



## The West Alabamian.

GARROLLTON, ALA.

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PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

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### INFLATION AND ECONOMY.

The vote in Congress for inflation of the currency, thus rendering more difficult a return to specie payments by the government of the United States, has caused considerable uneasiness among financiers and merchants at the North. It is thought that while this measure will give temporary relief, the ultimate effect will be prejudicial to the country and will retard a return to specie payments. It is feared that speculation and every wild and unsafe financial project will again become the order of the day. Should this occur there is no telling to what length it may be carried. The financial crisis of last fall is nothing compared to what will take place if the country is visited with another wild speculation mania. It is high time the Government was putting its financial system upon a safe, sound and substantial basis. It has now the opportunity of doing so, but the recent votes in Congress prove that it will not be done. The Government should be put upon an economical basis in all its expenditures. The immense appropriations should be stopped. A nation in debt like ours has no right to be voting away millions of the people's money for private and political purposes. This extravagance and profligacy on the part of the Government has been caused in a great degree by the readiness with which the people of the country have submitted to taxation. As the people have continued to pay their taxes to the general government without a murmur, the government has gone on increasing the expenses in the most extravagant manner. The chief occupation of Congress has been to inaugurate a system of lavish expenditures—magnificent jobs—Credit Mobilier, and everything else to increase the expenses of the government. They have created an army of unnecessary officials of every grade and character throughout the United States, and these officials have become plunderers of the public money, until the chief business of the United States Courts consists in trying these government official robbers. Not a newspaper can be read without seeing an account of some Republican official who has run off with his bag of public plunder. The persons employed to-day on the civil list in the United States, comprehend a larger number of persons than are employed by Germany, France and England all put together. Why is this civil list still kept up? It is for no other purpose than to make profitable places for political favorites. Why is this immense taxation adhered to in time of peace? Merely to raise fat salaries with which to reward partisan adherents, and to tempt needy and facio aspirants into the Radical party. This wild extravagance, reckless appropriations, and heavy taxation, may keep up a show of prosperity for a while in the United States, but it must come to an end or the government itself will go into bankruptcy. No country can keep up its credit under such a system. Its bonds will become worthless. We think that sooner or later there must be a union of the people all over the United States, in opposition to the office-holders, and to the wild speculative Radical measures of Congress, that will result in the restoration of our government to principles of economy and retrenchment. This government cannot be administered as a success, except upon the principles of the Democratic and Conservative party.

### Democrats and Conservatives of Alabama!

#### Rally—Organize—Work!!!

The time is at hand when, discarding all minor issues, we may by one grand effort reclaim Alabama from Radical misrule. The approaching campaign will decide her fate. Casting off the rust of inaction, the scales of selfishness and the fetters of apathy, let us organize our forces and drill for the work before us. Labor will ensure the victory.—Northport Spectator.

#### How Oppression Rebounds.

The North, says the New York Day Book, has been struck with a thunder-bolt, from heaven, through the ruin of the South. The same paper adds: Twenty thousand of the "upper ten" have stepped from their carriages and now walk the streets hunting for bread; and, infinitely worse, half a million of poor working men and women, without work, are threatened with starvation throughout the North—the direct and necessary result of the labors of the "friends of freedom" in the front ranks of which Harper's Weekly has steadily borne its flag of "civilization." But the recoil from their devil's work, and consequent loss of profits, has suddenly opened the eyes of these people to the horror of the "situation."

A gentleman who has traveled extensively throughout the State of Georgia, informs the Augusta "Chronicle and Sentinel" that the acreage in cotton will be about twenty-five per cent. less than last year. A larger area of land will be devoted to corn and small grain.—The State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry recommended one-third cotton and two-thirds in corn, and other cereals, and such products as are needed for the support of man and beast.

Judge Noah Davis, a great Radical light who was landed to the skies a little while ago, for sending Tweed to the penitentiary, is under a cloud just now, since it has come to light that he was actually in complicity with Jayne in that ugly revenue business. After that who in the world is to be slugged out as an honest man?

Philadelphia people are beginning to be anxious about their finances. The debt of the city now amounts to \$500,000,000 more than double that of the entire State.

### Men of Alabama to the Front!

From the Mobile Register.

The Democratic and Conservative press of Alabama seems to be fully alive to the importance of the campaign before it. An election triumph cannot be won except under the most extraordinary conditions, without the aid of the press. The extent of the triumph depends mainly upon the zeal and courage and fidelity with which the battle is fought by the press. The Boston "Post" pays a well-merited compliment to the Democratic and Liberal press of New Hampshire for its large share in the late victory in that State. It says:

The victory in New Hampshire is so largely the fruit of the exertions of the Democratic and Liberal press of that State, that a grateful public will not fail to understand and appreciate the service thus rendered. On the part of the "New Hampshire Patriot" the Manchester "Union," the Portsmouth "Times," the Concord "People," and others which we might mention, the campaign has been conducted with a vigor and earnestness that cannot be too highly prized. They have boldly and unflinchingly sustained the people in the contest with corruption and misgovernment, have been led away by no side issues, and have fought the fight to the end with a glorious result that is in itself a sufficient compensation.

The example of our confederates in New Hampshire in the rich fruits it has borne, is worthy of the emulation of the press of this State. It is to be early in the field—to abide there until the last shot is fired—to keep up the fight with tyranny and corruption boldly and unflinchingly—to refuse to be led away by side issues—to hold the great cause of deliverance first and foremost, and highest above all questions of policy or of personal aspiration. In short, to go into this fight, not to dilly-dally, but to win. *Resolves*, brethren of the press, and the work is done. The torrent does not halt to debate its passage, but, marshalling its strength, forces its way through the mountain. Since the "Conquered Banner" was fired, Alabamians have not gone into a fight with their souls in arms. It seems to us that if, in this contest, the people would take off their coats, roll up their sleeves, and tighten their waists, for a square, old fashioned fight, with distended nostrils, and the "light of battle on their faces," it would awaken in them old sensations that have been dead to their blood since the sad day of Appomattox. It would make a new people of them—a revived and regenerated people, with all the spirit and courage and independence and love of liberty that glowed in their natures before the war, back again. Such a spirit fairly aroused would prove contagious. It would kindle the old flame in lukewarm breasts and bring back to the fold many who, from one cause or another, had strayed from it in supreme moments when the State and country "expected every man to do his duty." Let us have this love feast of patriotism, and Alabama manhood will grow in strength and self-respect to its pristine status as with one grand and simultaneous effort it shakes its limbs free from Radical shackles.

#### A Touching Case.

From the Indianapolis Journal, Feb. 23d.

During the last week the Journal has announced the death at Hotel Bates of Thos. L. Salisbury and Elizabeth Salisbury, his wife, the former having died on Monday the 16th, and the latter on Saturday evening the 21st. Some of the circumstances attending the death of these two amiable and excellent persons were not only very touching but rather extraordinary. They formerly resided in St. Louis, and while there were called upon to mourn the loss of two fine children, their sole family, who were lost together while skating near St. Louis. They were a young lady, aged eighteen, and a lad of fifteen. They were drowned on the 21st of February, 1864, precisely ten years before the day of Mrs. Salisbury's death.

This double affliction almost broke their hearts and henceforth they lived for each other alone, concealing their great grief as those only can understand who have been similarly bereaved. Naturally congenial and devoted to each other, their grief grew more close and tender by reason of the hard providence which at one dispensation had removed both their darlings from their sight without a word of parting or warning. Two weeks ago when Mr. Salisbury was taken sick his wife watched at his bedside with sleepless affection. Day and night she ministered to his wants till it was feared her own frame would give way. About twenty-four hours before his death finding him able to converse a little, she asked him if he knew her. He said yes, and smiling, called her by name. To her inquiry if he was willing to die, he said "Yes." She said, "Thomas, you want to go and see the children, do you not?" He answered "yes." Then she said, "Thomas, I will follow you soon; do you wait for me; I will come very soon." From that moment she evinced no more anxiety about her husband. She seemed to regard his death as certain, and her own as soon to follow. Yielding to the advice of friends she retired and slept till just before her husband's death, when she rose and bade him good-by. Immediately after his death she took to her bed and began to sink rapidly. No physical derangement was apparent, but it was a clear case of broken heart, or insupportable sorrow. The doctor did what he could, but it was a case that wholly baffled his art. Her malady was of a kind that no human remedy could reach. The gentle lady was entirely resigned to her situation, and seemed to contemplate her approaching death with entire composure. During the week she steadily sank until it was apparent that her end was near. On Saturday evening, a short time before her death, her friends were startled to see her face illuminated by a bright smile. It beamed with a light that never shone on her face or land, and told of unspeakable joy. Her eyes gazed into distance and her hands moved as if to welcome some one. A solemn stillness fell upon the bystanders, and the thought struck all that she was greeting her children. From that moment she no longer spoke nor moved, but sank away and passed from mortal life with the same eloquent smile upon her face.

She kept her engagement with her husband, and followed soon after him to complete the family circle in the land of the hereafter.

### A Good Chance for Real Estate Speculations.

[Correspondence Asheville (N. C.) Pioneer.]

In relation to the phenomenon that is now terrifying the people in the neighborhood of the Bald Mountain, and forcing us to admit that I do not believe their fears altogether groundless. I was on the mountain on the night of the 1st inst. The noise seemed to be under the ground in a small valley between what is called the Round and Stone mountains, though I could not exactly determine the locality. Sometimes the shocks are very heavy, accompanied by sounds similar to the detonations of artillery and the earth is shaken for miles around. A very perceptible movement is seen among the trees when the vibrations take place, and the houses are sufficiently jarred to arouse children from their nightly slumbers, when they manifest their fright by cries and screams. The sound is more distinctly heard in the valley than in any other place. The people who live in the vicinity are very much alarmed, and many of them are preparing to emigrate. A protracted meeting is in progress in the immediate neighborhood, and upwards of forty persons have professed religion and joined the Baptist Church, the only denomination in this section. Prayer-meetings prevailed, in which all take an active part, from the worst sinners to the best and purest Christians. I attended one of these meetings, and feel safe in saying that it was the first religious assembly I ever witnessed where every one was so deeply interested in the salvation of the soul. If this noise is followed by no destructive eruption, it will be a good thing for these people in a religious point of view. These subterranean sounds are not constant, but are heard more or less distinctly every day. Land can be bought at trifling prices at this time on Bald Mountain, but no one has an inclination to purchase. As I did not visit the locality for the express purpose of writing an elaborate account of this interesting subject, you must excuse this hasty and indefinite narration of what I witnessed.

#### Help Your Mechanics!

No class of men feel the rigor of the present hard times more severely than the mechanics, and there are hundreds of honest, worthy, industrious and willing men among the number, in Mississippi, who are out of money and employment. These strong and eager men should be kept busy if it is possible to find work for willing hands to do—for the very soul of a community is its artisans and mechanics—and we believe it is possible if those who have work to be done will only look at the matter right.

If you have painting to be done, you can probably make your arrangements with your local dealers to obtain the material on satisfactory terms, and the man who undertakes to apply the end of the week to enable him to procure food, and will willingly wait until fall for the remainder.

If your buildings or fences require repairs, you will find the saw-mill men willing to give you liberal credit upon the lumber needed, while the carpenter will cheerfully do the work, only requiring such Saturday night payments—or provision orders—as will enable him to keep gaunt famine from crossing the threshold of his humble home.

There is plenty of work for the mechanic to do in every city and town in the State, and there are many who require the services of the skilled artisan who can easily arrange to put him to work if they will but make the effort, and it is their bounden duty to do so—a duty they owe alike to God and man. To the merchants of the various cities it is particularly important that these men are kept at work, for their wages contribute greatly to give animation to trade in the Spring and Summer months, and they can in many cases pay for the skill and labor supplied, with goods that would otherwise remain as idle capital in their stores until the fall.

In these hard times it should be the rule to give all mechanical work to men whose sole dependence is upon their trades, for it should be remembered that the man who possesses skill at the plow or hoe, always has his recourse in this country, and can find food, and shelter, and remunerative wages in the corn and cotton fields.

We speak earnestly in this behalf and hope that those who hold converse with their Maker when He speaks to them through consciences that are yet alive to a sense of duty, will be earnestly considering the matter; giving it due consideration as they sit idly in their counting rooms or in front of their stores; when they walk the aisles of the various churches to the "amen corners" when they ask God for their "daily bread," and when they look into the eyes of the well fed and clothed little darlings who meet them at their gates.—*Ab. Examiner.*

The New York Tribune calls attention to the important fact that the death of Mr. Sumner throws into the hands of Mr. Carpenter (President pro tempore of the Senate and a friend of the people of Louisiana as against the usurpers who are plundering the State,) the honor of fixing the complexion of the committee which has charge of the Louisiana question, and adds: "The Committee of Privileges and Elections has the Louisiana business under consideration, but there was a tie during Senator Sumner's lifetime, as he never met with the committee. Mr. Carpenter's appointment of his successor, it will be seen, therefore, will be one of great importance. The suggestion that Mr. Schurz, the personal friend and political associate of Mr. Sumner, is the natural successor to the vacant place will undoubtedly be received with very general favor." Mr. Schurz might have considerable influence, too, in the Sykes-Spencer contest.

### The Fall Election.

The Hayneville "Examiner" says: There is a regiment of officials to be chosen in the State next November, without counting magistrates, coroners, or constables. A judge, a sheriff, a clerk, a collector, a solicitor, an assessor, a treasurer, and 4 commissioners for each of the 65 counties, besides the 3 supreme court judges, the 12 circuit judges, 5 chancellors, the 7 State officers, the 9 members of congress, 100 representatives, and 2 senators.—Total, 853. A moderate estimate from present developments leads us to believe there will be 10 aspirants for each place, 8,530 men who expect to get their bread from the public crib. This is not a healthy sign for the industries or morals of the State.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The railroad bill, as passed in the House, is, with but slight modification, the same as reported by Mr. McCrary, of the Committee on Railways and Canals, on the 19th of January. It enacts that all railroad lines carrying freight and passengers between different States, whether owned by one or various corporations, shall be regarded as employed in commerce among the several States, and shall be liable for any violation of this act. They are forbidden to charge more than a fair and reasonable rate for transportation of freight or passengers. Such rate is to be ascertained and fixed by the Board of Railroad Commissioners, to be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to be residents of each of the nine Judicial Districts of the United States. They are to be disqualified persons, and not to have any interest in any railroad, bonds, or property of any railroad or any transportation company. This Board of Railroad Commissioners is to institute a thorough investigation and inquiry into the rates and toll and compensation charged for transporting freight and passengers over each of such lines of railroad, and into the reasonableness thereof, and is, as soon as practicable after such investigation and inquiry, to prepare for the owners or operators of each of such lines a separate schedule of reasonable maximum rates for charges for transportation of passengers and cars on and over such lines respectively. The schedule is to be duly authenticated by the Board of Commissioners, and to be printed and kept posted up in each of the offices and depots of such railroad company, corporation, or person. They may, from time to time, and so often as circumstances may require, change and revise the schedule, and shall give notice of such changes and revisions in the same manner. The delegation of South Carolina tax-payers meets with much sympathy from all parties.

The Montgomery "Advertiser" says: The city of Huntsville has voted \$50,000 to the Southwestern University, by a vote of 655 to 13. The Southwestern University will be established by the Presbyterian Church South. The location of the University is yet an open question; this will be determined by the greatest advantages as to healthfulness, accessibility, moral tone of society and material inducement. It is thought that competition for the location of the university will be confined principally to two States—Tennessee and Alabama.

We understand that Gov. Lewis has appointed T. C. Bingham, of this city, and R. P. Baker, of Decatur, as aides-de-camp to C. W. Dugan, major general of the militia of Alabama.—*Ed.*

This Dugan (says the Jacksonville Republican) under whose command Scalawag Lewis has placed the militia of Alabama, was a Yankee soldier, during the war and carpet-bagger here after that event. He is now under three indictments in the City Court of Montgomery. The intended insult to Confederate soldiers of Alabama is fully understood and will be properly resented at the ballot box next November.

We are pained to announce the sudden and unexpected death of Virgil R. Mosley, a young man of great promise, and universally beloved. That terrible disease, meningitis, attacked him on Tuesday last, and he died on Thursday. The relatives and friends have our sincere sympathy in this sudden affliction.—*West Point Citizen.*

Even under the shadow of the Capitol at Washington, the teachers of the public schools are defrauded of their money. It is in proof that since the 1st of September, they have not received a dollar of their faithfully earned salaries, although it was alleged that \$178,000 more had been disbursed for school purposes than had been collected by the special levy for the administration of the schools.

Last month, in Smyrna, Asia, snow fell to the depth of a foot, a spectacle that had not been seen there for twenty-eight years. The scene was beautiful; the orange trees with their golden fruit, were covered with a layer of snow and the younger generation were amazed. As the Smyrnites were not prepared for the visitation, they suffered intensely from the cold during the spell.

In his interview with the South Carolina delegation the President concedes the point that South Carolina and Louisiana are badly governed. This is almost as hopeful a sign as the appointment of Gen. McLeans, a life long Democrat, to the best Federal office in Georgia.

LIVING BEYOND THEIR MEANS.—Colonel Forsyth concludes a letter from New York to the Mobile Register, as follows: A leading banker of this city told me the other day that the South was the only section of the United States that was making and saving anything. As I had not seen any of it, I rather stared at the assertion. This people he said were living beyond their earnings, and were not getting richer.

The Governor of Georgia has issued six hundred penitentiary convicts. They have been distributed throughout the State and their pursuits diversified; some are tilling the soil, some are working on railroads, and others have been placed in coal and iron mines.

### Constitution

OF THE ORDER OF

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY,

AND

By-Laws of the National Grange.

### Constitution.

#### ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. The officers of a grange either national, state, or subordinate, consist of and shall follow—Master, overseer, lecturer, steward, assistant steward, chaplain, treasurer, secretary, gate keeper, crier, pomona, flora, and lady assistant steward. It is their duty to see that the laws of the Order are carried out.

Sec. 2. In the subordinate granges they shall be chosen annually; in the state granges once in two years; and in the National Grange once in three years. All elections shall be by ballot. Vacancies by death or resignation to be filled at the next regular meeting thereof—officers so chosen to serve until the annual meeting.

Sec. 3. The master of the National Grange may appoint members of the Order as deputies to organize granges where no state grange exists.

Sec. 4. There shall be an executive committee of the National Grange, consisting of three members, whose term of office shall be three years, one of whom shall be elected each year.

Sec. 5. The officers of the respective granges shall be addressed as "Worthy."

#### ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. Subordinate granges shall meet once each month, and may hold intermediate meetings as may be deemed necessary for the good of the Order. All business meetings are confined to the fourth degree.

Sec. 2. State granges shall meet annually at such time and place as the Grange shall from year to year determine.

Sec. 3. The National Grange shall meet annually on the first Wednesday in February, at such place as the Grange may from year to year determine. Should the National Grange adjourn without selecting the place of meeting, the executive committee shall appoint the place, and notify the secretary of the National Grange and the masters of state granges, at least thirty days before the day appointed.

#### ARTICLE III.

Sec. 1. The National Grange at its annual session shall frame, amend, or repeal such laws as the good of the Order may require. All laws of state and subordinate granges must conform to this constitution and the laws adopted by the National Grange.

#### ARTICLE IV.

Sec. 1. The ritual adopted by the National Grange shall be used in all subordinate granges, and any desired alteration in the same must be submitted to, and receive the sanction of, the National Grange.

#### ARTICLE V.

Sec. 1. Any person interested in agricultural pursuits, of the age of sixteen years (female), and eighteen years (male), duly proposed, elected, and complying with the rules and regulations of the Order, is entitled to membership and the benefit of the degrees taken. Every application must be accompanied by the fees of membership. If rejected, the money will be refunded. Applicants must be certified by members, and balloted for at a subsequent meeting. It shall require three negative votes to reject an applicant.

#### ARTICLE VI.

Sec. 1. The minimum fee for membership in a subordinate grange shall be, for men five dollars, and for women two dollars, for the four degrees, except charter members, who shall pay, men three dollars, and women fifty cents.

#### ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. The minimum of regular monthly dues shall be ten cents from each member, and each grange may otherwise regulate its own dues.

Sec. 2. The secretary of each subordinate grange shall report quarterly to the secretary of the State Grange the names of all persons initiated or passed to higher degrees.

Sec. 3. The treasurer of each subordinate grange shall report quarterly, and pay to the treasurer of his State Grange the sum of one dollar for each male and fifty cents for each woman initiated during that quarter; also, a quarterly due of six cents for each member.

Sec. 4. The secretary of each State Grange shall report quarterly to the secretary of the National Grange the membership of his state and the degrees conferred during the quarter.

Sec. 5. The treasurer of each State Grange shall deposit to the credit of the National Grange of Patrons of Husbandry some banking or trust company in New York (to be selected by the executive committee), quarterly installments, the annual due of ten cents for each member in his state, and forward the receipts for the same to the treasurer of the National Grange.

Sec. 6. All moneys deposited with said company shall be paid only upon the drafts of the treasurer, signed by the master, and countersigned by the secretary.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1. Reports from subordinate granges relative to crops, implements, stock, or any other matters called for by the National Grange, must be certified to by the master and secretary, and under seal of the grange give the same.

#### ARTICLE IX.

SECTION 1. All charters and dispensations issued directly from the National Grange.

#### ARTICLE X.

SECTION 1. Nine men and four women having received the four subordinate degrees, may receive a dispensation to organize a subordinate grange.

#### ARTICLE XI.

SECTION 1. Applications for dispensations shall be made to the secretary of the National Grange, and be signed by the persons applying for the same, and be accompanied by a fee of fifteen dollars.

#### ARTICLE XII.

SECTION 1. Charter members are those persons only whose names are upon the application, and whose fees were paid at the time of organization; their number shall not be less than nine men and four women, nor more than twenty men and ten women.

#### ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Fifteen subordinate granges working in a state can apply for authority to organize a state grange.

#### ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. When state granges are organized, dispensations will be replaced by charters, issued without further fee.

#### ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. All charters must pass through the state granges for record, and receive the seal and official signatures of the same.

#### ARTICLE XVI.

SECTION 1. No grange shall confer more than one degree (either first, second, third, or fourth) at the same meeting.

#### ARTICLE XVII.

SECTION 1. After a State Grange is organized, all applications for charters must pass through the same and be approved by the master and secretary.

#### ARTICLE XVIII.

SECTION 1. The duties of the officers of the national, state, and subordinate granges

shall be prescribed by the laws of the same.

ARTICLE XI. The treasurers of the national, state, and subordinate granges shall give bonds, to be approved by the officers of their respective granges.

Sec. 2. In all granges bills must be approved by the master, and countersigned by the secretary, before the treasurer can pay the same.

ARTICLE XII. Sec. 1. Religious or political questions will not be tolerated as subjects of discussion in the work of the Order, and no political or religious tests for membership shall be applied.

ARTICLE XIII. Sec. 1. This constitution can be altered or amended by a two-thirds vote of the National Grange at any annual meeting, and when such alteration or amendment shall have been ratified by three-fourths of the state granges, and the same reported to the secretary of the National Grange, it shall be of full force.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I. Sec. 1. The fourth day of December, the birth day of the Patrons of Husbandry, shall be celebrated as the anniversary of the Order.

ARTICLE II. Sec. 1. Not less than the representation of ten states present at any meeting of the National Grange shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE III. Sec. 1. At the annual meeting of each State Grange it may be decided to represent the State Grange in the National Grange in case of the inability of the master to attend, but such proxy shall not thereby be entitled to the sixth degree.

ARTICLE IV. Sec. 1. Questions of administration and jurisprudence arising in an between state granges, and appeals from the action and decision thereof, shall be referred to the master and executive committee of the National Grange, whose decision shall be respected and obeyed until overruled by action of the National Grange.

ARTICLE V. Sec. 1. It shall be the duty of the master to preside at meetings of the National Grange; to see that all officers and members of committees properly perform their respective duties; to see that the constitution, by-laws, and resolutions of the National Grange and the usages of the order are observed and obeyed; to conduct the correspondence upon the treasury; and generally to perform all duties pertaining to such office.

ARTICLE VI. Sec. 1. It shall be the duty of the secretary to keep a record of all proceedings of the National Grange, to keep a just and true account of all moneys received and paid out by him, to countersign all drafts upon the treasury, to conduct the correspondence of the National Grange, and generally to act as the administrative officer of the National Grange under the direction of the master and the executive committee.

Sec. 2. It shall be his duty, at least once each month, to deposit with the fiscal agency holding the funds of the National Grange all moneys that may have come into his hands, and forward a duplicate receipt for to the treasurer, and to make full report of all transactions to the National Grange at each annual session.

Sec. 3. It shall be his further duty to procure a monthly report from the secretary of each State Grange, and to make full report of all moneys received and paid out by them during each month, and send a copy of such report to the executive committee and the master of the National Grange.

ARTICLE VII. Sec. 1. It shall be the duty of the treasurer to issue all drafts upon the fiscal agency of the Order, said drafts to be countersigned by the master and countersigned by the secretary of the National Grange.

Sec. 2. He shall report monthly to the master of the National Grange, the amount of the receipts of the order, and of all receipts of deposits made by him, and of all drafts or checks signed by him during the previous month.

Sec. 3. He shall report to the National Grange at each annual session a statement of all receipts of deposits made by him and of all drafts or checks signed by him since his last annual report.

ARTICLE VIII. Sec. 1. It shall be the duty of the lecturer to visit, for the good of the Order, such portions of the United States as the executive committee may direct, for which services he shall receive compensation.

ARTICLE IX. Sec. 1. It shall be the duty of the executive committee to exercise a general supervision of the affairs of the Order during the recess of the National Grange; to instruct the secretary in regard to his duties as a confidential fund; to decide all questions and appeals referred to them by the officers and members of state granges; and to lay before the National Grange at each session a report of all such questions and appeals and their decisions thereon.

ARTICLE X. Sec. 1. Such compensation for time and services shall be given to the master, lecturer, secretary, treasurer, and executive committee, as the National Grange may, from time to time, determine.

Sec. 2. Whenever general deputies are appointed by the master of the National Grange, said deputies shall receive such compensation for time and services as may be determined by the executive committee, and such compensation shall be paid by the National Grange to the deputies in any state after the formation of its State Grange.

ARTICLE XI. Sec. 1. The financial existence of subordinate granges shall date from the first day of January, first day of April, first day of July, and first day of October subsequent to the day of their organization, from which date their first quarter shall commence.

Sec. 2. State granges shall date their financial existence three months after the first day of January, first day of April, first day of July, and first day of October immediately following their organization.

ARTICLE XII. Sec. 1. Each State Grange shall be entitled to send one representative, who shall be a master thereof, or his proxy, to all meetings of the National Grange. He shall receive mileage at the rate of five cents per mile both ways, computed by the nearest practicable route, to be paid as follows: The master and secretary of the National Grange shall give such representative an order for the amount on the treasurer of the State Grange when he represents, and this order shall be receivable by the National Grange in payment of state dues.

ARTICLE XIII. Sec. 1. Special meetings of the National Grange shall be called by the master upon the application of the masters of ten state granges, one month's notice of such meeting being given to all members of the National Grange. No alterations or amendments to the by-laws or ritual shall be made at any special meeting.

ARTICLE XIV. Sec. 1. These by-laws may be altered or amended at any annual meeting of the National Grange by a two-thirds vote of the members present.



# One Year's Expenditure for Intoxicating Liquors.

From a tabular statement showing the amount of money expended in the United States in 1870, for intoxicating liquors, which we find in the 'Home Grange,' published in St. Louis, we gather the following facts and figures:

Paid for imported and domestic distilled and spirituous liquors, \$1,544,000,000  
For brewed and fermented, 123,000,000  
Imported wines, 15,000,000  
Domestic wines, 5,000,000  
Total, \$1,787,000,000

The amount expended in each State is given. New York, of course, stands at the head of the list. Pennsylvania next. The sum expended in Alabama was \$21,751,250.

To the aggregate expended for liquors, is added \$30,000,000, as the cost of litigation, crimes, prisons, etc., caused in part by intemperance.

The number of licensed drinking establishments that year, in the States and Territories, is stated at 140,000,—each of which is estimated to have had 40 daily customers, making 5,600,000 drinkers, who are estimated to have expended each, amounts varying from \$76 to \$1000.

The total number of persons engaged that year in the liquor business is stated at 560,000, of which 56,663 were employed in making and selling beer.

There were 400,000 more persons engaged in the liquor business than in preaching the gospel and school teaching.

The city of New York had 7000 licensed drinking saloons, and spent for intoxicating liquors \$60,000,000.

The number sent that year to the drunkard's grave, is stated at 150,000; and the number sent to prison for acts induced by drunkenness, 100,000.

These figures, though startling in their character, showing what an enormous sum is annually expended for intoxicating liquors, and what large numbers are engaged in the liquor business, fall very far short of giving a correct idea of the evils that flow from the use of intoxicating liquors. The cost of the liquor consumed, and the number of persons engaged in the business, are small items compared with murders and other crimes, and the numerous vices, caused by their use.

YOUR AGE.—There is a good deal of amusement in the following magical table of figures. It will enable you to tell how old the young ladies are.—Just hand this table to a young lady, and request her to tell you in which column or columns her age is contained; add together the figures at the top of the columns in which her age is found, and you have the great secret. Thus suppose her age is seventeen, you will find that number in the first and fifth columns; add the first figures of these two columns. Here is the magic table:

1	2	4	8	16	32
3	6	12	24	48	96
5	10	20	40	80	160
7	14	28	56	112	224
9	18	36	72	144	288
11	22	44	88	176	352
13	26	52	104	208	416
15	30	60	120	240	480
17	34	68	136	272	544
19	38	76	152	304	608
21	42	84	168	336	672
23	46	92	184	368	736
25	50	100	200	400	800
27	54	108	216	432	864
29	58	116	232	464	928
31	62	124	248	496	992
33	66	132	264	528	1056
35	70	140	280	560	1120
37	74	148	296	592	1184
39	78	156	312	624	1248
41	82	164	328	656	1312
43	86	172	344	688	1376
45	90	180	360	720	1440
47	94	188	376	752	1504
49	98	196	392	784	1568
51	102	204	408	816	1632
53	106	212	424	848	1696
55	110	220	440	880	1760
57	114	228	456	912	1824
59	118	236	472	944	1888
61	122	244	488	976	1952
63	126	252	504	1008	2016
65	130	260	520	1040	2080
67	134	268	536	1072	2144
69	138	276	552	1104	2208
71	142	284	568	1136	2272
73	146	292	584	1168	2336
75	150	300	600	1200	2400
77	154	308	616	1232	2464
79	158	316	632	1264	2528
81	162	324	648	1296	2592
83	166	332	664	1328	2656
85	170	340	680	1360	2720
87	174	348	696	1392	2784
89	178	356	712	1424	2848
91	182	364	728	1456	2912
93	186	372	744	1488	2976
95	190	380	760	1520	3040
97	194	388	776	1552	3104
99	198	396	792	1584	3168
101	202	404	808	1616	3232
103	206	412	824	1648	3296
105	210	420	840	1680	3360
107	214	428	856	1712	3424
109	218	436	872	1744	3488
111	222	444	888	1776	3552
113	226	452	904	1808	3616
115	230	460	920	1840	3680
117	234	468	936	1872	3744
119	238	476	952	1904	3808
121	242	484	968	1936	3872
123	246	492	984	1968	3936
125	250	500	1000	2000	4000

## Selling a Wife.

Some time last spring a Mr. Fauber, residing in Jordan township, Fillmore county, took sick and died, leaving a young widow to whom he had not long been married. Mrs. Fauber endured her widowhood until along in the summer, when she again pined for an affinity, and meeting a Mr. Wilcox, married him. Wilcox was apparently satisfied with the change for a short time, but for some unexplained reason he soon tired of his bargain, and in the fall he left out and left his spouse to an interval of grass-widowhood.—Still her longings for a companion of the opposite sex continued unabated, and during a fortunate moment, Doc Soarles came along. The two met only to be smitten with each other. She loved Doc and Doc loved her, but, alas, she could not marry, at least in this State (?), for there was Wilcox in the way, although he kept himself out of the way. But Doc was a man of resources. He hunted Wilcox up, and made a "dicker" with him for the woman. He gave him a sixteen dollar watch for all his rights, title, interest, and claim in, to and upon the woman whom he had deserted. He conveyed all this to Doc, for and in consideration of the watch aforesaid, and gave Doc a writing that he called a fee simple deed in the woman, and whatever appertained thereto. Armed with this document, Doc sought the neglected wife, told her the good news, and together they hid off to Wisconsin, where they were made one in matrimony. What the law will say we know not, but they evidently don't know that the law has any power in the premises, and hence are sinless in its infraction.

King Oscar, the present sovereign of Sweden, who ascended the throne in September, 1872, is also the Grand Master of Swedish Masons, having succeeded his brother, the late King, both as head of the State and head of the order. He is about forty-four years of age, and distinguished for literary capacity, being the author of several prose and poetical works which indicate much intellectual culture.

# [Paris Kentuckian.] Tom Marshall.

In 1845, while running for Congress against Garrett Davis, he was conversing with Dr. David Martin in this city, who took him to task for his recklessness. "Tom?" said Dr. M. "you're first on one side of the fence, then on the other, and then on top, and so changeable that neither party is willing to bet on which side you will fall, or how long you will remain. How is it?"

"Well," replied Mr. Marshall, drawing himself up to his full height, "I'll tell you how that is, Dave. I work with might and when they become as corrupt as I leave them in disgust, act with the minority, work them into power; when they too become corrupt, and I cease to act with them. I expect right more than power or place, I expect to do in the minority!"

A kind lady in Danbury recently gave a beggar half a dozen paper collars, with the advice to turn them and chalk the edges.

## 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 10th, 1874, adopted the following resolutions for the protection of the profession in the county, and ordered that they be published 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 of time 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 upheld, by 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 at *et armis* manage the money, state, inaugurated a new system which will ever work hardships and confusion.

In the magnanimity and wisdom which characterize their councils, they have enacted laws which encourage the physician to such to our professional brethren, who, by judicious handling, may assist us 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, for certainly he is the bone, sinew and nerve power of our success. To the unfortunate, who, from misfortunes of any kind, are the objects of charity, we cheerfully give 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 the following 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 require 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 are cordially invited to co-operate with this society in carrying out these measures.

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.

March 25, 1874. F. S. WIER, Sec'y.

## 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. long, keen, diamond-pointed Scooter, with one-half patent land-side. No. 3. A long, rakish, sub-soil, double-ended, turning Scooter, with patent adjustable landside. No. 4. A turning shovel, steel-pointed, half patent landside, well-sharpened. No. 5. A one-horse turning Plow; works 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 soil.—Persons wishing any of these celebrated Plows, together with a great variety of the best CULTIVATORS, HARROWS, SIDE-SWEEPERS, SCARIFIERS, and SEED-PLANTERS, all adapted for a deep and 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 3-2m

## 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, Plows, Harrows, Cotton Planters, Saws, Ball-Tongues, 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, Wood, dry or green Hides; Deer, Coon, 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, Safes and Machinery of all kinds at short notice. We work for cash.

J. L. MOSS & CO.,  
87 Market St., Columbus, Miss.  
January 14, 1874. 21f

# The West Alabamian,

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

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—  
For one year, strictly in advance, \$3 00  
For six months, " " " 2 00  
For three " " " 1 00

## RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Square, (ten lines), first insertion, \$1 50  
For each subsequent insertion, ..... 75  
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, \$70; One column 3 months, \$50. Half column 12 months, \$70; Half column 6 months, \$50; Half column 3 months, \$30. Quarter column 12 months, \$50; Quarter column 6 months, \$30; Quarter column 3 months, \$20. Changes may be made quarterly, without additional cost to advertiser.

Advertisements of 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 served 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.

Advertisements 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:

Circuit Court.—On the third Monday in March and third Monday in September.—Hon. L. R. Smith, Judge; W. F. Johnston, Solicitor; J. F. Langdon, Clerk; Wm. L. Lipsy, Sheriff.

Chancery 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. B. 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. B. Tweedie, W. L. Duncan, John Sigman.

Tax Assessor.—John C. McCafferty.

Tax Collector.—James Kilpatrick.

County Treasurer.—Andrew 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.

Divine service in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Carrollton on the 1st Sabbath in each month. Rev. R. J. Sampler, Pastor.

## Patrons of Husbandry.

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

CARROLLTON GRANGE No. 3 will hold its regular meetings on Saturday before the fourth Sunday in each month. E. S. COOKRELL, 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 Pickensville Female Institute. Prompt attendance is requested by the Worthy Master. Geo. M. MULLEN, Sec'y. 25-1f

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. 98, I. O. O. F. T. meets every FRIDAY NIGHT in the Court House, at 7 o'clock, P. M. E. HILL, W. C. T., W. S. PERSINGER, W. S.

## S. C. MUNGER,

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturer of SADDLES.

AND DEALER IN

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 of the community at large to my Full and Complete Stock

of Saddlery and Harness, which for durability and neatness of finish cannot be surpassed.

LEATHER.—Oak-tanned Harness, Bridle, Sittling, Sole and Upper Leather. Also, Homlock Sole. A full supply of plantation goods always on hand, such as Wagon and Plow Harness, Blind Bridles, Back-Bands, &c. I manufacture a Back-Band that you will find superior to anything in the market.

To my merchant friends who want Saddles, Bridles, &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, 1873.—1y

## Cotton Storage.

PROMPT and after this date we will store cotton 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. 5-1f

L. M. STONE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
AND  
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,  
CARROLLTON, ALA.  
Will practice in all the Courts of the 7th Judicial Circuit.  
April 11th, 1866.....15-1y

DR. 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 them when they come to 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. 43-1y

October 22, 1873.

## 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.