are grappling for the first time with Webster's Elementary Spelling-book. These positions, we repeat, ought to be given to young ladies, provided they will qualify themselves to fill them.

The Huntsville Democrat asks why can we not induce immigration to Alabama, as well as the people of Virginia and South Carolina do to their respective States, for they, from all published accounts, are no less impoverished than we are? If the tide of immigration of thirty European farmers were diverted to Alabama, her waste places would, soon, be made glad and blossom as the rose, her fertile fields would teem with plenty, and prosperity and comfort prevail where business is now languishing and poverty staring us in the face.

The Florence Journal urges planters to meet their indebtedness to merchants as far as possible, and says that the merchants have done all in their power in the past three years to aid the planting interest. The Journal raps the Probate Judge of Lauderdale county for publishing list of expenditures now, a thing he had heretofore refused to do. The Judge is now interested in a paper of his own; hence the change.

The Enola Times after a few weeks suspension is on our table again, looking bright and fresh. Friend Macon, we hope, will reap a rich reward from it. He is one of the truest Conservatives in the State and will do valiant service in the approaching campaign.

The Contingent Liabilities again.

COURTLAND, Ala., March 14th. Editors Advertiser.—I have read with interest the controversy between yourselves and the "State Journal" in regard to the amount of "contingent liabilities" issued by Governor Lindsay during his term of office and as usual, you have taken the side of the "contingent liabilities" are of course, known to be, alone, on account of the endorsement by the State of the first mortgage bonds of the different railroads entitled the same by virtue of Legislative enactments. The "Journal" charges and reiterates the charge that Governor Lindsay endorsed \$7,100,000, of bonds for different railroads. In its issue of the 12th inst. it says: "In looking over the Auditor's report for 1869, we find no statement of any 'contingent liabilities.' In the Auditor's Report for the fiscal year ending 30th September, 1870, we still find no statement 'contingent liabilities.' But in the Auditor's Report, September 1871, when Lindsay had been in office one year—we find contingent liabilities under acts of '67-70 to the amount of \$15,420.00."

Up to the time of Lindsay's inauguration no record of endorsements had ever been kept either in the Auditor's office or in the office of the Auditor. "Contingent liabilities" under acts of 1869 and 1870 to the amount of \$15,420,000, had been created—during the year 1871, when the Record, as will be shown by an examination of the "Railroad Journal" in the Executive office, (originally and kept by myself) gives, as the amount of the "Railroad" bonds, \$2,000,000 A. & C. R. bonds, to which add the \$450,000 Montgomery & E. R. bonds, \$320,000 Selma, Marion & Memphis, and we have \$6,100,000 contingent liabilities in these items alone, which the Auditor should have reported at the beginning of Lindsay's term; to say that the Auditor failed to report the \$15,420,000, is to say that he failed to report the \$6,100,000, which the Auditor's report, as before mentioned, as being in the Executive office, will give the sum total of endorsements for 1871 and 1872 by Governor Lindsay, which taken in connection with the Auditor's report of 1869, will give the sum total of endorsements of \$25,000,000. The Auditor's report does not impeach the latter the private Secretary.

W. V. CHARDVOYNE.

ADDRESS

To the Democratic and Conservative People of Alabama.
At a meeting of the State Executive Committee, in the city of Montgomery, on the 5th of February, 1874, some important business was transacted that it is proper to communicate to the people of Alabama. The Committee of the Democratic and Conservative voters of the State. It was resolved, after due discussion—
First—That the next State Convention of the Democratic and Conservative party of Alabama should be held at the State Capitol in the city of Montgomery, on Wednesday, the 25th day of July, 1874.
Second—In compliance with the resolution unanimously adopted by the last State Convention, requiring an appointment of delegates to select and send to the next State Convention on the basis of one delegate to two hundred Democratic and Conservative voters actually cast at the last preceding general election, a committee of the Committee, and is now submitted to the voters in their respective counties, for their guidance in selecting their several delegates to the approaching State Convention.
This table is as follows:
First District—Baldwin, three delegates; Clark five, Conecuh five, Covington three, Dallas ten, Escambia three, Mobile thirty, Wilcox six, Wilcox six, Washington two.
Second District—Barbour, twelve delegates; Bullock six, Butler eight, Coffee four, Crenshaw five, Dale five, Geneva one, Henry ten, Lowndes five, Montgomery fifteen, Pike ten, Randolph five, Russell five, Tallapoosa eight, Tallapoosa eleven, Fourth District—Antauga, three delegates; Baker two, Brew four, Chertock six, Fayette three, Greene six, Hale four, Marengo nine, Perry seven, Pike six, Sanford three, Shelby six, Sumter nine, Tuscaloosa nine.
Fifth District—Cherokee, six delegates; Cleburne three, Calhoun nine, Dekalb three, Etowah six, Jackson six, Madison twelve, Marshall three, St. Clair four.
Sixth District—Blount, three delegates; Colbert five, Franklin two, Jefferson six, Lauderdale seven, Lawrence six, Limestone four, Marion one, Morgan five, Walker two, Winston one.
These delegates represent aggregate four hundred and eight in number, and the next Convention will therefore be composed of a body of delegates limited exclusively to this number. No other persons except such as have been actually elected, will be allowed to take seats in the Convention.
It is of course expected that the county organizations will proceed, at the proper time, to put this machinery into practical operation. We would, therefore, respectfully request the County Committees, to meet at an early moment as it can be judiciously effected, apportion representatives among the several counties or election districts of their respective counties, with a view to calling together county Conventions, one of the duties of which shall be to choose delegates to the State Convention. If no organization exists in any county, steps should be taken to establish one, by the usual method of proceeding, by whose agency a just apportionment of delegates to the County Convention will be made. While the regulation of this subject must be left to the counties themselves, it has been thought not out of place in the State Committee to advise the County Committees to meet at an early moment as it can be judiciously effected, apportion representatives among the several counties or election districts of their respective counties, with a view to calling together county Conventions, one of the duties of which shall be to choose delegates to the State Convention. If no organization exists in any county, steps should be taken to establish one, by the usual method of proceeding, by whose agency a just apportionment of delegates to the County Convention will be made. 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Advertiser and Mail.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Montgomery, Ala., Wednesday, March 18, 1874.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIV.

OF TELEGRAMS AND COMMERCE FOR

GENERAL BENEFIT OF REPORTS AND

AGRICULTURE.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., March 17, 1874.

Barom. 30.08 30.07 30.14

Therm. 58° 64° 64°

Wind S. 5 S. 5 S. 5

Cloudy p. c. Foggy L. n. S. 5

State weather S. 5 S. 5 S. 5

Course wind S. 5 S. 5 S. 5

Velocity 2 2 2

Barometer corrected for temperature

and elevation.

Official: CARVALHO, Observer.

OFFICIAL RAILROAD TIME CARD.

Giving arrival and departure of all trains

connected and reported by Messrs. Bough

and Son, General Ticket Agents, office under

Exchange Hotel, where any information, as

to rates, distances and connections can be

obtained. Calls for the Omnibus and Bag-

gage Office on the city, left at

their office or the Exchange Hotel will re-

ceive prompt attention. Passengers carrying

baggage are notified that Omnibuses will

leave one hour before the time specified

below.

ARRIVALS.

1:30 A. M. South & North.

1:40 A. M. South & North.

1:50 A. M. South & North.

2:00 A. M. South & North.

2:10 A. M. South & North.

2:20 A. M. South & North.

2:30 A. M. South & North.

2:40 A. M. South & North.

2:50 A. M. South & North.

3:00 A. M. South & North.

3:10 A. M. South & North.

3:20 A. M. South & North.

3:30 A. M. South & North.

3:40 A. M. South & North.

3:50 A. M. South & North.

4:00 A. M. South & North.

4:10 A. M. South & North.

4:20 A. M. South & North.

4:30 A. M. South & North.

4:40 A. M. South & North.

4:50 A. M. South & North.

5:00 A. M. South & North.

5:10 A. M. South & North.

5:20 A. M. South & North.

5:30 A. M. South & North.

5:40 A. M. South & North.

5:50 A. M. South & North.

6:00 A. M. South & North.

6:10 A. M. South & North.

6:20 A. M. South & North.

6:30 A. M. South & North.

6:40 A. M. South & North.

6:50 A. M. South & North.

7:00 A. M. South & North.

7:10 A. M. South & North.

7:20 A. M. South & North.

7:30 A. M. South & North.

7:40 A. M. South & North.

7:50 A. M. South & North.

8:00 A. M. South & North.

8:10 A. M. South & North.

8:20 A. M. South & North.

8:30 A. M. South & North.

8:40 A. M. South & North.

8:50 A. M. South & North.

9:00 A. M. South & North.

9:10 A. M. South & North.

9:20 A. M. South & North.

Street canoes will be in demand to-

day.

About all that was done yesterday

was to stay in doors, and wish for the

rain to cease. Business was utterly

flat.

Mr. David Fleming, gives notice of

his appointment as administrator of the

estate of James Dinsmore deceased.

Messrs. J. R. Powell and M. L.

Jones, commissioners in a certain

matter, give a notice of importance to

all persons interested.

The rains have extended as far

North as Decatur, and as far East as

Philadelphia, and are reported to have

been as heavy as in these parts.

The river was out of its banks yester-

day, and all the land in the bend,

opposite the city, was completely un-

der water.

There was a total failure of mails

yesterday, and the same will be the

case to-day. The Postoffice clerks had

better arrange for a good old drying,

which will be necessary when the mail

bags do arrive.

A Madison street sufferer sends the

following postal card to the owner of a

"dorg":

MONTGOMERY, March 12.

DEAR SIR:—Please remove your

black-eyed dog, with a black collar.

He barks all night for the fun of the

thing, and annoys nobody but

himself. By so doing you will ob-

lige 999 people, and the

SUBSCRIBER.

The rains of Sunday and Monday

did considerable damage to the rail-

road tracks, and caused much incon-

venience to travellers. No train has

come to Mobile since Sunday morning,

and none has arrived since that time.

The train that went out Monday morn-

ing returned after going about thirty

miles. The Sunday night train from

Mobile proceeded to this side of Green-

ville, where a washed up culvert and

damaged trestles were found in the

way, and further progress was impos-

sible. The passengers and baggage

were carried to Greenville, and were

there at last accounts. It will be a day

or two before trains can be run on

schedule time, as the water courses

are still up and needed repairs cannot

be made.

On the Western road there was a

transfer of passengers and baggage

yesterday morning at Catoma creek,

between this city and Selma. A part

of the track near Shorter's station, be-

tween here and Opelika, is under

water, and no trains on either division

will go out or come in to-day.

The last train over the Montgomery

and Eufula road was the in-coming

Monday morning train. It has been

deemed prudent to run no trains over

the road for the present. The water at

Line Creek bridge is very high, and

the track is completely under water

for several feet.

All trains over the South and North

road have been running in and out

regularly, and no damage to the road

has so far been reported. Taken to-

gether, this is the most disastrous

rainy season in years.

The following is a copy of the face

of the new "obligations."

The steamer Victoria was at the

wharf yesterday and left for Mobile

last night. She reports plenty of

water in the channel.

The bad state of the weather last

Monday night was too much for the

City Fathers, and in consequence there

was no meeting of the City Council, a

quorum not being present.

Owing to the failure to make con-

nections, Mr. John E. Owens did not

reach this city yesterday, and conse-

quently did not appear at the Theatre

last night.

The rain of yesterday only served

to aid in swelling the water courses.—

All the creeks in this county are out

of their banks. We have not yet

heard of any destruction of bridges,

though we expect it.

The St. Patrick's Benevolent So-

ciety, in full regalia, marched in pro-

cession from their rooms, on Market

street, to the Catholic Church, where

mass was celebrated, yesterday morn-

ing, at 9 o'clock.

In the evening the Society met, and

the following officers were elected for

the ensuing year:

President—H. C. Semple.

Vice President—Pat Robinson.

Secretary—Peter Toole.

Assistant Secretary—F. M. Kohn.

Treasurer—D. S. Troy.

Marshal—John N. Murphy.

Assistant Marshal—M. Duffie.

Banner Bearer—Thomas S. Madigan.

Sergeant At Arms—L. Fritz.

The theatrical troupe, which accom-

panies Mr. Owens went from Mobile

to Meridian and thence to Selma,

expecting to play there Monday night.

Mr. Owens remained in Mobile and

was to reach Selma via the M. & M.

and Western Road Monday morning.

The railroad accidents interfered and

he failed to get any further than

Greenville, where he has been for the

past two days. Dispatches from him

to Mr. Tinsley Hamilton, manager of

the troupe, yesterday evening, an-

nounced that he would not be able

to reach Montgomery for a day or two,

all efforts by rail or dirt roads having

failed. Mr. Hamilton with the full

combination, will give a first class

entertainment at the theatre to-night,

and has fixed a very liberal scale of

charges. He is an old favorite here

and stands high as an actor. See ad-

vertisement for programme.

Yesterday the Auditor and Treasur-

er were busily engaged in paying out

the State "obligations" to needy credi-

tors. It was the first time in many a

day that any thing having the resem-

blance of greenbacks had passed over

the counter of the treasury. We un-

derstand that at least twenty thousand

dollars was paid out, in these "obliga-

tions" and that this rate of disburse-

ment will continue until some \$100,-

000 is paid out, and after this, the or-

inary expenses and salaries (where

"Barkis is (will)ing") will be issued

monthly at a rate not exceeding an

average estimate—\$40,000 per month

in "obligations." The interest on

these certificates is payable

semi-annually at the office of the

Treasurer, and also in Huntsville,

Mobile, Selma, Tuscaloosa, Eufula,

Get your Photographs taken in the

Rembrandt style at Lakin's gallery

Market street.

GROCER'S TAKE NOTICE.

We sell a lot of Good Western

BUTTER below Market price

POLLAK & CO.

Imitators and their schemes come

to grief at last. Only original discov-

eries, like that of Dr. Hembold, stand

the test of time. Hembold's Buchu,

which is the only extract of that vir-

gular shrub that realizes its full vir-

lue, is still relied upon to cure Kidney

Complaint, Femoral Rheumatism, Im-

potency, Gravel, the effects of disipa-

tion and all troubles of the urinary or-

gan in either sex. This steadily suc-

cessful medicine is recommended by

physicians, Bessars of the University,

John P. Bell, Postmaster of Amer-

ica, and sold by all druggists.

For fifteen years I suffered from dis-

ordered Liver, but since I used one

package of Simmons Liver Regulator,

to this day, which is now several years,

I have been comparatively a sound

man.

Maj. A. F. WOOLLEY.

Kingston, Ga.

POLLAK & CO.

—OFFER THE B—

GREAT ARRIVALS

—OF—

SPRING GOODS,

Consisting of Full Lines of the leading

brands of

Blended Domestic.

Summer Dress Goods,

Piques,

Lawns,

Swisses,

—AND THE—

CHEAPEST STOCK

—OF—

Hosiery,

Embroideries,

Ribbon and

White Goods

IN THE CITY.

—

OUR SHOE DEPARTMENT

—IS VERY—

COMPLETE.

We offer our Immense Stock of

FINE SHOES

For Ladies, Gentlemen's and Children's

wear, at

VERY LOW PRICES.

—

