

# The West Alabamian.

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## A Man With an Aim.

Give me a man with an aim,  
Whether it's wealth or whether it's fame,  
It matters not to me.

Let him walk in the path of right,  
And keep his aim in sight,  
And work and pray in faith away,  
With his eye on the glittering height.

Give me a man who says,  
"I will do something well,  
And make the fleeting days  
A story of labor tell."

Though the aim he has be small,  
It is better than none at all;  
With something to do the whole year,  
He will not stumble or fall.

But Satan weaves a snare  
For the feet of those who stray,  
With never a thought or a care  
Where the path may lead away.

The man who hath no aim  
Not only leaves no name  
When this life's done, but ten to one  
He leaves a record of shame.

Give me a man whose heart  
Is filled with ambition's fire;  
Who sets his mark in the start,  
And moves it higher and higher.

Better to die in the strife,  
Than to glide with the stream in an idle  
And live a purposeless life.

## SCANDAL.

There is a game which the young people play on winter evenings that is called scandal. Everybody is familiar with it. One of their number whispers a secret into the ear of her neighbor, who straightaway repeats it privately to another, and so on till it has made the tour of the circle. The last report is often found, upon comparing notes, to bear not even a family resemblance to the first. I have sometimes thought that the story of Rebecca Gerrish was not unlike this interesting game of scandal.

"You see, I had it in my lap just where you had tossed it," said Mrs. Random, speaking to her brother. "I was at work with Rebecca Gerrish on my gold-colored silk—I was making a sleeve—for, you know, when I have a dress-maker, I am always economical of the time, and do all the easy parts of the garment myself, though I'm not used to work; when poor Random was living I never put a stitch into anything I wore, so it takes me a great while to do a little—wealth is a poor apprenticeship for dependence—and I was very careful and interested over my sleeve, and didn't take up the bill immediately to put it into my pocket, as I intended; and then when I heard Tommy fall head first down the stairs, of course I forgot that there was such a thing as a fifty-dollar bill in creation, and I jumped up, and away went my work, thimbles, scissors, spools, and what not, broadcast, and I had enough to do, I promise you, for the next hour and a half to put bank-bills out of the head of a speculator—what with applying buttered brown paper to Tommy's bruises, and soothing and keeping him from falling asleep, which, you know, is dangerous after children get a blow; and then the second girl wanted to go out to a photographer's, in order to send a reflection of herself to Ireland; and Mrs. Trifle called to ask about that girl who discharged last month for sleeping Tommy, and the white-washer came in the thick of it, and the new Swede dropped the pudding she was carrying to the oven, and I was obliged to make another—for she doesn't know a cup from a milk-pan in English; and so when I got back to the sewing-room, Rebecca had picked up my work, and finished it, and the gown just looked as if it was woven out of sunbeams, and the bill never crossed my mind till she'd put on her bonnet. 'Oh,' said I then, 'wait a minute. I want to settle with you for the work you've done the last three months.' You see, I had reckoned it up, and the fifty dollars would just cover it, for Rebecca got a conscience—at least I used to think so; and it all came over me in a flash. 'Dear, dear!' said I. 'I must have dropped it when I ran out to Tommy. How I hate to hunt for anything on a carpet, and mistake every figure and shadow!'

"What is it?" said she, as innocent as my canary.

"It's the fifty-dollar bill I was going to pay you, I answered. It was in my lap when I heard Tommy fall. You didn't see any thing of it when you picked up the sleeve?"

"No," said she; "but of course it isn't far off." And then we got down on our hands and knees, and burrowed into every hole and corner. I don't think there's a square inch of that floor I haven't been over; and I must say it's as disagreeable to her to look after anything on floor as it is to me, if it makes her back ache and her head swim as it does mine, I think she earned it!"

"What do you mean?" asked Martin Langstrath, her brother.

"I mean that we didn't find the bill—at least I didn't," returned his sister, significantly.

"Well?"

"I'm not so easy as you Martin; I didn't like the look of it."

"Well, as far as I can understand, you're not obliged to look at it. In fact, I don't like to say it myself, but to the best of my belief, the bill is in Rebecca Gerrish's pocket!"

Mr. Langstrath started, and frowned angrily.

"I think you will find yourself mistaken."

"I hope so, for I have been really fond of Rebecca; I raised her wages myself; I've brought her customers?"

"And the servants?"

"Not one has entered the drawing-room, and I locked the door after Rebecca left."

"No doubt it will turn up. It has fallen down a crack, or you've mixed it up with your fallals. I can believe in anything sooner than that which you suggest."

"Well, time will show."

Mrs. Random was a widow, living with her brother, Mr. Langstrath, a single gentleman, who kept his own establishment, and supported his sister and her children in no niggardly fashion. Rebecca Gerrish was the only surviving member of a family that had been better days, as her customers put it, partly because it seemed more genteel to have their dresses made by a gentleman to whom the romance of misfortune clung. Rebecca's grandfathers had ridden in their carriage, had supplied their table with the fat of the land, had stocked their cellar with rare old wines. Her grandmothers had shown in stiff brocades and farthingales, had had their waiting-maids and their jewels and lace, and slept beneath eider down and silken canopies; but they had left to poor little Rebecca only a sweet, attractive sort of grace, a native refinement and intelligence, that seem the birthright of those people whose ancestors have been gentlemen and ladies for generations, no matter what their circumstances may be. Rebecca was possessed of an education that would have served her well enough if it had been her fortune to sit in a drawing room and bandy airy nothings, but which counted for little in the great struggle for existence.

In those famous old days the Langstraths and Gerrishes had been intimate friends, on an equal footing in wealth and cultivation; but the grandeur of one had fallen into a decadence, while the other still maintained a fair show of prosperity. So when Rebecca Gerrish had decided to learn a dress-maker's trade, and go out by the day to earn a livelihood, remembering the legends of the family greatness, and not above a certain respect for good blood, Mrs. Random had been among the first to give Rebecca patronage.

No doubt it gave Mrs. Random a pang to regard Rebecca with ever so little distrust—it is always a disappointment to find our friends falling short of our ideal; and then, too, it showed Mrs. Random what she was slow to believe, that even good blood may have its back-slidings; and, furthermore, Rebecca made the best fits in town, at the lowest prices, had a unique fancy for trimmings which she was pleased to call the poetry of dress-making; and thus it would require a great sacrifice in her employer to give her up.

But Mrs. Random was not one to take the blame of any accident upon herself, if there was any proxy at hand; besides, she was by nature suspicious, and when her mind had once received an idea it closed firmly upon it, like a bivalve upon an intruding substance; and it would have required an angel from heaven to disabuse her mind of a prejudice. Moreover, who knows if she had not observed the growing interest of Mr. Langstrath in the little dress-maker who spent so many hours beneath his roof, under whose hand dry-goods blossomed into such perfect toilettes, which he could not choose but admire? There was no earthly objection to Rebecca herself—every inch a lady, and as sweet as a new rose. But what would Mrs. Grundy say should a Langstrath ally himself to a working girl? There were new people in Elford society who knew not Joseph, but whose opinion was of value to Mrs. Random. And then there is a class of people who dislike to see themselves supplanted even in the effusions of a brother, or in the management of a pleasant home. Mrs. Random knew by instinct that the part of second fiddle at Elm Place would prove utterly discordant to her feelings. Yet not for the world, nor for all the kingdoms there of, would she have charged such a thing as this to Rebecca's account if circumstances had not put it out of the question for a mind constituted like hers to resist such a proposal. If the facts had not seemed to prove it, Mrs. Random would have been the last person to willfully imagine such a scandal. She did not charge Rebecca at once from her employment, but she watched her, and was conscious that Langstrath watched her too, with a sort of miserable, heart-aching anxiety. But the bill did not put in an appearance, though they left no stone unturned. Langstrath ordered the carpet in the sewing room to be taken up; a rat had been known to carry off valuables to his nest. But there was no rat-hole to be found, and no bill either.

"It's not the money," said he. "I would give all the money I have to find that fifty-dollar bill!" Mrs. Random hardly echoed the sentiment. Rebecca had lately appeared at church in a blue silk that would stand alone. She had not been in the habit of indulging in such luxuries; she could ill afford them.

"Did you see Rebecca to-day?" Mrs. Random asked her brother.

"Certainly"—a little morosely, as if he thought it hard enough upon him to be obliged to perceive another proof of her unworthiness, without bearing evidence to it.

"Strange she has never bought herself a silk before. She once told me that she never should while she had to work for her living."

"Win gold and you may wear it," he returned, putting a bold face on it.

"Oh, certainly; but that blue silk must have cost three dollars a yard, if it cost a cent."

"Then fifty dollars couldn't have bought it," he replied; "but he was far from easy. What a difference it would have made to him could he have known that the silk dress was a present from a friend in a distant country who had just gone into mourning!"

"Well, time will show," said Mrs. Random. But time seemed in no hurry to show. When Miss Gerrish came to the house Mrs. Random observed that Langstrath did not find it so convenient as he had once seemed to drop in to lunch, to make an errand into the sewing-room, to walk home with her to her lodgings at twilight, and spend the evening. There had been a time when he had invited her to concerts and lectures, had given her little keepsakes, and consulted her taste with regard to hanging pictures, or any improvements in the house, as one whom such things concerned. Now Mrs. Random saw, with some pity and more pleasure, that all this was at an end. Caesar's wife should be above suspicion. Yet he treated Rebecca with a courtesy that tried to be cordial; and one day Mrs. Random found it more to her purpose to have her gown made in the city.

"Do tell me why you no longer employ Miss Gerrish?" asked Mrs. Random.

"Where's your satisfaction with her fits?"

"Oh, perfectly; but I can't bear to tell her an injury, you see. Well, to tell the truth, I lost confidence in her! I would pray don't speak of it outside. I would not have it get abroad for the world; but I feel confident that I can rely on your discretion. You see, there was a fifty-dollar bill!"—and so the whole story came out.

"But you have no evidence," said Mrs. Random.

"Only circumstantial evidence. But, you know, there's a constraint in having suspicious people about one. She was making my gold-colored silk at the time, and I must say I've never enjoyed the dress since."

Mrs. Random discreetly mentioned the facts to her sister-in-law, a harmless little woman who resembled bony-clabber, and who always jumped up in a chair if a mouse ran across the floor. Mrs. Random's sister-in-law spoke of it incidentally at her cousin's and was overheard by Mary Moriarty, who was talking some dishes through the slide in the china closet. Mary immediately communicated the tidbit to her cousin, who was making a call, and whose husband did the chores for a rival dress-maker, who had always coveted Becky's aristocratic customers. It was not long before the story got to be pretty widely circulated, and Becky's work began to drop off accordingly. Such additions had been ingrafted upon the original stock that it was possible Mrs. Random herself would have been puzzled to find the fact with which it had started in the perfect report. People did not so much care to believe evil of such a pleasant girl as Becky, but they cared to have something to talk and speculate about, to vary the monotony of their lives.

Thus when Mrs. Fry said, "If the girl told that bill, you may rest assured it wasn't the first offense," her remark was added, by way of interest, to the original amount; and when Mrs. Mins was asked to declare to her for her part that she didn't care a son-of-a-bitch how many demiguns-folks persons had to back 'em, she didn't think that it made wickedness gentler, of course Becky's case was lost.

If some insinuations of the reason for this loss of patronage reached Becky, they were too indefinite and contradictory to enable her to trace the scandal to its source; and even if she could have done so, it was too late—the injury was complete. She had only her word with which to substantiate her innocence, and if Mrs. Grundy had not placed dependence upon her character, what value would she be likely to attach to that? So Becky lost work; only the poorer portion of the community brought their dry-goods for her to fashion, and presently even they came to be afraid of losing their pieces, complained of the quantity of stuffs it took for a gown, without taking into account the extra flouncing and ruching which the new styles demanded.

One morning Becky found herself in debt to her landlady and throwing her patterns and fashion plates into the fire, she went to the overseer of the Warp and Wool-mills and begged employment. Of course she got it. Honesty wasn't a necessary qualification for weaving cotton. Mr. Dennis thought he knew more than one of the hands who helped herself off the company's web, a few yards at a time. But then he believed that you wish to make people good, you must keep them busy and out of want. He used to say, that taking away a girl's employment because she's a sinner is the

same thing as sending her to perdition by lightning express. He had heard the reports about Becky—as who had not?—but the moment he saw her he said to himself, "They're a pack of lies; nobody could look and speak like that and break the commandments too."

And so he did not give himself the trouble of watching her; he paid her the compliment of believing in her at once. The fashions underwent a transformation the next autumn. This might seem to bear no relation to the fortunes of such an insignificant being as Becky, if we were not often admonished that help comes to us from unexpected sources. A few people in Paris undertook to dictate papiers and basques, and a total change of design in the general toilet, without a suspicion that they were effecting a revolution in the affairs of a little mill girl in America.

Mrs. Random took down the gold-colored silk and looked at it with a profound sigh. It was utterly out of fashion, and it had cost so much! But in virtue of its being very long and full, there was a pleasing possibility that it might be worked over into over skirt and basque, with open sleeves. She had always detested those close sleeves, they were so angular, and made her feel all arms and elbows; and then she began to wish that Rebecca Gerrish was at hand to effect the change; for Miss Stitches was forty miles away, up four flights of stairs, with the varicolored door. Therefore Mrs. Random was fain to take her own scissors and the gold-colored silk, and sit down to it, in imminent peril of Tommy's bread-and-butter fingers. Rip, rip, rip; how many miserable little stitches Becky had put into it! Of what had she been thinking during the process? Had she been musing up her mind to keep the bill? If the stitches could be interpreted like the telegraphic symbols, would they tell the story of her struggle?

Langstrath came in to tea while Mrs. Random was ripping the last sleeve.

"What are you about?" he asked.

"I'm ripping my gold-colored silk," said she; "it has all gone by."

"I'm glad of it," he returned, with a sigh. "I wish it had never been begun. It makes me shudder every time I look at it."

"Then don't look at it," she said, crossly.

"Dear me, I should think she had stitched this piping with east-river thread. There! Oh, Martin! See here! Oh, poor Becky! What shall I do?"

"What is it?" he asked, starting at the name—what is it?"

"See! Look! It's the fifty-dollar bill! The very one! Here under the lining of my sleeve!"

True enough. It had doubtless slipped in there when she dropped them all together to run and pick up Tommy; and there it had waited an opportunity of proving Becky's innocence!

That very evening Langstrath hunted up Becky's boarding-house, asked for a private interview, wherein he begged her forgiveness, and pleaded the love that he had never been able to conquer, and ended by offering her the first place in his heart and home. But he was a little tardy.

"I don't mind owning," continued Becky, "that once I would have given all the world to hear you speak like this; but now, Mr. Langstrath, I can not find any love in my heart for a man who has shown such an utter want of faith in me. Ten thousand angels could not have shown my confidence in you at that time."

"Yet my love has survived yours," he urged. "Which of us do you think loved most?"

"You may have loved most, but surely I loved best."

"And is there no spark left of which I may hope to rekindle by years of devotion?"

"No; you extinguished it yourself, and I do not wish to complain."

But as Mr. Langstrath departed Mr. Dennis entered. "What has happened?" said he, for there were tears in Becky's eyes. "Are you ill? Did Mr. Langstrath bring you bad news?"

"He brought me the news that he loved me!"

"And you are weeping? When I told you the same story, you did not take it so much to heart!"

"Tell it to me again, and see," she answered; and I suppose that he must have obeyed her, for shortly after Becky became Mrs. Dennis.

Since that time Mr. Dennis has bought the Warp and Wool Mills, and Becky rides in her carriage, as her amusements did before her, and fares sumptuously every day; while Mrs. Random is more strongly fortified than ever in her opinion that "blood will tell," and Mr. Langstrath is still a bachelor!

Compare the publisher of a newspaper, who has to go all around the country to collect his pay, to a farmer who sells his wheat on credit, and not more than a bushel to any person. If any farmer will try the experiment of distributing the proceeds of his harvest over two or three distant States, he will find that he will guarantee that he will never, after that year's experience, ask a publisher to supply him with a paper a year or two without the pay for it.

A South African company want to sell their diamond mine for half a billion dollars. Well, let them begin operations on Congress by shipping them a cargo of shirt-studs.

## Corn vs. Cotton.

As there is a general awakening among the farmers at this time in regard to diversifying their crops and reducing the amount of cotton raised, I fear there are many who will change their old system, not so much from any clearly defined ideas as to the advantages to be derived from the change, as from compulsion, by want of means to raise all cotton and pursue their former policy.

One of the following reflections may be of some service to buoy them up and cause them to persevere. It is an admitted fact, I believe, by all that a small crop of cotton will sell for as much money as a large one. That is to say, two and a half millions of bales of cotton would bring us as much clear money as the present crop of four or five million bales. Estimating it takes four acres upon an average to make a bale of cotton, then it will take six millions of acres of land less to raise a crop of two and a half millions of bales than it would to raise a crop of four millions. We then have this six millions of acres to corn, oats, peas, etc. Now if this be planted in corn, and estimate it to make twelve bushels to the acre, we have seventy-two million bushels of corn instead of the present crop of cotton. All know that it requires less labor to raise corn than it does cotton, consequently much time would be saved to the farmer for improvement of the farm houses, orchards, etc. in a comparatively short time. Another very valuable and important consideration is, that the farmers (who are now in debt) can apply the whole proceeds of their cotton crop to the payment of their debts instead of reserving a portion of it to buy corn and meat, and it will be by this means only that we can expect to pay the outstanding debts. This proposition is so plain and self-evident, and seems so strange to us, that every farmer does not adopt it. It will and does hold good. In every case where any one will raise his plantation supplies at home, he is now prospering. In every instance where he raises his supplies, he is independent; and if it holds good in one instance, or one farmer alone adhering to it, how much better it would be for the entire country to adopt it. Our country would be flowing with milk and honey in a very short time. Then the great cry for capital to be brought into the country would cease. And now let us go to work and raise capital by raising all our cotton crop to a surplus one to raise it. Then we can use this capital to build factories of every description, and thereby save an incalculable amount of money among us. It does not believe that we ought to have any capital brought to us, for we have not yet learned how to use it; and now let us go to work and raise it by raising all our cotton crop to a surplus one, and by the time we have accumulated it we will have learned how to use it. Let us work out our own salvation. Let the lawyer, the doctor, the preacher, the merchant, all combining, and thereby endeavor, to encourage the farmer to pursue the policy here recommended, and they, too, will soon have well-filled purses.

G. Insley, Choctaw county, Ala.

NEEDS OF SOUTHERN AGRICULTURE. The Commissioner of Agriculture in his report accompanying the President's Message, speaking of the needs of the South, says: "It is conceded that the course of agriculture, in the Southern States, has not been conducted with that care, skill and regard for ultimate results, which have characterized the operations of farmers in other States."

While their lands are continuously devoted to cotton and tobacco, until they have arrived at a state of exhaustion, those of the North are continually improved by that rotation of crops which is absolutely essential to the life of the soil itself, and without which, farm planting had better be abandoned. These impressions have induced me to turn my attention to these States to seek some mode by which the influence of this mode may be directed to benefit them, and to find out whether their implements, and especially their own seeds, may not be greatly improved, and how in the distribution of seeds and plants, we may best reach those to whom they may be profitably sent. He says that the Southern States suffer greatly in the use of which, their productions would be greatly increased by rotation of crops necessary.

Clover, with its deep roots, and rye grass, a strong grower, will endure the hot sun of the South."

A correspondent of the London Telegraph writing from the Gold Coast, says that when Sal Tooti, the founder of the Ashantee empire, fixed upon Coomassie as his capital, he rested under a tree whilst his temporary palace was building; hence the name which signifies "under a tree." The trunk which has become almost sacred in Ashantee eyes and a strong superstition had grown up concerning it. On January 6th, having long been decayed, it fell and dire prognostications were whispered. No one dared touch it, and it is still lying across the street.

All lovers of flowers should remember that one blossom allowed to mature or "go to seed," injures the plant more than a dozen new buds. Cut your flowers, all of them, before they fade. Adorn your rooms with them; put them on your tables; send bouquets to your friends who have no flowers, or exchange favors with those who have. All roses, after they have ceased blooming should be cut back, so that the strength of the root may go to forming new roots for next year, and on these bushes not a seed should be allowed to mature.

Here is bread for you. A Virginian, who is supposed always to tell the truth, says he saw a wheat field in California seventeen miles long, and when the owner ploughs it he starts on one narrow and goes all day, camps out all night, and ploughs back the next day.

## Our Eating and Drinking.

"It is certain that over-feeding as well as over-drinking is a great evil and produces its yearly hecatombs of victims, who are looked upon as innocent sufferers, while their colleagues, the over-drinkers, are severely dealt with in respectable society." Thus writes a recent medical authority. He goes on to say that the tendency to fatty degeneration of muscular and other tissue is much on the increase. The disease quietly gains ground, though the victim seems the picture of health to the uninitiated. It is one of the causes of the increase of sudden deaths. Rich living and fatty meats, with little exercise, do their work unsuspected, and produce as much disease as any of the recognized causes of typhoid and other maladies.

These considerations are certainly worth heeding, when one sits down to dinner. But our stern medical monitor attends us to market also. All men should learn that a good eater should also be a good worker if he intends to remain healthy, and that the rule applies to oxen as well as men. It may be seriously asked whether the consumption of the meat of overfed animals is also an evil? The answer must be yes. Such food must tell upon the constitution of those living upon it. It lays the foundation of many evils in man's frame, probably producing many of those gastric disturbances which affect many abstemious and regular liveries, who "wonder why such mutton and such beef could have disagreed with them."

Who shall decide when doctors disagree? Sound practitioners tell us that fat and tender meats are most nutritious, as they are most palatable. Of course, if one "overfeeds" he suffers in consequence, though his over-eating is done with moderation. The safe guide—check the dinner bell; the regulation of rising from the table hungry. Whoever does that without necessity, thinks more of his meat than even the over-feeder. The man may be presumed to be in best condition, who goes to dinner when the hour comes, without having longed impatiently for the dinner bell; and who goes from the dinner without any special recollection half an hour afterwards what he has eaten, or whether he has eaten at all or not. Whenever the matter of food becomes one of thought and concern, whether that thought be the longing of the epicure or the fussiness of the dietitian, eating and drinking have assumed an undue importance. Whether men gorge themselves, looking chiefly for quantity, or pick here a little and there a little, piling up an over-suspicious of delicate mouthfuls, or eat by ounce measure and under protest, in either case the mere act of feeding takes too much thought. Common sense is the best guide, and common caution should prescribe what one should eat, and how much, and that, too, without making every meal the subject of a hygienic thesis. The great degree to which eating and drinking form the subject of conversation, and of the exchanges of opinions in civilized circles, is both amazing and ridiculous.

Two things may be taken for granted, that most people who are overfed, and the things they like are overfed, and few people, male or female, of their own free will, take exercise sufficient for their comfort. Excess in eating prompts or demands excess in drinking. Even water may be over-indulged in, and as to tea and coffee, they are with many people too freely poured down, to the detriment of digestion. The main thing to be remembered is that disease originates as much from over-feeding as over-drinking, and that the close atmosphere of a house is not the place to recuperate the overfed.

Now Applicable!

The bore of the sanctum is frequently met with, and his coming is always considered a calamity, in a small way, by the entire editorial staff. A contemporary thus describes him:

He walked into our sanctum, took off his hat, and laid it on a chair, said, "How do you do," pulled a chair near the fire, stuck his No. 9's on the mantel piece, and asked us "What's the news?" "Told him we didn't have anything new." "Why, you editors, ought to know all the news." "That's what we responded, 'but what's the news with you?'" "Oh, nothing," said he, "only the Joneses have been kicking up thunder again." "Have they?" said we, as we picked our ears, and sharpened our pencils, to be ready to write a horrible tale of family troubles. "You bet," said he, "I'll tell you how it was. You see, my old woman went over to her cousin Sally Scruggs, and Sal says to her, 'Susan, have you heard the news?' 'No,' says my old woman, catching her breath, 'No, I haven't.' 'Well, I'll tell you,' said Sal. 'The Joneses have been kicking up thunder again.' 'Have they?' said we, as we picked our ears, and sharpened our pencils, to be ready to write a horrible tale of family troubles. 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The West Alabamian.

HENRY & GILBERT, PROPRIETORS

We regret to hear that our old friend Jas. Shaw on Friday night last lost his kitchen by fire. In the kitchen Mr. Shaw had all of his corn, meat, and a lot of other things, yards of cloth—all lost.

We are much gratified to learn that our old friend, Col. R. T. Johnston, Sr., is gradually recovering from his severe illness.

Our old friend, Maj. Wm. Thaxton, is up again, after sickness of several months. His recovery is due in a great degree to the skill of his physician.

Rev. H. T. Wilson of the Christian Church has been delivering a series of sermons in Carrollton to large and attentive audiences. Mr. Wilson displays a familiarity with the Scriptures that is commendable. We learn that he will preach in our town again on the 5th Sunday in May.

Our personal friend, Rev. G. R. Lynch, has paid us a visit on last Friday. He is now residing in the neighborhood of Providence, and we are glad to learn that he is well pleased with his new field of labor.

We have received a communication on the subject of a convention, which has merit, and which we will publish with pleasure when the writer furnishes his name.

The Livingston Journal comes to us this week in an elegant dress. We congratulate our contemporary on this evidence of prosperity. The Journal presents a neat appearance, and is one of the best edited papers in the State.

FIRE INSURANCE AGENT.—We are glad to announce that our courteous young friend, W. F. Johnston, Esq., has secured the agency of that old, reliable Fire Insurance Company, the AETNA, of Hartford, Conn. His advertisement will appear next week.

Messrs. Editors West Alabamian:—Mr. J. M. Allen, Treasurer of Stafford Mills, has just shown me a letter from Multon Grange No. 339, at French Camps, Miss., in which the members of that grange inclose an order for cotton yarns, with \$167.50 in cash. This is carrying out one of the purposes of our organization—buying our supplies directly from the manufacturer, thereby saving to the consumer the per cent usually paid to two or three middle men.

This is an example worthy of imitation, especially by grangers of West Alabama, where this mill is located. Mr. Allen tells me he will fill all orders sent to him promptly at wholesale prices. That he will do all he promises, abundant reference can be given to any one who has doubts. Now if this company will furnish us with yarns cheaper than we can get them in the usual course of trade, why not order from the factory direct?

This factory is a Pickens county institution, which has sustained itself through all the troublous times of the last nine years, and is now in good condition. The Messrs. Allen, who have charge of this mill, have manufactured yarns successfully for twenty years, should be, and I have no doubt are, thoroughly acquainted with the business, tell me that the only thing necessary to insure perfect success in their business is an opportunity to furnish their goods to the consumer direct at a fair price.

Grangers in some sections have built factories. The thing has been seriously discussed in our own county. The newspapers, great and small, throughout the South, keep the importance of manufacturing constantly before the people; indeed I believe it is universally conceded to be indispensable to the speedy development of our section. Now I submit, as a business proposition, would it not be well to give those we have that encouragement that will enable them to grow and spread, and also encourage others to spring up? especially when we can save money and trouble by so doing.

A GRANGER.

Rev. C. H. Coley, pastor of the Episcopal church at Demopolis, died suddenly on Sabbath, March 15, a short while after the regular morning service, at which he officiated.

Mr. W. W. Shearer, merchant, of Meridian, failed a few days ago. The Mercury reports his liabilities at about \$41,000, and his assets at something over \$6,000. His establishment had secured the custom of the Patrons of Husbandry, and was what is known as a Grange Store.—Ex.

The New York Tribune rather enjoys the chagrin of Massachusetts Republicans, arising from the Butler-Simmons victory. It says: "We must confess that we attach somewhat less importance to the Massachusetts dissent than they do themselves. They are merely beginning to learn the great difference between the going of more common oxen, such as those in New York, Charleston, or New Orleans, and the going of the sacred ox of Boston herself."

DEATHS.—On Thursday, March 26th, 1874, at the residence of Mrs. Emma Lang, in Pickensville, by the Hon. Judge J. C. Johnston, Mr. Solomon Meyer to Miss Sarah A. Lang, both of this county.

Estlin Whig, Mobile Register, and Houston (Tex.) papers requested to copy.

The last issue of the Savannah (Ga.) News has this paragraph, which will be read with interest by newspaper men generally in the Southern country: "A note from Baltimore to the advertising firm of Griffin & Hoffman, has left that city without leaving his address. If he really has disappeared a great many Southern editors have lost one of the most assiduous correspondents that ever wasted a fortune in postage stamps."

The Connecticut State election comes off on the first Monday in April. Chas. R. Ingalls is the gubernatorial candidate of the Democrats, and Henry B. Harrison of the Republicans. Mr. Ingalls is the present Governor, and will doubtless be re-elected, although the parties are nearly equally divided. The name Democrat in that State means the entire opposition to the Republican administration.

Plant More Corn.

The most important point in the cultivation of this crop is the preparation of the land by deep and thorough ploughing. Corn-roots run deep enough to avail themselves of the benefits of all the soil the plough can break. The earing season of corn is very often a period of frequent droughts, and deep and thorough preparation of the land is the best remedy for droughts. If the subsoil plough is used to increase the depth of the preparation, the roots of plants will run far down in search of food and moisture.

The time of ploughing should be determined by the condition of the land, and no land should be ploughed, especially in the spring time, when too wet. All lands with an abundance of vegetable matter growing upon them should be ploughed in the fall or early winter, so as to allow the vegetable matter to fully decay, that it may become available as food for plants. Bottom lands and all loose soils, already containing much vegetable matter, need not be ploughed until near the time for planting; this will enable the corn to come up and get ahead of the grass and weeds.

The distance apart corn should be planted varies with the fertility and physical properties of the soil. A rich soil can of course sustain a greater number of stalks than a poor one. But of two soils equally fertile, one of stiff clay and the other of dark loam, the latter will bear closer planting than the former, because it absorbs more freely the light and heat of the sun. Young farmers are more apt to err in having their corn too thick, than too thin, upon the land. This crop demands more than simply an abundance of food—it requires a full supply of light and heat, with a free circulation of air.

The corn plant requires manures containing potash 27 per cent, phosphoric acid 47 per cent, and some manure containing ammonia to make the plant start off and grow rapidly. Cotton seed contain all these ingredients, and is one of the very best manures for corn. If before applying our cotton seed to corn as a manure we would wet them and roll them in ashes, it would supply the potash, while in the fermentation and decay the seed would yield up phosphoric acid and ammonia, giving all the ingredients necessary for the rapid growth and quick maturity of the crop. Prepare the land thoroughly, manure liberally, cultivate well, and don't be satisfied with less than thirty bushels to the acre.

Asbes, plaster, cotton seed, and woods mould composted in the following manner, will make an excellent fertilizer for corn, to wit: 4 bushels of ashes, 1 bushel of land plaster, 20 bushels of cotton seed, and 10 bushels of woods mould.

A pint of the above mixture to a hill of corn would have a wonderful effect. Try it this year and report.—Farmer's Indicator.

The Greenville "South Alabamian" says: "The recent rains were undoubtedly the heaviest that have fallen in this country since 18 inches fell. The water on the creeks was five feet above what has heretofore been considered high water mark. It was rumored here on Tuesday last that Pollard was six feet under water. Never, within the recollection of the oldest settler has such a deluge of water fallen in this section of the country, nor has ever so much destruction been occasioned by ruin, since the days of Noah. The damage to the farmer has sustained is enormous and irreparable. Their lands are badly washed, and those of them who had planted, and most of them had, will have to replant, and a great many of them will have to go to work getting out rails, their fences having been carried away by the powerful and irresistible waters. Their prospect for a good crop previous to the flood, was indeed flattering, having had such an early and favorable spring, and we feel safe in declaring that farming interest further advanced than any year previous to the war, but he that knoweth and doeth everything for the best, is the judge of our wants and requirements, and we shall not murmur at this visitation."

An eagle was killed in Coffee county a few days since measuring 8½ feet from tip to tip. When first seen it was after a couple of deer, and now and then would alight on first one then the other, burying his talons in them. The deer were running for life. A gentleman on hunting saw them coming and when in shooting distance fired on one of them. The other stopped and he too was shot. The eagle perched on a limb near by seeing them both shot down alighted on one of them and went to eating, but a fatal ball just at that juncture of the game brought him down. There are said to be numbers of them in that section of the country.—South Alabamian.

[Solna Times.] GENERAL JOHN T. MORGAN.—I witnessed a trial in the criminal court yesterday, which showed what a great orator and great man Gen. Morgan is. Col. G. W. Gayle was in the case, and Gen. Morgan defended him. His argument upon demurrer to the indictment was close, logical in the extreme, and convincing to all but the Judge on the Bench, who overruled it, and his illustrations to the jury were surpassingly original and eloquent. After half a day's struggle with the Solicitor of the bar, J. S. Diggs, County Solicitor, the case ended with only one sentence from the Judge: that, "if the jury believe the evidence, they must find for the defendant. In a few moments they returned a verdict of 'not guilty.'"

Gen. Pettus was associated with Gen. Morgan in the defence, but held back in case of a motion in arrest of judgment in case of conviction, founded upon the unconstitutionality of taxing lawyers a certain sum, and not their income, etc.

Such a team as Morgan and Pettus can not be beat—the one a Curran and the other a Kent.

A smart nigger, the Rev. Mr. Johnson, has started a big colored society, with headquarters at Jackson, Miss., and made \$700 clear cash. His initiation fee is \$5. This shows what honest industry and talent can accomplish.

The New Birth.

The new birth of Mobile and the rest of Alabama, is at hand. Yesterday, a gentleman from Chicago, who comes to Mobile for the purpose of getting into the real estate business, with which he has long been conversant in Illinois, called at the editorial rooms of the GRAPHIC. This gentleman is coming here with his capital, and will not only invest largely himself in Alabama lands, but he will induce others to do so from his own section of the country.

He was born in Sweden, but has resided in Alabama about twenty-six years, with the exception of a short period when he was American consul to Kilmorie.

Mr. George P. Hansen, for that is his name, has written a series of letters descriptive and in praise of Mobile and Alabama, which have been published in a journal printed in the Swedish language, at a western city. These letters will have a vast influence in inducing immigration to Alabama. Mr. Hansen says the only reason why Alabama is not the great centre of immigration from the western states and the world is, that nothing has been done by Alabama to let her values be known.—Graphic.

Manufacturers are making rapid progress in Georgia. Thirty-four cotton and woolen mills are now working in that State, and they are said to be models in all respects, as well in the perfection of their machinery and their immense water power, as in the manner in which they are managed.

They are also said to be owned almost exclusively by Southern men and worked by Southern capital.

When you go to Columbus call at the Store of C. Rosenbaum & Co., who pay the highest market prices for Hides, Wool, Beeswax, &c., &c., and sell Dry-Goods and Groceries at the lowest prices. No. 14 Market Street, opposite Minger's Saddlery.

Acknowledgments of Subscription.

Mr. S. Shelton paid to Jan'y 1st, 1874  
Mrs. L. M. Guyton " March 25, 1875  
J. J. Gardner " Nov'r 6th, 1874  
J. W. Gray " May 24, 1874  
A. J. Slaughter " Sept. 25, 1874  
Dr. P. S. Carpenter " Jan'y 1, 1875  
Dr. J. T. Hancock " Jan'y 1, 1875  
J. A. Edlins " Sept. 17, 1874  
J. R. Hicks " July 6, 1874  
Wm. Gibson, Jr. " May 1st, 1874  
R. H. Henry " Oct. 20, 1873  
P. H. Daugherty " June 3, 1874  
W. P. Beard " Jan. 16, 1875  
J. H. Estes " Feb'y 26, 1875  
W. W. Stapp " March 17, 1874  
Colby Stapp " Jan. 29, 1874  
C. W. Free " Feb. 1, 1874

COMMERCIAL.

THE DAILY MARKETS.

MOBILE, M'CH 23.  
COTTON.—Market quiet and steady. Sales about 800 bales.

Good Ordinary.....14½¢  
Low Middlings.....15½¢  
Middlings.....16½¢

LIST OF STATE LICENSES ISSUED

for the quarter ending March 31st, 1874.  
Of whom rec'd.—On what acct.—Amount.  
W. C. Stewart—Retail Liquor.....\$50.00  
E. J. Chapman—Retail Liquor.....50.00  
T. G. Allen & Son—Retail Liquor.....50.00  
Harris & Cameron—Retail Liquor.....50.00  
Byars Cole & Bro.....50.00  
A. M. Wilkins—Physician.....10.00  
D. C. Hodo—Attorney.....10.00  
Henry & Gilbert—Attorney.....10.00  
E. D. Willett—Attorney.....10.00  
J. A. Billups—Attorney.....10.00  
H. O. Carothers—Trader in Horses.....10.00  
M. L. Stansel—Attorney.....10.00  
J. Moody—Physician.....10.00  
E. M. Stone—Attorney.....10.00  
S. L. Bonner—Physician.....10.00  
J. T. Hancock.....10.00  
T. W. Spruill.....10.00  
A. W. Agnew.....10.00  
W. F. Ezell.....10.00  
J. H. Jones.....10.00  
J. N. Blanton.....10.00  
S. H. Hill.....5.00  
S. H. Hill—Druggist.....10.00  
H. S. Hamilton—Physician.....10.00  
J. M. Quinn—Physician.....10.00  
D. O. Baird.....10.00  
S. F. Hill.....10.00  
J. W. Funk & Co.—Retail Liquor, frac.....45.83  
J. W. Sterling—Physician.....10.00  
T. R. Thomas.....10.00  
M. N. Thomas.....10.00  
Crooks & Co.—Retail Liquor.....10.00  
J. W. Hickman—Physician, frac year.....9.17  
T. B. Greenham—Physician, frac year.....10.00  
R. N. Kirk—Physician.....10.00  
Joel Mills.....10.00  
R. T. Johnston—Attorney.....10.00  
A. H. Binion—Physician.....10.00  
H. O. Dillard—Physician.....10.00  
P. H. Dillard—Physician.....10.00  
P. Noland—Keeper of Jail, frac year.....4.17  
J. P. Paschall—Physician.....4.17  
S. T. O'Brien—Keeper of Jail, frac year.....4.17  
Wm. Shanklin—Physician.....10.00  
P. T. Gunter—Physician, frac year.....10.00  
P. S. Carpenter—Physician.....10.00  
T. G. Osborn—Physician.....10.00  
B. Thompson—Physician.....10.00  
N. S. Ferguson—Physician, frac year.....9.17  
J. A. Fulton—Physician, fractional year.....9.17  
N. M. Stringfellow—Druggist, frac.....4.17  
A. G. Kennedy—Keeper of Jail, frac.....4.17

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct list of State Licenses issued for the first quarter of 1874, ending March 31st.

R. R. BOGLE,  
Judge of Probate.

Carrollton, Ala., April 1, 1874.

Estate of W. H. Lang, Deceased.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

Pickens County.

PROBATE COURT, March 9, 1874.

To Whom it may Concern:

THE estate of said deceased having this day been declared insolvent by said court, it is ordered that Monday, the 11th day of May, 1874, be appointed a day for Daniel Bush, administrator of said estate, to appear and make settlement of his accounts, preparatory to turning over the property of said deceased, which now remains undistributed to whomsoever shall succeed to the further administration thereof, at which time all persons in interest can appear and contest the correctness of said accounts and the allowance thereof, if they think proper.

It is ordered by the Court that notice hereof be given by publication for four successive weeks in the West Alabamian, a weekly newspaper published in Carrollton, Pickens county, Ala.

April 1 1874 18-4  
Judge of Probate.

State of Alabama—Pickens County.

Estate of F. O. Evans, Dec'd.

PROBATE COURT, March 31, 1874.

THIS day came E. D. Willett, administrator of the above estate, and filed his account current and vouchers for a Final Settlement and Distribution.

The second Monday in May, 1874, has been appointed for the statement of said account. It is ordered by the court that notice hereof be given by publication for three consecutive weeks in the West Alabamian, a weekly newspaper published at Carrollton in interest of said county, notifying all persons in interest to appear on said day and contest the same, if they think proper.

On said day the claims filed against said estate will be passed upon and allowed.

R. R. BOGLE,  
Judge of Probate.

April 1 1874

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR PROBATE JUDGE.

I announce myself a candidate for the office of Probate Judge of Pickens County at the November election of 1874, subject to the will of the Democratic and Conservative party of Pickens County.

J. A. BILLUPS,  
Jan. 1874.

\*Paid.

I am a candidate for the office of Probate Judge of Pickens county at the fall election. I take a thorough ticket subject to the voters of Pickens county at the election.

T. STRINGFELLOW.  
paid

I announce myself a candidate for the office of Probate Judge of Pickens county at the ensuing election in November next.

R. R. BOGLE.

I am a candidate for the office of Judge of Probate of Pickens county, and respectfully solicit the suffrages of the people of the county.

THOS. G. WILLIAMS.  
(paid.)

I announce myself a candidate for the office of Judge of Probate of Pickens county, Ala. Election November 3rd, 1874.

THOS. JEFF. CLARK.  
(paid.)

J. W. WALLIS, of Memphis, offers himself to the voters of Pickens for Probate Judge at the November election.

(pd)

I respectfully announce to the citizens of Pickens County that I am a candidate for Probate Judge, and earnestly solicit their support at the coming election in November next.

(pd) R. E. TWEDDIE.

I announce myself a candidate for the office of Judge of Probate of Pickens county, Ala., subject to a nominating convention; election next November.

J. J. LEE.

To the Democratic and Conservative party of Pickens county—I announce myself a candidate for Probate Judge of Pickens county at the election November next, subject to your will. I respectfully solicit your suffrage. (pd) SAMUEL NOLAND.

FOR SHERIFF.

I am a candidate for Sheriff of Pickens county, Ala., at the November election. I do not announce my name to forestall the action of any convention, and will withdraw at any time if my friends deem it necessary to promote the best interests of the Democratic and Conservative party.

(paid) R. H. BUNN.

We are authorized to announce J. W. TURNER as a Democratic candidate for the office of Sheriff of Pickens county at the ensuing November election. (paid.)

The friends of DAVID U. DUNCAN announce him as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Pickens county at the election in November next. (paid.)

We are authorized to announce the name of URIAH W. MULLINS as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Pickens county at the ensuing election. (paid.)

FOR CIRCUIT CLERK.

To the Voters of Pickens County: I respectfully announce myself a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court for said county, at the ensuing election, in November next, subject to a nominating Convention of the Democratic and Conservative party.

W. G. ROBERTSON,  
Jan. 1874.

I announce myself a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court of Pickens county at the ensuing election in November next, and earnestly solicit the suffrage of my fellow-citizens. B. F. JENKINS.  
Jan 21 pd

I announce myself a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court of Pickens County. Election next November.

(pd) J. F. LANGDON.

FOR TAX ASSESSOR.

We are authorized to announce the name of JOSEPH M. LAND as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Pickens County, at the November election. (paid.) Jan. 1874.

We are authorized to announce Rev. J. H. R. CHAPPELLE as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Pickens county at the ensuing November election. (paid.)

We are authorized to announce JOHN C. MCCLAFFERTY as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Pickens county at the ensuing November election. (paid.)

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

To the Voters of Pickens County: I respectfully announce myself a candidate for the office of Tax Collector of Pickens county at the ensuing November election, subject to a nominating Convention of the Democratic and Conservative party.

DANIEL K. HICKS.  
(paid.)

We are authorized to announce JAMES G. LONGMIRE as a candidate for the office of Tax Collector of Pickens county at the ensuing November election. (paid.)

We are authorized to announce the name of L. P. BAKER as a candidate for the office of Tax Collector of Pickens county at the ensuing November election, subject to a nominating convention. (paid.)

I announce myself a candidate for re-election for the office of Tax Collector of Pickens county at the November election, 1874, subject to any decision or nomination of the Democratic and Conservative party.

JAMES KILPATRICK.  
pd

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

The undersigned solicits the votes of the People of Pickens county for County Treasurer, at the election next November—subject to a nominating convention, should one be held.

ANDREW HENRY.  
March 4, 1874.

J. W. FUNK & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Family and Fancy

Groceries,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT

Vienna Prices.

OUR BAR,

Is supplied with the very best of Liquors,

Cigars, Tobacco, &c.

Having determined to sell goods at Vienna prices, we respectfully invite everybody to call and try us.

Memphis, Ala., Feb'y 11th, 1874.—3m

Superintendent's Notice.

AFTER this date, I shall attend at Carrollton, on school business, on Mondays and Saturdays. Teachers and trustees will please take notice.

JAS. SOMERVILLE,  
County Supt.

March 18, 1874.

R. F. STONE,

CARROLLTON, ALA.,

KEEPS A GOOD STOCK OF

Dry Goods, Shoes, Notions,

Bacon,

Lard,

SUGAR,

COFFEE,

Molasses,

FLOUR,

Staple and Fancy Groceries,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Cheap for Cash.

He respectfully invites the public to call and examine his stock and prices.

C. M. OTTLEY.

(successor to J. K. & C. M. Ottley.)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Guns, Pistols, Powder, Shot, Steel,

Iron, Nails, Castings, Cordage,

Leather and Shoe Findings, Wood Ware,

Hollow Ware Table and Pocket Cutlery, &c.

60 Main Street,

Jan. 7th, Columbus, Miss. 1 6m

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ELEPHANT.—68

H. GETS & CO.

WHOLESALE

Candy Manufacturers,

NO. 15 DAUPHIN STREET,

Mobile, Ala.

Mobile, Ala., December 24th, 1873. 6m

THE OAK STOVES.

AND

ALL OTHER KINDS OF

Cooking and Heating Stoves,

FOR SALE AT

Panic Prices,—for Cash,

BY

H. C. GOODRICH,

COLUMBUS, MISS.

Happy New Year!

1874

Will find H. C. Goodrich with a

Splendid Assortment of Goods,

Plain and Japanned Tin-Ware,

HOLLOW WARE,

Coal Oil and Lamps,

Wooden Ware, Wood and Iron Pumps,

Wrought-Iron Pipes and Fittings,

AND A GREAT VARIETY OF

House-Furnishing Goods.

FOR SALE AT PANIC PRICES.

No. 83, Market Street, Columbus, Miss.

JAS. B. STANSEL,

Attorney at Law,

BRIDGEVILLE, ALABAMA,

January 23, 1874. 4-ly

Order of Publication.

Mary A. E. Ingram, by her next friend,



### On the Use of Scripture Characters.

If we set ourselves to study the bible, not as a collection of enigmas to be puzzled out, not a string of falsehoods to be corrected, but as a Book which is meant to shed, and which does shed, light and warmth upon the path of life, we shall find that the characters and the histories and doctrines it contains are many sided.

For instance, the characters in the Old and New Testaments are not only links in the great chain of human history; not only examples of the way God deals with men of different ranks and ages and temperaments, but they are lights and landmarks showing us who come after, what rocks of temptation to avoid, into what currents of habit we may drift unawares.

There is not a character drawn with any fullness in the Bible, which does not sound a note of warning or encouragement. There is no sex nor age, no rank nor employment, in the broad sense of the word, which does not find itself reflected there. It is this "manysidedness" of the bible which makes it a book to be studied, not merely read through—which includes it in Lord Bacon's list of works to be chewed and digested.

Let us walk down the gallery of portraits in the Bible, which are none the less beautiful because they are old, and have been copied over and over again in paintings and sculptures, in poetry and history. Each character that we read about seems to have its type in the living world wherein we live, for human hearts and wills remain the same, though tents have been exchanged for houses, and wealth in flocks and herds for large rent rolls, and investments in the funds.

What for instance, may a nobleman learn from Abraham, who stands forth, not only as the founder of a wonderful race, but in his social position and in his own character, as one of the great noblemen of the Old Testament? First, how simple his life was compared with what it might have been, had he wished to make a show of splendor—how free, too, from the grasping desire for power and place which is the curse of modern political life. Abraham conquers Chedorlaomer, and then, instead of setting himself up as a rival to Melchizedek, meekly receives his blessing.

Let us pass on to Job. We think of him usually as a model of patience and resignation; but he is a great deal more: Job is a model for all men of wealth—for merchants, and bankers and farmers.

He never forgot, as the rich men of our day do so often, that all he possessed was a gift from God, and might be taken away by God without injustice being done. He used his wealth, and the power which it gave him, to help those who were in need. When the ear heard him, then it blessed him; when the eye saw him, it gave witness to him, because he delivered the poor that cried, and the fatherless, and him that had none to help him; the blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon him, and he caused the widow's heart to sing for joy. Job remembered, too, that that wealth may be a snare as well as a help; for we are told that he sacrificed every day for his sons and daughters, saying: "It may be that my sons have sinned, and cursed God in their hearts." Are there many rich fathers now who daily sacrifice some of their time, their means, or their pride, for the sake of making their children forsake sin and love holiness?

Take Moses as a patriot. How far he shines above all the men whom we glorify by that name now. Guillaume Tell, William the Silent, Cromwell, Mirabeau, Cavour, Garibaldi, are all called patriots, but not one of them has given up a high and favored position at court to become leader of a horde of slaves, degraded by long ill usage, and discredited even with freedom. So, in like manner, Samuel stands as an example to rulers for his justice and fearlessness; Elijah, to reformers, because he sought his end directly and boldly, trusting to God, not to his own efforts, nor to a system of organization.

Again do you feel forlorn or destitute? Read the life of David and the psalms which accompany it like heavenly music to sad words. Indeed the psalms are a kind of epitome of the whole Bible, for in them you may find an echo to every mode and feeling of which the human heart is capable. Fear and hatred, and doubt and despair, love and truth, and hope and patience in affliction—all are to be found there with their remedies and their aids.

But the Bible is for women and children, as well as for men. It gives examples for the poor and lowly, as well as for the rich and noble. How many a childless wife has been comforted by the story of Hannah, how many a young girl has been stirred up to faithful and loving ministries by the example of Ruth. "Where thou lodgest, I will lodge; where thou diest, I will die; the Lord do so to me, and more also, if I ought but death part thee and me."

There are but a few instances, taken at random, of the use that may be made of scripture characters. Were we to take each one home to our own hearts, we should come all the more prepared to the study of Jesus Christ, who united in Himself all that is more human with all that is most divine.—*Day of Rest.*

A Macon, Georgia, letter to the Augusta Chronicle says: The work of slaughtering the magnificent land and personal property of Hughes & Vickers, the planters whose failure for \$100,000 has already been published, commenced in Lee county on last Thursday. The owners of a plantation there containing 4,100 acres of splendid cotton land, upon which was a fine residence, gin-houses, quarters, stables, and all other improvements in proportion to make up one of those complete cotton farms which have, for fifty years past, been the pride of the black belt. The land cost its proprietors \$40,000. The improvements, the stock, gear, wagons in all, \$65,000. Under the receivers hammer, last Thursday, the land was knocked down to the Central Bank of Macon for \$6,500. The stock, implements and crop brought \$1,500. This whole magnificent estate only bringing \$11,000!

Prof. Treceator has got to Chicago.—This is the farthest he can get from the abodes of the heavenly planets.—*Boston Post.*

A cotemporary over in Georgia says, and very sensibly, too, that there are scores of people who think that a newspaper is conducted solely for the purpose of amusement. Every man who has a horn to blow wants it sounded at the expense of a paper without paying for it. Whenever any work of charity is to be done there is an immediate conviction on the part of the public that the newspapers and theatres ought to do it. The former are expected to publish all sorts of communications without pay. When a man dies his friends pass long resolutions of respect to his memory, and request that the newspapers shall give up their space and incur the cost of composition in order that the resolutions may be printed. So when any public calamity occurs the theatrical managers are expected to give up a night's receipts for the benefit of the sufferers. There is a cheerful amount of impudence in this. The respectable merchants and brokers who thus expect managers to sacrifice their profits never think of devoting the receipts of a day's sale of dry goods or of a day's discount of bills to the cause of charity, and yet they could much better afford to do this than the people upon whom they coolly call for manifestations of benevolence.

### Preamble and Resolutions of the Medical Society of Pickens county.

The Medical Society of Pickens county, at a regular meeting, held in the town of Carrollton, March 16th, 1874, adopted sundry resolutions for the protection of the profession in the county, and ordered that after the publication for the information of those concerned. But before adopting this course, we believe it is due to the community to explain the motives which have prompted us to this action.

The practice of medicine, from the days of Hippocrates to the present, has been truly regarded as a humane, benevolent calling, requiring great expense and sacrifice to prepare the practitioner for the successful discharge of his duties; hence we hold that he is justly entitled to ample remuneration for such services. This fact has always been conceded, and the profession united in the strong arm of the laws of the land, as well as public sentiment and the demands of suffering humanity. But our "latter day saints," who *et cetera* manage the helm of state, have inaugurated a new system which will ever work hardships and confusion.

In the magnanimity and wisdom which characterize their counsels, they have enacted laws which encourage to the caprice of the physician, from the very nature of his business, becomes of necessity a creditor to a large class of citizens, many of whom, awake to the advantage to be obtained, never fail to prey upon him. The physician is necessarily forced to trust to his employer's honor, who, he unfortunately, when too late, finds among a majority of his patrons, does not command one cent in the price of his bill—it is simply a mythical illusion.—There are many parasitical creatures in human nature, who fly from one physician to another, enjoying their services until danger or sudden death overtakes them, and then they better; and in this way they have imposed upon the generosity of every physician convenient to them, and paid none.

Therefore, in order to protect ourselves against such imposition, we "black-list" all such to our professional brethren, who, by judicious handling, may assist us and the good Lord in bringing them to a lively sense of right and justice. The man who can afford to pay for whiskey, or spend money in useless frivolities, can pay a little to his physician; hence in default he is, without ceremony, to be "black-listed."

We desire to have it distinctly understood that the honest, prompt-paying man has and justly deserves our cordial thanks, for certainly he is the bone, sinew and nerve power of our success. To the unfortunate man, from misfortune of any kind, or the objects of charity, we cheerfully tender our services without reward or the hope thereof.

1st. Be it Resolved by the Medical Society of Pickens county, that from and after the publication of these resolutions, each member of this society shall furnish to his neighboring brother physicians, and to the secretary of this society, a list of all delinquent patrons who have refused or neglected to pay him for his professional services.

2nd. That when a delinquent applies to any other than the one to whom he is indebted, it shall be the duty of said physician to refuse the said delinquent to make with himself or otherwise, satisfactory arrangements to settle this indebtedness to his former physician, before he can receive attention from him.

3rd. That in no case shall the provisions of the foregoing resolutions apply to honest, poor men, who are so unfortunate as to be the victims of adverse circumstances.

4th. That all practicing physicians in the county are cordially invited to co-operate with this society in carrying out these measures.

5th. That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Society, and the secretary furnish a copy to the West ALABAMIAN for publication.

True copy from the minutes.  
F. S. WIER, Sec'y.  
March 25, 1874. 12-3m

### REES'S IMPROVED PATENT Farming Implements!

WARRANTED  
The Best, Cheapest and most Economical Ever Offered to the Public.

No. 1. A long, steel-pointed, straight Scooter. No. 2. A long, keen, diamond-pointed Scooter, with one-half patent landside. No. 3. A long, keen, sub-double ended, turning Scooter, with patent adjustable landside. No. 4. A turning shovel, steel-pointed, half patent landside, and self-sharpening. No. 5. A one-horse turning Plow, worked equally well on light, clean or stiff stubble, or prairie land. No. 6. A two-horse stubble or prairie Plow, same as No. 5, but larger.

No. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, fit the same stock.—Persons wishing any of these celebrated Plows, together with a great variety of the best CULTIVATORS, HARROWS, SIDE-HARROWS, EYEBERS, SCARIFIERS and SEED-PLANTERS, all adapted for a deep or more thorough cultivation, will please call on my Agents at Vienna or Pickensville, where we intend keeping a full supply, and will sell at reasonable prices.

EDWIN REESE,  
Inventor and General Agent,  
Jan 21 1874 8-2m

### FOR 1874.

We will say to our friends that we still hold the Old Stand, No. 87 Market Street, where they can buy Iron, Nails, Locks, Hinges, Pliers, Harrows, Cotton Planters, Saws, Bulltongues, Chains, Harness, Hoes, Axes and

### ALL KINDS OF TOOLS

as cheap as they can be had any where in this country—for CASH.  
We would respectfully call the attention of all persons indebted to us to the fact that WE WANT OUR MONEY. There is no excuse for not paying us.

If you have no money, send old Iron, Brass, Copper, Wool, dry or green Hides; Deer, Goat, Mink, Otter or Beaver Skins.  
If you are not indebted to us, we will pay you cash or goods for the above articles.

We are prepared to do ALL KINDS OF WORK, such as Repairing Guns, Locks, Saws and Machinery of all kinds at short notice. We work for cash.

J. L. MOSS & CO.,  
87 Market St., Columbus, Miss.  
January 14, 1874. 24

### The West Alabamian,

PUBLISHED AT CARROLLTON, ALA., BY  
HENRY & GILBERT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:  
For one year, strictly in advance, \$2 00  
For six months, " " " 1 00  
For three " " " 00

### RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Square, (10 inch.) first insertion, \$1 50  
For each subsequent insertion, 10 cts.  
Advertisements inserted for a less time than THREE MONTHS will, in every instance, be charged at the above rates.  
Advertisements for three months, or longer, will be published at the following rates: One column 12 months, \$100; One column 6 months, \$50; One column 3 months, \$25; Half column 12 months, \$50; Half column 6 months, \$25; Half column 3 months, \$12 50. Quarter column 12 months, \$50; Quarter column 6 months, \$25; Quarter column 3 months, \$12 50. Changes may be made quarterly, without additional cost to advertiser.  
Professional or Business cards, not occupying over two inch space, will be inserted one year for \$15; six months \$10; or three months for \$7.  
Advertisements are considered due, and collectible from the first insertion.  
Obituary Notices, Tributes of Respect, etc., charged as advertisements.

THE ALABAMIAN was established in 1849, and has over one thousand subscribers. It circulates in a rich cotton growing district, making it a most valuable advertising medium, through which merchants can make known their business. We respectfully solicit the patronage of those wishing trade from this section of country.

### Court Calendar.

The following is the time fixed by law for holding the several Courts of Pickens County, viz:

CHANCERY COURT—On the third Monday in March and third Monday in September.—Hon. L. R. Smith, Judge; W. F. Johnston, Solicitor; J. E. Langdon, Clerk; Wm. L. Lipsey, Sheriff.

CLERK OF COURT—21st of July and 20th of November, 1873. Hon. A. W. Dillard, Chancellor; Maj. E. D. Willett, Register.

PROBATE COURT—Regular Term, second Monday in each month. Hon. R. R. Bogie, Judge.

COMMISSIONERS COURT—Regular Terms, 2nd Monday in February and 2nd Monday in August, and 1st Monday in April and 1st Monday in November. Commissioners—R. E. Tweedie, W. L. Duncan, John Sigman.

TAX ASSESSOR—John C. McCafferty.  
TAX COLLECTOR—James Kilpatrick.  
COUNTY TREASURER—Wm. Henry.  
COUNTY SURVEYOR—Thos. G. Williams.

### Religious Notice.

Regular services at the Baptist Church on the 2nd and 4th Sabbaths in each month.—Elder Robert Keith, Pastor.

There will be preaching in the Presbyterian Church in this place on the 3rd Sabbath in each month.—Rev. R. J. Sampler, Pastor.

### Patrons of Husbandry.

SPRING HILL GRANGE No. 2 will hold its regular meetings at Spring Hill Academy on the 3rd Saturday in each month at 2 o'clock P. M. J. N. BAIN, Sec'y.

CARROLLTON GRANGE No. 3 will hold its regular meetings in Carrollton on Saturday before the fourth Sunday in each month. E. S. COCKRELL, Sec'y.

PROVIDENCE GRANGE No. 5 meets at Liberty Academy on Saturday before the 3d Sunday in each month. D. U. DUNCAN, Sec'y.

MT. PLEASANT GRANGE No. 7 meets on the 3d Saturday in each month. G. B. BARRETT, Sec'y.

PICKENSVILLE GRANGE No. 8 will hold their regular meetings on the first and third Thursdays in each month, at 10 o'clock a. m., at Picken's Female Institute. Prompt attendance is requested by the Worthy Master. Geo. M. MULLEN, Sec'y. 25-4

FAIRFIELD GRANGE No. 174 holds its regular meetings on the 1st Wednesday in each month. O. G. JONES, Sec'y.

### I. O. O. F. T.

CARROLLTON LODGE, No. 33, I. O. O. F. T. meets every FRIDAY NIGHT in the Court House, at 7 o'clock, P. M.  
A. E. HILL, W. C. T.,  
W. S. PERSINGER, W. S.

### S. C. MUNGER,

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturer of  
SADDLES.

Bridles, Harness, Whips,  
Collars, Hames, Chains, &c.  
89.....Market Street,.....89

### Columbus, Miss.

IN RETURNING THANKS TO MY many friends and customers of Pickens and adjoining counties, for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to me, I would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same for the future. I would call attention to the fact that I have enlarged my stock of SADDLERY and COMPLETE STOCK of SADDLERY and Harness, which for durability and neatness of finish cannot be surpassed.

LIBRARIER—Only-tanned Harness, Bridle, Skirting, Sole and Upper Leather, Also, Hornlock Sole. A full supply of plantation goods always on hand, such as Wagon and Plow Harness, Blind Bridles, Back-Bands, &c. I manufacture my own Harness and will find superior to anything in the market. To my merchant friends who want Saddles, Drills, &c., I would say that I am determined to sell you goods as cheap as you can buy them in St. Louis, Louisville, or Cincinnati. I would ask you to call in and examine my goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Hoping my strict attention to business, and fair dealing with all, to merit a continuance of patronage heretofore received.  
S. C. MUNGER,  
Columbus, Miss., June 14, 1874—1y

### Cotton Storage.

IRON and after this date we will store cotton on at 25 cents per bale per month, 10 cents for marking; no charge for weighing or sampling. Other charges as heretofore.  
B. S. LONG & SON,  
December 10th, 1873.—3m

### Professional Cards.

D. C. HODO,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Solicitor in Chancery,  
CARROLLTON, ALABAMA.  
April 22, '71.....17-1y

M. L. STANSEL,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Carrollton, Pickens County, Ala.  
February 1, 1870. 5-4f

L. M. STONE,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,  
CARROLLTON, ALA.  
Will practice in all the Courts of the 7th Judicial Circuit.  
April 11th, 1866.....16-1y

DRS. S. F. & S. H. HILL,  
CARROLLTON, ALA.

September 7, 1870. 6-1f

DR. W. W. WESTMORELAND,  
WILL CONTINUE THE PRACTICE OF  
DENTISTRY

in Pickens county. Persons can have his services by addressing him at Carrollton, Ala., or Columbus, Mississippi. He will always be in Carrollton during the terms of the Circuit Court, and at such other times as his services are needed. He feels thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore extended, and hopes to merit a continuance.  
May 25, 1870—1y

ATWATER & CO.,  
(Established in 1858.)  
Corner Washington and St. Genevieve Sts.,  
Columbus, Miss.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

CARRIAGES and HACKS,  
TOP AND NO-TOP BUGGIES,  
Barouches, Phaetons,  
Spring and Road Wagons.

ALSO,  
Carriage and Wagon-Makers Material  
of all kinds.

WE again call the attention of the citizens of Pickens and adjoining counties to our stock of VEHICLES, and will be pleased to see any of their Citizens who desire to purchase, call on us at our place in Columbus. We propose to give better and cheaper work than any first class house in Mississippi, while our profits will be used in building up home manufactures. Our home made and western wagons took the premium over all others at the late Fair. Come and see us if you want good and faithful work for your money.

ATWATER & CO.,  
Columbus, Miss.  
October 22, 1873. 48-1y

D. A. WALKER,  
NOTARY PUBLIC

AND  
Ex-Officio Justice of the Peace,  
PICKENSVILLE, ALABAMA.

Eclipse Livery Stable,  
No. 100 Main Street,  
COLUMBUS, MISS.

THE undersigned having purchased the entire stock of the Eclipse Stable is now prepared to accommodate all who may call on him. The Stable, Stalls and Lots are in splendid order, and will be kept clean and neat. Special preparations made for Drivers. Also, Carriages, Buggies, Hacks, Wagons and Saddle-Horses are kept constantly on hand. Patronage solicited.  
R. A. COOK,  
Proprietor. 2-3m

GILMER HOTEL,  
Columbus, Miss.

A. M. King, Proprietor.

MR. W. B. BRYAN is in charge of the office in this establishment, where he will be pleased to meet his Alabama friends.  
Columbus, Miss., Sept. 10th, 1873.—6m

University of Columbus.

THE Fall Session begins the first Monday in October and closes February 15th. The Spring Session begins February 15th and closes the last Thursday in June. Since obtaining a charter from the Legislature converting the Male High School into the University of Columbus, the prospects of the Institution have greatly improved. Diplomas and Degrees will be conferred upon those successfully completing the course of study.

Expense as low as at any other institution in the South. Send for catalogue.  
Columbus, Miss.  
August 27, 1873. 85-3m

Foster & Gardner,  
COTTON FACTORS,

44.....North Commerce St.....44  
MOBILE, ALA.

PAGGING and ROPE supplied at lowest wholesale rate on application at our office in Mobile.

All Cotton consigned to us on consignment is insured if not otherwise ordered. Indorsing a Bill Lading "not insured," does not cancel the policy. Patrons not desiring insurance will please to instruct before shipping.

Job Work  
Neatly executed at this Office.

### HERE YOU GO!—OFF TO VIENNA



TO BUY YOUR GROCERIES.

CROOKS & CO.,  
Vienna, Ala.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Bacon, Lard, Molasses,  
SUGAR AND COFFEE,  
Rice, Brandies, Wines, Whiskies,  
SALT, MACKEREL, CHEESE, &c.

Have just received a large supply of  
GROCERIES,  
which they are selling at low figures.

Crooks & Co.,  
Will buy your Cotton and  
pay the highest market  
price for it.

We also carry on the Warehouse Business at the old stand of W. B. Peebles, where the strictest attention is paid to the storing and shipping of cotton and merchandise.  
Vienna, Ala., January 7th, 1874.

GEO. F. JENNINGS,

Watchmaker.  
AND DEALER IN

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY.

Common and Diamond Glass Spectacles,

POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY,  
Gun Tackle, Pistol Cartridges, Waterproof  
and GD Caps, and in fact everything usually  
found in a first-class Jewelry Store.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired  
on short notice, and warranted to be done  
in the best workmanlike style.  
November 18, 1872. 46-1f

J. N. GASTON,  
(Next Door to S. C. Munger's Saddle Shop.)  
Columbus, Mississippi,

DEALERS IN

First Class Furniture  
of every description, at cheap prices.

Also, keeps constantly on hand  
Metallic Burial Cases—All Sizes.

THANKFUL for the former patronage  
from Pickens county, would respectfully  
ask its continuance. I promise to give all  
my customers good bargains. Call and see  
me, and let's talk it over.  
10-1y

Wood and Blacksmith  
SHOP.

THE undersigned has established a Wood  
Shop in connection with his Blacksmith  
Shop at Pleasant Grove, where he is now  
prepared to do all kinds of work, either in  
Wood or Iron. His work is guaranteed,  
and will be done at low figures for the  
CASH.  
Pleasant Grove, Mar. 11, 1874.—3m

Cady's Horse Mansion,  
47 Market Street,  
Columbus, Miss.

THANKFUL for former patronage, and by  
continued exertions to please, and strict  
attention to business, personally, I hope to  
have that patronage continued. Always on  
hand to hire Hacks, Horses, &c. Carriages,  
Buggies, and Vehicles of every description,  
good saddle-horses—all at as reasonable  
prices as can be afforded.  
Wm. CADDY,  
Columbus, Miss., March 11, 1873. 1y

CHAS. HOPKINS & CO.,  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

MOBILE, ALA.

Customers supplied with Bagging and Ties.  
Orders directed to the House, Mobile, or to  
J. T. STINSON, Columbus, Miss.,  
WILL BE PROMPTLY FILLED.

"Look to Your Interest."

P. KREEKER,  
MANUFACTURER OF

Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Ware,  
AND DEALER IN

Cooking and Heating Stoves,  
PLAIN AND JAPANESE TIN WARE.

Hollow-Ware and House-Furnishing  
Goods, Coal Oil, Lamps, &c.  
84.....Market Street, Columbus Miss.....84

Prices Low as the Lowest.

Satisfaction guaranteed in all work,  
such as Roofing, Gutting, &c. Give me  
a call and examine for yourselves and see  
that I am selling as cheap as anybody.  
Columbus, Miss., April 16, 1873.—6m

Laroy Brewer, 1874 { Hugh L. Hopper  
The Duggan. } C. A. Harris.

L. BREWER & CO.,  
DEALERS IN

Northern and Western Goods,  
Rectifiers and Dealers in

Domestic and Imported Wines and  
LIQUORS.

ALSO  
COTTON FACTORS,  
AND  
General Commission Merchants

Corner Commerce and St. Louis Sts.  
Mobile, Ala.

AGENTS of the Orange Powder  
Works, Home Bitters, French Cognac  
Bitters, Gold Seal Champagne.—July

### DR. S. H. HILL'S



DRUG STORE,  
CARROLLTON, ALA.

DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES,  
Chemicals, Varnish, Glass, Oils, &c.

Stuffs, Brushes, Perfumery,  
Fancy Articles, &c.

Prescriptions Compounded with Care and Dispatch.  
January 1, 1873. 1-1y

WOOL CARDING  
AT

PLEASANT RIDGE, ALA.

THE undersigned makes known to his old  
friends and the public generally, that his  
WOOL FACTORY is now in better order  
than ever before. He has a New Set of  
Cards, which he has just added to his  
machinery, and is now prepared to do Good  
Work at very short notice.

Carding is done at all seasons of the year.  
He keeps on hand a supply of Fur and Wool  
Hats and Saddle Blankets manufactured at  
his Factory, which he will exchange for  
Wool, Fur, Skins and country produce, at  
his Factory.  
Terms for Carding, liberal.  
L. D. SANDERS,

Hats and Blankets:  
A supply of Hats and Blankets may be  
found at the Store of Gardner & Roberts,  
Carrollton, Ala.  
September 17th, 1873. 1y

Carriages, Buggies and  
HACKS.



THE undersigned would respectfully inform  
the citizens of Pickens and surrounding  
counties, that in addition to his large stock of  
Saddles, Harness and Wagons,  
he is now receiving a large and select stock of  
Carriages, Buggies and Hacks,  
from some of the best makers in the North,  
East and West. Give me a call before pur-  
chasing. You will find it to your interest to  
do so.  
P. GALVIN,  
85 Market Street.  
Columbus, Miss., July 23d, 1873.—1y

Gid. D. Harris. Jno. B. Hudson.

HARRIS & HUDSON,  
DEALERS IN

BOOTS & SHOES,  
Hats, Caps, &c.