

# The Journal

ESTABLISHED JAN. 21, 1837

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA. SATURDAY, JAN. 5, 1884

PRICE

## PERSONAL

By an oversight we failed last week to note the return of John Francis with other students from the University of Alabama.

Dr. M. T. M. Davis, of Choccolocco, paid us a visit this week. The late string of the Republican always hangs on the outside of our good friend Dr. Davis.

Mr. Joe E. Nisbet, formerly a Jacksonville boy, but now one of the rising young business men of Atlanta, gave us a call Tuesday.

Frank Davis, one of the young business men of Choccolocco, was over Monday.

We received a pleasant call from Rev. D. D. Warlick, Saturday. He has been recently placed in charge of Asbury and other Methodist churches in the county by the North Alabama Conference.

Rev. W. R. Kirk and wife will take charge of the school at White Plains we learn. They will assuredly make a success of it.

Prof. Bordon has returned from Florida, very much improved in health.

Messrs. Will Hammonds and Robt. Adams will take a trip to Florida, starting Monday next.

Everybody has settled down to steady work since the end of the holidays.

Mr. Acker, who lately formed a partnership with Mr. J. D. McCormick, is giving close attention to the business and will build up a good trade certain.

D. Z. Goodlett, our faithful and competent tax collector, has been busy here this week and last taking in taxes. The people as a rule are paying up cheerfully.

Mr. D. W. Warlick, of the north-eastern portion of the county has moved with his family to Jacksonville.

Esquire Anderson of beat 4 was in town Monday. He will enter his children in the state normal school at its opening.

Last week we said that General Forney had held his own on the committee on Appropriations, which, considering that he did not support the Speaker elect, was a high compliment to his ability. The fact is, we understand it. We see from the Washington press and the committee as published, that he has been promoted to the second place on that most important committee, and will be Mr. Randall's right hand man. In the distribution of committee honors Mr. Carlisle has shown himself to be entirely too great a man to punish his opponents, and his wise policy in this regard has had a tendency to heal all the sores of the campaign and leave the democratic party united and in splendid fighting trim. While Mr. Carlisle was not our first choice, we are free to accord him that honor which belongs to his noble action in this regard. The country is safe in the hands of men always who are capable of rising above self.

We thank our friends who have come in and made settlement of accounts at the end of the year. Still, many others are behind in their accounts. We hope they do not expect us to carry them for the small amounts they owe through another year. To please our subscribers we have made an outlay this season of over a thousand dollars in material, and we confidently expect our subscribers to appreciate it and assist us by paying what they owe. Many have done so and many have not. To those who have not we say, do not delay longer. The amount may appear small to you, but many small debts paid means a large amount in the aggregate to us. Pay up like good men.

Pleasant Gap, in Cherokee county, on the line of the S. R. & D. R. R., known sometimes as Stocks mills, was entirely consumed by fire a few nights ago, we learn.

Both Cedartown and Covington, Ga., have had big fires within the last few days. The fire at Cedartown is said to be incendiary beyond a doubt.

Sergeant Mason will settle in Washington as a shoemaker.

## Fire at Oxford.

Saturday morning, about 8 o'clock A. M., a fire broke out in the new brick block at Oxford, in the office of Dr. Acton, and before the flames could be arrested five brick stores were burned—some of them just completed. Among the sufferers by the fire were J. R. Draper, Joshua Draper, Jr., R. B. Kelly, Phillips & Bailey, D. P. Gunnels, Dr. Acton, R. H. Warnock and some others whose names we failed to get. The loss is very heavy with little insurance. We deeply sympathize with our sister town in her misfortune, but expect her, with her usual pluck and energy, to at once repair damage by rebuilding.

## Tribute of Respect.

As it has pleased Almighty God to take from our midst Daniel Brennan, the son of one who for many years has been an earnest and efficient member of our Sunday School, we, as a school, feel it a duty devolving on us to tender our sympathy. We recognize in his death the hand of an Allwise Providence, and though the loss can not be repaired by earthly power, we would console the bereaved by advancing the hope of a meeting beyond the tomb.

We hereby tender our heartfelt sympathy to the sorrowing mother and relatives.

Done by order of the school.  
T. W. RAGAN,  
C. J. PORTER,  
C. H. MONTGOMERY, Com.

## Communicated.

Mr. Editor:—You will allow me to say through your columns that I am much pleased with *Ochatchie* circuit. I find these people to be a good church-going, Bible-loving, God-serving, consistent, christian people. I have had good order and marked attention at all the churches.

The church appears to be a unit while peace, harmony and friendship reigns supreme throughout the work.

Pleasant Hill church at Ganaway's school house, has a church building under way. The building will begin the first day of January 1884. Bro. J. A. Nickleson, J. B. Ganaway, Jos. Browning, Allen, Murfee, Ford and others are legal-ly authorized to take subscription and receive money for the same.

We hope the brethren and country at large will respond to their calls. The house and lot will be worth five or six hundred dollars in cash when completed, and we mean to complete it this year.

My appointments are as follows:  
Ragan's Chapel at 11 A. M. the 1st Sunday and at 3 P. M. on Saturday before.

Cedar Grove at 2 P. M. the 1st Sunday and 7 P. M. same day.

Pleasant Hill at 11 A. M. the 2d Sunday and 3 P. M. on Saturday before.

Pine Grove at 2 P. M. the 2nd Sunday and 7 P. M. the same day.

Bethel at 11 A. M. the 3d Sunday and 3 P. M. on Saturday before.

Ochatchie at 2 P. M. the 3d Sunday and 7 P. M. the same Sunday.

Asbury at 11 A. M. 4th Sunday and 3 P. M. on Saturday before.

Webster's Chapel 2 P. M. 4th Sunday and at 7 P. M. same day.

Our first Quarterly meeting will be held with Asbury church the 5th and 6th of January which is the first Sunday and Saturday before. We wish all the officers of the church and as many members as can be present.

The Amelia Society at Asbury is requested to meet immediately after the Quarterly meeting to receive a lecture by Rev. J. T. Morris.  
D. D. WARLICK, P. O.

A little boy in one of the city German schools, while engaged in the delightful exercise of defining words, a few weeks since, made a mistake which was not all a mistake. He said: "A demagogue is a vessel that holds beer, wine, gin, whiskey, or any other intoxicating liquor." He was probably thinking of demijohn, but he hit the truth just the same.

Speaker Carlisle's home is within a mile and a half of the centre of population in the United States.

## NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

### FROM ALL SECTIONS OF CALHOUN.

Our correspondent from Bera has the following:  
Some good rains this week. The health of this section is good at present, not one case of sickness.

Married at the residence of Mr. R. Turner, of Talladega county, Dec. 18th, W. E. Canada to Miss Lula Turner of this county.

Our correspondent from Martins Cross Roads says:

Christmas has come once more and that faithful friend of the little ones, Santa Claus, passed through the country and bestowed such good things on each one that he thought would please them most.

Mr. S. F. Morris and his crowd of hands have come home to stay during the holidays.

Your Jenkins' correspondent writes of the fine hogs that have been slaughtered in that settlement. Major T. W. Francis is ahead as yet in this neighborhood. He killed a hog that weighed over 400 pounds. Mr. J. P. Laney comes next. He killed one that weighed 387 pounds and another 323 pounds. These are heaviest that I have heard of.

Beat 5 has been heard from and will add one more candidate to the number of aspirants for the office of Representative.

Rev. Mr. Dobbs preached a very interesting sermon 4th Sunday at Morrisville church.

Our correspondent from Alexandria Valley writes as follows:

Our valley is to have a narrow gauge railroad from Anniston to the East and West narrow gauge, making a junction near Duke's Station—distance, a few chains over 14 miles. A preliminary survey was made a few days ago by Mr. W. G. Sears chief engineer. It is believed that this line of survey will be permanent with but little variations in places when the road is located. Locating and grading is to begin immediately after Christmas holidays, and it is said that the cars will be running this short line before mid-summer, and it is also believed that a railroad from Gadsden connecting with this line will soon be built, as the distance will not exceed 15 miles, thereby facilitating a railroad necessity between our county and the railroad direct to Chattanooga and other places north of us. The road will be near the town of Alexandria and Col. W. P. Cooper's residence, by Phillip's and through S. Woodruff's farm.

Our correspondent from Asbury Church says:

On Christmas day near Asbury church, at Mr. Taylor's quite a number had gathered in for a dinner party and while at dinner the children were playing in the yard with some fire crackers, and one of Mr. Taylor's little girls caught on fire and came near burning to death before the fire was extinguished. They have succeeded thus far in saving its life, yet it will take great care and kind nursing to cure the child if it is ever done.

Mr. Persons and family are moving to Weaver's Station. We regret the loss of Mr. Persons very much, but what is our loss is their gain. So we wish Mr. P. success in his enterprise.

Mr. Porter and lady from Georgia are visiting friends in this vicinity. They seem as happy as a newly married couple can well be.

Mrs. White will open a school at her place the first Monday in January. She is a fine lady and a good teacher and deserves the patronage of her friends.

A literary society will be organized at Asbury church in January, and we wish all who would educate themselves or their children to come out and take a hearty part in this move.

We have had a quiet, peaceable and lovely Christmas.

We wish all a happy new year.

The wife and daughter of Senator Edmunds will go to Nassau after the holidays.

## DEPARTURES

For Great Britain, the Company's Steamer, *Idalia*, on Tuesday.

For West India, the Company's Steamer, *Idalia*, on Tuesday.

For New York, the Company's Steamer, *Idalia*, on Tuesday.

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## At least 100,000 bales should

come from South America and the West India Islands through the Mobile port, and it is our opinion that the cotton surplus of this country did not use over one third of the cotton made in the south, and the farmers had to sell to the speculators at their own price, who shipped the two thirds surplus to Europe to find a market. Also, I showed that the protection duties were so heavy and prohibitory on imported goods, that our cotton could not be bartered or exchanged for English, French or German goods, which forced our cotton to be sold at a sacrifice for cash. It is a well established fact in political economy, that all commerce between nations is based on barter and exchange of products.

To illustrate: This country produces largely more cotton, wheat, flour, corn meat and other products than can be consumed at home. This surplus has to be wasted or shipped to Europe and south America to find a market. The people of Europe and south America are anxious to obtain our surplus if we will barter or exchange them for their surplus goods or products. We are more than anxious to exchange our industrial products with other countries, but we cannot. Our rulers and law-makers have placed a prohibitory tax on foreign goods which force us to sell for cash at a great loss or let our products rot on our hands. This presents the protective system in a nut-shell.

This is not all. Our commerce with other nations is ruined—in a manner destroyed for the purpose of protecting ship-builders. Our merchants cannot purchase ships made in other countries. We are forced to purchase ships built in the U. S. or go without. The sea coast carrying trade is a monopoly, which fetters and cramps commerce.

The commerce, trade and traffic of Central and South America under the operation of our unjust protective system is lost to this country. England, France, Spain, Italy and Germany in the main have it all. These countries carry on commerce with the south American states in the regular and usual way, bartering and exchanging commodities with each other. The result is, they control the trade. England has the greatest monopoly. The reason is, she gives her merchants free trade; to barter with all governments and places and places no tax on her imports.

Suppose Mobile, New Orleans and Galveston had half the free trade that Liverpool has, what wonderful improvements they could make in 15 or 20 years. The proximity of Mobile to central and south America states, her seaport being the nearest to the coal and iron beds in Alabama, her facilities for controlling the coal and iron trade, for shipping and furnishing coal to vessels plying between south America and Gulf and Atlantic states would make her the great central coffee distributing port for the great north-western and southern states. As evidence that southern America desires to open extensive commerce with us, Don Pedro, the Emperor of Brazil, with his suite, visited the United States a few years ago and examined the machinery and various improvements in manufacturing agricultural implements; and in St. Louis he purchased wagons and large quantities of agricultural implements, and said "South America would be extremely glad to carry an extensive commerce with the United States, we are so much nearer to you than Europe. We want your surplus commodities, especially your coal, iron, flour, agricultural implements and goods, if we could only barter and exchange our surplus commodities of coffee, hides, guano, nitre, mahogany, logwood, cochineal, dyestuffs, gold and silver bullion. Your protective tariff is so high it forces us to barter our surplus with Europe. The liberal policy of England in giving our commodities free entrance into her ports, gives her almost a monopoly of our trade."

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## Fernan's formula.

The following is the manner in which Fernan's formula is composed, and it is our opinion that those who follow the directions as he gives them, will make the best compost ever used for cotton. It embodies all the elements of the plant food for the cotton plant and is the only known fertilizer that does it. He says:

Take thirty bushels of well rotted stable manure or well rotted organic matter, as leaves, muck, etc., and scatter it about three inches thick upon a piece of ground so situated that water will not stand on it, but shed off in every direction. The 30 bushels will weigh about nine hundred pounds; take two hundred pounds of good acid phosphate which cost me \$22.50 per ton, delivered, making the two hundred pounds cost \$22.50, and one hundred pounds kanit, which cost me by the ton \$14, delivered, or 70 cents for one hundred pounds, and mix the acid phosphate and kanit thoroughly, then scatter evenly on the manure. Take next 30 bushels of green cotton seed and distribute evenly over the pile, and wet them thoroughly; they will weigh nine hundred pounds; take again two hundred pounds acid phosphate and one hundred pounds kanit, mix, and spread over seed, begin again on the manure and keep on that way, building up your heap, layer by layer, until you get it as high as convenient, then cover with six inches of rich earth from fence corners, and leave at least six weeks; when ready to haul to the field cut with a spade or pickaxe square down and mix as thoroughly as possible. Now, we have thirty bushels of manure weighing nine hundred pounds of chemicals in the second layer and these two layers combined form the perfect compost. You perceive that the weight is 2,400 lbs.

You're Another.

From the Wayne-born Citizen.

Most of our readers have probably heard that when a dog is bitten by a snake or a snake is bitten by a dog, the dog is formed on his liver, and appeared endowed with all the vitality of the real or original reptile. Many years ago, in this county, one who was a great hunter, had a valuable dog bitten by a snake, and after great trouble saved his dog's life. Some months afterward he noticed a peculiar motion in his dog's side, from which time the dog seemed in bad health and finally died. Accrued by curiosity the gentleman opened the dog, and to his astonishment found two snakes of the species which bit his dog, some six or eight inches long hanging from his liver. The dog's liver was hung up in a tree where it remained for a long time and was seen by hundreds of people, many of whom are still alive and well testify to the above facts.

His Honorable Sen.

Wall Street News.

One was a United States Senator and the other a Wall street speculator.

"Let's see: you had a son?"  
"Yes, sir, so I had," bitterly replied the other.

"And he—he is not in politics?"  
"No, sir—no, sir. I gave him \$5,000 to make his canvass for state Senator of Ohio; and what did he do?"

"Bought stocks?"  
"No, sir. He went into a liver pad company and made \$20,000 in six months. Ah! may you never know what it is to have a plebeian son—a son who prefers liver pads and money to fame and dignity!"

A twenty-seven year-old crank appeared just after the House had adjourned. He was pale and weak. He was seedy and scant of attire. He mounted the Speaker's desk, and jerking from under his coat a curious puppet-like arrangement, commenced to expatiate on its merits. It was, he said, a patent fire escape from hell and he wanted to sell every member of Congress one. It took a messenger and two policemen to get him out of the building.

To Get the Substance Out.

From the Banks County Georgian.

We passed a young cub of ten years in the road the other day, wearing a "stove up" look, and carrying a basket of eggs on his arm.

## A Millionaire's Last Days.

It is a well known fact that the average millionaire lives but a few years after he has accumulated his vast fortune. He has also one of the most interesting and dramatic lives. He is called a millionaire, but he is really a man who has spent his life in the chase of wealth. He is a man who has spent his life in the chase of wealth. He is a man who has spent his life in the chase of wealth.

sat in the cloak room on the oceanic side of the Senate Chamber, smoking and joking with the conversation of the diners, and good things were served up to him, and in his most eloquent terms he told of how he liked Canada grouse and champagne terrapin and good old sherry, and how he wanted it served up hot with a royal old crowd of boys about him. Then several other Senators named their favorite dishes. Senator Brown looked on and listened, while a stream of water trickled out of his mouth. Finally he broke out:

"Well, gentlemen, you may talk of your terrapin and champagne and your crowds, and all that, but you may just dish up for old Joe Brown and his old woman puddle duck and sweet potatoes."

And he wiped his mouth on his coat sleeve, and fairly worked his jaws at the thought of it.

"It Stands up for Your Rights."

Read what the Chicago Tribune says about the local paper and the duty and policy of supporting it.

"A newspaper is like a church; it wants fostering; then it can reflect credit on its location. Take your home paper. It gives you more news of immediate interest than New York or other papers; it talks to you when other localities belie you; it stands up for your rights; you always have a champion in your home paper, and those who stand up for you should certainly be well sustained. Your interests are kindred and equal, and you must rise or fall together. Therefore it is to your interest to support your home paper, not grudgingly, but in a liberal spirit; as a pleasure, not as a disagreeable duty, but as an investment that will amply pay the expenses.

A Sagacious Dog.

From the Albany, Ga., News.

Master Johnnie McMillan, son of Dr. J. E. McMillan, has a little black and tan terrier dog that is becoming noted for his sagacity and honesty. Yesterday the family cat stole a piece of beef that had been put away for dinner, and the watchful little dog, Frisk, was first to discover the theft. He at once rescued the beef from the cat, and, instead of proceeding to devour the tempting repast himself as most any other dog would have done, he took his stand by it and guarded it until discovered and relieved by Mrs. McMillan. Frisk ate the beef after all, however, but not until it had been given to him as a reward for his honesty. It is scarcely necessary to add that Johnnie wouldn't take a 200 horse for that dog.

The power which a good country newspaper wields has never been accurately estimated. It is a recognized editor of the country success, and in times of civil commotion its utterance are carefully weighed. That power will never depart from it so long as it keeps a high standard of morality—i. e., whilst its pages can be scanned without fear of moral taint—and it is to be hoped the time is far distant when provincial press, as a body, will be regarded as more than temperate, honest and wholesome.—Exchange.

Mr. Randall announces that he will earnestly and fearlessly support Mr. Carlisle on the floor of the House. That's the kind of a man our man Randall is. A bold, open, aggressive, unflinching Democrat, every inch of him, and he never was anything else and never will be.—Huntsville Independent.

Three baronets and a peer, Lord St. Leonards, grandson of the eminent chancellor, have recently helped to swell the list of bankrupts in England.

Alexander Sullivan, of Chicago, before his election to the presidency of the Irish National union almost a briefless lawyer, has now a large legal practice, said to be worth at least \$20,000 a year.

Mrs. Julie Rosenwald, now singing with Emma Abbott, has been offered a large salary to become leading soprano in the "Church of Our Father," Detroit. Her husband is also wanted for organist, and they have the matter under consideration.

A little nine-year-old Mrs. Partington at a recent church wedding asked: "Mamma, are all these gentlemen with white boutonniers the gushers?"







### PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Supt. Bridges and Mr. R. Lapsley of the E. T. V. R. R. and Mr. John B. Knox of Talladega, were in town Monday looking after the interest of the road, some of its property having been sold on that day by the sheriff, to satisfy an execution in favor of Mrs. Maria Williams, administratrix of the estate of R. D. Williams, deceased.

Judge Harris and J. Abe Glover, of Rome, Ga., were in town Monday, looking after the interest of the latter in the estate of the Stewart mill property by the Register in Chancery.

Mr. Robt. E. Cox, president of the Home Protection Fire Insurance Company of Htsville, was in Jacksonville Monday, looking after the interests of the bondholders at the sale of the water-works. Mr. Cox bought the water-works and will turn them over to the town again, up to the issue by the town of new twenty year bonds, at a reduced rate of interest. Meantime the work has passed out from control of the town authorities and are managed by Mr. Robert Arnold agent of Col. Cox.

Mr. Frank Ayer, son of Maj. Frank Ayer of the firm of Ayer & McDonald, Rome, Ga., entered as a pupil at the State Normal School here Monday. As the school becomes better known abroad and the excellent character of the faculty becomes better understood, the attendance steadily increases. If the increase continues, the faculty will undoubtedly have to be increased with the beginning of the next scholastic year. Notwithstanding the fact that the increase goes steadily on and applications for board become more and more frequent, no people have made no attempt to raise the price of board. It continues at the low rate which was at the opening of the school. This is wise, and if adhered to will sell the school by the next scholastic year far into the hundreds. The rolls already show an attendance beyond two hundred.

Friday night it snowed here. This lay on the ground and froze under a drizzling rain. Monday evening and Monday night a fine sleet fell and froze as it fell, until by Tuesday morning there was a solid covering an inch or more in depth over the ground. Tuesday this was taken advantage of, notwithstanding a driving fall of fine snow and sleighs were brought out and put into use. All day Tuesday parties of ladies and gentlemen, well wrapped up, were enjoying the time sleighing that the season afforded. Not for years has the sleighing been so good here.

The leap year party at Mrs. Geo. C. Morgan's elegant home was the most delightful social gathering of the year. Contrary to rule, except during leap year, the young ladies sent out invitations to the young men, soliciting the pleasure of their company; and many a young man's heart was made glad by the reception of a dainty note from the girl he loved best, and of whose kind regard he had hitherto been doubtful. Encouraged by the mark of preference thus shown, some of them will be emboldened to a declaration, and that leap year party will lead to several matches. See if it don't. And it will be well, if the boys will, after marriage, leave off all bad bachelor habits and treat the confiding girl with tender consideration and care. Leap year is a "good institution" and in fairness ought to come every other year, rather than every fourth year.

The ever popular Dave Powers, representing the drug house of Block & Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., was in town Tuesday.

Mr. Breckenridge, of Rome, the contractor who undertook the building of the brick block on the East side of the public square, had very fine weather to work in until lately. During that time he got up three brick-stores complete and the brick work of the handsome store of Major Rowan, but of late the bad weather has interfered with the completion of that. Two weeks of continued good weather would

have seen all his buildings completed on time. As it is he has done remarkably well, and his work here stamps him as a man of energy and a contractor who works faithfully up to specifications. During his stay here Mr. Breckenridge has won the esteem of our people, and when building begins again in the spring, he will doubtless get other work here.

Mr. G. B. Douthitt, one of the oldest and best citizens of Calhoun, has been a constant subscriber to the Republican from its first issue, now nearly half a century ago. May he live many more years to enjoy its columns and do good to the community in which he lives. In his time he has filled important offices and been of great public benefit. Few more popular men have ever lived in the county and we believe he was never beaten for an office, when he saw fit to run.

Mr. Jno. M. Caldwell has gone to house-keeping in the handsome cottage on the corner of North Main and Depot streets, built by the Building Association.

Every house built by the Building Association has been rented at good figures and as many more could be rented at once if built. The stock is still being taken where it can be found for disposal. The stock will pay a handsome percentage on the investment. We regret that the stockholders did not increase the capital stock, so as to let all who wish stock have an opportunity to take it. Perhaps this will be done in the Spring when building begins again.

### OUR COUNTY FINANCES.

Our very efficient county Treasurer, Mr. James Skelton, informs us, in answer to an enquiry on the subject, that with the money now on hand and that which the Collector will pay in between now and the first of February, he will be able to pay the expenses of the January term of the Circuit Court and all claims now registered against the county. In other words the county is perfectly out of debt. The fine and forfeiture fund is in equally satisfactory condition. Three years ago, when the present Treasurer came into office, this fund was twelve years behind. Now he can pay up all claims to the year 1881. Thus it will be seen that there has been a gain of nine years in the three that have passed. At this rate claims against the fine and forfeiture fund will be worth face value before many more years have passed. Altogether our county finances are in a very satisfactory condition, thanks to our faithful county officers and the willingness of the people to meet their obligations in the payment of taxes.

### THE SOUTHERN SPINDLES.

The Remarkable Progress of Manufacturers in the South.

BALTIMORE, Md., January 4.—The Baltimore Manufacturers' Record will publish to-morrow an article showing the remarkable increase in the cotton manufacturing interests of the south during the last three years. The Manufacturers' Record gives the name and location of every cotton mill in the south, and the number of spindles and looms in each. The figures as thus compiled show that there are now 214 cotton mills in the south having 1,276,422 spindles and 24,873 looms, while at the time the census was taken in 1880 the south had only 180 mills, with 712,989 spindles and 15,223 looms. The largest increase in the number of mills was made in North Carolina, where a gain of 43 mills and 1,193,300 spindles is exhibited, while Georgia made an increase of 139,156 spindles and 23 mills. In 1880 the value of manufactured cotton produced at the south was a little over \$21,000,000, while in 1883 the value had risen to between \$25,000,000 and \$26,000,000. The record figures up to that during the last three years and a half about \$200,000,000 has been invested by new and old southern cotton mills in machinery, the bulk of which has been paid to the northern and western machinery manufacturers.

Pat was quite right when he said that it is a great blessing that night never comes in the middle of the day to interfere with an honest man's work, but always, when the day's work is over and a fellow is all tired

### WASHINGTON LETTER.

Correspondence of the Republican.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1884.

There has been no lack of political gossip, comment and conference in Washington during the long adjournment for the holiday recess; nor has time been wholly unimproved. There has been solid work in several of the committees, and some of the regular bills will be ready for presentation as soon as Congress re-assembles. Then, too, the committees have had an opportunity to become acquainted with themselves, individually and collectively, to pull themselves together, to measure their caliber and take their aim. I will not carry the metaphor further for fear I may say that they will soon be ready to "shoot off their mouths," and I am aware that this would be a departure from the severe and classic language which you impose upon all your correspondents.

The majority in Congress is no doubt better informed on at least one important question than it was two weeks ago, and will be all the better able to give just expression to the needs of the country, than if it had hurried legislation haphazard as some of the committees were named.

The new House committees have been thoroughly discussed during the holidays and they seem to give general satisfaction. Mr. Morrison chairman of the committee of Ways and Means is reported to have said that "the tariff issue cannot be avoided and that it is welcomed. The Republicans have invited the contest in the call of their National Republican Committee and we cheerfully accept it. It is the issue upon which we shall go to the people in the Presidential campaign of 1884, and upon which we expect to win. But if the protective Democrats shall choose to unite with the Republicans, it will not be possible for us to pass a bill even through the house." This programme, it is thought, will be opposed by the high tariff Democrats under the leadership of Mr. Randall, and a serious split in the party in congress is predicted.

The first day of the year was celebrated in the usual way in Washington at the White House, at the residences of cabinet officers; at the homes of the wealthy, the well to do, and the hard up. The rain came down incessantly but the new years caller in carriage or on foot plied his vocation. The spectacle at the White House when the east room was filled with the diplomatic corps, in their resplendent regalia, and our army and navy officers in their uniform, heavy with epaulettes, sashes and gold lace, was one of unusual splendor.

It is known by every one who has the least familiarity with history, and our relations with other countries, that modern diplomacy is a fierce and an anacronism. The roles of the Mathericks and Chesterfields of a past age have been superseded, even in Europe, by steam, electricity and international progress. But if there remains a semblance of excuse for diplomatic relations between contiguous European powers, it is impossible to show the slightest use on our part for such relations. The gorgeous ministers, charges d'affaires, and attaches, who called on the President on the first day of January, performed their sole diplomatic duty. They can now rest until the first of January, 1885. They are very picturesque and we would have, perhaps, no right to complain that they are here were it not for the reminder that we maintain, at an immense expense, a legation at every foreign court that is represented in Washington.

This government pays millions annually to support so called diplomatic establishments abroad that are as utterly useless as are the nighted dudes, called diplomats in Washington. All international negotiations are now transacted by wire and steam, and the American citizen who takes a paper may read what were once state and court secrets, and he may feel assured that he gets his information from the same source from which the modern diplomat gets his.

### BILL ARP'S CHAT.

The Cherokee Philosopher's Weekly Talk to the Constitution.

A whole week of fun and frolic is just about right and ought to satisfy everybody and now that Christmas is over and the new year fairly set in, let us all go to work with a will and make-up for lost time, and a lost crop and lost opportunities. We have put on the brakes at my house. We have called off the dogs and now mean business. It was a glorious week. We gathered together eight of our children and eight grand children, and a lot of friends whom we loved, and we feasted them by day and spread them out by night on beds and sofas and the parlor floor and we had music and dancing, and all sorts of plays, from the time 'Jake's a grinning,' and magic music, down to pantomime and high tragedy, and all sorts of things to please the children. The house was decked with mistletoe and cedar, and the big, white fireplaces piled high with ash wood, and there was a happy throng moving to and fro, and Mrs. Arp renewed her youth at the piano, and I played the flute, and our melody for the dance was 'Run nigger, run, patroller catch you,' and 'get out of the wilder-ness,' 'let your money on the bob tail nag,' and the 'Arkansas traveler,' and 'Dixie,' and the 'Highland Fling,' and other old tunes all in the same measure. There were games about the house too, and labor Freeman had some more and the boys killed rabbits and squirrels and birds and kept us in game, and we had stews and soups, and cakes and pies, and that crowd seemed to get hungrier and hungrier, and they eat all things of day and away in the night they got the pantry, larder and cleaned up things generally. But boys are boys and they have to be watched as well as humored. There were a lively stable horse and buggy to be sent to town and three of the young chaps volunteered to go for the ride and walk back for fun and I knew nothing about it and was on the road myself and the first thing I knew they dashed by me on the run and shouted goodbye and waved their hats and cracked their whip and were away ahead before I could yell at them to stop. I was badly scared for I did not know the horse and so I whipped up my old mare to catch up, but they got over the top of the hill and I never got in sight of them any more. When I got to town they were quizzing around among the drug stores hunting for soda water. I gave them a little piece of my mind, and they began a retreat towards home. Carl and Linton made their slingshots and were practicing all along the line, and when they got within a mile of home began practicing on a flock of geese just to see how high they could come to a snapper's head without hitting him. Well, they come a little too high—just a little, and when I overtook them they had had a dead goose behind a log and were getting away with accelerated motion. I have never seen two little chaps more distressingly alarmed, for I told them I could do anything to keep the sheriff off when he came. They wanted to go back and pay for the goose, but then that wouldn't settle it, that the court wouldn't take money, and so they kept a continued back-out up the big road watching for the sheriff, and held solemn and mysterious whi-sperings. Carl's various shortcomings had already made a good long list, and so I took him out quickly to the neighbor-hood of an apple tree and reminded him of his error in a way that brought down the house, that is the female part of it, from Mrs. Arp down. For awhile there was a commotion, but it soon subsided, and once more our domestic affairs became calm and serene.

"Didn't they dogs come over here and kill ten of our geese in one night?"

"Didn't they come and kill eight of our sheep another night?"

"I know the boy didn't mean to kill the geese."

"No indeed, it was an accident and they are scared nearly to death anyhow—the poor children."

And so they talked and so they comforted the poor boys until I was afraid they would think themselves heroes and martyrs and want to kill all the geese in the neighborhood.

But they are not bad boys nor mean boys, and they love us dearly, and I do not mean to whip them, but I reckon it has to be done once in a while. I know I used to get it about twice in a while and ought to have had it about three times. Well, I did get three whippings for one night at camp meeting, for the boys I fought with whipped me and my father whipped me and my teacher led in me with a thrash-pole before I could tell him that my father had done whipped me enough. He bursted a bile on my back besides, and I considered my-

self a much injured person, but my dear, good mother cried over me and comforted me, and so I survived all these calamities.

All sorts of episodes transpired with these children and grand children of ours. The big gate blew open and knocked one of them sprawling, and now he goes about with a black eye. Another one got his hand burnt with a nigger chaser he was trying to set off; another one fell in the spring, and the billy goat butted another one down, and as for out fingers with their new knives, it keeps some-body busy getting rags and tying them up, and they are everlasting-ly running to their grandpa with some complaint or some trouble, or after something to eat. I had an episode myself the other day, for there was a long package came to me by express from your town and the family all got round to see it opened, and as wrapper after wrapper was taken off we thought it was nothing but crappers, but after while we got down to a beautiful case made of Georgia curled hickory and capped with Georgia gold and nicely engraved and that is all we know about it—for the card said "From a friend" and nothing more. It is mighty nice to know you have a friend known or unknown and the case is all the more appreciated for the mystery that is about it. One of the most touching inscriptions I ever had was an inscription on the fly leaf of a beautiful book that was sent me for it said "Feeling sure of one friend I send him this book." There was a sadness about it too, for it implied that the giver was not sure of his other friends—a melancholy reflection upon humanity and the friendship that lasts only during our prosperity.

"And what is friendship but a noose?"

"A chain that binds together."

"And binds the stretched noose?"

But I am proud of my case, and shall carry it as often as I get on my best apparel, and shall carry it round like a paragon. I like to see old men carry canes and wear gold watches with a chain and gold hanging down, but young men haven't got much use for such as these. One of my boys had a nice little cane given him by his loving wife the other day, and he looked at it and twirled it over in his fingers and said "well, now please get me a bushie." Well she just took it away from him, sent it back to the jeweler for his smart speech and served him right for he could have put it away and carried it Sundays and made out like he prized it whether he did or not. One of these little grand-children about four years old looked at me the other day and after a long gaze said "grand pa who snatched your bald-headed?" I slyly pointed over to his grand ma who was sewing in the corner and he turned to her and said with indignation, "Grandma what made you snatch grandpa bald-headed?" But all that sort of speech don't pay and I am going to quit it for I always come out second best and what I say in haste I repent at my leisure. Well we all keep smiling and repeating and so did David and Solomon and I reckon mankind will keep on the same old way.

"But Christmas is over and New Year's past, I made my call at the executive mansion the other night. How bright the lamps shone over fair women and brave men." I reckon the men were brave. Some of them like the governor have been tried, and there were lots of colonels and majors there. I know the women were fair, very fair, and one of them pinned a sweet little bouquet on my coat, and I had manners enough to let it stay and not ask for a button either, but I don't believe I brought it home with me. I don't think I did. It takes too much explanation about those little things and I don't like explanations. Well it was a goodly company at the Governor's, and he and his lady seemed happy and they made their guests feel happy too. I thought the collation in the dining room was feast enough for any reasonable man, but I heard a venerable gentleman call for bacon and greens, and a fair lady told him they did not have it, but had a bouquet that was made of turnips and she got it for him and begged him to help himself. Judge Henderson called with me and while he was sitting on a sofa a friend who passed that it wasn't considered long time to get down and the judge stood up and said "long time." I'm no long time, and besides I'm tired. I'm awfully tired and I'm going to sit here awhile long time or no long time," and he did well. I don't reckon anybody will hang him for it or think any the less of him. Manners are a good thing, but manners don't make a man.

Bill Arp.

"Mamma," said Harry, "What's the difference between geese and geese?"

"Why, don't you know?"

"No, I don't." "An't you geese?"

"No, I'm not." "I'm a geese?"

"No, you're not." "I'm a geese?"

"No, you're not." "I'm a geese?"

### How He Won the Squatter.

"Can you tell me when the train comes along here?" asked a travel-stained man of an old fellow who sat on a pile of cross ties near an Arkansas railroad.

"Yes, I reckon."

"But will you?" asked the traveler, after a moment's silence.

"Yes, reckon I will."

"Well, what time?"

"What time what mister?"

"What time does the train come along here?"

"I dunno."

"You said you did."

"Didn't."

"I say you did."

"Say I didn't."

"What did you say?"

"Said I'd tell you when it comes along, an' ef both of us is here when she comes I will, but I reckon yer ken see her as well as I ken."

"You think you are very smart, don't you?"

"Not now. I was right peart till the rheumatiz set in."

"Where do you live?"

"I'm livin' here now."

"Is this your home?"

"Noah."

"Then you don't live here."

"Well, I don't live here, do I? Look's I'm here I'm livin' here."

"When the train comes do you suppose I can get on?"

"Yes, if it stops."

"But that's what I want to know, will it stop?"

"I can't tell yer right now, altho' I'm a'ers plessed ter give a stranger any information in my power."

"When can you tell me?" asked the stranger, evidently thinking that the old fellow was going in search of information.

"When she gits here."

"Now, say, old man, I don't like to be made game of in this way. You may have nothing to do but sit around and spend your life in jolking, but I am thoroughly in earnest. I have come a long distance to reach this road, and I want to leave this devilish country. You would confer a great favor on me by answering my questions in a straightforward manner. If the train is not likely to stop at this wood-yard, why then I must walk on until I come to a station. Now give me your honest opinion. Do you think that the next train will stop here?"

"Now, stranger, replied the old fellow, leaning over and tying his shoe, 'yer ken talk mighty pitiful. I must allow, an' ef yer was a preacher it would take all the plank of the saw mill to make a monu-ment o' such big enough air yer dimpled. I'd be a mighty bad man to hold back any news I've got about this matter an' ben's I like yer looks, I'll tell yer all I know about these trains."

"I thank you most heartily sir."

"I expect I know as much about these trains as any man what lives in this here community."

"I have no doubt of it."

"An' all that I know about 'em stoppin' here I'll tell yer."

"Well?"

"Why, sometimes they stop an' sometimes they don't. That's all I know."

"I am half inclined to jump on you and maul you."

"Better walk ter the station, stranger, then ter try that. The last man what tried it ain't been able ter bend the United States coat's seams."

"Well, how far is it to the next station?"

"Which way? This way or that way?" pointing.

"Either way."

"Well, they're 'bout the same distance."

"How far?"

"'Bout 111 miles."

"I'll be confounded if I stand this. Come over here and I'll lick you."

"Well, ef yer wantter whip me wata I wantter be whipped, yer'd better come over here."

"I can do it, and don't you forget it."

"Well, ef yer do, I ain't apt ter forget it."

"I'll try it anyway," and taking off his coat a bottle fell out.

"Hole on. What yer got in that bottle?"

"Whisky."

"Then that's no use in nightin', and throwin' out a quid of tobacco, he limped across the track, took a drink and said:

"Train ain't likely to stop here."

"Take another drink."

"Three miles."

"Another."

"Make it better. Two an' er half."

"Still another."

"Go down ther an' them niggers will take yer on a han' car. Good day, cap'n. Wish yer well."

"Yer'd mounced yer principles in the first place that wouldn't ter been all this arguin'."—Arkansas Traveler.

A Boston member of republican faith says it seems ridiculous to be compelled to discuss senator Logan as a probable presidential candidate. This will be the next summer in the presidential year when this same Boston organ is doing its best to make Mr. Logan president.

### Fashion Notes.

Trains are fuller. Trains are not long. Gloves are very long. Mask veils are much worn. Few trained dresses are worn. High collures are again in favor. Sleeves remain very tight below the elbow. Small half-face veils are either red or black. Dotted face veils are high in fashionable favor. Jewels are much in favor for the hair at evening parties and balls. Jet embroideries continue to be popular for black and white dresses.

Pink velvet is very much in favor this year for ball and reception dresses. Figured velvets are much worn, but are never so elegant as plain ones.

Tan colored Suede gloves divide favor with white and black gloves for evening wear.

Children's dresses are all made loose about the waist, in the late revived English styles. Short dresses are made in vogue for evening wear, even when the wearers do not dance.

Velvet dresses will be worn at Christmas dinners and New Year's Day receptions. Wool materials, broadened with small shad figures in silk, appear in combination with plain wool.

Gauzy stuffs, tulle, crepes, and silk and Indian muslins, are in demand for ball and fancy party dresses. Tulle, spotted or sprigged with silver, comes among other gauzy tinsel decorated stuffs for evening wear.

Glossy rings of gold, set with pin-head jewels in recessed settings, can be found in collections of holiday jewelry.

The bodice with a high back and low cut out front is the correct wear for dinner parties and evening receptions.

Sleeves of costumes of ceremony are made tight, but with puffs or epaulettes in the arm-hole or on the shoulder.

The few trained dresses lately brought from the other side have the princess back, under which disappear the high puffed panier draperies.

The most fashionable ornaments for the hair are crescents, stars, sprays and combs of Rhine crystals, often so fine as to be mistaken for diamonds.

The flowers most in favor for ball dresses are lilies of the valley, forget-me-nots, hedge roses, monthly roses, Alpine heather sprays and red or blue salvia.

Blue sleeves have the upper part of the cloth cut away, showing the arm to the elbow, save where it is covered by the bands that fasten the sleeve across it.

Cups of plumed lace, puff of tulle and gauze and of beaded net are added to the sleeves of half high corsages to give the high shouldered epaulette effect.

Velvet dresses are handsomest when made all of one kind of velvet and trimmed only with a little lace, black or white, or both, or tinted to match the color of the dress.

Very fine black velvet stripes, like chenille cords on a silk ground, are used in black for dresses, in color for bonnets. In the latter case the trimming is of wired chenille in large rosettes.

Old silver has replaced old gold as material for ornaments. These take various forms. Daggers, warriors and animals' heads, birds, crescents, cubes and antique coins are among the most popular.

Cloth bonnets and toques are now considered more elegant than those of felt. There is really very little difference between the two, but just enough to give that touch of chic which to an ultra-fashionable woman is dearer than red-wood gold.

The new velvet polonaises are simply elegant. Some of these have the Louis XIV vest, covered with black silk embroidery or a heavy garniture of jet-headed flowers in applique. Most of the skirts hang straight, without drapery; others have a Watteau plait in the back, but a polonaise of this description is becoming only to the slender and stately.

At Bladen Springs, on Christmas day, a negro boy about 14 years old, broke his neck in a most singular way. He had started on an errand, and was going down hill, when his attention was attracted by something behind him. Looking back he missed his footing, fell and broke his neck.

Faith is sometimes personified as a decrepit female, clinging to a scrawny old man, but a better personification would be a handsome woman buying a bottle of patent hair-restorer.

# The Republican.

JANUARY 12, 1883.

We return thanks to the State Auditor and Treasurer for copies of their reports. In a future issue we shall present some of the points of the Auditor's report.

The death of the mother of the editor of the REPUBLICAN must account for any editorial shortcomings in this issue. In the face of his great bereavement he has no heart to write.

We thank Adolph Munter for a copy of his little book showing the public lands in this State to be sold January and February and containing valuable suggestions as to the entry of public lands &c. Price one dollar. Address him at Montgomery.

The Report of the Penitentiary Inspectors has been sent us. This report shows that much has been done for the alleviation of the convict under their administration. They are good men in the right place. We shall allude to this report again in the future.

The introduction of the bills in Congress continues at an unprecedented rate. As these begin to pass into laws we shall note them for the benefit of our readers. As it is, we have not space to note all introduced, thousands of which will never become laws.

Our correspondent, O. P. Pinckney, places the present price of steel rails at \$7.50 per ton. This was the price when Senator Coke made his speech, but they have since fallen to \$35 per ton. This is said to be from over-production and a glutted market, which the high duty on steel rails stimulated.

The present year will witness National, State and county elections, and will be very exciting in a political way. The REPUBLICAN will be more interesting on this account to its readers this year than for any of the past four years. Those who do not take it should subscribe, if only to see who runs for the local offices. The announcement of candidates will begin most probably about the time of circuit court in this month.

The Institute of the Immaculate Conception, Sisters of Notre Dame, at Bellville, Ill., was destroyed by fire Saturday night. Twenty-two pupils and five Sisters were burned to death. After the fire was discovered and all efforts to extinguish it were unavailing, a panic seized both children and Sisters, and there was a wild, confused rush to escape. It was a horrible holocaust, accompanied by many scenes of the most heart-rending character.

Representative Hewitt, of New York, who holds a prominent position on the committee on Ways and Means, says there will certainly be considerable work done upon the tariff this winter. The bill passed during the last session, Mr. Hewitt says, contains numerous errors which it is absolutely necessary to correct. He does not think, however, that a general revision will be attempted, but that the House will confine itself to special cases, with a view to making the present law more effective.

It will be remembered that about three months ago Pickett's Creek was killed at Huntsville with an axe in the hands of a negro named Charles Adams. Adams escaped, though he was closely followed by Birmingham. Detective Lanier never gave over the hunt, and Tuesday night of last week succeeded in capturing Adams at a negro dance eleven miles from Cahaba. He was carried to Huntsville where he will be lucky if he escapes the halberd.

A paper published at the State Capital will be particularly valuable both for political news and for the report of the proceedings of the next Legislature which will meet next winter. The Montgomery Advertiser, that old and staunch Democratic paper, has been recently much improved, and now comes fully up to the requirements of the most exacting. We commend it to those of our readers who may want to take another paper outside the county. See advertisement in another column.

## DEATH OF MRS. J. F. GRANT.

Mrs. Jas. F. Grant, widow of the founder of this paper, died at her residence in Jacksonville Tuesday night, the 8th inst., at 10 o'clock, at the age of 65 years and 19 days. She had been an invalid for years, and for the last five weeks had been confined to her room. Both she and her physician regarded it as her last illness, but up to the day of her death it was expected by her relatives that she would live through the winter. Tuesday morning her disease assumed a more dangerous turn, but this passed off and she grew apparently much better than usual. Tuesday night she grew rapidly worse and her children were summoned to her bedside. In the midst of her children and grand children, a brother, and friends who loved her, she passed away peacefully as if falling to sleep, secure in the love of her Saviour and assured of a meeting in a happier world with a husband who had gone before her. At the death of her husband, Mrs. Grant succeeded to a half interest in the REPUBLICAN office, which she held during life, and it is in view of this relation that the paper is placed in mourning for her. A future issue will contain a fitting tribute to her memory at the hands of a friend who has known her for almost a lifetime.

## POLITICAL NOTES.

Dakota will not be admitted to the union this year. Senator Pendleton has been 27 years in public life. Randall has cut down the estimates \$25,000, already. Secretary Teller says he will not run for senator from Colorado again. Mr. Blaine is soon to give a dinner party to President Arthur and his cabinet. Another reduction of internal revenue districts, it is said, is being arranged. General Rozencrans will put the Fitz John Porter relief bill through a-kitting next month. The Arthur boom is fizzling out. Blaine and Logan seem to be in the lead, with a splendid outlook for a dark horse. Mr. Randall's act of cutting down the pensions bill from forty to fifteen millions will give Mr. Wharton Barker an extra twenty-five millions to throw into his wonderful distribution hopper.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

## CARP FOR ALABAMA.

Thirteen Hundred Fish Expressed to Applicants Throughout the State—Eight Hundred Frozen.

Mr. E. L. Donnelly, distributing agent of the United States fish commission, expressed yesterday from Birmingham ten German carp to each of the 130 persons who had made applications through their congressmen for them. Mr. Donnelly brought with him to Birmingham about 2,100 fish, enough to send fifteen to each applicant, but nearly 500 froze in the express in spite of a constant fire. They came in shallow one gallon buckets, about a dozen to a bucket. They are from two to five inches long. Mr. Donnelly, as soon as he found that the fish were dying, changed them to fresh water and by this means saved many that were nearly frozen. Some were taken out of solid ice, apparently dead, but upon being placed in fresh water they swam almost as well as ever, such is the unequalled vitality of the carp.

The loss of the \$20 fish is aggravated by the fact that the supply of which they were a part was the last carp the commission had. Indeed, in being able to supply Alabama at all just at present the commission has bettered its expectation.

Mr. Donnelly yesterday gave a representative of the Age some interesting points about the carp. The most valuable properties of the carp, he said, are its domesticity and its rapidity of propagation. A single healthy female, in three months deposits between 10,000 and 24,000 eggs twice a year. Mr. Donnelly said the commission will probably send in Alabama streams in May, probably.

The *Apalachicola Tribune* says Benjamin Sharrit was in our office last Tuesday and reported that from the 21 of October to the 14th of December the forces at Pickett's fishery barreled up 1,015 barrels of fish and 115 barrels of ice, and had material enough to make 200 tons of guano. The biggest haul of fish ever made with one seine was recently made at Pickett's fishery—200 barrels being hauled out of the water at one haul of the seine.

## THE TARIFF.

The Great Question in the Coming Presidential Contest.

Hon. L. W. GRANT: Sir—It is a lamentable fact to state, the average farmer, mechanic and artisan, you will meet, knows nothing about the extent or operation of the war tariff. I met, not long since, a well to do and successful farmer, who was a depot agent at his station. In domestic intelligence he bore the appearance of being more than ordinary culture of his class. He was not seedy in appearance, except the seat of his pants showed a little premature thinness.

He said I do not understand this thing you call a tariff, I hear so much about. What is it? I very gently replied: A tariff is a list of duties or customs laid by the government to be paid on goods imported from a foreign country. It is a tax imposed by our government on all imported goods which has to be paid by the importer before he can get the goods out of the custom house. If you buy any of the imported goods, you have to pay to the merchant the tax he has paid to the government. In other words, the consumer, in all instances, has to pay the tax. Whenever the tax is levied too high, it amounts to prohibition. In that case, the government gets no tax and the manufacturer adds the tariff duty or tax to his goods and the consumer pays it into the pocket of the manufacturer.

There are a great many articles on which the duty or tax is so high, but little, if any, are imported, and in all such cases the government gets no revenue. The manufacturer gets it all adding it to the price of his goods. For instance, a wool hat has a double tax on it, 20 cents a pound for the wool in it and then 35 per cent *ad valorem* compound duty, and not one is imported. The government gets no revenue from wool hats and the people who wear wool hats pay the duty or tax in the price of the article to the manufacturer. So it is with shirts, drawers, and knit goods so generally worn; the duty is prohibitory and none are imported.

In the Senate, February 7, 1882, Senator Coke, of Texas, gave valuable statistical information in his review of the monopoly features of the tariff. The facts here produced I have condensed from a part of his able speech: "The duty on shot is 25 cents per pound, the revenue only \$16.80. Hams and cross-cut saws, the revenue only \$67.73, duty prohibitory. Horse-shoe nails, tax five cents per pound, prohibitory, revenue only \$16.80. Wire, such as our people use for fencing, tax prohibitory, importation and revenue nominal. Cut nails, spikes, galvanized or coated iron, cast and wrought iron, hinges, board nails, rivets and bolts, duty prohibitory, importation and revenue nominal. Bessemer steel rails, universally used now in constructing railroads, which are more largely manufactured in the United States than any other country. Price of these rails in England, from \$20 to \$25 per ton. Our tariff duty or tax is \$25 per ton, price in the United States \$47.50 per ton. Here you will see the tax of \$25 per ton is added to the price of the rails manufactured in this country. The bounty to the manufacturer on this one article alone is \$31.50, 25 per cent which the people who ship and ride on the railroads have to refund with interest doubly compounded. Heavy cotton goods, universally used by the poor, the duty or tax prohibitory. Common soap of universal consumption, compound duty of 1 cent per pound and 30 per cent *ad valorem*. Toilet soap, duty 10 cents a pound and 25 per cent *ad valorem*. Millions of dollars worth of these two articles are sold to the people annually, with these compound duties added to the price. Yet the revenue derived from them is trifling. The bounty tax goes into the pockets of the manufacturers."

I could fill pages with quotations from the tariff list of articles of daily use among the people with duties so excessive as virtually to exclude importation and thereby destroy revenue, but on which the consumers pay the tax to the manufacturer in the price of the domestic articles. "This is called protection to home industry." I would call it protection to manufacturers as a favored class—to the exclusion of all other industries. More properly it should be called robbery under the forms of law. Very truly yours, O. P. Pinckney.

The debt of England is \$1,844,000,000, of France \$1,483,000,000, of the United States, not net, less cash in the Treasury, \$1,500,000,000.

## STANCILL & GILLMORE

Contractors & Builders. Jacksonville, Ala.

Will undertake work in Jacksonville or any of the surrounding towns and cities. Brick work and fine plastering specialties. Estimates furnished on application. dec22-1f

## Mortgage Sale.

Under and by virtue of a mortgage executed to the undersigned by Benjamin Green on the 24th day of January 1881, and recorded on pages 36 and 37, in Book "313" of mortgages and deeds in the office of the Judge of Probate of Calhoun county, I will proceed to sell on Tuesday the first day of January 1883, at 10 o'clock, in said county, between the legal heirs of said county, the following described property, to satisfy said mortgage, to-wit: One bay mare mule named Jenny, one bay horse mule named Jack, one one-horse wagon, six axes and two calves. J. L. GREEN, Mortgagee. dec22-2f

## Mortgage Sale.

Under and by virtue of a certain mortgage executed to the undersigned by J. H. and Elizabeth Mullen on the 15th day of April 1881 and duly recorded in the office of the Judge of said county on the 10th July 1883, in Book P. 2nd vol. Register of Mortgages, I will on the 26th day of January 1884 sell for cash a certain lot in the north east corner of the north east quarter section 10, township 16, range 7, east in the Coosa land district. Said land includes present residence of mortgagors, and will be sold together with the mortgage. Sale will take place on premises above described. CHAS. MARTIN, Mortgagee. dec22-4

## Attachment Notice.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County, In Circuit Court, A. R. Smith vs. W. J. Willis.

Appearing that on the 21st day of August 1882, the Plaintiff, by his attorney J. M. Caldwell, at law, and duly made affidavit and given bond as required by law in such cases, prayed for and obtained an attachment, returnable to the next term of the Circuit Court of said county, against the Defendant, to-wit: W. J. Willis, which said attachment has been levied by the sheriff of said county, upon the following as the joint property of said W. J. Willis, to-wit: One undivided half interest in a certain house and lot in the town of Jacksonville, Alabama, formerly known as the Archer Smith house, and now the property of the said W. J. Willis, and the estate of R. W. Williams, deceased, and one undivided half interest in the State of Alabama, which said attachment was levied by the sheriff of said county, upon the following as the joint property of said W. J. 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ESTABLISHED JAN. 21, 1837.

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, JAN. 19, 1884.

PRICE \$2 A YEAR.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

Correspondence of the Republican.  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1884.

Literally the new year opened under a cloud in Washington. The pitiless storm tested the gallantry of gentlemen, and a surprisingly large number of calls were made considering the inclemency of the weather. The social observance of the day in the capital has an official basis that tends to give it permanency, although the custom is said to be losing its hold elsewhere. The annual levee at the White House was all that could have been wished. The other official receptions were successful in display and attendance, and many private receptions were well attended. Locally, Washington cannot complain of the year just ended. Trade has been good, and the city has prospered. The health statistics are encouraging, and should silence all talk about "malaria." Building has continued to a remarkable degree, and the steady demand for houses shows that the increase of accommodation has not been speculative. The value of land has also firmly increased. The District government has given fair satisfaction, and the city is growing more popular yearly with congress.

Speaking of the District government, it is customary to give the chairmanship of the District of Columbia committee to a representative from a district near Washington. In the late committee appointments the place was assigned Hon. John S. Barbour, of Alexandria, Va. Citizens are encouraged that a man of broad and liberal views, as well as one perfectly familiar with the necessities of the District is to have charge of the legislation pertaining to its welfare.

The Treasury cheerfully opened the new year with a table showing a debt reduction during 1883 of one hundred and ten millions of dollars; and this in spite of the tax legislation of the last congress, which in the first six months operation of the new law, has cut down the revenues twenty-eight millions of dollars. The reduction in the debt for December was twelve million.

After an interval of two weeks Congress reassembled Monday, and the real work of the session has now begun. Among the business awaiting the House are several interesting investigations to be made at an early date. One is the charge made by republican newspapers of reputation and good standing in the party, that a member of the Supreme bench of the United States was appointed to his position to carry out the conditions of a bargain, made between the President then in the chair, and unknown New York capitalists. The reputation of the Supreme bench is at stake as long as these charges stand unrefuted, or until it is proven false by a committee of Congress. For this reason a member of the House, who hails from the same state as the accused Judge, told me he intended soon to offer a resolution calling for a thorough investigation of the charge by a committee to be selected from the ablest members of both parties in the present House. Another matter to be investigated is the manner in which the office of the Attorney General has been conducted with reference to the political indictments in South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana. Grave misconduct in office is charged against the Attorney General in the management of the prosecution of these cases. The members from these states are all in favor of an inquiry that will show the country just how the cases were tried. It is charged that the Attorney General in appointing the Hon. Richard Crowley (at the President's request) as special counsel to aid in the Southern prosecutions, Crowley being a member of congress, violated the statute, which forbids a member of Congress to take a fee in any case in which the government is concerned. It is stated that vouchers on file will show that Crowley drew pay for his legal services, while he was drawing his salary as a member of the House.

A third matter that Congress

will look into, when fairly in working order, is a charge made against Hon. Geo. Bliss, special counsel for the government, to the effect that he received a thousand dollars for giving the adverse opinion in the Ottoman case against the government.

The tariff reformers and the men who want the unearned land grants restored to the public domain, will endeavor to get their work before the house early in the month, for fear other powerful committees will get ahead of them. They hope to send the tariff matter to the senate by the first of March, which will give that body plenty of time to develop its position on the tariff reform. Like the house it contains new men, who have yet to make a positive record on this question—a fact that makes the outcome quite uncertain.

### Jenkins Notes.

From Jenkins our correspondent sends the following:  
Sickness in the family prevented me from sending you a line or two for your last issue. I hope you will allow me to say something about Santa Claus and the holidays in this. I think all our people were pleased with what Santa Claus brought them but J. M. McAllister who was somewhat disappointed by its being another girl.

Our people appeared to enjoy themselves more than usual. Rabbit hunting was the order of the day, and was engaged in by both old and young, even J. E. Watson and A. J. Willis were seen among the boys.

Mr. Thos. Love, of Gadsden, spent a few days with Mr. D. A. Cary and family. Come again Thomas, glad to see you.

Christmas has gone—the new year has come with a big snow, and we all are having a hard time trying to keep the children indoors, getting wood and making fires to keep 'em warm.

J. M. Patrick is preparing to build a tram road to convey rock from the mountain to build a dam along the bank of Chochee, to protect his land from the coming freshets.

Prof. Lacy opened his school at Jenkins the 15th, but dismissed for the week on account of the bad weather.

Jenkins will not furnish a candidate for anything unless it be for Commissioner, and we think J. M. Whiteside would be a good man for that position.

### Alabama Government Land; for Sale.

MONTEGOMERY, ALA., Jan. 14.—From present indications there will be some lively competition at the sale of mineral and coal lands by the Government, which convenes here on the 21st inst., and at Huntsville February 15th. Each sale will be continued for two weeks, after which any unsold lands will be open to private entry on the same terms as agricultural lands. The bulk of the lands offered is in the famous Warrior coal fields, and is said to contain thousands of acres of the richest coal lands in Alabama. Speculators have had experts out for some time locating valuable plots which they expect to gobble up cheap.

### CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

El Mahdi is holding four priests and five nuns as prisoners, and demands \$10,000 ransom for them.

Carlisle is reported to have positively declined to allow the use of his name before the Senatorial caucus in Frankfort.

Both the Orange and Nationalist meetings announced to be held at Black Lion, County Cavan, Ireland, on the 16th inst., have been prohibited by a Government proclamation.

Nisbet & Co., cotton merchants of Savannah Ga., have failed. Their liabilities are not known, but will probably exceed \$100,000. Their assets are nominal. Their principal creditors are in Europe. An advance in cotton was the cause of the failure.

The recent severe cold weather damaged the orange groves of Alabama to the extent of \$1,000,000, and it is estimated that an equal amount has been lost in Mobile county alone from the injury to the orange growers, warned by the Signal Service of the approaching cold, built fires in their groves and saved their trees.

## A FALLEN KING, OR OLD COTTON'S VISIT.

A Christmas Story for Southern Farmers.

BY HERBERT W. COLLINGWOOD.

I will agree to say that Jerry Morey had little idea of hanging up his stockings, even though it was Christmas Eve.

On the whole I believe I will make even a broader statement than that. I am afraid he did not feel much like celebrating Christmas at all. Certainly he felt that he had very little to be thankful for. I am not sure but I should have felt about the same way had I been in his place.

Jerry stood in the door of his house just as the sun was going out of sight. His plantation lay stretch ed out before him in the twilight. He looked out at it between the whiffs of smoke from his pipe. This is what he saw. Great barren, dead looking fields, with only a few dry cotton stems here and there. The ground looked as though some mighty giant had squeezed the good all out of it, and left it dull, heavy and dry. Such indeed was the truth, though Jerry did not know who the giant was.

The fences were falling down all over the plantation. The yard was filled with rubbish that had accumulated for years. The gate had long since fallen from its hinges, and now stood up against the fence like a man leaning up against a house to think over the good times of his life.

Everything looked sad. The cotton press lifted its dull arm in silent entreaty. "I know that it was old and shabby, and that its arms were numbered unless some one came to its rescue."

Even the stock seemed to feel that Christmas was a nuisance that "peace on earth, good will to men," was a very poor motto for things as thin and hungry as they were. Who could feel "good will" towards a man who failed to give them enough to eat?

A few long-legged, sharp-backed hogs wailed aimlessly about the yard, vainly hunting for their Christmas dinner. Three cows stood looking sadly over the dull fields, that showed alas, small feed for them. Jerry could not help counting their ribs—they stood out so prominently. A most melancholy faced mule stood shaking his long ears, and showing his appreciation of the day by kicking at intervals at the only part of the fence that could possibly keep out an intruder. A few chickens roosted on the fence in perfect security. They were so thin that Christmas dinners had small fears for them.

It was not a pleasant picture by any means; and even the sun who is generally so good natured, seemed anxious to get away from such a place. He sank suddenly in the West as if in a hurry to reach some place where "merry Christmas" would not seem such a mockery.

Jerry stood watching the dry fields, till the darkness hid them from view. Then he turned and walked sadly back into the house, shutting the door behind him, as if to shut out all the darkness and gloom. But this was impossible; for he brought some of it with him in his very air, and the discouraged look in his face.

A bright fire was burning in the fire place, and Jerry sat down before it to think over his troubles.

His sick wife sat helplessly in the easy chair on the other side of the fire. It was the first time for many days that she had been able to sit up at all. Back where the fire light just flashed over the wrinkled face, old "Mamma" sat in her low rocking chair. She was the last of all Jerry's servants. The rest had all left him when the plantation began to run out.

Down at his side, little Johnnie Morey sat listening with eager ears to the story she was telling of Santa Claus. Jerry could not help listening as he sat by the fire with his head in his hands.

"An' ole marns Santy Claus, he look in an' he see dey was havin' drefful times in dar. Nobody laffin' all wid fings like dey was at a final. He jes step in de do', an' fo' you know it, dey was all laffin' at de zood news he bring."

But here the story grew distasteful to Jerry—"I reckon Santa Claus would have a job to make me laugh, he thought as he turned to the fire again."

What strange things a man will think of sometimes as he sits in front of an open fire. As the flames go curling and crackling up about the logs, the past seems to live again in the red coals. The future seems to peer out from the snapping flames. That great log seems somehow like man's life. How slowly, carefully it is eaten away by the flames. It can never be made over again, it falls at last with a snap—to ashes.

So it seemed to Jerry as he sat watching the fire. Thousands of

men that same night were looking into flaming fires, or watching great yule-logs slowly burn away. They only saw the future fair and bright and pleasant before them. But Jerry saw only the past in the glowing coals.

The great log at the top, seemed like his plantation as it was every ago. What wonderful crops of cotton he used to raise on his land. Money was plenty, and he spent it as fast—yes faster than it came. Cotton was King, and jolly good King he was too.

Was King did I say? He is King to-day; so at least Jerry stoutly claimed in spite of the fact his fields were worse than dead with crop after crop of cotton.

Jerry still clung to his old monarch. What else could he raise in the South but cotton? He would keep it at it as long as one bale grew on ten acres. "Cotton is King! Cotton is King!" And Jerry repeated it over and over with the spirit of the French soldiers, on the retreat from Moscow, who would raise themselves from the snow to salute the cruel Emperor who had brought them into the wilderness.

The log on the fire that Jerry had marked out as his plantation, went slowly but surely crumbling away. The flames gnawed into it deeper and deeper. There was nothing added to it, it simply wasted away, till at last it fell with a crack from the top.

The crack of the falling stick started Jerry from his reverie. He started up in great surprise to think he had been dreaming so long. Old "Mamma" had taken Johnnie off to bed, and his wife had also retired. Jerry looked about the room for something to take up his mind, but there was nothing like the fire after all, and he caught up the tongs to put the broken log back on the blaze. He was bound it should all burn any way. But as he took hold of the stick, he heard a rap at the door. It was a soft timid rap, quite unlike what Jerry's friends usually gave when they came to visit him. Jerry went to the door in great surprise. Who could be waiting to see him at this time of the night?

He opened the door half expecting that one of his creditors had come to make the fave of Christmas Eve complete. He started back in wonder at the sight of his visitor.

A poor old man, thin and feeble, with long white hair falling down over his shoulders, and a white beard covering his breast, stood leaning heavily on his stick. His clothes were old and worn, and his wide rimmed hat covered his head. Jerry and his visitor stood looking at each other in silence. Jerry was confident that he had never seen the old fellow before. His first thought, absurd as it may seem, was that this was Santa Claus himself. He even had it on the point of his tongue to say—"I reckon you've come to the wrong place,"—when the old man moved feebly forward, and walked by him into the house. Jerry followed him in wonder.

The old man took a seat by the fire, and spread out his thin hands before the blaze. He said never a word, but as if unconscious of Jerry's presence, sat gazing at the fire, still keeping his hat on.

Jerry had entertained a great many visitors in his day, out one of them had ever behaved like this one. He studied the fellow carefully, trying to make out whether he had ever seen him before or not. His clothing was all of a style worn thirty years ago. It was of elegant material but dreadfully shabby. His hands as he held them out to the fire, were small and beautifully formed, yet wasted by age and suffering. On the whole he looked like a man who had been better days, and was fully aware of the fact that he was behind the times.

This was so much like Jerry's own condition of life, that he felt a certain satisfaction in the presence of his visitor, though after all there was something too strange and unreal about the old fellow to make the situation entirely comfortable. Jerry waited in silence for a time, hoping his new friend would open the conversation. But he waited in vain. The figure opposite, still sat in the same attitude, without taking the least notice of him.

At last Jerry could stand it no longer. So as he lit his pipe with a red hot coal, he began "I expect I never seen you before stranger." The old man lifted his head and looked at him so searchingly, that Jerry made haste to modify this statement.

"That is—I expect it was a right smart ago that I did see ye,"—and Jerry stopped in confusion, actually afraid of the feeble figure before him.

The old man straightened himself in his chair, and took his stick from the floor.

"No sir," he began in a clear voice, "you have never seen me before, and yet you know me well," this sort of relationship was too much for Jerry. The idea of being well acquainted with a man whom

he had never seen, beat all his experience surely. The whole thing was turning out so strangely however, that he has about prepared for anything.

"Yes sir you know me well," continued the old man. "You have known me for years. You have been my slave ever since you was born. I am King Cotton."

This was not spoken as one might reasonably expect a tyrant would address his subject, the old man spoke in a weary, sorrowful tone as if he knew about Jerry's present condition, and also knew how he reached it.

Jerry was simply paralyzed with fear and amazement. His pipe fell from his mouth and his knees fairly knocked together as he listened. Here, before him, was the mighty leader he had followed so long. Here was the giant that had squeezed the goodness from his plantation. Here was the King who had ruled him so long and so harshly.

It seemed hard after all to think of associating royalty with such feebleness. Could this worn old man be the jolly old King Cotton he had so often pictured to himself? All these thoughts went like lightning through Jerry's mind, but like a faithful subject he bowed before his King in silence.

The old King went on, speaking slowly and carefully.

"Yes, you have followed me for years; you are one of my faithful subjects."

Jerry found courage enough to answer, "I reckon I am."

"You have followed me, and see what I have brought you to. You are in debt your plantation is run to waste, you have stock, you are discouraged, you have no heart in your work, and in a few years you will have no home."

Jerry could not say a word. He knew it was all true enough. "There was a time when I was strong. When I was King. But that time has gone, that time has gone. I am an old man now, and my throne has passed away from me forever."

"I reckon not," said Jerry stoutly, "we'll stand by ye yet."

The old King shook his head and said, "Too late, too late!" he said, "my power has passed away; there can be no more Kings in this land. But it is not too late for you. Be warned in time! Would you have this come to pass?" And he bent forward and struck the fire a blow with his stick.

To this day Jerry can never tell how it happened. He has examined his house time and time again, and yet it is perfectly sound. And yet he is prepared to swear that when King Cotton thrust his stick into the fire, the whole of the side of his house flew open and he saw a regular picture through it.

A young man stood leaning against the side of the house just as Jerry had been doing so much of late. His clothes were ragged and dirty. The rim of his hat slouched down over his face as if ashamed to stand up as a decent fellow should. His whole attitude was that of an utterly discouraged man—without hope, without ambition. Jerry looked at him for a moment without recognizing him. Then he started up with a cry. It was his own little boy Johnnie! This then was what he was coming to. His boy of whom he was so proud, would only make this idle discouraged man.

"No! No!" he cried in agony, "anything but that!"

The King smiled and touched the fire again with his stick. Johnnie's form faded away, and a new picture rose in his place.

They sat looking out over a wide stretch of country. Thousands and thousands of acres of land lay—unoccupied and desolate.

"It might be all cultivated," said the King, "it might all be used to make bread for the hungry," and he touched the fire again with his stick, and the scene changed again.

Now, they were looking into a room—a store in one of the town.

A dozen young men—clerks, whose duties for the night were over—about on the boxes and barrels of merchandise. A large, pleasant faced man stood before them. He was talking earnestly and pointing his remarks by bringing his hand down, every now and then, upon a box that stood near him. Jerry could hear what he said.

"It is a great wonder to me, gentlemen, that you young men stay in the towns so closely. You ought to be farmers—every one of you. Think of what you might do to develop your State if you would only take some of this land that is so cheap about here. You are needed out there, gentlemen."

But the clerks looked at each other and laughed. "Not much," they said, "we farming for us. We see enough of that. Let niggers do such work. We know the kind of fire farmers lead," and they went on to name over a dozen farmers, to show what a dog's life they led. Jerry felt ashamed to hear his own name given with the rest.

"He is right," mused King Cotton. "Every one of these young men ought to be on the farm, and

you and I've helped to keep them away." He touched the fire quickly with his stick, as if to call some pleasanter scene. Like a flash the picture changed, and they sat looking in upon a crowd of darkies celebrating their Christmas Eve.

All was fun and good humor. A fiddler sat at one end scraping the very soul of music from an old violin. The young people were dancing for dear life, while the old folks sat around the room watching the dance. Jerry saw his two hands—Jake and Pete—making the very floor shake with their big boots.

"Swing yer partners! Right an' left. Dance fo' Christmas," called the fiddler, and the dancers went round and round, till Jerry felt his own feet keeping time to the music. Up in one corner two old white-haired men were exchanging the compliments of the season. They discussed the leading questions of the day as gravely as though they were mighty land owners. Jerry had never seen the time when he considered a nigger's thoughts worth listening to, yet before he knew it, he found himself bending forward to catch every word of the conversation.

"I is takin' a heap ob interest Brudder Weevle," said one old fellow, "in dis yer new style ob farming what dey is preachin' up fo' de South. What you tinks about dat?"

Bruder Weevle, evidently, had some well defined thoughts on the subject. He crossed one wrinkled leg over the other, and put his head on one side with a gravity that would have done credit to a Judge of the supreme court, as he answered.

"I done tole you, Brudder Wolfark dat dis yer new style ob farming an' gwine ter be de sabin' of de South. It an' suer. We's got ter git our lan' up ter what it wuz fore de war. Ole Cotton an' King no mo, brudder Wolfark. Brudder Grass and brudder Stock, dey's gwine ter take de cheer fo' awhile. Dis yer blooded stock an' gwine ter be what we want. I done got me a cow—one ten' pure blood Jersey. Ole Cotton, he goin' suer."

Jerry looked at the King to see how he would take this. The old monarch smiled wearily at the conversation, and muttered something that Jerry could not hear. He reached out his stick slowly and touched the fire again. The merry scene faded away, and Jerry saw his own plantation rising into its place.

But what wonderful change had taken place. Jerry hardly knew where he was.

The yard had been cleaned up in the first place. If Jerry had been well-read in mythology, he would have at once decided that Hercules had undertaken this job as his thirteenth labor. As he doubted, he had never heard of the indignities giant, he was denied the solution of the problem. He was obliged to regard the orderly yard in a hopeless wonder.

The fences were up all over the plantation. The fields had dropped their dead, heavy load. There was only one piece of cotton to be seen. Great waving hills of corn and grass had taken the place.

He looked in vain for his old friends the hogs. They were actually shut up in pens. He opened his eyes wide at the cattle. Such stock he had seen before only in his wildest dreams.

His wife stood out by the gate, well and strong, looking as pretty as she did when he first saw her. Johnnie large, strong and healthy looking, was working with a box of tools down by the stables. In fact it seemed to poor discouraged Jerry, as though he was taking a peep into Paradise itself. He had pictured something of the kind to himself time and again, but it had always seemed like a dream to him. Here it was in reality.

The old King nodded his head at Jerry's look of wonder, and touched the fire with his stick once more. The sides of the house slowly united again, and the fire blazed up as before.

It was a long time before either man spoke. At last the King turned to Jerry and began, "You will wonder, I expect, what all this means. I will tell you, then I must see for there are others who have served me almost as well as you have. I must visit them to night. This is all I have to give them in return for their services. You have been going on in the same old way that I marked out for the South long ago. That system paid wonderfully well for a time. We were independent and happy. I was a powerful King then, and no one dared to dispute my rights. But time has proved that were mistaken. We borrowed our minds. We brought our boys up with a wrong idea of farming—a wrong idea of life. We raised an idle, shiftless class about us, and here we are to-day, behind the times, when with our climate, and our land, we ought to lead the world."

The old King's head sank wearily upon his breast as he said this. Jerry listened in wondering surprise. Somehow he felt that it was all true, and yet it seemed almost like treason for a man to talk so.

The King at last went on, "I have tried to show you to-night what you may expect to come to, if you do not change your style of work. What can that boy of yours make with the example you set him? You are hurting the country. You keep men away from the farm who ought to be out here. Before you know it, men from other parts of the country will control this land, and you, I have shown you what you can make of yourself if you will only try, and I want you to-night, this Christmas Eve,"—and he brought his stick down with an energy that made Jerry jump—"to make a new start. Stop killing your land with cotton! Feed your farm and your stock! Work with a system! Try mixed farming! Take some good paper, and read it! Find out what other people know about farming! Get two or three head of good stock, and build up a herd. When you see good stock around you, new and better ideas will come into your head. Put that boy of yours to school, and when he is old enough, send him to an Agricultural College. He will bring you back enough new ideas in a year to pay for it all. I have lost my throne. I am King no more. I must work in the ranks hereafter, but I want you as my old slave to think this thing over. Begin to-day! Bless Now!" And the King with something of his old fire, brought his stick down with a blow that shook the very house, and knocked Jerry completely off his chair on to the floor.

Jerry jumped to his feet, and looked about him. The fire was almost out, and the room was growing cold. But King Cotton was no where to be seen. There was his chair, but the old man and his stick had vanished. It was some time before Jerry could bring himself to believe that King Cotton and his visit were composed of "such stuff as dreams are made of," but he was obliged to accept this theory at last. He went to bed thinking about it the more he determined to put it in practice, and put it in practice he did at last, and well so that he does not need King Cotton now, to touch the fire with his stick, to show him a prosperous and happy home.

He will tell you to-day that cotton is no longer King, and that no one will speak in kinder terms of the old monarch than he will. He says that there are no more Kings in this country, that all must work in the ranks, and obey as well as lead. Whenever Christmas comes, there is always a blazing fire on the hearth, and an extra seat for the old man to occupy. But he never comes. No doubt he is kept busy visiting his other subjects.

There are hundreds of farmers this very Christmas who are in just the condition of Jerry Morey. Discouraged and careless, with land worn out, and stock run down, they still insist upon it that cotton is King, that cotton is all we can raise in this beautiful country of ours.

Perhaps the old King will come to them this very Christmas, but if he does not, I wish they would think over what he told Jerry. Let me make a proposition to you gentlemen.

Just try a little more patience, a few new ideas and a great deal more practical work, and then tell me if "King Cotton" is not as he says he is—A THOROUGH MONARCH. If by next Christmas you still say he is not, we will send you the Southern Live-Stock Journal for one year. Then you will admit it anyway.—So, Live-Stock Journal.

PASTOR LOGGINS.

Of Morgan County, Ala. Writes with a respectable woman, leaving a wife behind.

Special to the Christianian Times.

Huntsville, Jan. 12.—Considerable excitement reigns in Morgan county, this state, in the neighborhood of Vainhooza Springs, over the elopement of W. J. Loggins, a Baptist preacher, and a girl named Emily Edmondson. Loggins left a wife behind him. He was a merchant and owned considerable property. He was the editorial writer at Blue Springs Baptist Church. The girl with whom he eloped was a respectable character, about 18 years of age and quite pretty. It is reported that Loggins carried with him about \$700 of his father-in-law's money.

The Way to Paradise Hill.

Dumley had taken the landlady's daughter to the theatre, and, as usual, had business outside between the acts.

"Do you see young Brown over there?" he said to the young woman.

"Yes," she replied.

"Well, he is a man I expect to paralyze some day."

"Are you going to see another man at the conclusion of this act?" she asked.

"Yes," Dumley said reluctantly, "I am afraid I shall have to; he is waiting for me now."

"Well," said the landlady's daughter, "I don't like Mr. Brown very much, but I will tell you what to do. When you return upon seeing the gentleman outside, who is waiting for you, just step over to where Mr. Brown is sitting, and breathe on him. That will paralyze him."

That will paralyze him.

# The Republican.

JANUARY 10, 1888.

## IN MEMORIAM.

On the 5th of January, 1884, in the still hours of the night, in the quiet of her own home, surrounded by her children and friends Mrs. Elizabeth L. Grant, widow of the late lamented James F. Grant, breathed her last—in the sixty-sixth year of her age.

Heart-broken children and sorrowing friends stood by her bier and mourned for her as dead.

—She is not dead but gone before.—  
Her many womanly and christian virtues will long live in the memory of this community with which she has been for so many years identified, and in which her good name has become a household word.

Elizabeth L. Riley (the maiden name of Mrs. G.) was born on the 20th day of December, 1818, in Washington county, Va., and in the year 1834 was married to J. F. Grant, in Madisonville, Tenn., from which place they removed to Jacksonville in the year 1835.

Those of us who can look back through the vista of an entire generation remember the charming beauty of her bright, young, motherly womanhood. She was then, and ever afterwards through life, the great light of the household. By a cheerfulness that knew no repression, despite the cares and anxieties of life, by an unselfish devotion to husband, children, and children's children, she made home happy; and by a life-long exhibition of the graces of charity and benevolence, she gave unmixed pleasure in her social intercourse with her friends and acquaintances.

From early girlhood Mrs. Grant was an earnest, consistent, exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Her religion was pure and undefiled—higher, nobler, grander, more catholic than the ordinary religion of to-day. Her life illustrated a faith that looked up to God alone, a hope that looked forward to a Heaven to be won; and a charity or love that looked away from self to all the world beside—and, no unpretending woman could contribute more to make the world better than did she by her pure and bright example.

Since the death of her beloved husband, which occurred in 1878, her health was gradually declining, but even in her hours of sorrow and affliction, she manifested, at all times, the same gentle, lovely spirit which had characterized her whole life, and when she passed into a purer, better existence, it was with the calmness and confidence of a babe resting upon the bosom of its mother. "She sleeps in Jesus." Her children, friends, society and the Church mourn her loss—they bear the Cross, she wears the Crown, and is now reaping the reward of the faithful in a home where there is all light and all love.

Brewster Cameron appeared before the House committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, and gave a list of all persons discharged from the service of the department the past few years on account of fraudulent action on their part; also a list of those who resigned under pressure brought to bear.

He said a man named Wilson, attached to the United States Marshal's office in Alabama, threatened the special examiner for investigating the accounts of his office. The same man, Cameron said, was nominated for another office.

Another Alabama official named Bingham, was reported to have offered resistance, and been nominated for another office. Cameron said that it was probable that an investigation would soon be made of nineteen United States officials of South Carolina, for alleged official misconduct.

## Wonderful Bridges.

The new cantilever bridge, opened last week over the Niagara river, seems small in comparison with a similar structure now in progress of construction across the Frith of Forth which is described as having two spans of 1,769 feet each, and two side spans of 975 feet each. There are three cantilever trusses, each weighing 15,000 tons, and two straight girders, 350 feet long, to close the open spaces between the cantilevers. The estimated cost of this mighty structure is \$8,750,000.

Foster, the Eastern Florida, nurseman and forist, received last week orders for ten thousand tuberoses bulbs, from Bliss, of New York.

## THE TARIFF.

The Great Question in the Coming Presidential Contest.

Hon. L. W. GRANT, Sr.—The approaching Presidential election is of such magnitude and importance, it is eminently proper that the true, great and leading issues should be clearly stated and laid before the people.

There are two great leading parties in the United States—one called the Republican party, and the other called the Democratic party—both have high and honorable names. The former, from 1860 to the present day, has rode, hooped and spurred, over the struggling people, and under the form and pretext of a war protective tariff, have collected millions upon millions of taxes, more than the necessary wants of the government required, and to the great oppression of the people. In the approaching contest and struggle for supremacy and change of administration, the great issue that divides the two parties, is the reform and reduction of the present protective high taxes. All other issues are dwarfed and overshadowed by the war tariff.

The Democratic party and the people have submitted to unnecessary high taxation for the last 25 years. They say the time has arrived to unload some of the heavy taxes that are now, with crushing force, confiscating the property of the people. It is maintained that the power to levy and collect taxes is a power to confiscate property to the extent of the tax laid. It is true the constitution of the United States gives the power to confiscate or destroy property for the purpose to pay "debts and provide for the common defense and the general welfare," and for nothing else, which I will refer to shortly.

In the next place I beg leave to lay before the people, in a concise form, the true position of the two great parties on the subject of a tariff.

The republican party is in favor of laying a tariff for the protection of the manufacturer with incidental revenue to support the government. The Democratic party is in favor of a tariff for revenue, with incidental protection to the manufacturer; or, in other words, with such protection as a revenue tariff or tax necessarily affords the manufacturer.

The latter favors a tax laid in accordance with the constitution for revenue to support the legitimate wants of the government.

The former is in favor of an unconstitutional tax laid to support manufacturers to the injury of 24 tax payers out of 25, which is a burning shame and an outrage on the great mass of the people, for the benefit of a favored few.

The people should know and understand this great issue. I maintain there is no constitutional power conferred on congress to lay and collect taxes from the great body of the people for the benefit of any favored class or any special industry; or, in other words, to lay and collect taxes from 24 consumers for the benefit of one manufacturer.

The first article and section of the constitution of the U. States reads: "Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises to pay debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States." It is evident congress cannot lay and collect taxes for the protection of the manufacturer under the clause "to pay debts." Neither can congress lay and collect taxes to protect manufacturers under the clause "to provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States" for the reason there is no war at home or abroad and has not been for twenty years, to require a tax for defence. Therefore, it is not pretended that congress can lay and collect taxes for protection of the manufacturer and call it for the common defence of the country. It is absurd to say that congress has power to lay and collect taxes for the protection of the manufacturer under the clause for the general welfare of the United States.

Suppose, for the sake of a correct understanding of the subject, that we concede that congress has the power to lay and collect taxes for the general welfare of the United States. We ask, who compose the United States? We answer, the people. Then, the last census shows there were over 50,000,000 of people in the United States, and out of that number there were about 60,000 of iron masters and manufacturers. Then, is it not absurd to say that congress has power to lay and collect taxes off of 50,000,000 of people to protect, or

for the benefit of 60,000 owners of manufactories and say this power is derived from the clause, for the general welfare of the U. States?

If this is correct reasoning, the engine of oppression should be removed, for the general welfare of the people of the U. S. would seem to require congress to lay and collect taxes off of the 60,000 for the benefit of the 50,000,000. I hold that congress has not the power to lay and collect taxes off of the smaller number for the benefit of the larger number, much less to collect taxes off of 50,000,000 of people for the benefit of 60,000 who are manufacturers.

Yours truly,  
O. P. PINCKNEY.

## ALABAMA NEWS.

Montgomery Advertiser.  
The market gardeners were annoyed last year by cut worms and grubs that seriously injured the cabbage and some other vegetables. Those who have observed such matters may believe that the worms that burrow in the soil in winter have been destroyed by the freezing weather. They think there will be an early spring and few worms and insects.

Mr. Walter C. Wright, with his assistant mechanics is engaged in carrying out his contract with the Montgomery Ice Manufacturing Co. New and larger freezing apparatus is being put in, and other improvements are to be made, which will double the capacity of the manufactory. The establishment is to be remodeled throughout.

After a target practice on Saturday evening last, a quarrel ensued between Messrs. Miller Alford and Spencer Downing, in which the latter was shot in the mouth, and instantly killed. Porter's beat neighborhood is much excited over the fatal affair, and, as is always the case, there are two sides to the affair. Mr. Alford is quite a young man, as was his victim. He made no effort to escape.

Mr. E. S. Cobb showed us last week a specimen of natural coal or lignite found on one of his plantations east of Bassett's Creek, this county. It looks like the genuine article of North Alabama, and emits a similar odor when burning. Commissioner S. P. Chapman, living two miles west from Grove Hill, has killed eight hogs which weighed over 2,000 pounds. They were young hogs, too.

A meeting of the Democrat Executive Committee has been called to determine whether a convention shall be held to nominate county officers.

Ozark Star.  
The infant of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Killebrew, of Newton, was found dead in the bed one morning last week. The night before was extremely cold, and it is supposed the child was smothered.

Up to this writing no one has obtained license to sell whiskey in Ozark during the year 1887.

We very much fear the cold weather of the past eight or ten days, has killed out the oat crop in this section. We notice two patches in town that in our opinion are completely killed.

A little child of Mr. J. B. Atkinson who lives near Newton, was very painfully burned yesterday.

Farming improvements are going on steadily.

The oat crop is undoubtedly damaged by the hard and protracted freeze; one field that we passed daily which had been green and flourishing now looks as if fire had swept over it.

A brisk trade in oysters is carried on here; the scarcity of vegetables drives the hungry appetite in search of palatable substitutes and the bivalves come in for a lion's share.

Unless the open winter closes up a little and gives us the benefit of raking waters pretty soon, our enterprising business men will be put to great inconvenience.

Vegetables have been and are scarce here now than for years at this season, and the prospect for spring is not encouraging on account of the frozen condition of the ground.

The Postoffice at Jacksonville issued money orders in 1887 to the amount of 47,276.90 which is threefold what it was in 1880. This is evidence of the growth and prosperity of Jacksonville and the surrounding country.

Colonel R. H. Abernethie writes from New York that he has made a settlement of county bonds. I have just succeeded in getting the holders of ninety Randolph county bonds to settle on the following basis:

Bonds to be filed at the Treasury in Montgomery, and to receive there for \$1,000 per annum for six years, without interest. First payment to be made May 15, 1888, last payment May 15, 1891.

This is the best that can be done, and I think a good settlement for the county.

Two Farmers.  
This was a graceful and commendable act of benevolence on the part of Mr. W. L. Hindricks and manufacturer. Then, is it not absurd to say that congress has power to lay and collect taxes off of 50,000,000 of people to protect, or

Never was a subscription list so readily and heartily responded to as that one, and each contributor felt better for having opened his purse, and glad of the opportunity to afford a treat to the poor and unfortunate who are cured for by the county.

**An Absolute Fact!**  
THE CHEAPEST

**Furniture House**  
IN NORTH GEORGIA!

An Immense Stock to Select From!  
My Undertaker's Department is fully up with the times, being complete in all its details. With 35 years experience in this department, I can confidently guarantee satisfaction.

J. G. DAILY,  
ap17—87—ly

**Attachment Notice.**

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County, In Circuit Court, A. R. Smith vs. W. J. Willis.  
It appearing that on the 21st day of August 1887, the Plaintiff, by his attorney Jno. M. Caldwell, after having made affidavit and given bond as required by law in such cases, prayed for and obtained an attachment, returnable to the next term of the Circuit Court of said county, against the estate of the said W. J. Willis which said attachment has been levied by the sheriff of said county upon the following in the State of Texas, to-wit: One divided half interest in a certain house and lot in the town of Jacksonville, Alabama, formerly known as the Archer Smith house, and now the property of the said W. J. Willis and the estate of H. D. Willis, deceased; and, it further appearing that the said defendant W. J. Willis is a non-resident of the State of Alabama and that he resides at the present time in the State of Texas, it is therefore ordered that notice hereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, in the County of Calhoun, State of Alabama, and that unless the said defendant appear at the next term of the said Circuit Court to be held for said county at the place of holding the same on the 21st day of January 1888 and make the proper legal proceedings, judgment will be had in the premises as the merits of the case may require.

Given under my hand this 10th day of Dec, 1887. P. D. Ross, Clerk Cir. Ct., Calhoun county.

**New Family Grocery,**

J. D. McCORMICK,  
Who has on hand and is constantly receiving  
Meat, Lard, Flour, Coffee, Sugar, Soda, Pepper, Spices, Ginger, Jams, Kirk's Soap, Mince, Pickles, Canned Fruit, Standard and Poetical Works, Gift and Juvenile Books, Family and Pocket Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, Photograph and Autograph Albums, Writing Desks, Penholders, Scrap Books, Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views, Work Boxes, Japanese Goods, China and Glass Vases, Toilet Sets, China Cups and Saucers with Motives, Wax and China Dolls, Christmas Tree Ornaments of a great variety, Ham and Bacon, Tin Toys, Games, A. B. C. Blocks, Gift and Gold Paper, Gift and Silver Perforated Board, Backgammon Boards.

**SILVER PLATED WARE,**

Jewel Cases, Goldets, Cake Baskets, Card Receivers, Napkin Rings, Butter Biscuits, Silver Holders, etc., Silver Engravings, Chromos, Oil Paintings, Photograph Frames, Picture Cord, Christmas and New Year Cards in great variety, Flutes, Organs and Sheet Music at reduced prices. No trouble to show goods. The patronage solicited.

H. A. SMITH.

**BOWDEN & ARNOLD,**

Attorneys at Law,  
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

**PEARCE & KELLY,**

Attorneys at Law,  
Oxford, Ala.

**H. F. Montgomery,**

NOTARY PUBLIC & EX-OFFICIO

**Justice of the Peace,**

Jacksonville, Ala.

**Pine Boot and Shoe Maker,**

Theo. Hoffmann,

Will hereafter charge in business on his own account, at the rooms now occupied by G. W. Wilson. Patronage of the public respectfully solicited.

Jacksonville, Ala., Dec. 8, '87.

**FIRE INSURANCE.**

I. L. SWAN AGT.

Jacksonville, Ala.

**Two Good Home Companies to-wit:**

Georgia Home, Ga.

Texas Home, Tex.

**W. C. LAND,**

**WATCHMAKER,**

**And Jeweler,**

Standard

**LAUNDRY WAX**

Preserves Linen, gives a beautiful finish, prevents the iron from sticking, saves labor.

5 Cents A Cake.

Ask your stock-keeper for it. Made by STANDARD OIL CO.,

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

**LIVER**

And all Bilious Complaints

is to take, being purely vegetable, no purging. Price 25 cts. All Druggists.

E. H. COLCLOUGH & Co.

EXTENSIVE DEALERS IN  
**Dry Goods, Carpets,**

Dress Goods, Table Linen, Notions, Men's Fine Clothing, Men's Shoes, Fine Men's Furnishing Goods, Window Shades and Wall Paper.

37 BROAD ST. MOBILE, GA.

**NABERS & MORROW,**

Wholesale & Retail Druggists.

Agents for Chess Carley Co. Oils.

BIRMINGHAM - ALABAMA.

Special attention to orders from country stores for Medicines, Liquors, Oils, Teas and goods in our line.

**FINE LIQUORS.**

We will deliver to any part of the State, free of transportation charges, any quantity of whiskey equal to or exceeding one quart.

This very liberal offer will hold good for

**SIXTY DAYS.**

We guarantee our Liquors to be free from adulteration. We have all Liquors from Lager Beer to Champagne Brandy. Send along your trial order.

WILLIAMS & BARNETT,  
The Fire Grocers, Temple Stores,  
Montgomery, Ala.

**CHRISTMAS**

And New Year's Holiday Goods

AT THE BOOKSTORE OF

**HENRY A. SMITH,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

**Bookseller & Music Dealer,**

ROME, GEORGIA.

Has on hand a large variety of fancy notions and holiday goods purchased for cash at bottom prices and

retailed at unusually low figures.

Miscellaneous Books, Standard and Poetical Works, Gift and Juvenile Books, Family and Pocket Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, Photograph and Autograph Albums, Writing Desks, Penholders, Scrap Books, Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views, Work Boxes, Japanese Goods, China and Glass Vases, Toilet Sets, China Cups and Saucers with Motives, Wax and China Dolls, Christmas Tree Ornaments of a great variety, Ham and Bacon, Tin Toys, Games, A. B. C. Blocks, Gift and Gold Paper, Gift and Silver Perforated Board, Backgammon Boards.

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H. A. SMITH.

**A CARD.**

We, the undersigned, having prepared and published a book of 100 pages, containing a full and complete list of all the names of the people of this State, and being satisfied that it is a new and valuable work, and one which will be of great service to the public, we have decided to give it away free of charge to all who will send us a list of the names of the people of their respective counties, and will be glad to receive the same in any form, and will be glad to receive the same in any form, and will be glad to receive the same in any form.

W. H. KELLEY,  
Editor and Publisher of Atlanta's Home Magazine, Philadelphia.

V. L. OSBORN,  
Editor of "Little Man Overboard," Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 1, 1882.

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**A. C. EDWARDS & CO**

Have now in Stock a large variety and numerous Patterns of  
**Dressing Case Suits, "Dresser" Suits, Parlor Suits**

**Dining Room and Hall Furniture of all Grades.**

THEY ALSO MANUFACTURE AND KEEP FOR SALE THE BEST, MOST COMFORTABLE AND DURABLE MATTRESSES IN THE MARKET.

**Wood and Metallic Burial Cases Furnished at Short Notice.**

Everything reliable and first-class. They invite the public to call, inspect the goods, and get prices before purchasing elsewhere. The best and finest at the lowest prices will be found at

**A. C. EDWARDS & CO,**

1st Avenue, between 2nd and 3rd Sts., Birmingham, Alabama.

**ANNISTON, ALABAMA.**

**WM. M. LINDSAY**

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN—

**FURNITURE,**

China, Crockery, Glass and Queensware, Lamps, Chandeliers, Etc.

Shut Spring Beds, Spiral Spring Beds, Woven Wire Mattresses, Hair, Moss, Cotton, Slum and Straw Mattresses, Pillows, Canvas Cots, Mirrors, Large and Small, Perforated Cases, Rattan and Wood Seat Chairs, Frames, Boudoirs, etc.

**Curtains and Curtain Fixtures.**

**UNDERTAKER** I have constantly on hand a full assortment

**Burial Cases, Caskets, Etc.,**

Hearse and Carriages furnished at reasonable prices. Orders by mail, telegraph or otherwise receive prompt attention that is reliable.

**ANNISTON, ALABAMA.**

**GRAND OPENING**

**OF**

**FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS**

**Boots, Shoes, Hats,**

**AND**

**Clothing**

AT THE STORE DEPARTMENT OF THE

**WOODSTOCK IRON COMPANY,**

**Anniston Ala.**

In offering this stock of goods to the public the Company would state that they had experienced buyers to the Northern and Eastern markets to purchase the best and most reliable goods, suited to the various wants of our country people, and he spared neither pains or expense in buying the best quality for the best money. In buying goods, he secured the most advantageous prices from our large cities, and used that advantage to the best advantage. A careful inspection is extended to every one to inspect our stock before making purchases, as they would undoubtedly save both time and money.

**DRESS GOODS.**

In the Dress Goods Department will be found the most complete and handsome assortment of goods ever brought to this section of the country

# The Republican.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

## RAILWAY HORROR.

## A BARGAIN.

Married on the 10th inst., by M. E. Ezell, J. P., at the bride's father in Alexandria valley, Mr. A. F. Jinkens, of this county, to Miss M. C. Haney.

### Notice to Doctors of Calhoun County.

The Medical Society of Calhoun county will meet in Oxford, Tuesday the 22nd inst., at 10 o'clock a. m. The members of the Society are requested to be present. Physicians of the county are cordially invited to attend the meeting.

J. Y. NISBET, Pres.

L. C. LeGRAND, Sec.

We invite attention to the advertisement of White Plains High School, under charge of Rev. W. R. Kirk and wife. Mr. Kirk has had liberal advantages in the way of an education and is a gentleman of fine practical sense and sound morals. Mrs. Kirk is a graduate of Huntsville Female College and is thoroughly competent to assist her husband in the conduct of the school. Let the community rally as one man and support and encourage the school as it ought to be, and they will soon have a school to be proud of, under the management of this competent faculty.

### NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES.

#### Martin's Cross Roads.

From Martin's Cross Roads we are favored with the following interesting items by our live correspondent from that neighborhood:

The recent cold weather has killed nearly all the oats sowed in the fall and early part of the winter, and I fear has greatly injured the wheat.

There has been several deaths in this part of the county lately. Mr. J. P. Reynolds died a few days ago with Pneumonia, Kitty Clark, a colored woman, died with fever; Rev. E. Martin, a very old man, died last Sunday and was buried to-day at Sulphur Springs. One by one the old pioneers are going.

Real estate is changing hands among us here as well as other portions of the county. Mr. C. C. Loyd bought the McAnley farm for the sum of five thousand dollars; Mr. J. S. Willbanks bought the B. Watson place for one thousand dollars.

If there is a teacher desiring a good paying country school, they can, perhaps, get one at Shady Glen Academy by applying to Dr. P. H. Brothers, township 15.

Mrs. E. T. Clark has been very sick with fever, but I hear that she is much better.

There is a strange disease among the cattle about Beasley. M. L. Coker had a fine cow in good order that was taken with it and died directly. It affects cattle something like blind staggers.

### Anniston Briefs.

Our correspondent from Anniston writes:

There will be a Lodge of Odd Fellows organized in Anniston next week.

The worthy county Treasurer, J. J. Skelton, of your town, was in the city this week.

A man by name of Luster hired a horse and buggy from Mr. McEntire last Monday for two hours and did not return until Wednesday night. He was arrested at Douglasville, Ga., and brought to Oxford, where he is being tried at this writing.

Anniston will soon have another furniture store. It will be opened by Mr. McCarty.

It has been so muddy here for the past two weeks there has been comparatively nothing doing, consequently there is no local news.

### Distinguished Visitors.

Within the last 10 or 12 days Huntsville has been honored by visits from two gallant, true Democratic Governors of sovereign and independent States—Gov. Bate, of Tennessee, during Christmas week, and Gov. O'Neal, who came here last Tuesday night and left on Wednesday. Each has entitled himself to higher public recognition than he has received. Gov. Bate ought to have been elected United States Senator instead of Andy Johnson. Gov. O'Neal ought to succeed himself as Governor of Alabama. Both were valiant soldiers in the Confederate army, both are true, tried sound representatives of the Jeffersonian theory of Governments, the constitutional rights of States and liberties of every citizen, high of low, rich or poor.—Huntsville Democrat.

### WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.

In the Senate this morning a petition was presented by Senator Vest, of Missouri, for the pork packers of St. Louis, praying for such retaliatory legislation as may protect them from the exclusion of American pork from Germany and France.

On motion of Sherman the Senate then proceeded to the election of President pro tem, and elected Senator Anthony to that office. Mr. Anthony in a few fitting words, and with much feeling declined the honor, owing to the precarious state of his health. The question then arose as to whether the declaration of Anthony retained Edmunds in that position without further action, and after some varying expressions of opinion it was decided to avoid the doubt by a new election.

Edmunds was then elected President pro tem of the Senate, and the oath of office was administered to him by Senator Garland, of Arkansas, who occupied the chair during the election proceedings.

The chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting in compliance with the Senate resolution of January 8 information as to date of construction, original cost and total expense for all repairs since their construction of vessels borne on the naval register in November 1883. Also, a communication from the Secretary of the Interior transmitting in compliance with the Senate resolution of December 4th, copies of correspondence, etc., relating to leases of land in Indian Territory. Senator Hill then delivered a speech in support of the postal telegraph postal bill introduced by him.

The petition introduced by Vest from the pork packers and dealers in St. Louis, asking for retaliatory legislative measures to protect them from the unjust prohibition of American meats now being practiced by Germany and France against the people of the United States, says: "It is now useless to appeal to those nations in any other way except by such legislation as will teach them to respect the rights of citizens of the United States."

By Brown, a number of bills for the improvement of rivers and harbors in the State of Georgia, as follows: Chattahoochee river, \$100,000; Flint river, \$75,000; Savannah river, \$50,000; Oostanaula river, \$10,000; Coosa river, in Georgia and Alabama, \$150,000; Ocmulgee river, \$10,000; Brunswick harbor, \$75,000; Oconee river, \$10,000; Altamaha river, \$50,000.

By Call, to repeal all laws and parts of laws prohibiting pensions to wounded or disabled soldiers of the United States without proof of loyalty.

Cockrell offered the following resolution, which was agreed to: Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and hereby is, directed to report to the Senate as soon as may be, the amounts of gold coin and bullion deposited in the treasury, sub-treasuries and the depositories of the United States in exchange for silver certificates, and for which silver certificates have been issued during the calendar years 1878 to 1883, or if more convenient during the fiscal years 1879 to 1884, and during the first six months of 1884, and also whether there has been any refusal to receive such gold coin or bullion or silver certificates, and if so the reasons therefor.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Under the call of the states the following bills, etc., were introduced and referred:

By Hewitt, of Alabama, granting right of way through public lands in Alabama to the Gulf & Chicago Air Line Company.

By Oates, of Alabama, to require Circuit Courts and the United States Supreme Court to decide all cases precluded on contracts or breaches thereof according to the law of the State or place where the contract was made or to be performed.

By Barksdale, of Mississippi, regulating interstate commerce.

By King, of Louisiana, providing for closing the gaps in the levees of the Mississippi river and for the improvement of the navigation and commerce of said river.

By Cox, of New York, to repeal the law prohibiting ex-Confederate officers from serving in the United States army.

By Warner, of Ohio, for the retirement of the trade dollar.

By Mackey, of South Carolina, to modify criminal proceedings in the United States courts.

By Young, of Tennessee, to improve navigation of the lower Mississippi river and incidentally to protect and reclaim valley lands of the Mississippi river.

By Shaw, of Illinois, to repeal the civil service act.

### Excursions South from Massachusetts.

Boston, Jan. 15.—The first of four excursions to the Southern States inaugurated by the railroad lines and States and local authorities of North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia and Tennessee, will leave here next Saturday for Shallow, N. C. These excursions are arranged especially to give prospective settlers and capitalists opportunity to obtain from actual observation information from actual observation of settlement and investment in the South.

Danville, Kentucky, has a beautiful new opera house.

### A PASSENGER TRAIN AT HIGH SPEED, ON FIRE.

Train Runs Into a Pool of Oil on the Track, Which Catches Fire and Envelops the Cars in Flames.

BRADFORD, Pa., Jan. 15.—The engineer of train No. 2, the through train between Wellsville, N. Y., and Bradford, Pa., while rounding a curve two miles east of here at 9:15 a. m., discovered oil on the track. He reversed his engine but was too late, the brakes could not hold the train and it dashed into the oil which was fresh and greasy. Sparks from the fire ignited the oil and the flames instantly enveloped the train which dashed down a steep grade of 400 feet to the mile at the rate of forty-five miles an hour.

There were about forty passengers on board who became panic-stricken and jumped from the doors and windows into the snow which was 3 feet deep. Near the door the doomed victims crowded, blocking the passage-way. At a curve half a mile from, where the flames seized the fatal train the engine and cars were derailed. Three women named Kitty Moran, Mrs. Lewis Fair and Mrs. Connelly, or Jones, were burned to death. Fifteen men and one boy were burned and wounded. The engineer and fireman jumped from the train. The former, Patsey Sexton, was badly burned about the face and hands, and will likely die. He made himself a hero by standing by his engine in the face of certain death. The wounded are being taken care of by President Carter and Superintendent Williams, who have a full corps of physicians and attendants. They are being brought to Bradford and lodged in hotels.

The passenger coach is entirely consumed and the baggage car partially destroyed. The mails and baggage were partly saved. The baggage master and express messenger jumped from the train and escaped with few injuries. Arms and legs of the victims were burned off. Many of the wounded are in a critical condition, and four or five will, according to the opinions of physicians, die before night.

The burning train, as it dashed down the mountain side, was an appalling sight, almost unerring those who witnessed it.

### LATER.

Five women escaped with slight injuries; three were killed, their bodies being burned to a crisp.

### Southern Sanities.

De Land, Florida, will erect a Catholic church.

A large ice crop has been harvested throughout Kentucky.

A organization society is about to be organized in New Orleans.

Work has commenced on a new opera house in Jacksonville, Fla. Two persons were poisoned in Texarkana, last Sunday by eating wild turkey.

The speaker of the Kentucky house of representatives is but 26 years of age.

Montgomery, Ala., has forty-eight licensed bar-rooms within her corporate limits.

Miss Fannie Waller, of Lexington, Ky., has a quilt which contains 15,450 pieces.

The Galveston, Alabama, News, says that the prettiest woman in Alabama lives in Birmingham.

The Bourbon, Ky., News says a boat containing 10,000 rabbits passed by Maysville one day last week.

The number of convicts in the Tennessee penitentiary is 1,342, of which 921 are colored and 419 white.

Architects are engaged in preparing plans for a fine opera house to be erected in Chattanooga in the spring.

During the year 1883 there were one hundred and thirty-four failures in Virginia, with liabilities amounting to \$1,488,815.

### IN MEMORIAM.

It is with the most heart-felt regret we note the death of Julia Kentoda, who departed this life, after 18 years of painful suffering, on the night of January 1st, 1884. For the last twenty-seven years she has been cared for by Mr. Geo. Leach and family.

She has been a faithful member of the Methodist church for sixty-three years, and her conduct was always that of a person who was a follower of the meek and lowly Jesus. While her many friends mourn her loss they feel that it is her eternal gain.

G. W. L.

A Good Milch Cow for sale. Apply to A. M. LANDERS.

### Dissolution of Partnership.

The firm of Scarborough & Milligan has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by A. B. Scarborough.

SCARBOROUGH & MILLIGAN.

Jan 5-11

### A BARGAIN.

A good Billiard Table for sale cheap. Apply to GUS WEIR, Jacksonville, Ala.

### Notice.

I will have a choice variety of fruit from Jacksonville for sale at low prices court week. J. W. BRADLEY.

### FOR IRON OR TIN ROOFING.

Cutting, Piping, Grates and Stoves, sent to Phillips & Bailey, OXFORD, ALA.

### WHITE PLAINS HIGH SCHOOL, Male & Female.

Rev. & Mrs. W. R. KIRK, Principals.

The exercises of this institution will begin Monday the 21st inst. The following are the rates of tuition: Primary School, per month, \$1.50; Intermediate School, per month, \$2.00; High School, per month, \$3.00.

Pupils will be charged from date of entrance, except in cases of protracted absence, when the tuition will be prorated. It will be to the benefit of pupils to enter with the beginning of the term. For further particulars, address: REV. W. R. KIRK, White Plains, Ala.

### Special Gail Meeting of Stockholders.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Jacksonville Real Estate and Building Association, is hereby called to meet at Stevenson's office, in Jacksonville, Ala., on Monday the 4th day of February 1884, for the purpose of transacting important business for the Association, and all stockholders are requested to attend promptly at 9 o'clock, A. M., on said day. L. W. GRANT, Pres. J. L. SWAN, Sec'y. Jan 10-21

### THE MONTGOMERY Daily and Weekly Advertiser.

#### HOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

THIS YEAR IS THE ELECTION FOR STATE AND COUNTY OFFICERS. MONTGOMERY, PRESIDENT AND CONGRESSMEN.

No man who wants to know what is going on can afford to do without a paper. The Advertiser gives all the News of the State. It gives News from all quarters of the world.

Devoted to the Democratic Party, it will at all times and under all circumstances advocate its measures and contain, believing that in its triumph alone can be the best interests of Alabama and the United States be secured.

The Daily should be taken by every man in search of a daily office. It is the best and most interesting, with full telegraphic and commercial dispatches.

PRICE OF DAILY: Per Year, \$10.00; Six Months, \$5.00; Three Months, \$2.50.

THE WEEKLY is a fifty-four column paper and each number contains more than any other paper that circulates in Alabama, and more of interest to Alabama readers. We ask our friends in every voting precinct to add us in extending its circulation.

TERMS OF WEEKLY: Single copy, per year, \$2.00; Clubs of five or more, each at 1.75; Clubs of ten or more, each at 1.50.

Send us your names. A subscription now will carry you through the State and Presidential election periods, and the best of the year.

Address all orders to W. W. SHERMAN, or The Advertiser, Montgomery, Ala.

### Sale of Valuable Land.

By virtue of an order of sale by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, State of Alabama, the undersigned, as Guardian of the estate of Willie Pharoah Minor, will sell before the court house door at public outcry to the highest bidder on Friday the 9th of February 1884, the real estate belonging to the estate said Willie Pharoah Minor, to-wit: A parcel of land in N. W. 1/4 of Sec. 20, lying east of Tallahassee creek, containing thirty-five acres; also N. W. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4 of Sec. 20, all in T. 11, and R. 8, in Calhoun county, State of Alabama.

One half cash, balance on a credit of 12 months with note and sureties, with interest from date.

There are 35 acres of creek bottom land in cultivation and about five miles west of Jacksonville. A. J. PINSON, Guardian.

Jan 10-11

### FREE! RELIABLE SELF-CURE!

A favorite prescription of one of the most successful specialists in the world for the cure of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Weakness and Dizziness. It is a reliable and powerful remedy. Address DR. WARD & CO., Louisville, Mo.

### NOTICE NO. 2831.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Probate Court at Jacksonville, Ala., on Feb. 25th, 1884, viz: John C. Seiner, Homestead 736 for the S. W. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4 of Sec. 20, T. 11, S. 8, R. 8, East.

It is the duty of the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: William Green, Frank French, James Hiss and George Bonds, of Jacksonville, Ala.

THOMAS J. SCOTT, Register.

### NOTICE NO. 2832.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Probate Court at Jacksonville, Ala., on Feb. 25th, 1884, viz: James Brantley, Homestead 736 for the S. W. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4 of Sec. 20, T. 11, S. 8, R. 8, East.

It is the duty of the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: William Green, Frank French, James Hiss and George Bonds, of Jacksonville, Ala.

THOMAS J. SCOTT, Register.

### NOTICE NO. 2833.

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It is the duty of the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: William Green, Frank French, James Hiss and George Bonds, of Jacksonville, Ala.

THOMAS J. SCOTT, Register.

### L. H. SCHMID, JEWELER.

121 First Avenue, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Full Stock of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, always on hand. Repairing the Watches a specialty.

## The Biggest Thing Yet!

A WATERBURY Watch To Any One SENDING US 6 Names

FREE RURAL RECORD, AT \$1.00 PER YEAR. And Each of the Six to Get a Premium.

Offer Only Good Until July 1st, 1884.

In order to avail yourself of this offer, send us three two-cent stamps for sample copy RURAL RECORD, and individual premium list, with instructions to agents. Show the RECORD to your friends and neighbors, for it will receive no circulation after they have been shown a copy and learn of the handsome premium each subscriber receives free of cost. On receipt of six dollars, we will forward the watch at once, enter the six names of our subscribers in our mail to each their premium. Remember the Waterbury Watch is guaranteed to give entire satisfaction and we stand ready to refund your money in case of any dissatisfaction. Address all communications to OCHS, YONCE & CO., Rural Record, Chattanooga, Tenn.

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Offer Only Good Until July 1st, 1884.

BILL ARP

FRACIATES DOMESTIC DUTIES.

His Good Breakfast—Relieve his Wife to Clean Up—Tackling Down the Carpet and the Great Fronting of Re-scouring and Keeping the House and Windows Clean—He wishes he were Rich—The Marble Palace—He likes a Change of new Things.

Mrs. Arp had an uncommon good breakfast this morning. There was a dish of baked eggs at my plate which she knows I am fond of. While the house was being cleaned up I noticed that the beds were not touched, and so I told her I would help but she said no she wanted them taken out on the piazza to sun, and so I took 'em out, and then she asked me to take out the beds and the bureau and the chairs and the sewing machine and all, as she wanted to clean up a little. Cleaning up a little is the old story at my house. When I got through I sat down on the front piazza with my pipe to ruminate a little and rest from my arduous labors. Pretty soon she brought me a broom and asked me to tie the broom-handle onto the rake for she wanted to sweep down the cob-webs from the walls. I understood all that, and so I tied it on and swept 'em all down myself and retired to the piazza as usual. About the time I had my feet stuck up on the banisters, she brought out a hammer and a paper of carpet tacks and laid 'em down on the table beside me and smiled. These movements reminded me of the carpet that she had been threatening to put down in the big family room for a month, and if there is any household work that I do despise to do it is putting down a carpet. I can't double up and twist around like I used to. I gave an involuntary groan and a grunt or two and went to work. A little darkey had already brought up a parcel of hay from the barn, and so we picked it all over and got out all the little weeds and coarser pieces and spread it nicely upon the floor, and then I unrolled the carpet from the middle each way and went to work on one side nailing it. It had to be stretched and fitted all around and the edge on the hearth was the hardest of all, for Mrs. Arp watched every tack and if it was a fraction of an inch out of line she saw it and I had to keep pulling and turning under the edges, and when I was on it I couldn't pull it and I couldn't get it for the wall, and so it was get-up and get-down and work side-ways and cross-ways, and all sorts of ways, and I mashed my fingers and cramped my knees and twisted off my suspender buttons, but finally the work was done to her satisfaction and I managed to get up and stand up and be thankful to the Lord for his mercies. By the time we got all the furniture set back again and the beds made up the day was half gone and the children came home from school and forgot to wipe their feet at the door and the dog followed them into the house and they all began to track around with their muddy feet, but they didn't track long. They are in the cautious state right now and so on I think I will get some old bagging and put it down over the carpet, so as to save consequences. I wish that women were as neat and careful as the men—no I don't do either, for then we wouldn't be much account out of doors and would degenerate into dudes as they call 'em, but I wish we had more regard for neatness than we have. Mrs. Arp says she don't believe that I would wash the window glass until I couldn't see out for the dust and fly specks, and the dogs would sleep under the bed and the spiders and lizzards would live in the closet. But she don't mean that I know, and I just talking after the manner of nice respectable women. But I don't see any use in cleaning up so much—why it takes an hour every morning to clean up the family room for she will take everything off of the marble-piece and the books off of the shelves, and wipe off all the little clean dust that has settled around, and the ashes must be taken up every morning and the hearth has to have a fire-coat of Spanish brown about twice a week and the water buckets must be scoured, and every day I have to take down the pictures so then she can wipe off the frames, and the leaves have to be swept out of the yard, as fast as they fall. She had her little flower garden all raked and swept mighty nice yesterday, and I come running in her room excited and told her another beautiful blizzard had come and I just did have time to dodge the seasons the third at me. I told her one day that the Scripture said man can make out of dirt, and she said that the rock-oged he was but that woman wasn't. I wish I was rich—I wish I was rich for her sake. I would build her a marble palace and fence out every bug and spider and fly, and have the walks laid with marble and the ground all covered with grass and flowers and evergreens. She would get tired of it I know in a month, and then I would sell out and come back to the good old dirty home. Folks were not made to enjoy fine things all the time—our best pleasures come from contrast. We wouldn't enjoy new things if they didn't get old and faded. There is a power of comfort in having some new thing occasionally—new curtains, a new carpet, a new lamp, new chairs, new chairs, a new sewing machine, or a new stove to cook on—it won't do for things to last too long. We get tired of 'em. We get tired of seeing the furniture in the same places in a room and it is a relief

to move the bed to another corner and the bureau to the other side. Even the land we cultivate wants a change of crops and the stock wants a change of diet. The birds and the peasts change their haunts, churches change their preachers and people change their rulers, and some folks would change their wives if they could. I don't believe in living in a house too fine for comfort, or having furniture so fine the children are afraid to touch it. The Scriptures say that even the Sabbath was made for man and not man for the Sabbath, and so a house ought to be made for man, too, and not man for the house. But a woman deserves a nice house and nicer things than a man, for she has more refined tastes, and she has to live and stay in the house more, and can't get away from it—it is her abiding place and ought not to be her prison—it ought to be made as pleasant and inviting to her as possible. Beautiful pictures ought to adorn the walls and handsome curtains the windows, and the clock ought to strike with a sweet silvery tone, for she has to hear it all the day long. The front yard ought to have a welcome shade and plenty of flowers and evergreens, and the piazza ought to be adorned with jessamins and a good husband will provide all these if he can—that is my creed and my ambition, and Mrs. Arp says she reckins I do the best I can considering.

What They Lost in the War. Drake's Traveller's Magazine. During the recent raid on the pension thieves at Washington some startling grounds for the issue of pensions were developed. Men who had lost a leg in a contest with a reaping machine were found in receipt of good fat sums once a month. But perhaps the most remarkable claim of the lot was that of one gentleman, who, on being investigated, asserted that he drew a pension for what he had actually lost in the war. "But what did you lose?" demanded the examiner. "You seem to have all your members and faculties," "Well," replied the claimant, "driven to the wall, I lost my head at Shiloh, and got for home." Another should have been placed on the list for the rest of his life at the highest amount allowed by law. "What is your claim?" asked the examiner. "What did you lose?" "I lost \$500 at poker the night before the battle of Fair Oaks."

THE SOUTH AND WEST. During the discussion of the reference of the report of the Mississippi River Commission, in Congress, the 8th inst., Mr. Belford, of Colorado, said that this discussion showed the damnable and infernal character of the rules under which the house acted. There was a committee of ways and means, composed of the brains of the house, then there was a committee on appropriations, composed of white buttoned mandarins. [Laughter.] The other committee were the mere slaves, compelled to bow their necks and ask the speaker to recognize them. It was a spectacle as sweet as the Hebrews observed when they saw old running down the beard of Aaron, to see his democratic brethren quarrelling over the reference to be given to the great subject. "He was in favor of voting, not one million, but \$20,000,000 to accomplish the advantage of the people. The treasury to-day, governed by New York influences, held in its vaults hundreds of millions of dollars, kept there in his judgment, for the sole purpose of advancing the finances of New York and Pennsylvania. But the house to-day was in control of the South and West, and he thanked God for it. The country had submitted to the domination of the two states and a little section that was not as large as one county in his State long enough. Now let the Southern and Western men stand together and say that they would undo the results of the national treasury and use the money to improve the water ways of the country, to the end that the interest of the people might not be overborne and torn down by the railroad corporations of the republic. Every committee should be given the privilege of reporting at any time, and the members should have the right to call up measures at convenient seasons. Two men, under the present rules, controlled the house, the speaker and the gentleman from Indiana, (Holman) who exercised the veto power by way of constant objection. The house refused, by a vote of yeas 124, yeas 143, to refer the message to the committee on Mississippi rivers, and it was referred to the committee on rivers and harbors.

More than 2,000,000 crosses were planted in one of Britain during the season of 1882.

JAS. HUTCHISON, HAIR DRESSER and BARBER, JACKSONVILLE, ALA. BROTHERS & WILLET, Attorneys at Law, JACKSONVILLE AND ANNISTON. BISHOP & STEVENSON, Attorneys at Law, JACKSONVILLE, ALA. CALDWELL, HAMES & CALDWELL, Attorneys at Law, JACKSONVILLE, ALA. ELLIS & WHITESIDE, Attorneys at Law, JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

JACKSONVILLE HOTEL, W. C. GROW, Proprietor, Jacksonville, Ala. This hotel, under the new management has been entirely refurnished. Careful and polite attention given guests. Patronage of the traveling public respectfully solicited. Rates will meet all trains day and night. Reasonable rates will be made with monthly board.

Blacksmith and Woodshop, Depot St., Jacksonville, Ala. The undersigned has recently opened up an excellent Blacksmith and Woodshop, supplied with the best of tools and appliances, and is now prepared to do all work in his line Promptly, Cheaply and Well.

Dr. J. E. CROOK, OFFERS HIS Professional Services to the citizens of Alexandria Valley and surrounding country. A full line of pure Drugs and Patent Medicines kept constantly on hand at my Drug Store in Alexandria. apr-22-17

Weavers' High School, Male & Female. Exercises will begin Monday Jan. 7th 1884 and continue 9 months. RATES OF TUITION: Primary, per month, \$1.50 Intermediate, per month, 2.25 High School, " 3.00

Pupils charged from date of entrance until close of term, except in cases of protracted sickness. For further particulars address Principal, Jan5-3m H. T. PRINCESS.

FINAL SETTLEMENT. THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County. In Probate Court for said County, Special Term January 2d 1884. This day came C. W. Brewton, who having resigned the office of administrator de bonis non of the estate of Elizabeth A. Brewton deceased, has this day filed in court his account and vouchers for a final settlement of his administration of said estate. It is therefore ordered by the Court that the 28th day of January 1884, be and is hereby appointed the day upon which to audit and pass upon said account and make said settlement; and that notice thereof be given for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear before me, at my office in the court house of said county, on said 28th day of January 1884, and contest said settlement if they think proper. A. WATSON, Judge of Probate. Jan5-3m

FINAL SETTLEMENT. THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County. In Probate Court for said County, Special Term December 31st, 1883. This day came Thomas A. Kerr, administrator of the estate of E. Kerr deceased and filed in court his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate. It is therefore ordered by the Court that the 28th day of January 1884 be and is hereby appointed the day upon which to audit and pass upon said account and make said settlement; and that notice thereof be given for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear before me, at my office in the Court House of said county, on said 28th day of January 1884 and contest said settlement if they think proper. A. WATSON, Judge of Probate. Jan5-3m

Trust Sale. Under and by virtue of a certain Deed of Trust executed to the undersigned Trustee by Joseph Moore and wife to secure W. R. Sanders, and recorded on page 17 in Book T, 2nd vol. of Register of Deeds in Calhoun County, I will proceed to sell, in execution of the Trust conferred upon me by said instrument, on Monday the 17th day of February 1884, on the premises in said county, between the legal hours of sale to the highest bidder for cash the following described real estate to-wit: The N. E. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 22, T. 14, R. 9, East in the Coast Land District; also 120 acres south and west of Mrs. Howell's 40 acres of the original purchase of Elias Howell, except that portion of land owned by said Mrs. Howell, deceased, and sold by J. D. Hall, her executor, and purchased by Ira Webb, all in T. 14, R. 9, East in the Coast Land District. J. C. WATSON, Trustee. Jan5-4t

STANCILL & GILLMORE, Contractors & Builders, Jacksonville, Ala. Will undertake work in Jacksonville or any of the surrounding towns and cities. Brick work and fine plastering specialties. Estimates furnished on application. dec22-17

J. A. LANDERS, REPRESENTING THE Singer Manufacturing Company, Can be found at Draper & Turner's, ANNISTON, ALABAMA. Full line of Singer Sewing Machines. Will also make his old friends. Orders sent to him at Anniston, will be promptly attended to. nov24-17 J. A. LANDERS.

PATENTS. J. RAMAGNANO, W. HENDERSON, DISTILLERY OF RAMAGNANO & HENDERSON, HENDERSON'S MILLS, CLEBURNE CO., ALA. Distillers of pure corn whiskey, also brandy and Florida water, with three years old old Golden Eye, Peach, Apple and Fruit Brandy, pure Holland Gin. Fine pure old brandy for medicinal purposes. Particulars of our various liquors, Florida water, Sarsaparilla, Coffee, &c. J. RAMAGNANO, W. HENDERSON.

LEDBETTER & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers In GROCERIES, STAPLE DRY GOODS —AND— GENERAL MERCHANDISE, ANNISTON, ALA. STOCK FULL IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. Specialties. Flour, Bacon, Lard and Country Produce. Through rates to Anniston on all Railroad lines, enable us to offer as good inducements as Rome or Atlanta merchants can possibly offer. We are enabled to handle cotton at Rome prices. Planters selling us can get Rome prices for their cotton and in turn get goods at Rome prices. Merchants and people of Calhoun and surrounding counties are respectfully requested to give us a call. In connection with our otherwise large business, we have, full and complete in all its departments, a first-class

Millinery Establishment. Ladies are requested to call and look over this branch of our establishment. oct20-17

ONLY HIGH PRICED STORE IN THE WORLD! C. W. BREWTON, DEALER IN Fancy and Staple Groceries, Tin and Wooden Ware, Tobacco, Cigars, Confectioneries, and everything that anybody can want, claims to be the only merchant in Calhoun county who is not selling his goods at absolutely ruinous prices. While others are selling so low as almost to be giving them away. He Makes a Fair Profit and Lives Fat. This enables him to keep a stock perfectly unsurpassable both as to quality and variety. If you want to pay a FAIR price for a GOOD article, go to the

ONLY HIGH PRICED STORE IN THE WORLD! JACKSONVILLE, ALA., West Side Public Square. oct20-17

F. T. PARKER, President. SAMUEL NOBLE, Vice-President. O. A. ELSTON, Cashier. FIRST NATIONAL BANK No. 311. Capital, \$100,000. Deposits received subject to check. Interest allowed on Special Time Deposits. Collections made on all accessible points. Domestic Exchange bought and sold. Accounts on Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited. Anniston, Ala.

BOWIE & GEORGE, PROPRIETORS ROME FOUNDRY and MACHINE SHOP ARE PREPARED TO OVERHAUL AND REPAIR Engines, Saw Mills, Gins and Machinery of all kinds. Have a large assortment of Patterns of Road Mill gear, Steam Mill gear, Segment Spur Gear for Water Wheels, Gullies, Flanges, Complies, Hangers, Pulleys, Spindles, Shafts, &c. Boiler Gears Bars for for wood—all sizes and lengths.

Two-Roller 13-Inch Cane Mills, Evaporators and Grates. Repairs for all kinds of Cane Mills. Mill Castings a specialty. All work thoroughly done and under the personal direction of our skilled and experienced mechanics. Your patronage solicited. BOWIE & GEORGE, 220-230m Bowies Street and Rome Railroad, Rome, Ga.

FAMILY GROCERY. Best Goods in this Line in the City. EVERYTHING EVER KEPT IN AN ESTABLISHMENT OF THIS KIND. SEVERAL NOVELTIES. Prices very moderate. No profit. No high prices to pay. Cheap goods the consequence of being on hand. Lemonade and Soda and Sarsaparilla Water on hand. Sweets, Tomatoes and Saus of best brands. JOHN RAMAGNANO, June20-17

A. P. HOWISON, DEALER IN LONG LEAF YELLOW PINE LUMBER, Doors, Blinds, Sash, Laths, Shingles. ALL KINDS OF DRESSED & UNDRESSED LUMBER. Bridge and Car Timbers a Specialty. Terms positive cash unless otherwise specified. Address: A. P. HOWISON, Randolph, Ala., or F. E. WISK, Agt. Selma, Ala. oct16-3m

J. RAMAGNANO, W. HENDERSON, DISTILLERY OF RAMAGNANO & HENDERSON, HENDERSON'S MILLS, CLEBURNE CO., ALA. Distillers of pure corn whiskey, also brandy and Florida water, with three years old old Golden Eye, Peach, Apple and Fruit Brandy, pure Holland Gin. Fine pure old brandy for medicinal purposes. Particulars of our various liquors, Florida water, Sarsaparilla, Coffee, &c. J. RAMAGNANO, W. HENDERSON.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS! SANTA CLAUSE IS STOPPING AT HAMMOND'S SONS, With the largest assortment of TOYS, VASES, CANDIES, and all kinds of CHRISTMAS GOODS, Ever brought to town. Please call and see for yourselves. You will also find a large lot of Clothing at Cost. Come, Look and Price. dec8-17 J. D. HAMMOND'S SONS.

DR. J. C. FRANCIS, DEALER IN PURE FRESH DRUGS, (NORTHWEST CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE) JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA. Has just received a large stock of pure Drugs of all kinds. Stock fully up to the requirements of the market. He knows from long experience the wants of the community, and in his selection of stock, has endeavored to meet every requirement. nov10-17

CROW BROS., DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE, JACKSONVILLE, ALA. Present their compliments to the public and beg leave to assure them that they have now on hand the largest lot of Ready Made Clothing ever kept by them, which they propose to sell at bottom prices. They have also in stock an excellent line of Ladies Dress Goods, Cashmeres, Groceries, etc., which they propose selling very low; also a general line of Family Groceries always on hand at lowest possible prices. They propose to sell to suit the times, and will be undersold by no one. The public is respectfully invited to call and see if their representations are not correct. nov10-3m

J. M. LEGRAND, (For LeGrand Bros. & Co.) DEALER IN DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES Pure Drugs, Etc., Weavers, Alabama. Represents on hand large stocks in every line and will be able at a figure that will return a Fair Profit for Hard Work.

PURE FRESH DRUGS: The patronage of the public respectfully solicited. Courteous and polite attention shown customers. nov10-3m

ROWAN DEAN & CO., DEALERS IN Merchandize and Produce, AND AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF Agricultural Implements, STEAM ENGINES, GINS, The Celebrated Tennessee Wagon, AND SEVERAL OF THE BEST BRANDS OF GUANOS. We carry a heavy and select stock of DRY GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, And Staple and Fancy Groceries, As my House in North East Alabama, and can offer as good inducements to buyers. Liberal advances made on growing crops to responsible parties. We are getting in this season an unusually heavy stock, and to make room for it will sell out the Goods. Rescued from the Fire, at a bargain. These goods are not damaged but will be sold at damage prices. Jacksonville, Ala.

W. M. ELGIN, DEALER IN DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS, —AND— GENERAL MERCHANDISE, With Plantation Supplies And Commercial Fertilizers. Add Plantation for Wheel, &c. and Composting now in Stock. Agent for TENNESSEE WAGONS and DAVIS SEWING MACHINES. Highest market value paid for cotton and general country produce. Everything Sold on its Merits. oct20-17

SIBLEY'S SEEDS FOR ALL CLIMATES, ALL SOILS, ALL CROPS. 1884 CATALOGUE FREE. SIBLEY'S SEEDS. HIRSH SIBLEY & CO., Rochester, N.Y. Chicago, Ill.

# Jacksonville

# Republican

ESTABLISHED JAN. 21, 1837.

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, JAN. 26, 1884.

PRICE \$2 A YEAR.

## KNOWN ABROAD.

A distinguished professor in one of the Ga. Medical Colleges, in the course of a letter to the editor of the *Republican*, thus indirectly pays a compliment to the State Normal School here. He says: "My daughters will graduate from the Girls' High School of this city (Atlanta) in a short time. I shall then send them to Nashville, Tenn., or Jacksonville, Ala. Their education shall be second to none and equal to the best."

Considering the short time the Normal School has been instituted, its growth and its character abroad, is unparalleled. When the character of its fine faculty, the thoroughness of the system of teaching employed here in all departments and its exceptional location as to health, and social and moral advantages become better understood, it will grow beyond what its most sanguine friends ever hoped for it. This community must second the effort of the State to make this an important educational centre, and to this end should not be stingy of their means. The building must be overhauled at the close of the present half session and the grounds further beautified. It is an institution of which this whole section of the State should be proud.

Hon. Jno. M. McElroy, of Easton, who ran such a splendid race against Gov. O'Neal for the nomination for Governor, at the last Democratic State Convention, and who is yet very prominent before the people for this honor, paid us a pop call Monday. Col. McElroy was in Jacksonville on business. He is the attorney for the company of capitalists who own the lands formerly belonging to the Selma, Rome & Dalton R. R., and makes his headquarters for the most part at Anniston. He renewed his promise while here to let our people know through the *Republican* when he gets ready to sell these lands. He is at present getting them into some kind of shape and trying to arrive at a fair valuation of them. Parties who may want to bid on these lands, though, might now write to him at Anniston, describing the lands they want by numbers and general description, and make an offer for them. Their letters will be filed for answer at the proper time. We have known Col. McElroy for years well and can assure our people he will deal perfectly fair with them. Let each man who may want any part of these lands, make him an offer at their fair value and he will stand a good chance to get them.

## Circuit Court.

Circuit Court opened here Monday for the three weeks term. His honor, Judge Box, was promptly in place at 10 o'clock, and by noon had empanelled the juries. His charge to the Grand Jury was able, comprehensive and lucid. The Grand Jury, of which Mr. John Floyd Smith is foreman, is composed of excellent men, and will no doubt look well after the interests of the public while in session. The petit juries compare favorably with those of preceding courts and will no doubt discharge their pious and responsible duties conscientiously and well. The attendance on Monday was very large, the hotel and private boarding houses being completely overrun by visitors. The people we met from all sections were in cheerful and amiable frame of mind, which speaks well for our general condition as a people. More business than usual will be dispatched at this term and the dockets cleared of many cases of long standing.

Probate Judge Thornton, of Talladega, has resigned on account of ill health, and the Bar and Democratic Executive Committee of Talladega have, with unanimity, recommended Mr. Knox Miller, editor of the *Monticello Home*, to succeed him. There is no other man in the county who offers to oppose Mr. Miller for the appointment. This is very complimentary to him, but members of the State press who are acquainted with him, know it is deserved.

## FINE JERSEYS FOR SPRING VALE.

We notice from the report of Col. W. R. Stewart's recent sale of imported Jersey cattle, that our fellow-townsmen, James Crook, purchased nine head of females. This importation is represented to have been the finest lot of Jerseys ever imported to this country from the Island of Jersey, combining the richest and choicest island families. Mr. Crook, we are informed, purchased the cream of the entire lot, and will, with them, give additional celebrity to his Springvale herd, already famous among breeders of herd registered Jersey cattle.

## An Astonished Darkey.

Saturday last, as a darkey was riding a mule over a point on one of the back streets of Jacksonville, the earth suddenly gave way for about ten feet each way to a depth of eight feet beneath the mule and rider, and with an exclamation of intense astonishment the darkey passed suddenly out of sight. He doubtless thought old Nick had called for him before his time. The darkey managed to scramble out, but the mule had to be dug out. The portion of the street which caved in this way was hard red clay and the cause of its thus suddenly giving in is unknown.

## To What Base Uses.

When the defendant took the stand his honor said: "Prisoner, you are charged with having removed the goblet from the hand of the Cogswell stamper, substituting a pair of two-bit suspenders, with a placard calling attention to your establishment across the way."

"Well, shudge," replied the offender with an ingratiating smile, "of course I want to get along in peace."

"After which," continued the court sternly, "you substituted a lot of neckties for the suspenders, and attached to the other hand a lot of bills referring to your new stock of gun shoes and hair oil."

"Dose hair oil is first rate, your honor," said the defendant. "I would like to sell you a bottle."

"And yesterday," continued the court consulting the indictment, "you obstructed the thoroughfares and created a disturbance by placing a paper collar and a plug hat on the statue in question."

"Dose plug hat is sheep at \$4. shudge. Moses Levy sharges five and a half for dem same kind," returned the trader cheerfully. "I bet dose fellers cerry dimes."

"And at night," went on his honor, "it appears you place in the figure's hand a transparency of your wares. Now, this is most improper and reprehensible."

"Dot's right shudge," said Mr. Solomon, delightedly. "Bitch in to me off you please, speak loud so dose nose-parker vellers can hear you," and he smiled benignantly upon the reporters.

"Great heavens," thundered the court, as a frightful idea struck him. "Is it possible you have the mendacity to use the machinery of this court as an advertising dodge?"

"Dot's it, dot's it, shudge," exclaimed the Cheep John, rubbing his hands exultantly. "I swore out der gonplaint myself."

## Dying of Thirst.

"Did you ever suffer extreme hunger or thirst?" was asked of a Kentucky Colonel, who had been relating some solid stories about himself.

"Well," he replied, "I never suffered what might be called extreme hunger, but no man knows how to endure the agonies of thirst better than I do."

"I remember the time well," he continued retrospectively. "I was on a fishing excursion and became lost in the woods. For three days not a drop of water passed my lips. My lengthened absence finally caused alarm, and a party was sent out in search of me. They found me lying in an unconscious condition on the bank of a little trout stream, and it was some hours before any hopes of saving me were entertained."

"Was the trout stream dry?" asked one of the interested listeners.

"Well, I don't see how you could suffer from thirst with a stream of water close at hand."

"Water close at hand," repeated the Kentucky Colonel. "And what has water got to do with a man's being thirsty?"

## THE TARIFF.

### The Great Question in the Coming Presidential Contest.

Hon. L. W. GRANT, SEN.—I beg to give you a practicable reply to the stereotyped phrase which you will hear from the mouth of our high protective tariff men, who wish to deceive and mislead the uninformed laboring class, "I am in favor of protecting American labor from European pauper labor." This patriotic utterance is whispered in the ears of every factory employee, and sifted softly, with variations, over the head of nine-tenths of the farming labor of this country. It is a sugar-coated pill administered to every unsuspecting dupe.

Let us see what kind of labor it is in England or Europe that competes with the manufacturing labor of the United States. It is not pauper labor. It is skilled labor—it is the same labor used in manufacturing in both countries. The skilled labor of England is not pauper labor in its just and general acceptance. It is as well paid labor as the skilled labor of the United States, when you take into consideration the cheap goods and mode of living in Europe compared with high goods and expensive living in this country. Were it not for the high protective tariff, the factory labor of this country would be better paid than the same labor in England. In proof of this, let us submit the following facts:

In England a mechanic can purchase a respectable coat for \$3. In this country the tariff tax, hatched to fill the pockets of the manufacturer, will make the same coat cost the mechanic here \$6. I here refer you to an extract taken from the able speech of Fernando Wood, made in congress, on our present tariff law as conclusive on the subject.

"Fancy alpaca cost in England 7 cents per yard is subjected to a duty of 5 cents per yard, and sold in this market at 20 cents per yard. Now as it takes twenty yards of this stuff to make a dress, the poorest women of our working class pays a direct tax of \$1 for a dress. Black alpaca, costing in Europe 11 cents of our money, is subjected to a duty of 8 cents per yard. This article is sold here for 27 cents per yard, and worn by the million of our population. Here we find the pernicious working of our tariff is of that kind, which oppresses the poorer classes in all their necessities of life. Black cashmere is worn as a Sunday dress by millions of our industrial classes. The cost of these goods in Europe is 26 cents per yard; the duty amounts to 18 cents per yard, and is sold at 35 cents per yard wholesale in the United States. Now, do our people understand what such duty really means? A working man in Europe buying a dress of this kind for his wife, and using only ten yards of it, would get it at \$2.60, whereas his brother workman in the United States, if he wishes to treat his wife with a dress of this class, would have to pay \$5.50 for the same dress, or more than double."

Thus, you see, the factory labor in Europe is as well paid as the same labor in the United States, when you take into consideration the expenses of living and clothing. Our protective tariff is very oppressive on the skilled and factory labor of this country. If the tariff was reduced to a revenue standard, the factory labor of the U. S. would be much better paid than the same labor in Europe. You then would seldom see any necessity for strikes. It would produce healthy competition, check our production of manufacturing, cheapen goods, and stimulate enterprise, and cause finer fabrics to be made in the place of shoddy goods. All classes of our people are imposed upon and deceived by the protectionist, who say they only want a high tariff to protect American labor from European pauper labor. Let us see what class of labor in Europe that forms the pauper labor. It is not the skilled or factory labor of Europe; they are a well-to-do class; they are independent. The pauper labor is the tenant labor—the farm labor—the serf labor of Russia,

and the menial or servant labor of Europe. He that grooms the horse and blacks the boots of his lordship and his Majesty belongs to the pauper class. The true pauper labor of Europe does not come in competition with the manufacturer of the U. S. It is the well-to-do skilled labor of Europe that competes with the manufacturers of this country. Then, we ask, what labor in the U. S. does the pauper labor of Europe, of Egypt and India compete with? It is the farm labor—the labor that till the soil, produces corn, wheat, cotton, and all that springs from the soil. The white labor and the negro labor of the South that produces cotton is the labor that has to compete with the pauper labor of Egypt and India. Last year the white and black labor of the South produced 7,000,000 bales of cotton. Only one-third of this cotton was used in the U. S. Two-thirds of this cotton that has no tariff law to protect it has to be shipped to Europe to find a market. When it gets there it comes in competition with pauper labor that produces cotton in Egypt and India.

We pause to inquire where is the protectionist, who is in favor of protecting the labor that makes cotton from the pauper labor of Egypt and India? Not one. The only help and the only protection that could be given the labor that produces cotton, would be to let them have the begging and extortion tickets or bands come in on the free list of duties. Alas it would be a great favor to reduce the tariff tax to a revenue standard so as to allow the farmer that raises cotton, what corn and meat, when he is forced to ship to Europe to find market for his surplus so that he can barter his produce for European commodities to supply his wants. Where is the protectionist that will vote or advocate to allow the farmer to import begging and extortion tickets free from duty? Not one!

It is said there are only 10 factories in the United States that are engaged in making hoop-iron and cotton ties and they have only a few hundred hands employed. In a tabular statement made by Secretary Folger to the Hon. M. H. Dumont, of Minnesota, February 18, 1882, he stated that the rate of duty on hoop iron is 11 cents per pound or \$28 per ton and that I understand is now the duty on cotton ties.

On the 30th of January 1883 Hon. Joseph Wheeler, a member of Congress from Alabama in an able speech, said: "It will take 80,000,000 pounds of cotton ties to bale our cotton crop of 1882. This bill proposes before we pack a single bale we must pay a bounty of \$1,120,000 to the manufacturer or to the Government as duty. Less than \$120,000 will go into the treasury. More than a round million will go from the pockets of the poor cotton maker into the vaults of the nabobs of Yonkers and Pittsburgh and other manufacturing localities. Not an extra cent will go to the laborer." This is protecting American farm labor from European pauper labor, with a vengeance.

This is not all, the farmers of the Western States are raising millions of bushels of wheat, corn and other products. They produce more than is consumed at home. The surplus they have to ship to Europe to find a market. When they get there they come in competition with pauper labor of Austria, Poland, Russia the Danubian States, Asia Minor, Turkey and around the Black sea, which are all wheat producing States.

In England, the Western and Southern farmers meet with a warm reception; their products are admitted free of any tariff duties. The English are anxious to barter and exchange commodities with the American farmer. We have to say to them, we cannot barter with you, if we do, we have to pay a tax called a tariff duty ranging from 30 to 45, to 60 and 100 per cent to get through our custom house at home. This is protecting farm labor with a vengeance. Thus we see the favorite utterance of the protectionist "I am in favor of protecting American labor

from the pauper labor of Europe, is a humbug, a fraud, a wicked falsehood manufactured by the manufacturer and their adjunct professors. I have the honor to be sir your

Most obt' servant,  
O. P. PINCKNEY.

## FATE OF A SCOFFER.

A Blasphemous Unbeliever Stricken Dead While a Horrible Oath is on His Lips.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—The sudden illness of Leonard Thomas, Thomas while he was blasphemously impersonating Christ at a supper party of roysters, his subsequent paralysis of the heart, and the finding of his corpse in his bedroom three days after the feeble and unhelpful attempt at a joke, has given Jenkintown and its vicinity a sensation. In religious circles Thomas' fate is considered a punishment for his conduct, and some of the participants on the occasion of the impersonation have become struck with terror.

Thomas was a carpenter, over sixty years of age, who rarely attended church, and who was noted for his disregard of religion. On Monday evening Thomas and twelve friends of kindred disposition, congregated by arrangement in a hall opposite to and owned by the proprietors of Colman's Hotel, Jenkintown. They had made every provision for a supper, and the tables were loaded with poultry and liquors. Everyone was in good health and spirits. Before they sat down one of the guests suggested that Thomas, who was the oldest man present, should offer up a prayer. This he did and the laughter and jests of those present.

After they had been seated a short time one of the men said that the reason on account of there being thirteen present was suggestive of the Last Supper. This was received with yells of delight, and Thomas presently proclaimed that he was of the masters and charged one of the waiters with being Judas Iscariot. He next broke some bread in pieces and distributed it with glasses of beer among the guests, in mockery of the last sacrament. In the midst of the feast, while the thirteen men were eating, drinking and shouting, Thomas uttered a terrible oath and made use of some blasphemous expressions that shocked even his comrades. They all started up with amazement at his words, when suddenly he grew pale, and putting his hands to his head, complained of pain. It was not until 11 o'clock that this occurred, and the supper had opened shortly after.

"I'm afraid it's my last supper after all," the unshakable man murmured. Then clenching his chair and rising with difficulty, he announced to the rest: "I must vacate the chair, boys, you must get some other President. I am going home."

It was 4 o'clock in the morning before the party broke up. When Thomas reached his house he said that he felt as if he had been struck a violent blow on the head. He complained of being weak and feeling as if on the verge of the grave. He lingered on, his relatives fancying that his sickness was imaginary. A few mornings after the feast he was found dead in his bed. A horrible smile played over his features and his eyes were staring out of their sockets, as if said a woman relative in describing it afterward, "he had seen something awful and died while standing at it."

An inquest was held, and the evidence showed that Thomas died of paralysis of the heart. It was conjectured, however, that the result of his impersonation, or was the result of some sudden and terrible apparition or an appalling stroke of conscience.

The remarks made by Senator Morgan, of Alabama, on the tariff question (reported in the Congressional proceedings of Thurs. day) will serve to show the spirit with which the tariff reformers will go into the contest of next year. They will not only arouse old sentiments of justice and right that have for so long, a long been repressed by sectional animosities, but they will appeal to the pecuniary interests of the people in a way that will move them to action. We have never before expressed the opinion that General Morgan was the proper man to take the place of the fearless and aggressive Democratic leader of the Senate, and his remarks on Thursday strengthen our opinion. He is always ready and bold, and true to his principles, and his section. If Capitol it will probably be rented by the government.

"Aunt Miller," a well known and aged woman of South Nashville, was married a day or two since. She is about 100 years old.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

Correspondence of the Republican.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1884.

This has been another busy week in congress. On Monday, the day of every week set apart for the introduction of bills, a large number of important and unimportant measures were thrown upon the clerks' desk, read, and referred. Committees have been hard at work. The Senate rules have been discussed and adopted. The Mississippi river improvement appropriation has passed both Houses and awaits the signature of the President. But the two topics which both Houses have discussed with most earnestness, because the questions involved touch on the business interests of the country are the treaty with Mexico, and European prohibition of American pork and beef, for alleged sanitary reasons. In defense of the rights of the hog, some of the speeches favored a retaliatory policy. The inhibition of articles non-privileged to compete with home products. Others suggested rigid governmental inspection and official stamping of the package to be shipped.

The Mexican treaty touches on the only living issue in providing for free sugar, and the House has adopted a resolution raising the question of the constitutional right of the Senate to ratify treaties that affect the revenue. That the first step is the most difficult may be applied to the embryo tariff revision. The Chairman and members of the Ways and Means committee are ready to go to work, but they are beset with many difficulties, one of which is the late revision of the tariff, which has only shown results in a few months. Republican action concerning the tariff is a very delicate matter. The tariff question, do not find evidence among those who seek to know the truth. The majority of the committee favor a non-creative policy, and will most probably take some conservative action to secure title to the Democrats. Recognizing the wood interest, they talk of presenting a separate bill on the subject. Of course there is a difference between Democrats as to what should or should not be done with the tariff, but there is no disposition, so far as I can learn, on the part of either side to proceed obstinately to his policy. On the contrary both are inclined to settle harmoniously upon some fair basis. The Republicans are much divided on the matter as the Democrats, but they try to evade the issue in meetings, while the Democrats temporarily check on their views. This may have given rise to rumors of an impending split in the party, but it will present a solid front to the enemy next fall. The consideration of the tariff question in committee will no doubt be postponed. It is not expected the latter part of April, but prominent Democrats, both free traders and protectionists, think a tariff bill will be reported that will pass the House. Chairman Morrison says that all questions pertaining to the revision of the present tariff schedule, the reduction of the internal revenue taxation, and the extension of the bonded period on distilled spirits will be considered by the full committee, while the sub-committees will have charge of all matters of routine pertaining to the tariff and internal revenue, the matters of accounts and other general business.

The National Democratic committee, which meets in this city on the twenty second of February to name the time and place for holding the national convention for the nomination of President and Vice President, will consist of one member from each state. The territories will not be represented. Delegates from New York, Boston and Philadelphia, interested in shipping, were at the Capitol this week. They appeared by invitation before the House committee on ship-building and gave their views as to legislation for the revival of American shipping.

A national convention of commercial bodies favoring the enactment of a uniform bankrupt law is now holding a meeting in the city at Willard's Hall. Some seventy commercial bodies have delegates present.

A large number of new House committees that have been formed by the present Congress, through the division of the work of standing committees, cannot find an accommodation in the Capitol. Gen. Ben. Butler proposes to have his grants mansion on Capitol Hill for the use of these committees. As it will furnish a fine, good committee room, and is very convenient to the House and of the principles, it will probably be rented by the government.

"Aunt Miller," a well known and aged woman of South Nashville, was married a day or two since. She is about 100 years old.

## ESTABLISHMENT DECISION.

An Unprecedented Legal Case Handed Down by the Supreme Court.

Richard Powell was convicted in some time ago of grand larceny and sentenced to four years imprisonment in the State penitentiary by the Circuit Court of Dallas county. During the trial objections were made and exceptions taken to evidence offered on the part of the State, on which an appeal was taken after conviction. The Supreme Court affirmed the rulings and sentence of the lower Court, but the Clerk failed to send certificate of affirmance to the Clerk of the lower Court, until a month after the Supreme Court decided the case. Consequently Richard Powell remained imprisoned in jail, instead of in the penitentiary.

In the meantime application for pardon was made to Gov. E. A. O'Neal, who signed and ordered a charter of pardon sent to the Warden of Penitentiary. The Warden returned the charter to the governor, with the written statement that the person named was not in his custody. When the charter reached the Governor he decided to withhold the pardon. Petition was then made for a writ of *habeas corpus*, claiming that full and complete pardon had been granted the prisoner. The writ was returned before the Hon. S. H. Spratt, presiding judge of Dallas Circuit Court. The evidence introduced consisted of a certified copy of pardon from the records of the Department of State, a letter from the Governor to Gaston A. Robinson, Esq., prisoner's counsel, stating that he felt it his duty to grant Powell's pardon, and had accordingly ordered that the Governor had signed the charter, and his signature was attested by the Secretary of State, and the great seal of the State had been attached thereto; that the original pardon duly forwarded to the Warden of the penitentiary for the benefit of the prisoner, that customarily the Warden discharged from custody the person named in pardon and filed the charter in his office as authority for making such discharges. Official papers were introduced to show that the prisoner ought to have been in the custody of the Warden on the day the charter of pardon was received by him.

Judge Spratt declined to discharge the prisoner, whereupon an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court. The State was represented in the Circuit Court by Solicitors General C. W. Waller, and in the Supreme Court by Attorney General Tompkins, Gaston A. Robinson, Esq., his counsel, and Richard Powell through all the courts. On Thursday the Supreme Court decided that a pardon granted under the circumstances as stated is *rescissible*, and, therefore, ordered the defendant discharged.

This is said to be the first case on record in all the country of suit for pardon against a Governor of a State, and has attracted no little attention from attorneys everywhere. Mr. Robinson, who has persistently maintained the point that a pardon is irrevocable, is to be congratulated upon the correctness of his view of the law, and for the industry and boldness with which he has insisted upon his client's rights. All who know him, and all who have watched the suit, will rejoice in his success. The points and the decision are likely to become of national interest and weight.

## BREVETTES.

Three new sixty-four distilleries in operation in Kentucky.

Big chiggers prevail in a number of counties in Virginia.

The state temperance convention of Alabama met on the 24th.

Mr. Morrison, of Backenridge county, Va., has discovered a rich mine.

Tom Kinneville, Tenn., soap factory is running its full capacity and is behind with its orders.

The cotton ginned in Polk county, Tenn., to Christmas is stated to be worth \$300,000.

The chair factory in Chattahoochee has started. The stove factory will start up in a few days.

The shipment of pine timber from Alabama through the ports of Pensacola and Mobile in 1883, was \$2,263,167.

Five families were born in Roberson county, Ky., during the recent cold weather, when the thermometer was at its lowest point.

A Frank county, Ky., man one day last week killed 60 rabbits without the aid of a gun or dog. He herded them out of the snow and killed them with a stick.

About the 15th February the heavy storm of General Lee will be blown from New York to New Orleans. It will adorn the apex of the mountain in Lee. Lee, formerly Tivoli Clark.





PIKE COUNTY FOLKS.

AN ATTEMPT TO SUE UP A MEETING AND HOW IT FAILED.

A Singular Character who Lives in the Pennsylvania Mountains.

A Pike county, Pa., correspondent of the New York Times gives the following incidents in the life of Jerry Greening, one of the family charged with shooting a man in Dingman township. He says: The Greenings live by hunting, fishing, acting as guides to visiting sportsmen, and by the sale of railroad ties, hoop-poles, cord-wood, tan-bark, ship-knees, and other products of the woods, which they have ransacked and stripped for miles around, irrespective of ownership or title. Some member of the family—and frequently two or three of them at once—has been defendant in a criminal suit of some kind, generally assault and battery, at nearly every term of the Pike county courts for 25 years. They are vindictive and unforgiving, and any neighbor of theirs, or any other resident of the county, who has given them either real or imaginary cause for a "grudge" against him, knows that sooner or later he will be made to feel their vengeance in one way or another. Old Jerry, although as hale, hearty, tough and active at 75 as he was at 40, has been comparatively quiet and non-aggressive for 15 years past. Previous to that his appearance in Millford, or any other village, was sufficient to excite general uneasiness, for it was well understood that before he started for home there had to be a fight, and that it would have but one result—the unmerciful "licking" of some unfortunate town-sman at old Jerry's hands. It was his boast that he had never yet met a man that was "enough" for him. One day in 1867 he entered the Pike county House in Millford, and was looking for a fight. He was noisy and abusive as usual, and terrorized all who were present. The landlord was a strong young man, but peaceable and non-combatant. He endeavored to quiet old Jerry and induce him to start home. Jerry then turned his attention to the landlord, and declared that he would whip him. He proceeded to carry out his intention, but the landlord got in one blow between Jerry's eyes that felled him like an ox. The aid of a physician had to be called in to restore him to consciousness. When he recovered he walked out of the hotel without a word, got into his wagon, and went home. From that day he quit drinking, and has never been known to seek a fight since.

In old Jerry Greening's younger days he was the terror of the whole region. There was one man in the township, however, that he was afraid to "tackle." One John backwoods preacher, known as the "Mountain Ranger," opened a protracted meeting in the school-house three or four miles from Greening's. One Sunday, as Greening was hunting deer in the woods, he met a neighbor who was also a noted fighter. This neighbor told Greening that if he wanted to see some fun to come along with him, as he was going over to the school-house to "tack" up the meeting, because his wife had got religion and spent too much of her time at the school-house. Greening went along to see the fun.

When they reached the meeting the services were at their height. The two men stalked in. The agitated neighbor walked straight up to the preacher, who was a tall, wiry, big-boned man, and boldly announced that he had come there to "tack" him and "tack" up the meeting. The preacher passed in his sermon, and stepping up to the intruder, caught him by the collar, flung him bodily out of the window. He did not come back. The preacher knew that the man was held in almost as much terror in the community as Jerry Greening, and that probably no one else in the township would dare to fight him, and so the preacher thought to make a strong point with the congregation, and, walking back to his post behind his desk, solemnly declared that it was entirely owing to the power of religion that he had been able to so quickly vanquish his assailant, and asserted that any one in the audience could have done the same the same thing if they have faith in religion.

The effect on Jerry Greening of the preacher's summary disposition of the meeting was wonderful. If religion could do such wonders as that, he thought, he says himself in relating the story, it was just what he wanted to have him out in a fight with the one man in the township that he was afraid to "tack." So that same night he "went forward" and "tack" who mourners." The news that Jerry Greening was getting religion spread all over the country, and added greatly to the success of the revival. Jerry the second night after he went forward announced that the next Sunday he would call his "experience." One of Jerry's hunting companions was on his way to the woods that day after deer, but when he heard that Jerry was to tell his experience he stopped in at the school-house to hear him, setting his gun down by the door. While Jerry was giving his experience the laying of a bound was heard of on the ridge. Jerry kept on talking, but began to prick up his ears, and a neck around to look out of the window in the direction from which the bound's cry came. He knew the dog was barking straight toward the school-house, and that it would cross the road a well known run-way only a few

yards distant. The bound came nearer and nearer, and presently Jerry saw through the window a big five-pronged buck tearing down the hill. This was more than he could stand.

"There's a great big five-prong buck," he shouted, "and my gun ain't within four mile o' here!" He rushed from the school-house, and seeing the gun the hunter had left at the door he grabbed it and made for the creek. Before he reached the run-way he heard a shot and knew that some one had shot the deer. It was his dog that had driven the deer in, and he made up his mind to go on and claim at least part of the deer. When he got to the spot there the deer lay dead, and standing over it was the one man in the township whom he was afraid he could not "lick." He laid claim to the deer, though, and the man said that if he got that deer he would have to whip him first. Jerry then thought of the "power," and saying to himself, "I kin lick him, for I've got religion," pitched in. In less than three minutes Jerry was the worst whipped man that ever lived in Pike county. He went home and told his wife that "if there wa'n't no more good in religion than that they could go to thunder with it. He never went to meeting afterward.

A TALE OF REAL LIFE.

A Daughter of a Governor and United States Senator Rescued From the Work House at Dayton.

Dayton, O., Jan. 13.—The romantic, but sad career of Amanda Hall, who was sentenced to the Work House last month, has just been brought to light by the appearance of Councilman Lincoln, from Pittsburg, a relative, who rescued her from her degraded position and has taken her to his home. Amanda, who has been known here only by an assumed name, is the daughter of a gentleman who was Governor of this state, a member of the United States House of Representatives and Senate and a distinguished officer in the late war. Her father is now dead, and his death is said to have been hastened by the wayward life of his favorite child. Amanda possessed a genial disposition, and her rare beauty, accomplishments and exalted social standing, caused her to be courted by leading gentlemen of the nation. She was the recognized belle of her native city, the capital of her native state, where she dwelt while her father was Governor, and was a queen of society at Washington when she resided there. Her parents desired her to marry a wealthy man whom she did not love, and to please them she promised to wed him, but on the appointed day eloped with a man named Paul, much her social and intellectual inferior, who afterward cruelly deserted her. She then wrote her parents, asking forgiveness and permission to return home, but they coldly turned her away. Alone, disheartened and penniless, she fell, and, as a last resort, entered a house of ill-fame in a Western city. She came here two years ago from Columbus, but drifted from bad to worse, and for the last year was in the lowest dive in the West End. While here she became involved in a difficulty and was arrested for assault and battery, for which she was sentenced to the work-house. For the past few years her relatives have been scouring the country for her without success, but finally learned of her whereabouts from a letter written by her to former friends, asking assistance. One of her sisters is the wife of a millwright in Pittsburg.

The Kentucky fish commission has expended \$17,000 the past eight years.

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BROTHERS & WILLET, Attorneys at Law, JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

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