

Jacksonville

Republican

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PRICE \$1.50 A YEAR.

SENATOR MORGAN.

WHAT HE THINKS ABOUT THE TARIFF AND PROTECTION.

Justice Discriminating Duties as to Incidental Protection.

Birmingham Age.

It is the honor to make the answer to some questions submitted to me by a representative of the Age as to why I am on the subject of a tariff for protection, and as to the comparative merits of the direct and the indirect or tariff method, of raising revenue for the necessary support of the government.

I regret that I find it necessary to name a pretty wide field so present fairly the answer I make.

The whole subject of federal taxation is now before the people for their consideration, and I propose to meet the duty of dealing with the practical issues it involves rather than to treat it in a doctrinaire and upon an assumed state of facts that may never exist.

The existing tax laws, including the taxation of banks, whisky, tobacco, and oleomargarine, and the tariff, we have nearly every form of direct and indirect tax that congress has the authority to impose.

These laws, in all their features, constitutional, in the sense they will be upheld and enforced by the courts; yet, some of them shock the sense of justice, by right thinking and fair dealing in the rudest way.

At the question whether we repeal the tariff laws, or the tax laws, because either the one or the other may be incorrect, or oppressive in practice, results, must, of necessity, be based until we have paid more than a thousand million dollars of remaining war debt, and problem one thousand five hundred million of dollars to pensions in annual installments of about one hundred millions of dollars, when we accomplish this in twenty years, we will have done more than any other nation has done.

This is our task, how and until it is accomplished, will not be in a proper state of mind of thought, or action, to deal with compromise, the question to me, whether we ought to provide for the support of the government through direct or indirect taxation.

Until these debts are paid, or funded in new bonds, to be held by our children, I am in favor of holding on to both systems of taxation.

We have been paying off our national debt for twenty years, and it is to the advantage of our country, instead of devoting the earnings and resources of the people to the support of standing armies and great navies, as the great powers of Europe have done.

Within the first ten years of the twentieth century we shall extinguish these obligations. We will have the capital, the manufactures, agriculture, means of transportation, that give to the 100,000,000 of people will then have, the most commanding supremacy in local commercial power that any nation has ever possessed.

For moving straight along in achievement of this splendid goal, believing that it is the best boon we can bestow upon posterity, next to the preservation of the heritage of the liberties designed by our fathers for all nations of American citizens.

also for the substantial prosperity of those whose capital supplies the means for conducting our great factories. This latter class, whose money and property are chiefly aggregated in corporations, and is thereby placed in a position of great advantage, when compared with the means of private individuals, by the grace and indulgence of the laws, enjoy a monopoly of "the home market," as they term it, under the existing tariff.

In other words, they demand and enjoy the privileges of selling their goods to the people at home, freed from competition with the people of other countries.

The present tariff is largely framed to answer this demand. It is based on this principle and carries it out with industrious care. It maintains and enforces this monopoly of the exclusive privilege of selling home made goods to the people of the United States, with out reference to the question, in many instances, whether the existing tariff will increase the revenues, or whether the money forced out of the people whose necessities are the greatest, is needed for the support of the government.

This principle is wrong and tyrannical, and it is the more odious because it is an abuse of taxing power, the most necessary, and at the same time, the most arbitrary power of government.

The courts have almost no power to control the discretion of congress in discriminating between the subjects of taxation or as to the amount of the tax, and if the people do not control their representatives, they are practically without remedy.

The producers of grain, provisions and cotton are feeding and clothing 60,000,000 of people in the United States, and 40,000,000 or more in other countries. It will be a half century, or more, before we shall have enough people at home to consume what is now our surplus.

This is a weary time to wait for a "home market" for the productions of these five-sevenths of the "laboring men" of this country. In the meantime the plethora of their productions forced these producers to have the prices of all their productions, whether consumed at home, or abroad, fixed in London; while the tariff laws compel them to submit to an addition of at least one-third, on an average, to the cost of all dutiable imported articles they consume above their value in London. It is thus that our agricultural classes are left a prey to the foreign consumers, in respect of the price of their food supplies and textiles, and equally a prey to the American manufacturer, as to the price of the goods that they must have.

I most earnestly wish that our manufacturers could consume our surplus agricultural productions, and will heartily encourage any policy that will enable them to do this; but it would be as wise to attempt to forge fifty head of cattle on one acre of ground by stimulated agriculture, as it is to attempt to increase our manufacturing population to this range of capacity for consumption, upon the limited field of a "home market."

That market is not, and may never be, large enough to yield such a result. We must look abroad for these facilities; we must find our earliest good markets on this hemisphere, and in China and Japan, and in Africa.

This hemisphere should be our first and greatest care, and we should husband its advantages by reciprocity in trade, which means a reduction of our tariff duties and those of all American countries.

To enable our manufacturers to grow, and to compete in these countries with those of Europe, I would put upon the free list, or, else, greatly reduce the duty on all articles used in manufacturing.

been dinned into their ears for a long while by the newspapers and statesmen. The advice is, "quit producing so much cotton," and the consolation is, "increase your poverty while trying to compete with all the country north and west of the Ohio river in growing grain and meats for the home and for foreign markets." The cotton production has constantly increased, in the face of this advice, and we still buy flour and meat in Chicago.

Both sections are doing what God intended they should, and we had better provide laws to help them, rather than attempt to revolutionize through the pressure of acts of congress. The farmers understand their country, and will cultivate it to suit themselves. If any man can point out one possible advantage, or benefit, in the existing tariff that leans to the cotton growers, he will give me a genuine surprise.

Every burthen of the tariff reaches that immense class of people, and no benefit comes to them. All we can possibly do for them is to lower the rate of taxation, and decrease the number of taxed articles. They contribute, from their cotton crop value, more than \$300,000,000 annually, to the active, interchangeable commerce of the United States, from which they are able to save only a very small percentage of profit, if anything.

I cannot forget the duty of asking for them, a reasonable decrease of the weight of their burthens. I ask this as well from the protected sugar and rice producers as from the producers of iron and steel and from all other manufacturers. Justice, equity and the spirit of constitution demand that the tariff should be based on the sole principle of collecting revenue for the support of the government economically administered.

I admit that, in practice, we can only approximate this result, but this principle should be the guide to our action. Under every tariff on manufactures the home manufacturer will have an advantage about equal to the rate of duty imposed and that equal is when the duty levied is fixed at the revenue standard.

If that is "incidental protection" it equalizes taxation, and so protects the consumer, as well as the manufacturer and the justice of it silences disputation as to any merely theoretical question that may be involved. I define a tariff for protection as one levied for the purpose of discriminating in favor of a certain manufacture, without reference to raising revenue, or in disregard of the equal rights of other manufacturers, or of consumers. To that I am opposed and for that reason, I earnestly hope that this evil taint and mischievous injustice may be removed from our existing tax laws.

Without going into a detailed discussion of the items in our tariff, of which there are over 2,000, I think that I have sufficiently stated the doctrine by which I will be controlled in what votes I may be permitted to give on a bill to reform the existing laws.

I deprecate the idea of decentralizing the manufacture of whisky, so that small distilleries would be established in every neighborhood where they might yield a little profit. Nothing could be worse than that in Central and South Alabama. I will welcome the day when we can afford to remove all taxation from the manufacture of tobacco.

Yours Respectfully
JOHN T. MORGAN.

A Painful Accident.
On Yesterday Mr. Jno. L. Cobbs received a letter from a friend at Cane Creek stating that Major T. W. Francis happened to a painful accident a few days ago. He had his right hand caught in a gin and lost the third and fourth fingers, besides having his hand badly cut by the saws. Major Francis has a host of friends in Montgomery who will receive this news with feelings of genuine regret.—*Montgomery Advertiser.*

Most Excellent
The Troy Messenger says that a lady in Coffee county gave birth to four fine babies about two weeks ago—two boys and two girls. The little fellows are all well living, and seem to be doing well.

ALABAMA NEWS ITEMS.

FROM ALL PARTS OF ALABAMA.

The nail factory at Brierfield is shipping 400 kegs of nails daily.

The next session of the North Alabama Presbytery, is to be held in Gadsden in April next.

About 100 arms and hands have been torn to pieces by gin saws in Alabama this season.

Some strong and lengthy temperance petitions will be presented to the next Legislature.

The Moulton Advertiser condenses all the State news into its columns and does it in fine style.

There are eight persons living in Somerville, Morgan county, whose combined age is 668 years.

Thirty-five acres of land, laid off in town lots, recently sold at Russellville for \$3,626.50.

Alex. Clay of Paint Rock, Jackson county, had 100 fine fattening hogs to die with the cholera.

A number of cases of illicit distilling have been before the U. S. Court at Huntsville.

The frost has been general in Alabama and thick ice is reported from many places.

Huntsville is to have several new stores soon, both dry goods and groceries.

The Mercury says Huntsville must go to work, or Sheffield will take the lead in North Alabama. That's the long and short of it.

The cotton factory at Rock Mills Randolph county, is now running on half time only—the cause—scarcity of water.

The unprecedented number of wagons sold since September 1st in Huntsville is noticeable. The entire number is not far from 150, two months.

Beef sells at two and three cents per pound in Somerville, Morgan county. Montgomery would like to be in striking distance of that market.

This comes from the Fayette Journal. A little white boy under 15 years, in this county, picked an average of 225 lbs. of cotton for six consecutive days.

Mr. John Grady, who lives six miles south of Ashland, on the West Point and Roanoke road, lost his storehouse with the contents last Friday night by fire. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The Greensboro Watchman states that when the alarm of fire was sounded here last Tuesday night a certain dry goods clerk, in the excitement, seized a couple of lamps and rushed down the street to see where the fire was.

We endorse the following from the Huntsville Mercury: All youths are not fitted for a college education. It is not best to make a one-story brain carry a three-story education.

The North Alabama Conference meets at Florence the first of December. In consequence of Bishop Hargrove being absent in Mexico, Bishop E. R. Hendrix, of Missouri, is to preside over the conference.

The Democrat says a mountaineer who was arraigned on this charge said: "Well, it is mighty queer, yer can make peaches in a pie, stew 'em or pickle 'em, but just let a man bile 'em, and he is clapped in jail or made to pay the government more'n his year's wages. And it does seem onreasonable."

This chunk of solid sense is from the Moulton Advertiser: No man has ever risen in life and attained any prominence or influence who has been satisfied with eight hours' daily work. The career of the successful American is a record of the triumphs and achievements of hard, unceasing toil. The leaders in this country have not been eight hour men, and they never will be.

The Hartsell Index says that Madison county is about to become the banner county of the State for fine stock, and the Florence Banner thinks "she is already the banner county for fine hogs. We saw some at the fair here of the Red Chester stock that will be hard to 'lay over' by any other county in the State. If Madison don't carry off the blue ribbon at the coming State fair on hogs, then we want to see the hog that does."

Tuscaloosa has a lively little neighbor just across the river in the town of North Port. It has dry goods and grocery stores, two confectionery stores, two drug stores, one first-class barber shop, two cotton warehouses, a Masonic lodge, a Good Templars lodge, one saddle and harness store, a Knight of Honor lodge, one millinery store, one jewelry store, a good butcher shop, no saloon, two schools, three white churches and one colored and a first-class set of people.

Burning of gin houses seems to be going on in all parts of the State. The Butler Herald reports that Taylor & Williams had the misfortune of having their steam gin burned one day last week. About twelve bales of cotton were burned. The fire caught from a spark.

The Edwardsville Standard says: Dr. Moseley says Gen. Forney stirred up the cows in Randolph county against him, and Gen. Forney says he does not care if Moseley and the cows are against him, the people are all for him.

Clay county is one of the best in the State and has a great future. The Ashland Watchman says: A great deal of improvement can be seen in almost every section of the county. New houses being built, old ones being repaired, new gates, new fences. The long dry spell has caused some sickness.

Florence is looking up, and the Banner advises some of the men who will neither do nor let others do in the following style: "If you won't put your old worn out vacant lots into the Land Company, sell them to some man at a reasonable price that will, and get out of the way of the car of progress, and let her roll on in all her glory."

Conecuh is not one of the counties which refuses to hire its convicts to the coal companies. The Evergreen Star says: Judge Walker has made a contract with the Warrior Coke and Coal Company to hire all the prisoners now in jail who were convicted at the present term of Circuit Court. The highest price paid for any of them was 11.75 per month, and the lowest \$5.00. This is a better arrangement than has been made by the county for her convicts at any previous time.

The Butler Herald says that one of its subscribers near Tompkinsville joined a colored church a short time since, but soon after he became enraged with a neighbor and abused him considerably. One of the members of the church, who was doing with him for using such language, and she said that he "had been set back for six months, but that he was seeking."

On last Saturday morning Mr. Jack Thrash living near Tompkinsville, Choctaw county, went out just before daylight with his gun to shoot an owl in the yard, and attempting to get over the fence the lock of his gun struck something and the gun was discharged, the load taking effect in Mr. Thrash's eye, causing almost instant death. He leaves a fond wife and several children to mourn his untimely death.

The Clay county Watchman will not publish advertisements for sale of liquor, and has refused four in the last few weeks. It says: "Some of these bar-rooms are run in connection with family groceries. We will say that we do not intend to advertise liquor and wine in any shape. We are always glad to advertise family groceries, but will not lend a helping hand to the liquor traffic by advertising it. Clay county is said to be a prohibition county, the editor of the Clay county paper has never failed to vote for prohibition when he had a chance, he was reared in Randolph—the first county in Alabama to vote prohibition."

The religious revival in Tuscaloosa is the greatest ever known in the place. The Gazette says: Last Sunday at the Presbyterian church eight young persons, from thirteen to twenty-three years of age, formed a crescent around the pulpit and made a public profession of Christ. Thirteen were baptised. At the Methodist church a much larger number, about forty converts, came out boldly on the Lord's side, and were received into the church. About thirty have signified their intention of joining the Baptist church. Out of nearly one hundred young men called on to pray in the young men's prayer meeting, not a single one has refused to do his best. This speaks volumes, for when the young and inexperienced "take up the cross" it is sure to have a good effect on the old men fellows who have been dodging their duty for these many years. Up to last Sunday there had been 150 conversions, and since that time many more have been added. Last Tuesday's rain was partial in its visits. There was very little of it in Montgomery, none in Auburn and that section, and the Mobile Register says it fell in all sections of the State down to within a few miles of Mobile. It visited the country below Mobile also, but this immediate locality remained as dry as a prohibitionist.

It is stated that there 574,700 more bushels of peanuts raised this year than ever before. This is a bit of glad news for the small boy and the average legislator.

COLONEL M'KEE.

Birmingham Age.

The announcement that Col. Robert McKee will succeed to the office of examiner of State accounts, will be universally accepted as another conclusive evidence of the luck of the governor with his appointments. As editor of the Southern (Selma) Argus, Col. McKee entered his name upon the records of Alabama, in a most honorable and brilliant career. A Kentuckian by birth, a journalist by profession his varied experience and thorough training in the politics of Alabama, have taught him to know men with correctness, and especially the men of Alabama. His office requires the moderation, energy, integrity and fearlessness which he will assuredly bring to it.

One More Effort for Cluverius.

The day fixed for the execution of Cluverius, the alleged murderer of Miss Madison, is the 10th of December.

The brother of the prisoner is making a last effort to save the doomed man from his fate. He is now circulating petitions for signatures, and expects by the middle of November to be ready to present them to the governor.

A peculiar thing is the fact that the governor is not asked to commute the sentence to imprisonment for life, but to imprisonment in the penitentiary. The request for clemency is based upon the following grounds:

"1. The evidence against him was altogether circumstantial.

"2. Since his trial and conviction a law has been enacted giving to an accused the right to testify in his own behalf. Of this right he has been unable to avail himself.

"3. One member of the supreme court of appeals dissenting from the other four members, and was of opinion that the evidence in the case failed to establish that a murder had been committed, or that the deceased came to her death by violence.

In conclusion, the petitioners say that under the circumstances they are convinced that the death penalty should not be enforced. It is not thought in Richmond that the appeal for executive clemency will be successful. The case against Cluverius was as strong as circumstantial evidence could make it, and circumstances are sometimes better evidence than the testimony of those who saw the crime committed. If Governor Lee pardons Cluverius, he should have better reasons for his action than those urged in the petition.—*Constitution.*

What the Press Says.

The Swift's Specific Co. have something very interesting to say to you in another column. The popularity of their medicine is wonderful indeed; yet when we see how effective it is in all diseases pertaining to the blood, we are not surprised that its popularity is so great. It is undoubtedly one of the best blood medicines in the world.—*Examiner, Abingdon, Va.*

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC.—This wonderful blood purifier has received the endorsement of many of the leading physicians both in this country and Europe, and the hundreds of persons it has cured of cancer, scurvy, eczema, ulcers, rheumatism and blood taints is remarkable. Nothing like it has ever been known before. This medicine is for sale in every drug store not only in this country, but abroad, which shows its popularity. Are any of our readers troubled with any of these complaints? If so, for a very small sum of money you can be made perfectly well and happy.—*N. O. Picayune, Sept 2 1886.*

The first S. S. S., or Swift's Specific, ever brought to Atlanta, Texas, was bought by T. Caven & Co., druggist. Aaron Biaydes had been in bad health for a long time and could get no relief. He was almost blind, Mr. Caven induced him to take a bottle of S. S. S. The first bottle brought him out on the streets, and the second made a complete cure; and Aaron is yet living and well, and can be interviewed at any time with reference to the facts. He is a colored man living here in Atlanta, Texas. S. S. S. is now sold by all druggists in this country.—*Journal Atlanta Texas.*

Treaties on Blood and Skin Diseases as mailed free.

THIS SWIFT'S SPECIFIC Co. Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

Col. H. C. Tompkins

Union Springs, Ala.

The Selma Times in discussing the probable candidacy of Col. H. C. Tompkins for United States Senator, naturally does not wish to see him displace Senator Morgan, but speaks of him in terms of the highest praise, and hopes at some future time to see his great abilities utilized in this arena. As Union Col. Tompkins is without reproach, is the equal of any member of the Alabama bar, and would be the office of United States Senator.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

The well known armless artist, Fraulein Hausmann, was married the other day at Nuremberg to her impressario, Herr Hauschild. The bride signed the marriage contract with her feet, and the wedding ring was placed on the fourth toe of her right foot.

Mr. George W. Cable is devoting all his time to the compilation of a collection of True Stories of Louisiana, a series of tales by the Comtesse Françoise Bossier, in whom the southern novelist has found a great Creole writer. The stories were found by the grand daughter of the Comtesse Bossier among a mass of the later's papers, and she has transferred them to Mr. Cable, who is enthusiastic over the literary treasures that have unexpectedly fallen into his possession.

The venerable Dr. William Dean, for more than half a century a missionary in China, is visiting his old home at Portland Me.

Mrs. Stewart's diamonds are valued at \$750,000. Some of them are so large and valuable that she never ventured to wear them.

The paragraph saying that Gerónimo is pronounced "Heeronimo" has reached San Angelo, where they ought to know how to pronounce the name, and leads Standard to exclaim: "Hood gracious! what is he living up to? What a hay and a hiddy style of talk this hen-tleman would let us into. By hosh, we won't have it. Ho to Ho to!"

Mr. Elder, of Literary Life, says that he is in receipt of a letter from her physician in New York certifying that Miss Cleveland's health is entirely broken down and that he forbids her devoting her energies to the excessive labors of editorial work. Unless there is soon a change in Miss Cleveland's health, she will spend the winter in the south of France or in Florida.

Seven thousand people witnessed the unveiling of the Schiller statue in Fairmount park, Philadelphia, on Monday. The statue consists of three main features—a base of gray polished granite, five feet high, approached by two steps; a pedestal six feet high of bronze and lastly, the statue, nine feet high, making the entire structure twenty feet in height. Henry Manger, of Philadelphia, was the sculptor.

A witness in a lawsuit in Portland, Maine, was considerably shocked the other day to learn that there are places where profane swearing is discouraged. He was testifying in regard to an overflow of water, and said: "If dot brick hadn't been darc der whole alley would haf caved in."

The judge checked the laughter that followed, and fined the witness \$25 for contempt of court.

The sale of the comparatively few effects of the notorious Cora Pearl left behind her realized the sum of \$1,400, which was considerably more than they were intrinsically worth. Many of the more personal of her belongings sold at prices far beyond their value. A parcel of broken jars \$45, eight volumes of soiled French novels \$60, a portrait of Cora Pearl herself on horseback \$75, while a necklace of artificial pearls, worth at the most a couple of shillings, were not knocked down until a sum of \$7 had been bid for it. It was bought by a lady, who subsequently shared the pearls with several of her lady friends who are believed for a souvenir of the late Miss Crouch.

Senator Don Cameron, who accompanied Blaine in his Pennsylvania tour, made but few speeches. His only address at the monster Harrisburg meeting was to a small but enthusiastic audience of a dozen people, who were trying to crowd themselves on to the platform. The platform was already crumpled, and several of the distinguished gentlemen had taken themselves off it. Senator Cameron laid his hand on the shoulder of the foremost fellow who was crowding forward, and in a low voice, but with much earnestness, spoke substantially as follows: "Keep off here, d-n you! Can't you see the platform is full?"

ALL SORTS.

Moves in the best society—a fan.

No man would hang a picture in a room because of its gilt.

When a singer's voice fails, he cannot take up his notes.

The conductor is a ladies man. He is always after the fare.

A friend in need is a friend who generally strikes you for a quarter.

Wealth may not bring happiness but it forms a very good substitute for it.

A tourist without money is a tramp. A tramp who has money is a tourist.

An overdue steamer—the tea kettle that failed to boil with its usual rapidity.

A debt of gratitude is too often compromised at about 10 cents on the dollar.

Why is an old war horse like a good book-keeper? Because he is a famous charger.

A traveller recently returned from Alaska tells of a bear being killed by mosquitoes.

Why are good resolutions like fainting ladies? Because they should be "carried out."

Why is a man who can't learn by experience like a laurel? Because he is an evergreen.

The next congress will be the 50th congress. Let us hope it will also be a 50th congress.

Speaking of wages, it is when the harvest comes that the farmers go for a general cut down.

An astronomer now states that the moon is on fire. This is in rebuttal of the green-cheese theory.

Fish is good brain food, except in instances when it doesn't find anything to assimilate with.

Some men are like toads—you have to poke them with a stick before they make their biggest jump.

"There's very little change in men's trousers this year," remarked a tailor as he failed to collect a bill.

"Mau," said Adam Smith, "is an animal that makes bargains. No other animal does this—no dog exchanges bones with another."

Husband—"That fence wants painting badly; I think I'll do it myself." Wife—"Yes, do it your self if you think it wants to be done badly."

"I aim to tell the truth," said a New York fisherman. "Yes," interrupted an acquaintance, "and you are probably the worst shot in America."

It is about time for somebody among the back seats to raise up and remark that the mosquito bar, like the campaign lie, is made out of hole cloth.

"Ah," said Jehokus, taking his friend's badly, "he has got his mother's eyes—and my hair," he added, as the youthful prodigy grabbed him by the foretop.

"What a beautiful form!" exclaimed Mrs. Nifty, the first time she saw an eel; "such a long waist you know."

Fond mother (to bachelor uncle)—"Why John, don't let the baby play with that gold tooth-pick, he'll swallow it." Bachelor uncle—"Oh, that won't do any harm. I have a string tied to it so I can't lose it."

Policeman—Have you a permit to play here? Organ-grinder—No, but it amuses the little ones so much. Policeman—Then you will have the goodness to accompany me. Organ-grinder—Very well, sir; what do you wish to sing.

Doris' Circus.

Special to the Dispatch. SELMA, Nov. 1.—John B. Dorris, with his crowd of pick-pockets and cut throats, give a first class humbug in place of a performance here to-night. The day parade was given at 10:30 and a large crowd on all corners witnessed it. The performance does not begin to compare with the average ten cent show. To those who remember the occurrence, no doubt that the crimes committed by the Dorris gang in Kentucky last year will serve as a warning.

Mother, remember that no medicine cures; it simply assists nature in relieving itself of an unnatural condition of the system. Worms disarrange—Shriner's Indian Vermifuge kills and drives them from the system, thus removing the cause of disease.

Of eighty girls who landed at Castle Garden the other day fifty two were red-headed. When even foreign nations begin to paint this country red it is getting high time to call a halt.

An Old Citizen Speaks.

Mr. J. M. Norris, an old resident of Rome, Ga., says that he had been badly troubled with Kidney Complaint for a great many years and with Ecema for three years; at times he could scarcely walk and had tried many remedies without benefit, until he began taking Electric Bitters and anointing his hands and feet with Bucklen's Arnica Salve. This treatment afforded him great relief and he strongly recommends Electric Bitters to all who suffer with Kidney Complaints, or need a Blood Purifier. Sold by W. M. Nisbet.

E. G. MORRIS & SONS,

MORRISVILLE, ALABAMA.

Founders and Machinists and Practical Mill-wrights.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

MORRIS TURBINE WATER WHEEL.

Superior in many points to any other wheel now manufactured.

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

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EUREKA WHEAT CLEANING MACHINE

Our Mr. E. G. Morris, senior member of the firm, has an experience of forty-three years as a practical mill-wright and has given the highest satisfaction wherever he has undertaken work. The firm will take contracts to build or repair Mill- and other Water Powers generally. Estimates furnished for new work or repairs on application.

We refer to any parties now using our Wheel as to its durability, efficiency and simplicity of parts. It is composed of very few pieces and is cheaper than any other first-class wheel on the market. All work given us, pushed to completion with dispatch and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders and correspondence solicited.

NEW LIVERY SATBLE CROOK & PRIVETT

(Successors to McClellan & Crook.)

Are now prepared to accommodate the public with the best of turn-outs of every description, as our

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OUR STOCK YOUNG AND FAST.

Good comfortable conveyances meet all trains. Charges moderate. Our motto is "LIVE AND LET LIVE." Trusting that the people of Jacksonville and visitors will receive a liberal share of patronage, we are, yours, respectfully,

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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.

J. T. NUNNELLY.

J. J. SKELTON.

NUNNELLY & SKELTON, UNDERTAKERS,

Will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Coffins, Caskets and Burial Robes &c. Prompt attention will be given to all orders. Place of business East side of public square, Jacksonville, Ala. sept19th NUNNELLY & SKELTON.

Livery and Sale Stable,

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Elegant vehicles. Good horses; careful drivers. Horses and Mules bought and sold. Stock boarded at reasonable rates. Prices in keeping with the stringency of the times. mar21-1f

A. L. STEWART & BRO.,

Jacksonville, Ala.,

NEW, BRIGHT, TASTEFUL.

Just receiving an elegant stock of the latest and most fashionable Goods of every description, at prices that will bear competition from any point. Boots, Shoes, nice stock of Ready Made Clothing, Crockery, Hardware, and everything kept in a

General Variety Store.

Family Groceries of all kinds. Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Canned Goods, etc., etc. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. oct23rd A. L. STEWART & BRO.

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Loans at most favorable rates on FARM LANDS

as security. Loans made on no other security whatever.

Parties desiring to borrow should apply in person for rates, and bring all the deeds they have in possession relating to the land offered as security.

Money loaned at cheaper rates than the banks give, on three and five years, in annual installments, in

Calhoun, Cleburne, Etowah, Cherokee and St. Clair counties.

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And Hypophosphates of Lime & Soda

Almost as Palatable as Milk.

The only preparation of COD LIVER OIL that can be taken readily and tolerated for a long time by delicate stomachs. AND IS A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, ANEMIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, CHRONIC AND THROAT AFFECTIONS, AND ALL WASTING DISORDERS OF CHILDREN. It is unrivaled in its results. Prescribed and endorsed by the best Physicians in the countries of the world. For Sale by all Druggists. Send for Full and Complete Description, Ad dress, SCOTT & BOWNE, New York.

J. H. Crawford, UNDERTAKER,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Has on hand a fine assortment of

Coffins and Caskets,

AND

Gloss White Small Coffins.

I have been in the business in Jacksonville for forty-five years, and now comes in our village blacksmith and county treasurer and making an effort to bring that part of my trade from my hands, and neither of them know any more about the business than a hog knows about holiday Get prices when you need any thing, in my line and then come to me. I have 1.0 house rent to pay and no one to support but myself and wife and consequently sell cheaper than any one else. Don't buy until you have priced my goods. nov 14-84-1f

JAMES CROOK, Jacksonville, Ala. S. D. G. BROTHERS, Jacksonville, Ala. J. J. WILLET, Abolition, Ala.

CROOK, BROTHERS & WILLET, Attorneys at Law

Jacksonville and Anniston.

CHRISTMAS

AND

New Year's Goods,

HENRY A. SMITH

ROME, GEORGIA.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Bookseller & Music Dealer

Just receiving a magnificent line of Christmas articles, such as Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Photograph and Autograph Albums, Scrap Book-Follet Sets, Jewel Cases, China and Porcelain Toys and Ornaments, Game Vases, China Cups and Saucers, Doll Machines, Free Ornaments, Wandles, Lanterns, Velvet and Ebon Cabinet Picture Frames, Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, Poetical and Gift Books, Standard and Juvenile Books, Pictures,

Christmas Cards Pianos and Organs at lowest manufacturer's prices for cash or on instalments. Wall paper and bordering: low prices—orders solicited. dec-8-1f

MILLINERY.

I have just received direct from

New York

a nice lot of

MILLINERY.

If you want a bargain call and see me. Mrs. R. H. MIDDLETON. apr.10th

Beautiful Farm for Sale Cheap

Lying within the incorporate limits of Jacksonville, Ala. This section of land covers about 100 acres cleared and in cultivation, with a fine house and out buildings. The main building is a beautiful two-story frame house, with a fine view of the city. Good well of cold fresh-water water. A beautiful location for a summer home or a stock farm in north Alabama. From one plentiful on the place, and the land is a fine soil to be built upon. Jacksonville and Gadsden. The town of Jacksonville has good churches, good schools, and is a healthy place to live in. Apply to S. D. G. BROTHERS, Jacksonville, Ala. or B. F. WELLS, Jr., Atlanta, Ga. July 21-

ELLIS & STEVENSON Attorneys at Law,

Jacksonville, Ala.

W. C. LAND, WATCHMAKER, And Jeweler,

Jacksonville, Alabama. Will repair the Watch and Jewelry repairing on all kinds of watches. A Good Stock of materials on hand at all times. Agent for the Swiss Watch Co. and agent for the Swiss Watch Co.

Administrator's Sale of Land.

By virtue of an order of sale granted by the Probate Court of said Calhoun county, State of Alabama, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Spivy Cannon, deceased, will sell at public outcry, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Wednesday the 24th day of November 1886, the estate belonging to the said Spivy Cannon, deceased, to-wit: Fraction "A" (1/4) acres in section 33, T. 12, R. 8; and Fraction 3/4, and 5/8 of SW 1/4 of Section 25, T. 14, R. 12, making 250 acres more or less, lying in Calhoun county, Alabama. Terms—One-third cash and balance in notes of one and two years, bearing interest from date, with two good securities.

S. D. G. BROTHERS, Administrator. oct30th

5 TON WAGON SCALES.

Blacksmith and Woodshop.

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

Promptly, Cheaply and Well.

Stephen McLean is the Blacksmith. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. J. F. B. AL.

SEED ANNUAL FOR 1886.

Will be mailed FREE to all applicants, and to customers of last year without cost. It contains about 100 pages of illustrations, prices, accurate descriptions and valuable directions for planting all the most valuable and FLOWER SEEDS, BULBS, etc. For sale by D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Michigan.

FORNEY'S MILL.

Two Miles South OF JACKSONVILLE.

This property, known as the old Stevenson Mill, has recently been thoroughly overhauled and renewed, and is now prepared to serve the public with a good turn-out of excellent flour and meal.

In connection with the Mill a new mill house has been erected, furnished with new and excellent Improved Taylor Gin. Cotton ginned for the week.

The undersigned has ten years experience as a miller in some of the best mills of the State and will guarantee satisfaction to patrons. Give us a new mill and gin a trial.

A team will be run between Jacksonville and the Mill, and for every 5 lbs of corn 48 lbs of meal will be returned to the mill. oct26-1f G. S. KLEIN.

SMITH'S FILE SEANS

One Biliousness, Sick Headache in 2 hours. One dose relieves headache. They cure and prevent Chills, Fever, Sour Stomach, Bad Odors, Stomach Ailments, and give Vigor to the system. Dose: ONE SEAN after each meal, and you will never be without them. Price, 25 cts per bottle. Sold by Druggists and Medicine Dealers generally. Send no receipt of price in stamps, postpaid, to any address. U. S. PATENT. Manufacturers and Sole Proprietors - ST. LOUIS, MO.

JAS. HUTCHISON HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER,

(Jacksonville Hotel) JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

State Normal SCHOOL

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

This school, established for the training of teachers, opens with enlarged faculty and increased facilities on Monday August 30th 1886. In connection with the Normal Department and as auxiliary to it, a thorough course of primary and academic instruction is open to all. Music, both vocal and instrumental, and Art will be taught by first-class instructors.

FACULTY: C. B. GIBSON, A. M., President of Mathematics and Foreign Languages. REV. O. R. BOURNE, Professor of English and Natural Sciences. MISS FANNIE E. PAYNE, Normal Studies and Free Hand Drawing. MISS LETTIE R. DOWDELL, Normal School Studies, French and Latin. MRS. IDA J. WOODWARD, Principal Primary Department. MISS MARIE DUPLISSIS, Teacher of Music.

RATES OF TUITION: Normal Department: Freshman Department: \$2.00 per month. Junior Class Department: \$2.00 per month. Senior Class Department: \$2.00 per month. Tuition to children of licensed ministers of the gospel, FREE.

TERMS:—Quarterly in advance. In no instance will a pupil's name be entered upon the rolls until the tuition for the ensuing quarter has been paid. This rule will be rigidly carried out. BOARD:—Students can obtain good board with the best families in Jacksonville at from \$8.00 to \$12.50 per month, according to accommodations required. By messing together, living may be brought down even below these figures. Young men who wish to try this plan will be furnished with excellent quarters free of charge.

ATTENDANCE:—The attendance on the school during the past session was upwards of two hundred pupils. It is confidently expected that it will be much larger next session. aug21st C. B. GIBSON, A. M., President Faculty.

Executor's Sale.

Under and by virtue of authority vested in me as Executor of the Estate of Lydia Weir deceased, I will day on Friday the 12th day of Nov. 1886, one third interest in the Vineyard on the mountain east of Jacksonville, known as the Fife place.

C. D. HARPER, EX.

Dissolution.

The firm of Stevenson & Grant has been this day amicably dissolved by mutual consent. I. L. STEVENSON, L. W. GRANT. oct25-61.

GRAND CLOSING OUT SALE

ANNISTON CLOTHING COMPANY

Having purchased the entire stock of Ready Made Clothing, Hats, Shoes, Shirts and a fine line of Gents' Furnishing Goods of W. H. WILLIAMS at a

Sweeping Reduction for the Cash

we offer the same at prices below the Manufacturer's cost. This is a chance to buy fine goods for less than half their value. We are determined to close out the entire stock at once.

THEY MUST AND WILL BE SOLD

Merchants will do well to examine our stock as we will sell them at less than Manufacturer's prices. Call early and secure bargains at the depot.

W. H. WILLIAMS Prop'r Anniston Clothing Company,

ATTRACTION Fall and Winter Stock of Goods

AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES J. M. VANSANDT,

(Near the Depot, on Depot Street.) Jacksonville, Ala.

Will offer a fine line of Fall Goods this season at prices that are a rare capture trade. For instance, will sell

A Good Brogan Shoe at \$1.00, Cents. Up, Worsted From 75 cts. Up, Flour From \$2 Up, Sugar 15 lbs to \$1 up.

All other lines of goods very cheap indeed. Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries. Constitute a fine and varied stock. Will not be undersold. aug28-3m

NOW RECEIVING

and in stock, a very large lot of Standard Prints, 5cts Yard

White Goods, Dress Goods, Lawns &c.

Gents' Ready-Made Clothing

LOW PRICES. LOWER PRICES.

Most attractive lot of all kinds of goods ever before offered by us and at a price that will not be undersold. ROWAN, DEAN & CO. apr24th

The Boss Cotton Press

BEST PRESS ON EARTH

MANUFACTURED BY FORBES, LIDDEL & COMPANY

A. M. LANDERS, Dry Goods & Grocery Store

SOUTHWEST CORNER DEPOT STREET, Jacksonville, Ala.

Now in stock and constantly arriving a full line of Staple and Fancy Goods, Family Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Hardware, Earthenware, and everything else kept in a general variety store. Constant stock and farm products generally taken in payment of debts to the store. Good line of goods sold at fair prices. Give me a call.

JUST RECEIVED

The fullest, finest and cheapest stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY &c., we have handled.

BARGAINS.

In every line of goods. Stock fresh and of the very latest styles. Give us a bid on your cotton. FINE LOT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING RECEIVED

REMEMBER THE PLACE CROW BROS.

Brick Corner, N. E. Side Public Square JACKSONVILLE, ALA. oct17-3m.

THE STOLEN DIAMONDS.

"Sharp! Have to be sharp? I believe you, my boy, the way of transgressors may be hard, but the ways of those who have to watch their backs are certainly harder, especially in our trade. Sharp's the word with us all the time."

Bullion, my friend, whose laugh he made the above remark was not as jolly as usual, is known to be one of the largest and most reliable dealers in jewelry and precious stones in a prominent city. "Was I ever bit?" he continued. "Yes, I have been bit, and in the worst way too. As I have acknowledged this much to you, which I don't do to every man, I shall well tell the worst and most complete swindle of which I have ever made the victim."

"It was just after the close of our civil war when, in certain money was plenty as promised in the mouth of a candidate one day in August, all my clerks but one were away on vacation, and I was tending shop. Business was dull, and I thought, and leaned on a show-case and gazed upon the almost deserted streets; that for all the profit there is in keeping open, we might as well shut up and be off to the sea shore with the rest of the creation. My attention was aroused from such reverie by the opening of the door. I looked up as there entered a person of the elegant type of the best material and in thorough good taste. He was tall, handsome, dignified, with snow-white necktie, and gold-rimmed spectacles aside of his aristocratic nose. He might be a bank president, a member of the United States senate, a minister, or a shop. He certainly looked respectable enough to be either or all in one.

"I was prepossessed in his favor an instant and set him down for a sure customer if I could suit him for any possible amount of care and trouble."

"I have been recommended to you sir—Mr. Bullion, I believe? I bowed—Blank, Blank, Blank & Blank. I understand you have the best collection or assortment of diamonds in the city."

"I believe, honestly sir, that no other house in the country carries a larger or more varied stock," I replied proudly.

"Well, my daughter is with me here, from the West, and has met the gentlemen to whom she has been engaged for several years. He has been through the war and gained the high promotion he merits, but his leave of absence will not give him time to visit our far-off home, and I have, weakly perhaps, yielded to the solicitation of the young people and consented that the wedding should take place here and immediately."

"My motherless girl is all I have on earth, and lacking time to make preparations for more rational gifts I must do the best I can in the way of trinkets, and deck her out with the goods that all women love so well. At all events, diamonds are a good investment. But come; let us see what you have that might please my little girl."

"I displayed my entire stock; ray after tray of glittering gems produced and though he handled them and held them up in different lights there was not one sign of those suspicious movements which we dealers have learned to know so well and to watch for so closely."

"At last he made his selections: a pair of ear-rings, \$300; a bracelet, \$500; a brooch, \$150; a solitaire, \$200, and a lace pin for the bride's maid, \$100. All these were set with the finest, first-water diamonds, you will understand; \$500. Rather a good hour's work for a hot August morning, wasn't it?"

"My customer was particular about the cases in which these precious gifts were to repose. The usual ones would not satisfy his fastidious taste, and so I fitted the trinkets into special receptacles, which brought the amount up to \$2,750 more."

"When this was done, or while he was being done, the gentleman is busy counting over the contents of a large Russian-leather pocket-book, and when I handed him the small but valuable package and the bill (the bill, from force of habit, being presented a few minutes in advance) he passed me a check and some bank notes. "The check is perfectly good," I noticed," he said, and I at once recognized the genuine signature of Blank, Blankely & Blank. Those names he held mentioned first; the notes also were good, that I was convinced at a glance there was \$1,500 in all."

"Replacing the large wallet in my breast pocket, he produced a smaller purse and proceeded to tally the balance. Twelve dollars easily found, but the seventy cents seemed to be the non-existent felt in all his pockets until I pushed for shame of myself."

"My dear sir," said I, "never

mind that trifle; I assure you I am perfectly satisfied."

"No, sir; I don't do business that way," he replied with some warmth. "I owe no man a cent!" and he began again to search for loose coin. It never struck me then as strange that he had plenty of small paper money."

"While he fumbled and fussed and while I partly occupied myself with trying to look as though I was paying no attention to him I noticed a rather roughly dressed thick-set man pass and re-pass the door. Then he came up and flattened his nose against the plate glass of the window. His next move was to place his body inside the door and close it. Then, with a sigh of relief and a disgustingly familiar wink toward me, he said under his breath:

"In time, after all and with that he stepped up to my elegant customer, whose back had been turned to him all this while, and tapped him bricly on the shoulder."

The gentleman turned around, turned red, turned white, and seemed to be turned speechless. As for me, I was red hot with rage. "What do you mean?" I demanded, "by coming into this place and insulting my customers. Who are you sir?"

"Customer, eh? Been buying, has he? He's a nice customer, he is; and as to who I am and what I mean, there's my card, that'll soon tell you all you want to know."

"I don't want your card, sir—I won't look at it; get out of here. This gentleman has bought my goods and paid for them; paid for them, sir!" and I glanced at the card and saw the word detective thereon, but still I was not ready to believe. "I don't care if you were a dozen detectives, you can't insult a gentleman in my store, John," and I turned to my clerk, "call a policeman."

"Call three or four, if you want to," said the rough intruder, "but Dick," and he now addressed the gentleman, "will you go quietly with me, or will you not?"

"Judge of my amazement to hear my elegant customer hiss between his teeth a horrible oath, "you've got me dead to rights, wot's the use of chinning?" and then the mask fell and I could see what a sleek-looking and deep villain he was.

"You see, sir," said the rough man to me, in a tone of apology, "this is Diamond Dick, this is the downiest cuff in the business. I know his lay, and saw him come in here, and I think you'll say it's mighty lucky I did. What he paid you might look all right, but I'll bet you'll find something crooked in it somewhere. Any how he's wanted for three or four other jobs in as many cities."

"To say I was astonished is to draw it very mildly. I was so dumfounded that I lost my head completely."

"Just let me see the cash he gave you?" said the detective, and I handed it over.

"Just so," said he again; "I'll just take charge of this until we get to the office, and (putting his hand in the villain's pocket) I'll just take charge of these shiners also, then you'll know they are all safe," and he transferred money, check, and jewelry to a portion of his own rough jacket."

My former customer was surely and had nothing to say. Of course I had to accompany them to the police station. I bade my clerk to call a carriage and we all entered. A short drive brought us to the central office, over which the mayor and his representatives presided. The cells were in the basement, the offices on the first floor. The carriage halted. Under instructions from the detective I alighted and entered the office to wait until he locked his prisoner in a cell down stairs prior to making formal complaint. As I closed the door to the police court room I heard the carriage drive away.

I waited five minutes, ten, fifteen, thirty, an hour. No business was transacted and I knew I was an object of curiosity through the room. I had noticed a door leading out of it, on which was a sign, "Chief of Police."

Heartily out of patience I abruptly made my way to that dignitary and demanded when he or any one else was going to give a hearing to Diamond Dick, and asked the whereabouts of the detective.

"The chief started."

"I explained."

"I became angry."

"Then he grew serious."

"My dear sir," said he, "you are the victim of as smart a pair of swindlers as there is in the country. The victim and detective are pale, and your money and diamonds are. I am afraid, lost to you forever. I am very sorry, and will help you all I can, though there is little chance, for these rascals. I am sorry to say, 'stand in' with some of our own men. They have played the same game in nearly every city in the union, and we have never been able to

ALL STUFF.

CARLISLE STRONGER THAN HE EVER WAS.

His Opponent's Vote Not More Than Half That of His Last Adversary—Not a Revoltant Tariff Defeat Though Protectionist Do say so—Carlisle Interviewed.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 5.—The official count in the sixth Kentucky district was made to day, gives Carlisle 768 majority. Carlisle was visited to-night by a representative of the Associated Press, who asked him what, in his opinion, was the cause of the comparatively small majority received by him at the recent election. He said: "If the vote against me Tuesday had been larger than the vote against me heretofore, some significance might be attached to it. Such however is not the fact. Two years ago my opponent received 9,225 votes or nearly, if not quite, twice as many as was cast against me Tuesday, and yet two years ago my majority was nearly six thousand. If it had been generally supposed the opposition to me really amounted to anything, I think my majority at this election would have been 6,000 or 7,000. Outside of the cities and towns adjacent to them it was scarcely known that I had an opponent, and even in the cities and towns my friends attached very little importance to the opposition. They were thrown off their guard by the fact that several of their heretofore candidates had announced themselves in opposition and had received a very small vote. They supposed it would be the same way this time, and therefore gave scarcely any attention to the election."

Being asked if his views on the tariff affected the vote to any extent, Mr. Carlisle said:

"The tariff question had no more influence upon the vote this time than it has had at previous elections in this district. There are always a few who vote against me on account of my advocacy of revenue reform, and I presume they did so at the recent election, but I have no reason to believe the number was greater than usual. This congressional district is overwhelmingly in favor of a revision of the tariff and a reduction of taxation, and no man who openly takes the opposite ground could be elected on any ticket. Of course a systematic attempt will be made to show that the losses sustained by the Democratic party at the recent elections are due to its position on the tariff question, but careful examination of the returns will prove that there is no foundation for such a conclusion. The losses are by no means confined to states or districts whose representatives voted to consider the tariff bill at the last session of Congress, and there is nothing in the result to discourage its advocates of revision and reduction. Many causes contribute to the defeat of our candidates in different localities. Some of these causes were local and some general. It is too early to attempt to enumerate them but I think it safe to say that local causes contributed far more to produce the result than the general ones." At any rate there is no just cause for alarm or despondency. The Democratic party has survived many defeats which would have been fatal to any other political organization and this little repulse will only stimulate it to greater exertions in the future. We need not surrender any principle or abandon any policy heretofore announced but we must prepare to meet our opponents openly and manfully on every issue that divides the two parties."

The Watchman suggests that by making the counties of Alabama as small as those of Georgia, Calhoun county might be divided, and thus both Anniston and Jacksonville would get a court house. We hope that Alabama will adhere to her wise and conservative constitutional provision requiring so much territory to a county. She has thereby avoided a great mistake made by Georgia—a mistake involving an unwieldy House of Representatives, caused by the necessity of giving each county one or more members; a Senate representing territory instead of population; a very expensive judiciary system, containing twice as many circuits as Alabama has; and the need of much more local legislation than would be required if there were fewer county organizations. — *Rome Courier.*

PRESS OPINION ON THE LATE ELECTIONS.

Chicago News.

We may say and may think that the Times regards it as the most dangerous as well as false that could be imagined—the strength that it suddenly has shown is certain to encourage the movement and lead to greater strength. There is no use in trying to disguise the fact; the Agrarian menace of the foundations of property, is here, with a programme that must be met and combated directly, and overcome, or it will triumph over its divided adversaries. It makes the issue and will force the line of party division between class and class; between men that have something to save and men that have nothing to lose. And this issue of the immediate future is the matter of greatest political significance that the outcome of the elections reveals. Will the country accept it, or let the spoils demagogues go on trying to evade it?

Brooklyn Union.

Mr. George has a meaning wider than politics. It would not be safe to accept as prophecy the overdrawn estimate of its meaning which Mr. George himself makes when he compares his defeat to the defeat of Fremont in 1856; but there is no escape from the conclusion that the discontent of the organized working class is real and deep. Mr. George's land theory may not project itself into politics as he fancies it has already done, but the social problem presented by this active discontent we cannot escape. It has already been made more prominent and more painful by the short-sighted and bitter opposition of those who see anarchism in it. We may endeavor to argue it away as best we can, but we have a conflict in our industrial centres between the classes and the masses. That there is no reason in such a conflict may be true. But the temper that has been shown on one side in this political contest in New York, and the determination that has been shown on the other side make the conflict real, without regard to its reasonableness. The labor problem is with us yet, rather stubbornly with us, and its projection into politics has not made the political indecision any less.

Nashville American.

In an interview, a part of which is published in this morning's Press dispatches this morning, Mr. John Jarrett states that in going into Mr. Morrison's and other Democratic districts for the purpose of securing the election of high tariff Republicans, he "did not go on the question of his own volition, but was sent as the representative of the American Tinned Plate Association." It was entirely unnecessary for Mr. Jarrett to have said this. It is very generally understood that this corruption fund which he has been distributing with such a lavish hand in Democratic districts does not come from the private pocket of Mr. John Jarrett, and that he is not doing his dirty work of his own volition. That this John Jarrett was the subversive derisive hireling of a powerful monopoly, and that he has engaged in the business of debauching elections just as he has engaged in lobbying at Washington at the behest of the corporation he serves, was very well known before he was frank enough to make the avowal. Jarrett is simply one of the many evils of our tariff system—a man who has no other business than that of controlling elections and legislation in the interest of a greedy monopoly. Under wise laws and healthy conditions there would be no such creatures as this Jarrett, and no opportunities for them to ply their nefarious business. It is indeed a significant fact, of which the American people may well take note, when the secretary of such a grasping and unscrupulous combination as the American Tinned Plate Association admits that he was sent out by the instruction of this association for the purpose of defeating candidates for congress, who are opposed to doubling the subsidy which these conscienceless sharks have already been receiving at the hands of the government. This was what was sought from the last congress, and because such men as Morrison refused to lend their aid to the object of doubling the price of every article of tinware purchased by the poor of this country in order to increase the profits of less than half a dozen manufacturers, all the power and money of these monopolists are turned against them. The agricultural and other interests of the country are at a disadvantage in consequence of this character. They cannot combine into close and compact organizations, nor can they send out hired agents with bags of "hoodle" to contend with the John Jarretts of our protected

THE TURN OF THE TIDE.

The harbor lights are dim with smoke. Which hangs about the water sky. And wraps the simple fisherfolk in a lurid mist as they go by. Along the shore the wind blows free. Keen twilight kisses the wan sea. Fear not sleep, thick, watch with me. The tender stars come out on high.

The sky is deepening overhead; The suns that loose the tide has fled; The water laps the beach with less heat; Faint shippers pinch their brows; The harbor lights are out of sight; We drift into a starless night; Together on the ebbing tide.

How still—how strange—the tide is slack, What swell is that which sweeps us back? To where the gathering waters roar? Can any fair if we shall stand? Safe on the morning hand in hand, Upon the steep and rock-bound shore? — *London Advertiser.*

Mr. Ranney, of Boston, is a Republican member of the present congress, and a man of great ability. He is an avowed high protective tariff advocate, and as much committed to that doctrine as Mr. Morrison is to the revenue tariff reform. Mr. Ranney's district is largely Republican, yet Mr. Morse, a Democrat who made the canvass as a revenue tariff reformer defeats him badly. Mr. Morrison's district is Republican and he has been elected several times because of his high character and excellent standing with his fellow-citizens. In addition to that a systematic effort was made to beat him, and protective tariff associations spent money freely against him. His defeat does not in the least weaken the position of the Democratic party that the tariff must be reformed and reduced. The democracy cannot from that issue, and the recent election does not furnish any reason for its abandoning its true position of a tariff for revenue and not for protection. — *Montgomery Advertiser.*

Dr. G. W. Hinkle, rector of St. Luke's Episcopal church, Jacksonville, Tennessee, was on Tuesday shot and dangerously wounded by Mr. John Newman, a conductor on the Illinois Central railroad. Mrs. Newman had confessed to her husband improper relations with Dr. Hinkle, and that was the cause of the shooting. She gave up her children to her husband after the confession, and left Jacksonville. Hinkle also left Jacksonville Tuesday night to escape by sailing.

No child will have a rosy complexion as long as worms exist in the intestines. Shiner's Indian Vermifuge will destroy the worms and restore the health of the child.

superior to Anything.

A prominent business man in Wilmington, Del., in speaking of a cure of cancer on himself, writes to the Morning News of that city: "I can say further that my case is not an isolated one. A lady, a customer of mine, was suffering from a cancerous affection of the nose. She had spent a great deal of money and time running to Philadelphia to consult the best physicians there, but could get but little or no relief. About a year ago I told her of my case, and induced her to try the S. S. S. remedy. She did so, and in a few weeks was much better. She had several operations performed, and was disposed to hold on to her old treatment as well as the new, but finally she threw all aside but the S. S. S., and in two months from that time was thoroughly cured."

Another lady suffering from an abscess on her arm had been doctoring for a long time in this city, Chester and Philadelphia, but could not get any relief, apparently. She had fallen away to a mere shadow of her former self, and could scarcely eat or sleep. She commenced taking the S. S. S. medicine, upon the advice of friends and myself, but was so reduced in flesh that she had little stomach trouble at first. She persisted, however, and after the third bottle she declared it had done her more good than anything else she had ever tried. I now understand that she is entirely well, and is loud in her praise of S. S. S.

I have several other cases in mind, but am not at liberty to speak of them. I believe the Swift Specific Co.'s S. S. S. is superior to anything of the kind known in market, and can cheerfully recommend it to any one suffering from diseases of the skin or blood.

Treaties on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

The Swift's Specific Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

Resolutions of Respect.

To The Cumberland Presbyterian Sunday School, Cross Plains, Ala.

Your committee appointed to draft suitable resolutions of respect for our retiring Superintendent, beg leave to submit the following:

Whereas, in view of the fact that circumstances are such as to call our late Superintendent, Bro. Jno. H. Hall, to other fields of labor, thereby necessitating our relations, as Sabbath School and Superintendent to be severed, in token of the high regard and esteem we have for him, we offer the following resolution:

Resolved, 1st, Bro. Hall having been Superintendent of this school since its organization, Sept. 2nd, 1882, has by his pious precepts and example, his christian walk and wise counsel, endeared himself to the school to such an extent as to render a separation painful to us, and it is with deep feelings of regret that we sever the relation that has been so pleasant and profitable to us.

Resolved, 2nd, That during the four years which he has been associated with us as Superintendent, our relations have at all times been of the most congenial nature, and the warmest feelings of esteem, have ever existed between us, and we are pleased to say that there has not been a single jar or grating in the relations between us as a Sunday School and Superintendent.

Resolved, 3rd, We regret very much that the dissolution is necessary, but hope the separation may only serve to strengthen the warm and tender feelings of love and respect that now exists between us.

Resolved, 4th, That we will ever cherish and remember his wise counsels and advice, and will endeavor to emulate the good example he has set before us, and the recollection of these associations, will be carefully and tenderly treasured, and ever recalled as a bright spot in our memory.

Resolved, 5th, That we cheerfully commend him to the people in his new field of labor, and to all with whom he may come in contact as a christian. Gentleman in the fullest sense, and in every way, well worthy your confidence and respect.

Resolved, 6th, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the school, and a copy furnished the Jacksonville Republican and Cumberland Presbyterian for publication.

Respectfully submitted,
S. B. Hudson, G. B. Russell, Mrs. Milliam, Mrs. Stanley, Mrs. Sams, Committee.

FASHION NOTES.

The Latest Summary of Intelligence From the Modistes.

Fur boas are again in vogue. Tailor jackets of diagonal cloth are most worn. New fur boas taper from the middle to each end. Round hats for little girls have very high crowns. Velvetene as well as cloth suits will be worn by young ladies. Stand up bows of old pieced ribbon trim many handsome bonnets. Soft little knitted frocks are very comfortable wear for babies when sent on a cold day. Fur boas are from two to three yards long and some have tassels and others tails on the ends. Furs, especially astrakhan and black marten will be used to trim cloth suits for midwinter wear. Favorite is the name of the newest small bonnet. Velvetene, corduroy and cordelene are all much worn as jackets, revers and parements of soft wool frocks. The latest dagna in the ethics of fashion is: "It is the duty of women to buy as many bonnets as they can afford." Some buy more. Velvet bonnets are worn this season with cloth and fancy woolen suits, especially when velvet or velvetene forms part of the costume. Felisses of gray plush, lined with pink are coming in vogue for babies' wear. The hood must match the pelisse and be tied with soft pink satin strings. Some of the best and prettiest American women abroad have vowed to do all that is possible to banish décolleté-toilets, hence wear their evening frocks with high collars, showing a white chemisette opening en chape in the neck. Thomas Garrett of Alabama takes the democratic ticket for 119 years.

ALABAMA NEWS ITEMS.

FROM ALL PARTS OF ALABAMA.

Senator Morgan made a speech to the citizens of Selma on Friday night.

Reports from all over the state tell of remarkable apathy in the elections last Tuesday.

Chancellor McSpadden has appointed C. B. Brown register in chancery at Scotsboro.

There are said to have been eight thousand people present at the Chambers county fair last week.

Tom Miller, on trial in Choctaw county for murder was convicted and sentenced to be hung December 17.

Eight hundred bales of cotton have been shipped from Cullman this fall, 300 more than at the same time last year.

The elegant steamer R. C. Gunter has just been completed at Chattanooga, and as soon as the river rises will begin to make trips between the latter city and Decatur.

The store of Dickson Kelly, at Central Institute, near Wetumpka, was burglarized Monday night. The robber broke in, secured \$250 in paper money and left about \$15 in silver behind.

Since Etowah county was formed there have been 32 cases of manslaughter and murder on the docket, and but two convictions, and in those the penalty was light. This is a remarkable record.

Mr. C. D. Smith, who has the contract to build the first thirty miles of the Mobile and West Alabama railroad extension says that he has begun on it and is to have it finished by the first of next May.

A negro at Voted precinct, Sumpter county, voted fifty pounds of meat for Capt. Long, candidate for congress. He had an order in his pocket for fifty pounds of meat rolled up with his Long ticket and voted the order instead of the ticket.

A little white boy was buried alive by an embankment falling upon him at Prattville last week. He was picked in hauling dirt and was engaged in the side of the bank when the accident happened. His horse and wagon, which were standing near, were also considerably damaged.

A man down in Chambers county killed a snake, the other day—a moccasin snake, he says it was— that had four feet, two on either side of its body, shaped just like a duck's feet Mr. Leverett ought to have sent his ducklegged snake to the Smithsonian Institute.

Hon. Oscar R. Hundly, of Huntsville, has just returned from Nashville, and informs the Age that the survey on the Elora & Huntsville road is being rapidly pushed, and as soon as completed, work on the road will begin, which he thinks will be about the first of December.

On last Monday Mr. W. M. Johnson, the general manager of the charcoal furnace, arrived in Decatur bringing four pairs of fine mules besides other things with which to commence building the furnace. The same day four car loads of brick for the structure arrived and on Tuesday another big lot came and they will continue to come from day to day until the entire number needed, two million, will have arrived. Wagons were put to the furnace grounds, and every thing is working as harmoniously as possible. — *Tennessee Valley.*

And now Anniston serves notice on Gen. Forney that his nomination two years hence will be opposed by that place because he is opposed to protective tariff. Very well, if the issue comes between the Democrats of Alabama and the few men interested in keeping up a war tariff, it will not take long to settle it. Bankhead is elected from the Sixth in spite of Jefferson and Forney or some other second Democrat will win from the Seventh in spite of what one end of Calhoun county may undertake to do. — *Montgomery Advertiser.*

Interesting Experiences.

Hiram Cameron, Furniture Dealer of Columbus, Ga., tells his experience thus: "For three years have tried every remedy on the market for Stomach and Kidney Disorders, but got no relief, until I used Electric Bitters. Took five bottles and am now cured, and think Electric Bitters the Best Blood Purifier in the world." — Major A. B. Reed, of West Liberty, Ky., used Electric Bitters for an old standing Kidney affection and says: "Nothing has ever done me so much good as Electric Bitters."

Sold at fifty cents a bottle by W. M. Nisbet.

CAPT. J. M. ANDERSON.

We clip the following sketch from the Montgomery Advertiser about a former Calhoun county man.

John Monroe Anderson was born in Monroe county, Tennessee on March 3rd, 1834. His father was John Anderson, of Virginia who removed to Tennessee where he was a thrifty farmer. His mother was Miss Mary Coker, a native of Tennessee.

When he was an infant his parents moved to Benton, now Calhoun county, Alabama. He attended the country schools near Cross Plains, when not at work on the farm. He was appointed deputy sheriff of the county as soon as he arrived at age, and so administered his trust as to win the confidence of the people, with whom he became quite popular.

His natural tastes, however, inclined him to farming and his integrity, business habits and skill as a farmer, caused him to be sought after to manage plantations. He was employed by Col. James B. Martin to superintend his estates, which were quite extensive for that country.

When the war broke out he was engaged in these congenial pursuits; but hastily quit the plow to take up the sabre in defense of his country, and was the first man to enlist in 1861 in the Powell Dragoons, a cavalry company, composed mainly of men from Calhoun and Cherokee counties.

The company was ordered to Montgomery, where with other companies, it formed the famous First Regiment of Alabama cavalry, under Col. James H. Clanton. D. T. Blakey (afterwards Colonel) was elected Captain; W. S. Rees (afterwards Colonel) was elected First Lieutenant, and Dr. S. I. Hughes second lieutenant, and the subject of this sketch was elected junior second lieutenant.

In the first engagement at Shiloh he behaved with great gallantry, and was twice wounded. He rejoined his command in time to take part in the severe engagement at Guntown.

The command accompanied Bragg on his march to Kentucky, and participated in the engagements at Mumfordsville, Perryville and Green river, and for weeks covered the retreat from Kentucky, being under fire day and night.

The good qualities of the officers and men had not escaped Gen. Wheeler, who had the company detached as his escort. He was always at the front, and so was his escort; and it was very hard service under him, being constantly under fire.

After the battle of Chickamauga, the subject of this sketch was promoted to the captaincy of his company. He was constantly with Wheeler in all his operations until the end of the war, and was under fire probably as often as a member of the army of the Tennessee. Though so much exposed, he escaped without further wounds than in his first fight; and was never afterwards absent, except for a few days, either on account of sickness or on leave. He was a thorough going soldier, and his men were greatly attached to him.

After the war he returned to Calhoun county, and at the first election under the Patton government, was elected sheriff of the county by a handsome vote. Office was not to his taste, and he resigned before his term expired, to engage in planting in Montgomery.

In 1870 he married Miss Clementine J. Wells, of Calhoun county, and they settled down permanently in Montgomery, where he has ever since been engaged in managing large estates; having the care of as many as eight plantations at a time, and cultivating several thousand acres of land. His management has been so skillful that, as a rule, his plantations prospered, while others were less fortunate.

His sterling qualities, rugged honesty, and hard "horse-sense" made the people of the county desirous of his services as a legislator, and at the Democratic primaries in 1880 he received a handsome vote for a seat in the House, and was nominated by acclamation in the convention, and elected at the August election.

The Democratic party is the friend of labor. It is the party of the common people. While it has its share of rich men, it has more than a share of them who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows. The bulk of the nation's toilers are in its ranks, and from it the immense and powerful organization, the Knights of Labor, has drawn its membership. It is the party which has the house we live in by raising the foundations while the Republican party is satisfied to leave the foundations in the mud and raise the roof. N. Y. Herald.

A Capt. Anderson's Discovery. Capt. Anderson, who was engaged in plying between Atlanta City and N. Y., had been troubled with a cough so that he was unable to do any business. He was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It not only gave him instant relief, but allayed the extreme soreness in his breast. His children were similarly affected and a single dose had the same happy effect. Dr. King's New Discovery is now the standard remedy in the Calhoun household and on board the schooner. Free Trial Bottles of this Standard Remedy at W. M. Nisbet's Drug Store.

E. G. MORRIS & SONS,

MORRISVILLE, ALABAMA.

Founders and Machinists and Practical Mill-wrights.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

MORRIS TURBINE WATER WHEEL

Superior in many points to any other wheel now manufactured.

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

Mill Machinery, Bolting Cloths, Pulleys, Cearing, Belting Couplings Shafting &c.

AGENTS FOR THE

EUREKA WHEAT CLEANING MACHINE

Our Mr. E. G. Morris, senior member of the firm, has an experience of forty-three years as a practical mill-wright and has given the highest satisfaction wherever he has undertaken work. The firm will take contracts to build or repair Mills and other Water Powers generally. Estimates furnished for new work or repairs on application.

We refer to any parties now using our Wheel as to its durability, efficiency and simplicity of parts. It is composed of very few pieces and is cheaper than any other first-class wheel on the market. All work given us, pushed to completion with dispatch and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders and correspondence solicited.

NEW

LIVERY STABLE CROOK & PRIVETT

(Successors to McClelen & Crook.)

Are now prepared to accommodate the public with the best of turn-outs of every description, as our

Vehicles and Harness are New,

AND

OUR STOCK YOUNG AND FAST.

Good comfortable conveyances meet all trains. Charges moderate. Our motto is "LIVE AND LET LIVE." Trusting that the people of Jacksonville and visitors will give us a liberal share of patronage, we are, yours, respectfully,

CROOK & PRIVETT

DR. J. C. FRANCIS,

DEALER IN

PURE FRESH DRUGS,

(NORTH WEST 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 his selection of stock, has endeavored to meet every requirement.

J. T. NUNNELLY. J. J. SKELTON

NUNNELLY & SKELTON, UNDERTAKERS,

Will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Coffins, Caskets and Burial Robes &c. Prompt attention will be given to all orders. Place of business East side of public square, Jacksonville, Ala.

Livery and Sale Stable,

MARTIN & WILKERSON, Proprietors,

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

Elegant vehicles. Good horses; careful drivers. Horses and Mules bought and sold. Stock boarded at reasonable rates. Prices in keeping with the stringency of the times.

A. L. STEWART & BRO.,

Jacksonville, Ala.,

NEW, BRIGHT, TASTEFUL.

Just receiving an elegant stock of the latest and most fashionable Goods. Staple Goods of every description, at prices that will bear competition from any point.

Boots, Shoes, nice stock of Ready Made Clothing, Crockery, Hardware, and everything kept in a

General Variety Store.

Family Groceries of all kinds. Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Canned Goods, etc. etc. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

A. L. STEWART & BRO.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Loans at most favorable rates on

FARM LANDS

as security. Loans made on no other security whatever.

Parties desiring to borrow should apply in person for rates, and bring all the deeds they have in possession relating to the land offered as security.

Money loaned at cheaper rates than the banks give, on three and five years, in annual installments, in

Calhoun, Cleburne, Etowah, Cherokee and St. Clair counties.

L. W. GRANT.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE OIL OF LIVER

And Hypophosphates of Lime & Soda

Almost as Palatable as Milk.

The only preparation of COD LIVER OIL, that is taken readily and tolerated for a long time by delicate stomachs. AND AS A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ANEMIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, COUGHS AND THROAT AFFECTIONS, and all WASTING DISORDERS OF CHILDREN it is marvellous in its results. Prescribed and endorsed by the best Physicians in the countries of the world.

For Sale by all Druggists.

Prepared by SCOTT & BOWNE, New York.

J. H. Crawford,

UNDERTAKER,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Has on hand a fine assortment of

Coffins and Caskets,

AND

Gloss White Small Coffins.

I have been in the business in Jacksonville for forty-five years, and now comes in our village blacksmith and county treasurer and making in effort to bring that part of my trade from my hands, and neither of them know any more about the business than a hog knows about holiday. Get prices when you need any thing in my line and then come to me. I have no house rent to pay and no one to support but myself and wife and an consequently sell cheaper than any one else. Don't buy until you have priced my goods.

nov 14-24-tf

CHRISTMAS

AND

New Year's Goods,

HENRY A. SMITH

ROME, GEORGIA.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Bookseller & Music Dealer,

Just receiving a magnificent line of Christmas articles, such as Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Photograph and Album, Scrap Books, Poilet Sets, Jewel Cases, China and Bisque Toys and Ornaments, Games, Vases, China Cups and Saucers, Dolls, Christmas Tree Ornaments, Wax Candles, Lanterns, Velvet and Ebony Cabinet Picture Frames, Bibles, Prayers and Hymn Books, Poetical and Gift Books, Standard and Juvenile Books, Pictures,

Christmas Cards

Pianos and Organs at lowest manufacturer's prices for cash or on installment. Wall paper and bordering at very low prices—orders solicited.

MILLINERY.

I have just received direct from

New York

a nice lot of

MILLINERY.

If you want a bargain call and see me.

Mrs. R. H. MIDDLETON.

Sheriff's Sale.

Under and by virtue of one Fifth issued out of the Circuit Court of Calhoun Co., Ala., on the 25 day of August, 1886, and to me directed, in favor of D. C. Savage, and against J. J. Wilson, Sr., I will proceed to sell at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash at 10 o'clock, on the 25th day of November, 1886, within the legal hours of sale, the following described personal property to wit: One cream mare about 7 years old named Fannie, also one cream mare about 18 months old named Dimpie, levied on as the property of J. J. Wilson, Sr. to satisfy said Fifth. This Oct. 25th 1886. M. W. WOODRUFF, Sheriff.

Farm for Sale.

I will sell at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash, at ANNISTON, ALABAMA,

on the 6th day of November next, the farm known as the "Pratt Place." Said farm lies on Cane Creek about 5 1/2 miles northwest from Anniston, and contains 98 acres more or less; 3 1/2 acres being bottom land and the balance splendid woodland. Parties desiring to examine the land will call upon the undersigned at Anniston. Titles perfect.

Jno. M. CALDWELL, Agent For HENRY J. PRATT.

Administrator's Sale of Land.

By virtue of an order of sale granted by the Probate Court of said Calhoun county, State of Alabama, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Sissy Cannon, deceased, will sell at public outcry to the highest bidder on the premises, on Wednesday the 24th day of November, 1886, the estate belonging to the said Sissy Cannon, deceased, to-wit: Fraction 1/2 of Section 33, T. 12, R. 3, and Fractions 2, 3, 8, and 5 acres of Fraction 1, and 8 1/2 of SW 1/4 of Section 28, T. 12, R. 12, making 250 acres more or less, lying in Calhoun county, Alabama. Terms—One-third cash and balance in notes of one and two years, bearing interest from date, with two good securities.

S. D. G. BROTHERS, Administrator.

B. G. McCLELEN,

County Surveyor, Alexandria, Ala.

New Family Grocery.

The undersigned has opened, in the brick store room at Judge Walker on the south side of the public square, a full line of

STAPLE

AND

Fancy Groceries,

consisting of Bacon, Flour, Bran, Sugar, Coffee, Mackerel, Canned goods, Confections, Queensware, and a hundred other articles of necessity and luxury, which he designs offering at such reasonable prices as to invite custom.

Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff.

T. M. Blacking.

A liberal share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Call and See Me.

may 2-tf F. M. DAVIS.



FORNEY'S

MILL.

Two Miles South

OF JACKSONVILLE.

This property, known as the old Stevenson Mill, has recently been thoroughly overhauled and renewed, and is now prepared to serve the public. Good out-turn of excellent flour and corn meal.

In connection with the Mill a new gin house has been erected, furnished with new and excellent improved Taylor Gin. Cotton ginned for the twentieth.

State Normal SCHOOL

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

This school, established for the training of teachers, opens with enlarged faculty and increased facilities, on Monday August 30th 1886. In connection with the Normal Department, and as auxiliary to it, a thorough course of primary and academic instruction is open to all. Music, both Vocal and Instrumental, and Art, will be taught by first-class instructors.

FACULTY:

C. B. GIBSON, A. M., President, Prof. Mathematics and Foreign Languages.

REV. O. R. BOURNE, Professor of English and Natural Sciences.

MISS FANNIE E. PAYNE, Normal Studies and Free Hand Drawing.

MISS LETTIE R. DOWDELL, Grammar School Studies, French and Latin.

MRS. IDA J. WOODWARD, Principal Primary Department.

MISS MARIE DEPLISSIS, Teacher of Music.

RATES OF TUITION.

Normal Department: Free High School Department: Free Junior Class: \$2.00 per month Senior Class: \$3.00 " Intermediate Department: \$1.00 " Class No. 1: \$2.00 " Class No. 2 and No. 3: \$1.25 " Primary Department: Free

Tuition to children of licensed ministers of the Gospel, FREE

TERMS—Quarterly in advance. In no instance will a pupil's name be entered upon the rolls until the tuition for ensuing quarter has been paid. This rule will be rigidly carried out.

BOARD—Students can obtain good board with the best families in Jacksonville at from \$5.00 to \$12.50 per month, according to accommodations required. By messing together, living may be brought down even below these figures. Young men who wish to try this plan will be furnished with excellent quarters free of charge.

ATTENDANCE—The attendance on the school during the past session was upwards of two hundred pupils. It is confidently expected that it will be much larger next session.

C. B. GIBSON, A. M., President Faculty.

J. G. Hudson,

Notary Public & Ex-Officio Justice of THE PEACE.

DeArmanville, Alabama. Courts fourth Saturday in each month. Marriage license for sale. Jan 31st.

Sheriff's Sale.

Under and by virtue of one Fifth issued out of the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, Ala., on the 11th day of October, 1886, and to me directed in favor of H. S. Warnock & Son, and against John Self, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash, on Monday, the 24th day of Nov. 1886, before the Court House in the town of Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Alabama, within the legal hours of sale, the following described real estate to-wit: SE 1/4 of all in Calhoun county, Ala., levied on as the property of John Self to satisfy said Fifth. This Oct. 28th 1886. M. W. WOODRUFF, Sheriff.

GRAND CLOSING OUT SALE

FROM THIS DAY ON OF THE

ANNISTON CLOTHING COMPANY

Having purchased the entire stock of Ready Made Clothing, Hats, Shoes, Shirts and a fine line of Gents Furnishing Goods of W. H. WILLIAMS at a

Sweeping Reduction for the

we offer the same at prices below the Manufacturer's cost. This is a chance to buy fine goods for less than half their value. We are anxious to close out the entire stock at once.

THEY MUST AND WILL BE SOLD

Merchants will do well to examine our stock as we will sell them at less than Manufacturer's prices. Call early and secure bargains at the depot.

sept 11-tf

W. H. WILLIAMS

Prop'r Anniston Clothing Company,

ULLMAN BROS., Proprietors.

ATTRACTIVE

Fall and Winter Stock of Goods

AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES

J. M. VANSANDT,

(Near the Depot, on Depot Street.)

Jacksonville, Alabama

Will offer a fine line of Fall Goods this season at prices that are a capture trade. For instance, will sell

A Good Brogan Shoe at \$1.00, Cal

From 4 cts. Up, Worsted From 6

cts. Up, Flour From \$2 Up,

Sugar 15 lbs to \$1 up,

All other lines of goods very cheap indeed.

Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries,

Constitute a fine and varied stock. Will not be undersold.

aug 28-3m

NOW RECEIVING

and in stock, a very large lot of

Standard Prints, 5cts Yard

A fine display of

White Goods, Dress

Goods, Lawns &c.

select stock of

Gents' Ready-Made Clothing,

of latest styles, at remarkably

LOW PRICES.

Most attractive lot of all kinds of goods ever before offered by us and

LOWER PRICES.

apr 24-tf

ROWAN, DEAN & CO.

The Boss Cotton Press

IS THE

BEST PRESS ON EARTH

MANUFACTURED BY

FORBES, LIDDEL & COMPANY

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Send for circulars.

A. M. LANDERS,

Dry Goods & Grocery Store

SOUTHWEST CORNER DEPOT STREET,

Jacksonville, Ala.

Now in stock and constantly arriving a full line of Staple and Fancy Goods, Family Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Hardware, Earthenware, Glassware, and everything else kept in a general variety store. Cotton seed and farm products generally taken in payment of debts to the good line of goods sold at fair prices. Give me a call.

JUST RECEIVED

The fullest, finest and cheapest stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY &c., we have handled.

BARGAINS.

In every line of goods. Stock fresh and of the very latest styles. Dry Goods department. Highest market price paid for cotton. Don't give us a bid on your cotton.

FINE LOT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING RECEIVED

ORDERS TAKEN AND SUITS MADE TO ORDER ON SHORT NOTICE

REMEMBER THE PLACE

CROW BROS.

Brick Corner, N. E. Side Public Square

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Proclamation.
The legislature on yesterday received Governor O'Neal's last annual message.
It comes at the close of his term of office, and is regarded by all as the ablest public document ever presented to an Alabama legislature.
The message is very lengthy, and is filled with information and carefully culled facts from the several departments, showing the general condition of the state at the close of his term of office.
The message is interspersed throughout with suggestions as to future legislation, which are valuable, and which deserve the serious consideration of the members of the general assembly.
The financial condition of the state shows a great improvement. The rate of taxation has been reduced, but the collection of revenue has been so close for the past few years that the state has been able to meet promptly every indebtedness as it came due.
The auditor's report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1886, shows a balance against tax collectors, aggregating \$221,391.73, which was reduced to \$45,293.31 by the retiring auditor's report. The report showed a balance outstanding of taxes that accrued during the previous four years of \$25,039.70, while at the close of the past year every dollar charged against collectors for that year had been paid into the state treasury except the sum of fifty dollars in one cent, and a few other small items which remain uncollected owing to litigation between the collectors and the property owners.
The balance in the treasury at the close of 1885, was \$370,379.31, and the treasury receipts from all sources for the year ending September 30, 1886, were, \$888,742.70, and disbursements for all purposes, \$48,906.70, of which \$11,273.85 were special funds. Of the special funds \$39,586.90 was to the credit of the convict system, and could be transferred to the general fund at the close of each year. The suggestion as to the disposition of the surplus arising from the hire of state convicts is mostly to the credit of the convict system. The surplus has been accumulating for the past few years, which could not have been used for any purpose under existing laws, other than defraying the expenses of the convict system.
The growth of the state is evidenced by the taxable value of property in the state for the period from 1875 to 1886.
During this period the contractions in the valuations of taxable property, occur in the years when there was a great commercial depression felt throughout the whole country, viz: 1877-78-79, but beginning with 1880, the values have steadily increased, and the bright prospects ahead promises a larger increase in value within the next few years.
Since 1875 the taxable valuation of property in the state has been as follows:
1886, \$35,533,792; 1877, \$130,709,857; 1878, \$126,773,262.85; 1879, \$139,077,237.07; 1880, \$139,077,237.07; 1881, \$152,920,115.14; 1882, \$152,920,115.14; 1883, \$158,578,157.54; 1884, \$167,124,594.49; and 1885, \$258,333.82. All the assessors' returns have not been received for 1886, but it is safe to assume the valuation will reach \$175,000,000. This increase in valuation will do a greater revenue to the treasury, and will cause a reduction as soon as it can be done without endangering the financial condition of the state.
The message contains the following statement of the state's bonded indebtedness:
The bonded indebtedness of the state is now \$9,193,000. Of this \$9,000 bears interest at four per cent, \$393,000 at five per cent, \$954,000 at six per cent, and the first of July last interest on Class A bonds has advanced from three per cent to four per cent, increasing the annual interest about \$67,500. The total interest per annum on the standing bond, is \$392,226. This is promptly paid at maturity, as is the debt of the State.
The governor calls the attention of the general assembly particularly to the fact that the rate of interest on the bonded debt is gradually increasing, and this increase is an addition to the item of interest.
The increase of interest for the past year, together with the increase of general assembly and the increasing of the statutes, will probably cause the amount necessary to be expended, to exceed the treasury receipts, by possibly as much as \$15,000 or \$20,000.
The estimate of Auditor Burke shows the excess at \$15,000.
The matter of the settlement of the old bonded indebtedness of

the state has never been fully completed, there being yet outstanding \$250,000 in old bonds, which are convertible into new class A bonds, and \$200,000 of enclosed Alabama and Chattanooga railroad bonds.
This matter deserves the attention of the assembly. The settlement of the old bonded indebtedness has hung fire long enough, and it is time that steps should be taken whereby all old scores will be cleaned up, and the people know exactly how the indebtedness of the state stands. The members of this general assembly can hardly do more important business than to pass a law that will produce this result.
The safety of the money in the state treasury is shown, and in this connection the message contains a suggestion that goes home to every member. The manner of making the bond of the state treasurer. His excellency suggests that the bond of the treasurer in the future be made at the expense of the state, by some reliable guarantee company.
Under existing laws the men in this state who are able to furnish an approved bond of \$250,000 are very few, and by the operation of the law, many worthy citizens are practically debarred from holding the position of state treasurer.
The service of the examiner of public accounts are acknowledged, and the good resulting from his investigations are shown to have been twofold, the money brought into the treasury, and the extra carefulness produced in keeping accounts for fear an examination would show an innocent, but hitherto careless, official up in a bad light.
The message devotes considerable attention to the all-important subject of the state's public schools; and here a change is suggested, that has been talked of for some time.
Under the present laws, the money collected for the public school fund is held in the county of collection, and is never converted into the treasury.
The teachers are paid out of the public school funds quarterly, by the county superintendent of education, in whose hands a large portion of the revenues of the state is held for months at a time.
The experience of the past few years show the danger of a continuance of the present plan. The temptation to use the public school funds has brought shame and disgrace and banishment on several men who stood high among their fellow citizens.
The governor suggests as the change that all moneys raised by taxation be paid into the state treasury, and that the disbursement for the maintenance of the public schools be paid out of the treasury on the warrant of the auditor, as all other claims against the state are paid.
This change, if made, will be best for all parties concerned. It is a change that should be made, and no other measure will come before the general assembly that will merit their earnest consideration more than this.
The sum expended on the public schools amounts to one-third of the total revenue of the state, and when so large a sum of public funds is being distributed, its payment should be surrounded by every safeguard that can be thrown around it.
Another subject to which the governor calls the attention of the general assembly, is the convict question. The present convict system as it applies to the state convict is now so much better than it ever was before, that it is thought to be almost perfect, but the hard labor system of counties is a field in which there is opportunities for needed reform, and common humanity will prompt the gentlemen composing the general assembly to take decided action in reorganizing existing abuses in county farms.
The message calls the attention of the general assembly to the University and the various public institutions.
The work of the railroad commission is reviewed and the attention of members is called to reports which accompany the message.
Of the faithless treasurer who absconded with the state's money, the governor says:
"Since the close of the last session every possible effort has been made to find and bring to justice the absconding ex-treasurer. Every considerable detective agency in the country has been furnished information of his great crime, advised of the huge reward offered for his apprehension, and applied with photographs of him and a description of his person, manner of habits, and the cooperation of American consular and commercial agents abroad has been solicited."
The subject of swamp and overflowed lands is one deserving the attention of the body, and some

legislative action should be had that will make these lands available to settlement.
One of these evils spoken of in the message is that of local legislation. The enactment of local laws is prohibited by the constitution, but the prohibition does not prohibit for "the evils it was intended to diminish are increasing. In the pamphlet acts of the last session, there are six hundred and thirty-seven pages of local laws, many of the latter clearly in conflict with the intent of the constitution."
This is a subject that needs attention, let it have it.
The message contains many valuable suggestions on other public topics, and it will undoubtedly be read with interest by every member of the general assembly.
CROSS PLAINS, ALA., Nov. 15, 1886.
Ed. REPUBLICAN:—Allow me a few lines in the REPUBLICAN to tell the people of Calhoun county what we are doing in Cross Plains for the benefit of those in the habit of spending the Christmas holidays in drunken frolics and riotousness.
It was announced that a meeting would be held in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church on Thursday night, Nov. 11, for the purpose of organizing a temperance society.
Accordingly quite a number of ladies and gentlemen met and enrolled twenty names as members. The obligation is binding upon the members only till January 1st, 1887. The Rev. G. B. Russell, was elected temporary Chairman, S. B. Hudson, temporary Secretary. The Chairman appointed a committee of three to draft up a Constitution and By Laws for the government of the society; also a committee of six (three ladies and three gentlemen) known as the canvassing committee, to lay the claims of the society before the people and solicit their attendance and also their signatures to the pledge, and a committee of four (two ladies and two gentlemen) called the entertainment committee, to furnish the society with speeches, essays, music, &c., at the next meeting. We expect to reap great benefits from this organization, as we have enrolled as signers to the pledge several who have hitherto been addicted to the habit of drinking intoxicating beverages to excess, but have, after sober reflections on the subject, consented with their many friends not to touch intoxicating drinks for a period of six or seven weeks, and to do all in their power, consistently, for the cause of temperance. The society was organized upon the suggestion of one of this class, and its strongest advocates have been "riplers."
I have been informed since the meeting that there would be as many to join at next meeting as joined last Thursday night.
It is a public organization—all invited to attend—hence, there is not so much opposition to it as other temperance societies have.
Ed. KNAKE.
Ulceraed Leg.
About August 1st, 1885, an eruption appeared on my arms and legs, which pained me very much and seemed to affect my physical condition generally. Under treatment of a physician the sores disappeared except on my left leg. There it seemed to concentrate, and two-thirds of the limb from the knee to the ankle soon became a solid running sore that discharged bloody matter continually. I was treated by many physicians at various times, but obtained no permanent relief. On the advice of a physician at this place, I finally commenced using Swift's Specific. I am glad to say that after using three large bottles the sores have all healed except one, and that is where the stirrup leather rubs when I am riding, and will soon be gone.
G. N. FRIGGELL.
Farmville, Texas, Sept. 1886.
Treaties on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
THE SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.
The official count of the vote of Alabama at the State election was made by the Legislature on Saturday. Thomas Seay had 144,737 votes, Arthur Bingham 37,116, and John T. Tanner 576. The votes of the other Democratic candidates on the State ticket varied but it is from Mr. Seay's.

A CARD.
Ed. REPUBLICAN:—The publication of these resolutions by the committee of the Cumberland Presbyterian Sunday School of Cross Plains, necessitates a response.
Indeed I would be doing violence to my sense of loyalty to our Divine Master, and of gratitude to that generous committee of that warm-hearted Sunday School, to silently and selfishly appropriate the praise so lavishly bestowed therein.
Although words of commendation, emanating from such a source, are peculiarly pleasant to me, Heaven forbid that I, or any other creature, should ever consent to divide honor or praise due to Him alone who is the only source of all true merit!
In return for those kind words I can only say that if any worth or excellence has ever been perceptible in the undersigned, it was only reflected, and after deducting the benefits derived by me through association with those dear people, there is absolutely nothing left to my credit. With consciousness of unworthiness toward the Great Superintendent of the Universe, and with thankfulness toward that Sunday School, and you Mr. Editor, for the courtesies extended, I desist.
Respectfully,
J. H. HALL.
AN OUTSIDERS VIEW.
Birmingham Age.
It cannot be determined by the abstract of assessments of the auditor's report, wherein the bulk of taxes paid in by each county annually for five years past are placed in juxtaposition for comparison, what the figures imply in respect to advance or retrograde of values without laborous calculation, based on the differing rates of taxation in the years named. We believe there has been no retrograde in the essentially agricultural counties, while in the mining and timber regions the appreciation of property has been undeniable.
The following extract from a personal letter, received in this city, from a northern man of the highest standing in Alabama, largely interested in the prosperity of the state, and a constant observer of the course of business of all kinds within it, will be read with interest. It refers especially to the agricultural region.
"New York, October 30, 1886.
"In 1880 crops were poor in the localities you refer to, but I believe a five years' average for thirty managers will show balances on the right side of their ledgers. Mismanagement and neglect will run any business. I am a believer in Alabama, and in the theory that its land owners have been negligent owing to the despondency caused by a belief that better days and improved financial conditions were never coming, the fact that they have come and come to stay, will imbue them with new life and activity, and that the value of property will gradually be brought back to the figure at which it ought to stand. It will take more than one year to accomplish this, but I cannot doubt that a country which has done as well as yours under all the unfavorable conditions since the war, will, with the advent of capital risked wholly on the land at comparatively low rates of interest, and practically for all time, if the interest is paid, gradually in all sections and rapidly in many, produce such a yearly surplus as will enable the residents to largely increase their capacity for money making, and eventually put their tax upon an equal footing with those which, owing to circumstances, have been more favored, but are now the less deserving or responsive to the demands of the husbandman."
The idea that general disaster overtook the cause of tariff reform in the late election is very general, and is advanced by those who want no reduction made in the import duties. The facts are that there are thirty-four Democrats who voted against the consideration of the Morrison tariff bill. Of these fifteen have been returned and nineteen were either not nominated or were not elected. —*Montgomery Advertiser.*
Senator Richardson yesterday introduced a bill "to prevent drunkard at other people's expense." Can it be that the senator is coming to the rescue of the noble army of candidates? —*Montgomery Advertiser.*

HILARIOUS DEMOCRATS.
Massachusetts elected four tariff reform Congressmen at the late election, and they were banqueted by the Reform Club of Boston Saturday last, and gave their ex-ecution. John E. Russell, who defeated ex-Governor Rice, elected two years ago by 4,700 majority, said among other things:
"I went before the people of my district with nothing on my side but the question of tariff reform, a reduction of the taxes of the people, and I was amazed to see with what interest the people listened to the plain argument of an earnest man whom they knew had passed an honest life among them. The people listened to me with great interest. Many of them supposed they had never paid a Federal tax. They supposed their wages had come to them because other men were taxed and they were not. I made them feel that they were not put upon a bent pin or step ladder in a cradle or put a paper in a coffin without being taxed for it. The result of the election shows that the State of Massachusetts can be carried by earnest men, who have the courage of their convictions."
Leopold Morse, addressing himself to the question of tariff reform said:
"The question of tariff or its reform is a plain business proposition. If the government has a right to collect \$100,000,000 per annum more than is necessary, it has as much right to collect \$200,000,000. But no government has a right to collect more than is necessary. [Applause.] Something must be done. The Democratic party was largely at fault in the minds of some of our doing something, but we were in such a hurry that we were unable to do anything. I am glad that my friend Morrison was defeated. He is a very uncompro-mising man, and if he could not have his own way he would allow no bill to pass. No bill can pass on that question without compromising some interests, and I am sorry that Mr. Hawley did not bring a motion of the House. I wish he could have framed such a bill as would have satisfied the people. [Applause.] But to-day we are in a different position, and this throws more responsibility on my colleagues, Collins, Russell, Burdett and myself. The people will look to us to do more than has been done before."
It is strange Massachusetts is advancing from extreme protection ideas to a strong conviction of the necessity of tariff reform. The issue in that State was made distinctly and boldly, as it was by Wm. L. Scott in the Erie district of Pennsylvania. —*Montgomery Advertiser.*
ONE GOOD.
The Philadelphia Bulletin says that Mr. Blaine, without intending it, did some incidental good in his demagogic attempt to array white labor against negro labor. He has brought into general knowledge the fact that negro labor and white labor in the south stand upon a precise level getting the same pay for the same service performed, and the further fact that the negroes are as well paid in the south for skilled or unskilled labor. The Knights of Labor, who with Mr. Powderly at their head, appear to have been misled by the "abolition" of the "abolition" in black" who do not stand in the way of his white competitor; on the contrary, he appears to have the most enlightened understanding of the difference between a dollar and a dollar and a half when the question of pay for service rendered is under consideration. —*Birmingham Chronicle.*
The New York Board of Trade and Transportation on Wednesday afternoon adopted the following resolution: "Resolved, That this board, without in any manner taking sides in favor of free trade or a high tariff, desires to express its opinion that if there is to be a reduction, it should be done without unnecessary delay, and that further agitation of the vexed question should cease." As both parties are formally committed to the revision of the tariff, the resolution of the New York Board of Trade urging that it be done without unnecessary delay is eminently proper. —*Montgomery Advertiser.*
There are twenty six persons in Calhoun's pauper home. The county commissioners went out last week to see if they could reduce the number. They found only one person whom they could send away. These paupers are fed, clothed, furnished in tobacco, and wanted upon for six dollars each per month. —*Watchman.*
To-day the State Temperance Alliance meets in this city and tomorrow the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Both associations are devoted to the prohibition of the liquor traffic and will adopt memorials and resolutions to be laid before the General Assembly. Earnest men and women will attend these meetings and many interesting speeches and addresses will be made. —*Montgomery Advertiser.*

The Columbus Enterprise says James Deuce killed Jack Hood last Saturday night about four miles below Gordon, by cutting his throat with a knife. The fact connected with the killing are as follows: Both Deuce and Hood and one Carlisle had been to Gordon on Saturday evening and were drinking considerably, but the best of feeling existed between them. They left Gordon together and when they were near Brant's creek Deuce and Hood got into a dispute over some trifle matter and Hood insisted on fighting Deuce, and got up on the hind part of Deuce's buggy and began to beat him over the head with his fist. Deuce then made one stroke over his shoulder at Hood and the knife happened to strike him in a vital place. After cutting him Deuce rendered him all the assistance possible. He carried him home and administered to him as best he could until death came. Deuce has had a preliminary trial and was admitted to bail in the sum of five hundred dollars. This is a sad affair and whisky was the cause.
Chief Justice Waite and Civil Service Commissioner Elgerton are old chums. At a recent dinner Mr. Waite remarked: "I once appeared in a police court and Elgerton there, venerable and distinguished though he looks, was my client, the prisoner at the bar. He was accused of gambling on Sunday; but he got off and I got \$2 by way of fees." "Yes," said Elgerton, "that's quite true; but it was an awfully dull Sunday in an awfully dry Ohio town, and we weren't playing for money; I don't think we had any."
The Denver democrats claim that they have elected the Rev. Myron Reed to congress, and that his election means a rebuke to the administration. The Rev. Dr. Reed seems to be as uncertain as the Dutchman's fly. When you think you have located him he is not there. Dr. Reed has in the last three years been a stalwart republican, an independent republican, a mugwump, a Cleveland civil service democrat, and now he is claimed as an out and out bourbon whose election is a rebuke to the civil service pretensions of President Cleveland.
Mr. Henry George in the Occident North America Review, referring to imported paper labor in Pennsylvania brought in by protective tariff barons to supplant home labor says: "They crowd to gether in the same way (as the Chinese) from eighteen to twenty-four of them, of whom two or three may be women, frequently being found in a single small house, which has been fitted up with bunk beds, one above the other, after the style of an emigrant ship, but with even more economy of space."
That is what he says about the way labor lives in Pennsylvania. Nothing like this ever occurs among laborers at the South. —*Montgomery Advertiser.*
The great strike in Chicago is practically ended. The socialistic element in that city at the head of a kick against the order of Master Workman Powderly, but the common sense American workmen, in session at night, resolved upon obedience. Thus they have won a victory over the element which all patriotic men should combine to resist.
Missouri is not so solidly democratic as Georgia, but the state is democratic enough for all practical purposes. The legislature will have a majority of 49 on joint ballot.
The "importance of one vote" argument and appeal received numerous illustrations at the recent election. Congressman Leiber in Illinois has six majority and Campbell in Ohio three. The New Jersey Legislature is Democratic on joint ballot by one majority, and the Indiana Legislature by two. In one of the New Jersey legislative districts there is a tie between the two candidates, and another election will be necessary.
A pamphlet containing this message will be placed on the desk of every member this morning, and when it is read it will be found to be so valuable that hundreds of copies will be preserved for future reference.
Governor O'Neal has cause to be proud of his message, as it rounds off his administration with fitting dignity. —*Dispatch.*
Herbert Spencer would have no reason to think that he made a mistake when he told the Americans they were living too fast if he should hear the following story which comes from Zonville, Pa. A calf was killed one morning there, and within twenty-four hours the skin had been turned over to a shoemaker and made into a pair of boots.

ALABAMA NEWS ITEMS.
FROM ALL PARTS OF ALABAMA.
The nail factory at Brierfield is doing well.
Wedding bells are ringing in Blountsville.
Ashville is accumulating quite a number of small industries.
Morgan beat her record in the recent Wheeler-Jackson contest.
L Cronish has been appointed postmaster at Demopolis vice McJelland resigned.
Col. D. E. Huger has been elected president of the Mobile Cotton Exchange.
A State Convention of the Christian Church will be held in Selma on the 15th inst.
A constitutional convention is the talk of the state press. Some oppose and some advocate it.
Athens is to have another paper the Democrat, edited by Maj. W. R. Francis, a lawyer at that place.
Auditor Burke says that fully \$50,000,000 worth of property escape taxation in this state.
There is some sickness among the Cadets at the University of Alabama.
Three new engagements of American women to titled foreigners are now announced.
It is estimated that about one-fourth of the population of Canada is composed of French-speaking Roman Catholics.
The Phi Delta Theta Convention in New York threw a character to the Southern University at Greensboro Ala.
The new postal card, to be issued about the middle of December will bear a vignette of Thomas Jefferson.
D. Rhett Gode and Miss Mabel Hutton, daughter of Marine Hospital Surgeon Hutton, were married in Mobile last Thursday.
Mr. D. M. Probst while loading cotton in Fayette, had his hand badly injured by a bale which fell upon it.
The output of any one furnace in Birmingham brings more money than the whole cotton crop of Jefferson county. —*Chronicle.*
Messrs. George T. Masterson and Wm. W. Callahan, two promising young men were admitted to the bar last week. We predict that they will soon take places at the head of their profession. —*Moulton Advertiser.*
Cadet W. D. Gay, of Montgomery, a member of the senior class of the University of Alabama, has been licensed to preach the gospel of the Baptist church. —*Shelby Sentinel.*
Several bridges on the Kansas City railroad were let to a Cleveland, Ohio, man. He is to have them done by the first of January next.
Dr. D. F. Meek, Professor of the English Language and Literature, at the State University, has about ready for the revised edition of Smith & Hall's English Grammar, now published only in England.
The wholesale and retail dry goods house of Sam Black, of Tuscaloosa, was closed Oct. 22, by attachments. Liabilities are estimated at \$25,000, assets from \$15,000 to \$20,000. There are creditors in New York, Mobile and probably elsewhere.
Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly, dated October 23rd, contains a handsome picture of Col. S. H. R. Dawson, a late Selman, now United States Commissioner of Education at Washington. It gives a complete history of his public life, also a detailed account of the duties and characteristics of the office he holds.
Good Results in Every Case.
D. A. Bedford, wholesale paper dealer of Chattanooga, Tenn., writes that he was seriously afflicted with a severe cold that settled on his lungs; had tried many remedies without benefit. Being induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, did so and was entirely cured by use of a few bottles. Since then he has used it in his family for all Coughs and Colds with best results. This is the experience of thousands whose life has been saved by this wonderful Discovery.
Trial bottle free at W. M. Nisbet Drug Store. No 5
California got awfully jumbled up at the late election. Bartlett, Democrat, is elected Governor by about 500 majority. Temple, Democrat, has over 12,000 majority for Supreme Judge, and the Democrats have the legislature by a large majority. The Republican elect Lieutenant Governor, Surveyor-General, State Treasurer, Attorney-General, Secretary of State, Controller and Clerk of the Senate. The majorities range from 500 to 6,600.

The Convicts.

During the canvass in this county prior to the August election, one of the Anniston papers assailed the editor of this paper, among other things charging that, while a member of the Legislature, he had been placed upon a committee to examine into the condition of the convicts, and that he had failed to perform his duty while in that position—that he was indifferent to the interests of that unfortunate class &c. The charge was then unnoticed because it was a side issue and the REPUBLICAN was too much engaged in trying to secure the election of the nominees of the Democratic party to spare time to a discussion of his legislative record. When the election was over it was thought best by us not to continue any discussion growing out of it and thus keep alive the deep feeling growing out of it. So the matter dropped.

But now comes the Governor in his message and tells of the work of that committee to investigate the condition of the convicts and the beneficent legislation that followed their report. It is a complete vindication of the faithfulness of the committee and completely answers the charge made against the editor of the REPUBLICAN who was a member of the committee. The "official report" alluded to is the report then made by that committee of inspection. The Governor says:

Prior to 1832 little was known of the treatment and condition of convicts to the penitentiary. It was known that from the time of its organization the penitentiary had been a source of trouble, solicitude and expense. Whether the convicts had been worked by the State under a warden, or controlled by others under leases, the financial results were always the same, though there had been some improvements in this respect of later years, and since 1878 they had been self-sustaining. Of the convicts there was a uniform report of kind, considerate treatment, and uniform tables of an appalling mortality, and nothing more. It was not until four years ago that an official report informed the Governor and public that the convict camps were unfit for use without ventilation, without adequate supplies of water, crowded to excess, filthy beyond description, and infected with vermin, and that the convicts were poorly fed, insufficiently clothed, excessively overworked, and neglected when sick.

This information followed energetic efforts on the part of the warden and inspectors to mitigate existing evils by the exercise of the power and authority then conferred upon them; and to correct abuses, then first known, that approached the State, the Legislature promptly passed the act of February 24, 1882, to regulate the hiring and treatment of State and county convicts, under which much was accomplished.

The act of February 17, 1885, which made some radical changes in the convict system and in the manner of the State's superintendence of convict labor, was a well-considered effort in the direction of the humane ends of adequate punishment for crime. This provided for effective inspection and armed the authorities with power to enforce all needed rules and regulations for the protection of the State and of the convicts. Under the operation of this act, the convicts have become a credit to the State, a plentiful and better working, more comfortable cells and beds, and more attention to all the details of prison life and the observance of hygienic laws, while there has been an intelligent and persistent effort to adjust every man's task to his strength and skill. Well-earned comforts have been provided, and the death rate has been good, and the death rate is very small. With an average of about six hundred convicts, there were twenty-seven deaths in 1885, and sixteen in 1886. Fear of the latter from causes attending imprisonment. In this connection it is to be considered that a large portion of convicts arrive at the prisons diseased, with constitutions broken down by excesses, and enfeebled by long confinement in the county jails before conviction.

A comparison of the death rate of a few years past with that of a few previous years will make plain the progress made towards a just and proper treatment of convicts. In 1867, of each hundred convicts 15 died; in 1868, 18; in 1869, 17; in 1870, 14; and in 1871, 14. In 1882, of each hundred convicts, 6 died; in 1883, 5; in 1884, 5; in 1885, 6; and in 1886, 2.

The financial results of the better care and treatment of convicts now provided for and enforced, are entirely satisfactory. Profit is not a consideration in the punishment of criminals, and every dollar of pecuniary gain to the State should be subordinate to the

obligations of humanity; but our experience shows that a better treatment of convicts and larger returns from their labor go together. For the two years ending September 30, 1886, the net increase to the State from convict labor was \$68,290.94, after deducting all the expense of inspection and management of both State and county convicts.

While our convict system is not yet what it should be, and what it will become, it is believed that in no other State are State convicts better cared for in sickness and in health, and that in no other is their labor more profitable; and it is expected that legislative consideration, from time to time, will result in such further mitigations of the hardships of necessary punishment as will gratify the pride and satisfy the conscience of our Christian people.

We return thanks to the State Auditor, State Treasurer and State Superintendent of Education for reports of this year from their several offices. The report of the Supt. of Education is only partial, the entire report not yet printed. In the Report submitted by the Supt. of Education, two pages are devoted to the Normal Schools. The good work they are doing is set forth and the schools are strongly endorsed and their continuance forcibly urged. In the course of the report the Superintendent says: "In my judgment the abolition of these schools would be disastrous to the continued prosperity of our common schools." We shall print next week all that the Superintendent has to say on this subject, and also review the Report of the Auditor and Treasurer.

One of the most efficient Deputy U. S. Marshals in the South is Mr. A. O. Stewart, one of Marshal Keller's appointees in this section. There is no fuss and fustian about his work. It is as quiet as that of an officer serving papers in civil cases, yet the number of arrests he has made show the thorough efficiency of his work. He is above collusion with revenue spies to manufacture cases, and since his advent into office all this character of disputable work has ceased in this section. If the revenue laws were enforced throughout the country by officers of the type of Mr. Stewart, there would soon be no more prejudice against a U. S. Deputy Marshal than there is against a sheriff, among the people.

The bill introduced by Mr. Caldwell to change to boundary line between Calhoun and Cleburne counties, is to fix by law the line fixed upon by surveyors near Davisville and also to take a portion of Cleburne near Ramoth and Henderson's distillery in the northeast part of the county and adjust the line there so as to facilitate the working of a public road. The bill has been introduced several times, but heretofore the Representative from a Cleburne has objected and the bill has not been passed on that account. It is understood that there is no objection to the bill, and it will likely pass.

Mr. Maples, of Jackson, has introduced a bill to abolish all the Normal Schools of the State. Mr. Maples is an honest and well-meaning man, but it is evident he does not fully understand the situation. To go back on the training schools for teachers now would set the State back ten years in an educational point of view and likely lose it the \$8000 now given the school by the trustees of the Normal Schools.

Mr. Berry, of Dallas, has introduced a bill to establish a home for disabled Confederate Soldiers in Alabama. This is a good measure and should pass. Better appropriate the money this way than to an increase of salaries and the building of a Governor's mansion.

We welcome the Evering Capitol of Montgomery as an exchange. Mr. Williams, formerly of the Hot Blast, is one of the editors and owners of the paper. It is a live and successful newspaper and is much appreciated at the State Capital, where it is printed.

Both the State Temperance Alliance and the State Women's Christian Temperance Union are in session at Montgomery. They will use all influence to induce the Legislature to enact suitable prohibitory legislation.

Mr. Curry, of Talladega, has introduced a bill to require three months residence in the beat before a man can vote, in the counties of Talladega, Calhoun, and Shelby. It is intended no doubt to prevent manufacturing points from running in voters a few weeks prior to election day and voting them, as has been done. The bill is a good one and deserves the support of all members of the Legislature who believe in "home rule."

The whole subject of road laws has been referred to a joint committee of the Senate and House. Representative Caldwell is a member of the committee. It is hoped the committee may mature a wise measure in this direction.

Several bills have been introduced requiring the ballot to be numbered. This has been tried at several successive sessions of the Legislature, but nothing has ever come of it. It ought to be the law, to prevent frauds in elections.

The Legislature has repealed the special road law of Dallas county. Mr. Hewitt asks the Legislature to pass a bill allowing Jefferson county to issue \$200,000 of bonds to raise money to work the public roads of the county.

Mr. Hundley, of Madison, has introduced a bill to give laborers and mechanics and all persons working for wages a lien on the property of their employers for the amount of their wages.

The whipping post for wife-beaters is proposed at this session of the legislature. A man who will beat his wife should be publicly whipped.

The usual flood of temperance legislation and local measures are pouring in on the legislature from day to day.

Mr. Rabb has introduced a series of bills having for their object the lessening of the time in which estates may be wound up.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature to give landlord a lien on tenants' goods for rent.

On Monday last in the Senate Mr. Sheffield introduced a bill to change the congressional districts in the State.

The State Bar Association meets in Montgomery, Dec. 1st.

Table with 2 columns: Name, Vote. Lists names like W. H. Perry, J. E. Harbison, etc.

A Bold Robbery.

One of the boldest robberies that we have heard of in this country for many years was committed in Turkeytown last Sunday by two negroes named Jim Burtman and Lewis Jones. They went to the house of Mr. John Wilson, about 12 M. while Mr. Wilson was at church, and with pistol in hands, took out a trunk that contained \$182.00 and fled with it. The alarm was given by Mr. Wilson's daughter and in a short time the robbers were pursued. In their hurry and fright they dropped all of the money out of the tray of the trunk except about \$50.00. The negroes were pursued to Hoke's Bluff, where they were overtaken, and refusing to surrender they were fired upon. Lewis Jones was shot pretty severely in the right arm and was captured and brought to the city and committed to jail. Jim Burtman fled where they fired upon him, but before the party reached him he rose and ran again, and at last accounts had not been captured.—Gadsden Times.

THE CONGRESSIONAL VOTE

The vote cast for Congressmen at the election on the 24 inst, totals up \$6,553; of which the Democratic nominees received 62,197, the independents and Republicans 24,432 and scattering 40. The Democratic vote was small in all the districts even where there was a semblance of opposition, except in the 4th and 5th. Still the majorities are comfortable and absolutely assuring of the fact that neither Republicans or independents are wanted by the people of Alabama for representatives in Congress.—Montgomery Advertiser.

For Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Valerian. It never fails to cure. For sale by Rowan, Dean & Co.

"Hackmetack," a lasting and fragrant perfume. Price 25 and 50 cents. For sale by Rowan, Dean & Co.

The Truth.

JENKINS, CALHOUN COUNTY, Ala. Nov. 6th, 1886. EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—Allow us space in your excellent paper to give to the public our hearty approval of Mr. J. F. M. Thomas who taught our school at the "Narrows" a part of this year. The school was never conducted better if as well, from the fact that Mr. Thomas knows how to control children and impart to them his ideas. His moral standard and influence too, was that of a gentleman of exemplary piety. Our children never learned as fast under any teacher. Our tuition and his settlement was altogether satisfactory. Yours Truly, S L Cross, Mrs M E Whiteside, R M Cheatwood, W C Cross, D A Hall, J D Fincher, Wm Fincher, W J Patterson, John G Clay, Rolly Needham.

Mr. Johnson's bill appropriating \$25,000 for the relief of disabled soldiers is similar in its provisions to the existing law; except that it provides for persons who have subsequently gone blind from disease contracted during the war while in service. It sets aside \$1,500 for soldiers whose disability is blindness.—Montgomery Advertiser

Any way you twist it, the "independent democrat" is in a bad row for stumps when it comes to a question of favors from the democratic party.—Montgomery Advertiser.

Three Democratic Congressmen are elected in Minnesota and one in Nebraska, the first ever returned from either of these States. And tariff reform did it.

One of the Randall-Democrats who secured a re election to Congress was James N. Piddock of New Jersey. He obtained the nomination in a strong Democratic district, but had only a slender majority, and the New Jersey Herald says that 1000 or 1500 Republicans voted for him and against the nominee of their own party.

Sheriff's Sale. Under and by virtue of an Execution issued out of the circuit court of Calhoun county, Ala., on the 2nd day of November 1886, and to me directed, in favor of M. M. Harper and against Nathan Clark, I will proceed to sell on the 1st Monday in December, being the 6th day, 1886, on the premises of the Deft in Calhoun county, Ala., within the legal hours of sale, the following described property to-wit: One Gray mule, one Sorrel mule, one Brown mule, one two-horse wagon and harness, one saddle, one bureau, one large Kettle, as the property of Nathan Clark, Defendant, to satisfy said Judgment. This Nov. 18th, 1886. M. W. WOODRUFF, Sheriff.

NOTICE NO 9192. LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA. Nov. 10th, 1886. 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 Judge or in his absence the Clerk of Circuit Court, at Jacksonville, Ala., on Dec. 27th 1886, viz David E. Knight of Tallah. Calhoun county Ala for Lot 27 Sec. 26 T. 12 S. R. 10 E.

BUY YOUR MACHINERY. THE "Boss" Press, Cotton Gins, PORTABLE AND STATIONARY ENGINES, Water Wheels, Steam Mills, AND BOILERS, Wood Working Machinery, Shafting, Pulleys, Wrought Iron Pipe, Fittings in Factories, Ejectors, Jets, &c. TURNER'S Patent Belt Grease.

FORBES, LIDDELL & CO., Montgomery, Ala. Water & Gas Piping & Fixtures of all Kinds & Sizes. THIS WEEK WE CAN INTEREST YOU IN ALL KINDS OF BOTTOM PRICES.

GUARANTEE AS REPRESENTED. Headquarters. For Candies and Presents, Toys, &c. We have 10,000 feet of M. & D. flooring and ceiling, also Buggies and Harness. Remember we will deliver anything to the amount of \$1.00 or over to any part of town at 2.00. We desire your TRADE, and are

Anxious to Please You. CALL AND SEE US. Porter, Martin & Co., Brick Store, S. W. Cor. Public Square.

Livery and Sale Stable, MARTIN & WILKERSON, Proprietors, JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA. Elegant vehicles, Good horses, careful drivers. Horses and Mules bought and sold. Stock boarded at reasonable rates. Prices in keeping with the stringency of the times.

A. L. STEWART & BRO., Jacksonville, Ala., NEW, BRIGHT, TASTEFUL. General Variety Store. Family Groceries of all kinds. Sugary Coffee, Rice, Canned Goods etc. etc. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

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A. L. STEWART & BRO., Jacksonville, Ala., NEW, BRIGHT, TASTEFUL. General Variety Store. Family Groceries of all kinds. Sugary Coffee, Rice, Canned Goods etc. etc. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Fifty Thousand Dollars WORTH OF CLOTHING, HATS, SHIRTS, DRAWERS, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Neck Wear, UNDERWEAR, AND EVERYTHING THAT Man or Boy Can Wear to be Sold for Cash TO THE PEOPLE AT MERCHANTS WHOLESALE PRICES BY W. M. GAMMON & CO. Rome Ga. With our IMMENSE ASSORTMENT of Goods for MEN and BOYS bought in large quantities, direct from first hands, as low as Cash can buy them, we bring the consumer and the manufacturer face to face, and propose to sell the goods for cash, as cheap as the manufacturer himself could furnish them in the same quantities.

NOTE THE PRICES. Men's Heavy Colored Working Shirts, worth 50c at 25c. Men's Good Linen Bosom Shirts, reinforced, worth 75c at 40c. Men's Splendid Linen Bosom Shirts, double back and front, worth \$1.00 at 60c. Extra Quality Fine Linen Bosom Shirts, open back and front, plain and plaid bosoms, at all prices. Men's Under Shirts (Heavy Knit Merino), worth 50c at 25c. Men's Under Shirts (Heavy Knit Merino), worth 75c at 50c. Men's Under Shirts Heavy Knit—all wool, worth \$1.00 at 50c. Splendid Heavy all wool Shirts, worth \$1.50 at \$1.00. Men's Brown Drill Drawers, worth 50c at 25c. Men's Merino Knit Drawers, worth 75c at 35c. Men's Canton Flannel Drawers, worth 50c at 35c. Men's Canton Flannel Drawers (extra heavy), worth 75c at 50c. Men's Heavy Knit Drawers (all wool), worth \$1.00 at 50c. Boys' Fancy Shirts, worth 50c at 25c. Boys' Fancy Shirt Waists, worth 50c at 25c. Men's Half Hose, worth 10c at 5c. Men's Half Hose, Heavy British, worth 20c at 10c. Men's Heavy Fancy Half Hose, worth 25c at 10c. Men's best British Half Hose, worth 35c at 25c. Men's handsome Silk Scarfs and Ties, worth 50c at 25c.

HATS. HATS. HATS. HATS. HATS. Boys Good Wool Hats, worth 50c at 25c. Boys Hats in all Styles and Prices. Men's Good Wool Hats, worth \$1.00 at 50c. Men's Good Cassimer Hats, worth \$1.25 at 75c. Men's Fine Fur Soft Hats, (latest styles), worth \$2.00 at \$1.50. Men's Fine Fur Soft Hats, (latest styles), worth \$2.50 at \$1.75. Men's Fine Fur Soft Hats, (latest styles), worth \$3.50 at \$2.50. Extra Quality Clear Nutria Soft Hats, made in same style and of the same material as Steison's \$5.00 hats at \$3.00. Fine Fur Soft Hats (latest styles), worth \$2.50 at \$1.50. Fine Fur Soft Hats (latest styles), worth \$3.00 at \$1.75. Fine Fur Soft Hats (latest styles), worth \$3.50 at \$2.50. The Finest Soft, Silk and Stiff Hats made in America always on hand.

We can only give an imperfect idea of our Stock in an advertisement of this kind. The assortment of all the latest styles and best make of

Clothing For Men And Boys

Make Things Hum

CHEAP FOR CASH

W. M. GAMMON & CO., Rome, Ga. Sept. 23. Credit Houses, with their time prices, ruin more men than cyclones or earthquakes. Come and see our goods and prices.

Hon. W. L. Scott, Democratic member of Congress and re-elected from the Erie, Pa., district, is in favor of a decided reduction in the tariff. In this country there are seven or eight manufacturers of steel rails. Mr. Scott says that in the last eighteen months they have advanced the price of rails from \$25.50 per ton to \$33 per ton. He shows that the advance in cost during that time is only \$2.50 and there has therefore been an advance of \$5 per ton "without any necessity for it." Every foot of new railroad costs the people who have the bill to pay more than it would but for this monopoly and combination of rail makers, who are enabled to make this advance by means of the present tariff law. The working men do not get one cent of the many millions of advance money. The manufacturer pockets it and spend part of it to defeat the election of men to Congress who favor a stoppage of the bleeding of the many millions for the benefit of the comparatively few.

An End to Bone Scraping.
Edward Shepherd, of Harrisburg, Ill., says: "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters, I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. Have had a running sore on my leg for eight years; my doctors told me I would have to have the bone scraped and leg amputated. I used, instead, three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and my leg is now sound and well."
Electric Bitters are sold at fifty cents a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at 25c. per box by W. M. Nix, 116 N. 1st St.

Administrator's Sale of Land.
By virtue of an order of sale granted by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, State of Alabama, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Peter Acker deceased, will sell on the premises on the 31st day of Nov. 1894 at public outcry to the highest bidder the real estate belonging to said estate, lying in Calhoun county, Alabama, as follows: viz: The NW 1/4 of the SW 1/4, except 1 1/2 acres in north-west corner of said quarter, also the SW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 and NW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 and 17 acres on west side of the SW 1/4 of the NW 1/4, all in section 15, township 15, and range 6, east; also SW 1/4 of SW 1/4, except 10 acres in the north-east corner of said quarter, situated also in section 15, township 15, and range 6, east, more or less, also the SW 1/4 of SW 1/4, and SW 1/4 of SW 1/4, and SW 1/4 of SW 1/4, all in section 21, township 15, and range 5, east, 12 1/2 acres, making in all in the two sections 255 acres more or less, and also the rents of a 1/2 lands for 1894.
Terms of Sale—The land will be sold for one-third cash and balance on a credit of one and two years in equal payments with interest from day of sale, notes with at least two good and sufficient sureties will be required; also personal property. All sums under five dollars cash, and all sums of five dollars and upwards on a credit of 12 months with interest from date of sale, note and two good sureties will be required.
J. T. VINSON, Administrator
Nov 6-31

NOTICE NO. 5614.
LAND OFFICE at MONROE, ALA.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned settler has a 1/2 interest in the land of the late J. H. Smith, deceased, and in his absence the undersigned, J. H. Smith, Jr., will sell on the premises on the 21st day of Nov. 1894 at public outcry to the highest bidder the real estate belonging to said estate, lying in Calhoun county, Alabama, as follows: viz: The NW 1/4 of the SW 1/4, except 1 1/2 acres in north-west corner of said quarter, also the SW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 and NW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 and 17 acres on west side of the SW 1/4 of the NW 1/4, all in section 15, township 15, and range 6, east; also SW 1/4 of SW 1/4, except 10 acres in the north-east corner of said quarter, situated also in section 15, township 15, and range 6, east, more or less, also the SW 1/4 of SW 1/4, and SW 1/4 of SW 1/4, and SW 1/4 of SW 1/4, all in section 21, township 15, and range 5, east, 12 1/2 acres, making in all in the two sections 255 acres more or less, and also the rents of a 1/2 lands for 1894.
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J. T. VINSON, Administrator
Nov 6-31

ANNUAL SETTLEMENT.
STATE OF ALABAMA.
Calhoun county.
In Probate Court for said county, October 23rd, 1894.
This day came the undersigned administrator of the estate of Peter Acker deceased, and in his absence the undersigned, J. H. Smith, Jr., will sell on the premises on the 21st day of Nov. 1894 at public outcry to the highest bidder the real estate belonging to said estate, lying in Calhoun county, Alabama, as follows: viz: The NW 1/4 of the SW 1/4, except 1 1/2 acres in north-west corner of said quarter, also the SW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 and NW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 and 17 acres on west side of the SW 1/4 of the NW 1/4, all in section 15, township 15, and range 6, east; also SW 1/4 of SW 1/4, except 10 acres in the north-east corner of said quarter, situated also in section 15, township 15, and range 6, east, more or less, also the SW 1/4 of SW 1/4, and SW 1/4 of SW 1/4, and SW 1/4 of SW 1/4, all in section 21, township 15, and range 5, east, 12 1/2 acres, making in all in the two sections 255 acres more or less, and also the rents of a 1/2 lands for 1894.
Terms of Sale—The land will be sold for one-third cash and balance on a credit of one and two years in equal payments with interest from day of sale, notes with at least two good and sufficient sureties will be required; also personal property. All sums under five dollars cash, and all sums of five dollars and upwards on a credit of 12 months with interest from date of sale, note and two good sureties will be required.
J. T. VINSON, Administrator
Nov 13-31

Administrator's Sale of Land.
By virtue of an order of sale granted by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, State of Alabama, the undersigned administrator of the estate of W. H. Crook, deceased, will sell on the premises on the 21st day of Nov. 1894 at public outcry to the highest bidder on Monday, the 21st day of November, 1894, the following real estate, belonging to the estate of said W. H. Crook, deceased, to wit: 5 1/2 of SW 1/4, and SW 1/4 of NW 1/4, and Section 9, T. 14 R. 6, lying in Calhoun county, Alabama.
S. D. G. BROTHERS, Administrator.
Nov 13-31

Trustee's Sale.
Under and by virtue of a deed of trust executed to me as trustee by L. P. Mouser, and his wife, N. P. Mouser to secure the payment of a note therein described and recorded in Book X 2nd vol. of deeds, page 551, and 552, in the Probate Judge's office for Calhoun county, I will proceed to sell at public outcry for cash on the 20th day of December, 1894, at the court house door of said county, between the legal hours of sale the following described property to-wit: The SW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of section three (3), township fourteen (14) range eight (8), containing 40 acres, known as a part of the Peter Kimble place in Calhoun county.
D. C. SAVAGE, Trustee.
Nov 13-31

Sheriff's Sale.
Under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, on the 5th day of October 1894 and to me directed in favor of R. N. Warnock & Son, and against N. C. Peck, I will proceed to sell on Wednesday the 31st day of November 1894, before the court house door in the town of Abbeville in the legal hours of sale, to the highest bidder for cash, the following described personal property to-wit: Fourteen hundred pounds of seed cotton more or less. Levied upon as the property of N. C. Peck, defendant to satisfy said execution.
M. W. WOODRUFF, Sheriff.
Oct 23-31

E. G. MORRIS & SONS,
MORRISVILLE, ALABAMA.
Founders and Machinists and Practical Mill-wrights.
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
MORRIS TURBINE WATER WHEEL.
Superior in many points to any other wheel now manufactured.
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

Mill Machinery, Bolting Cloths, Pulleys, Gearing, Belting Couplings Shafting &c.
AGENTS FOR THE
EUREKA WHEAT CLEANING MACHINE
Our Mr. E. G. Morris, senior member of the firm, has an experience of forty-three years as a practical mill-wright and has given the highest satisfaction wherever he has undertaken work. The firm will take contracts to build or repair Mill, and other Water Powers generally. Estimates furnished for new work or repairs on application.
We refer to any parties now using our Wheel as to its durability, efficiency and simplicity of parts. It is composed of very few pieces and is cheaper than any other first-class wheel on the market. All work given us, pushed to completion with dispatch and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders and correspondence solicited.

NEW LIVERY SATBLE CROOK & PRIVETT
(Successors to McClelen & Crook.)
Are now prepared to accommodate the public with the best of turn-outs of every description, as our
Vehicles and Harness are New,
AND
OUR STOCK YOUNG AND FAST.
Good comfortable conveyances meet all trains. Charges moderate. Our motto is "LIVE AND LET LIVE." Trusting that the people of Jacksonville and visitors will share our full share of patronage, we are, yours, respectfully,
CROOK & PRIVETT

DR. J. C. FRANCIS,
DEALER IN
PURE BARK AND OTHER 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.

MONEY TO LOAN.
Loans at most favorable rates on **FARM LANDS** as security. Loans made on no other security whatever. Parties desiring to borrow should apply in person for rates, and bring all the deeds they have in possession relating to the land offered as security.
Money loaned at cheaper rates than the banks offer, on three and five years' time, payable in annual installments or at end of time, as parties may desire, in Calhoun and Cleburne counties.
H. L. STEVENSON.
Oct. 23rd

MONEY TO LOAN.
Loans at most favorable rates on **FARM LANDS** as security. Loans made on no other security whatever. Parties desiring to borrow should apply in person for rates, and bring all the deeds they have in possession relating to the land offered as security.
Money loaned at cheaper rates than the banks give, on three and five years, in annual installments, in Calhoun, Cleburne, Etowah, Cherokee and St. Clair counties.
L. W. GRANT.
Oct 23-31

Administrator's Sale of Land.
By virtue of an order of sale granted by the Probate Court of said Calhoun county, State of Alabama, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Spivy Cannon, deceased, will sell at public outcry, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Wednesday the 24th day of November 1894, the estate belonging to the said Spivy Cannon, deceased, to-wit: Fraction 1/4 (1/4) 31 acres; in section 22, T. 14, R. 8; and Fractions 2 3/8, and five acres of Fraction 1/4 and 5/8 of Section 28, T. 14, R. 12, making 200 acres more or less, lying in Calhoun county, Alabama.
Terms—One-third cash and balance in notes of one and two years, bearing interest from date, with two good sureties.
S. D. G. BROTHERS, Administrator.
Oct 23-31

SCOTT'S EMULSION
OF PURE COD LIVER OIL
And Hypophosphates of Lime & Soda
Almost as Palatable as Milk.
The only preparation of COD LIVER OIL that is taken readily and tolerated for a long time. It is a REBUILDER FOR CONSUMPTION, PROFOUND AFFECTIONS, ANAEMIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, COUGHS AND THROAT AFFECTIONS, AND ALL WASTING DISORDERS OF CHILDREN. It is marvelous in its results. Prescribed and endorsed by the best Physicians in the countries of the world.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. F. Scott, 108 Broadway, New York.
Solely for all Physicians.
Send for each bottle, "Wasting Diseases," Address, SCOTT'S, 108 BROADWAY, New York.

J. H. Crawford,
UNDERTAKER,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
Has on hand a fine assortment of
Coffins and Caskets,
AND
Gloss White Small Coffins.
I have been in the business in Jacksonville for forty-five years, and now comes in our village blacksmith and county treasurer and making an effort to bring that part of my trade from my hands, and neither of them know any more about the business than a hog knows about holliday. Let prices when you need any thing in my line and then come to me. I have a 10 house rent to pay and no one to support but myself and wife and an consequently sell cheaper than anyone else. Don't buy until you have priced my goods.
Nov 14-31

CHRISTMAS AND New Year's Goods,
HENRY A. SMITH
ROME, GEORGIA.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Bookseller & Music Dealer,
Just receiving a magnificent line of Christmas articles, such as Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Photograph and Autograph Albums, Scrap Books, Jolly Sets, Jewel Cases, China and Bisque Toys and Ornaments, Games, Cases, China Cups and Saucers, Dolls, Christmas Tree Ornaments, Wax Candles, Lanterns, Velvet and Ebony Inlaid Picture Frames, Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, Poetical and Gift Books, Standard and Juvenile books, Pictures,
Christmas Cards
Pianos and Organs at lowest manufacturer's prices for cash or on instalments. Wall paper and bordering at low prices—orders solicited.
Nov 14-31

MILLINERY.
I have just received direct from
New York
a nice lot of
MILLINERY.
If you want a bargain call and see me.
Miss R. H. MIDDLETON.
Nov 14-31

Sheriff's Sale.
Under and by virtue of one Fife issued out of the Circuit Court of Calhoun County, Ala., on the 25th day of August, 1894, and to me directed, in favor of D. C. Savage, and against J. L. Wilson, Sr., I will proceed to sell at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash, at Abbeville, Calhoun Co., Ala., on Monday, the 5th day of November, 1894, within the legal hours of sale, the following described personal property to-wit: One cream mare about 7 years old named Fannie, also one cream mare about 18 months old named Dennis, levied on as the property of J. L. Wilson, Sr. to satisfy said Fife. This Oct. 25th 1894.
M. W. WOODRUFF, Sheriff.
Oct 25-31

Farm for Sale.
I will sell at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash, at
ANNISTON, ALABAMA,
on the 6th day of November next, the farm known as the "Pratt Place," said farm lies on Cane Creek about 3 1/2 miles northwest from Anniston, and contains 58 acres more or less; thirty acres being bottom land and the balance splendid woodland. Parties desiring to examine the land will call upon the undersigned at Anniston. Titles perfect.
JNO. M. CALDWELL, Agent
For HENRY J. PRATT.
Oct 25-31

Administrator's Sale of Land.
By virtue of an order of sale granted by the Probate Court of said Calhoun county, State of Alabama, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Spivy Cannon, deceased, will sell at public outcry, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Wednesday the 24th day of November 1894, the estate belonging to the said Spivy Cannon, deceased, to-wit: Fraction 1/4 (1/4) 31 acres; in section 22, T. 14, R. 8; and Fractions 2 3/8, and five acres of Fraction 1/4 and 5/8 of Section 28, T. 14, R. 12, making 200 acres more or less, lying in Calhoun county, Alabama.
Terms—One-third cash and balance in notes of one and two years, bearing interest from date, with two good sureties.
S. D. G. BROTHERS, Administrator.
Oct 23-31

Notary Public & Ex-Officio Justice of THE PEACE.
DeArmanville, Alabama.
Courts fourth Saturday in each month. Marriage license for sale.
Jan 31st

31st Sale.
Under and by virtue of one Fife issued out of the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, Ala., on the 11th day of October, 1894, and to me directed in favor of R. N. Warnock & Son, and against John Self, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash, on Monday the 29th day of Nov. 1894, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Alabama, within the legal hours of sale, the following described real estate to-wit: Section 23, Township 16 and Range 6, all in Calhoun county, Ala., levied on as the property of John Self to satisfy said Fife. This Oct. 25th 1894.
M. W. WOODRUFF, Sheriff.
Oct 23-31

B. G. McCLELEN,
County Surveyor,
Alexandria, Ala.
New Family Grocery.
The undersigned has opened, in the brick store room of Judge Walker on the south side of the public square, a full line of
STAPLE
AND
Fancy Groceries,
consisting of Bacon, Flour, Bran, Sugar, Coffee, Mackerel, Canned goods, Confections, Queensware, and a hundred other articles of necessity and luxury, which he designs offering at such reasonable prices as to invite custom.
Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff.
T. M. Blacking,
A liberal share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Call and See Me.
Nov 2-11 F. M. DAVIS

FORNEY'S MILL.
Two Miles South OF JACKSONVILLE.
This property, known as the old Stevenson Mill, has recently been thoroughly overhauled and renewed, and is now prepared to serve the public good out-turn of excellent flour and corn meal.
In connection with the Mill a new gin house has been erected, furnished with new and excellent Improved Taylor Gin. Cotton ginned for the twentieth.
The undersigned has ten years experience as a miller in some of the best mills of the State and will guarantee satisfaction to patrons. Give the new mill and gin a trial.
A team will be run between Jacksonville and the Mill, and for every 36 lbs of corn 48 lbs of meal will be returned.
Sept 26-31 G. S. KLEIN.

State Normal SCHOOL
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
This school, established for the training of teachers, opens with enlarged faculty and increased facilities, on Monday August 30th 1894. In connection with the Normal Department, and as auxiliary to it, a thorough course of primary and academic instruction is open to all. Music, both Vocal and Instrumental, and Art, will be taught by first-class instructors.
FACULTY:
C. B. GIBSON, A. M., President, Prof. Mathematics and Foreign Languages.
REV. O. R. BOURNE, Professor of English and Natural Sciences.
MISS FANNIE E. PAYNE, Normal Studies and Free Hand Drawing.
MISS LETTIE R. DOWDELL, Grammar School Studies, French and Latin.
MRS. IDA J. WOODWARD, Principal Primary Department.
MISS MARI DUPLISSIS, Teacher of Music.
RATES OF TUITION:
High School Department—Free
Junior Department—\$2.00 per month
Senior Class—\$2.00 per month
Intermediate Department—\$2.00 per month
Classes No. 2 and No. 3—1.50 per month
Nursery Department—75 cents
Tuition to students of highest ministers of the gospel, FREE.
TERMS—Quarterly in advance. In no instance will a pupil's name be entered upon the rolls until the tuition for ensuing quarter has been paid. This rule will be rigidly carried out.
BOARD—Students can obtain good board with the best families in Jacksonville at from \$5.00 to \$12.50 per month, according to accommodations required. By messing together, living may be brought down even below these figures. Young men who wish to try this plan will be furnished with excellent quarters free of charge.
APPENDANCE—The attendance on the school during the past session was upwards of two hundred pupils. It is confidently expected that it will be much larger next session.
C. B. GIBSON, A. M., President Faculty.
Aug 21st

State Normal SCHOOL
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
This school, established for the training of teachers, opens with enlarged faculty and increased facilities, on Monday August 30th 1894. In connection with the Normal Department, and as auxiliary to it, a thorough course of primary and academic instruction is open to all. Music, both Vocal and Instrumental, and Art, will be taught by first-class instructors.
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MRS. IDA J. WOODWARD, Principal Primary Department.
MISS MARI DUPLISSIS, Teacher of Music.
RATES OF TUITION:
High School Department—Free
Junior Department—\$2.00 per month
Senior Class—\$2.00 per month
Intermediate Department—\$2.00 per month
Classes No. 2 and No. 3—1.50 per month
Nursery Department—75 cents
Tuition to students of highest ministers of the gospel, FREE.
TERMS—Quarterly in advance. In no instance will a pupil's name be entered upon the rolls until the tuition for ensuing quarter has been paid. This rule will be rigidly carried out.
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Aug 21st

State Normal SCHOOL
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
This school, established for the training of teachers, opens with enlarged faculty and increased facilities, on Monday August 30th 1894. In connection with the Normal Department, and as auxiliary to it, a thorough course of primary and academic instruction is open to all. Music, both Vocal and Instrumental, and Art, will be taught by first-class instructors.
FACULTY:
C. B. GIBSON, A. M., President, Prof. Mathematics and Foreign Languages.
REV. O. R. BOURNE, Professor of English and Natural Sciences.
MISS FANNIE E. PAYNE, Normal Studies and Free Hand Drawing.
MISS LETTIE R. DOWDELL, Grammar School Studies, French and Latin.
MRS. IDA J. WOODWARD, Principal Primary Department.
MISS MARI DUPLISSIS, Teacher of Music.
RATES OF TUITION:
High School Department—Free
Junior Department—\$2.00 per month
Senior Class—\$2.00 per month
Intermediate Department—\$2.00 per month
Classes No. 2 and No. 3—1.50 per month
Nursery Department—75 cents
Tuition to students of highest ministers of the gospel, FREE.
TERMS—Quarterly in advance. In no instance will a pupil's name be entered upon the rolls until the tuition for ensuing quarter has been paid. This rule will be rigidly carried out.
BOARD—Students can obtain good board with the best families in Jacksonville at from \$5.00 to \$12.50 per month, according to accommodations required. By messing together, living may be brought down even below these figures. Young men who wish to try this plan will be furnished with excellent quarters free of charge.
APPENDANCE—The attendance on the school during the past session was upwards of two hundred pupils. It is confidently expected that it will be much larger next session.
C. B. GIBSON, A. M., President Faculty.
Aug 21st

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GRAND CLOSING OUT SALE
FROM THIS DAY ON OF THE
ANNISTON CLOTHING COMPANY
Having purchased the entire stock of Ready Made Clothing, Hats, Shoes, Shirts and a fine line of Gents Furnishing Goods of Mr. W. H. WILLIAMS at a

Sweeping Reduction for the Cash
we offer the same at prices below the Manufacturer's cost. This is a chance to buy fine goods for less than half their value. We are determined to close out the entire stock at once.
THEY MUST AND WILL BE SOLD
Merchants will do well to examine our stock as we will sell them for less than Manufacturer's prices. Call early and secure bargains at the old prices.
W. H. WILLIAMS
Prop'r Anniston Clothing Company.
ULLMAN BROS., Proprietors.
sept 11-11

ATTRACTIVE
Fall and Winter Stock of Goods
AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES
J. M. VANSANDT,
(Near the Depot, on Depot Street.)
Jacksonville, Alabama
Will offer a fine line of Fall Goods this season at prices that are beyond capture trade. For instance, will sell

A Good Brogan Shoe at \$1.00, Calico
From 4 cts. Up, Worsted From 6
cts. Up, Flour From \$2 Up,
Sugar 15 lbs to \$1 up.
All other lines of goods very cheap indeed.
Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries,
Constitute a fine and varied stock. Will not be undersold.
Aug 25-31

NOW RECEIVING
and in stock, a very large lot of
Standard Prints, 5cts Yard Cash
A fine display of
White Goods, Dress
Goods, Lawns &c.
select stock of
Gents' Ready-Made Clothing,
of latest styles, at remarkably
LOW PRICES.
Most attractive lot of all kinds of goods ever before offered by us and
LOWER PRICES.
apr 24th ROWAN, DEAN & CO.

J. T. NUNNELLY, J. J. SKELTON
NUNNELLY & SKELTON,
UNDERTAKERS,
Will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Coffins, Caskets and Burial Robes &c. Prompt attention will be given to all orders. Place of business East side of public square, Jacksonville, Ala.
sept 19th NUNNELLY & SKELTON.

A. M. LANDERS,
Dry Goods & Grocery Store
SOUTHWEST CORNER DEPOT STREET,
Jacksonville, Ala.
Now in stock and constantly arriving a full line of Staple and Fancy Goods, Family Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Hardware, Earthenware, Glassware, and everything else kept in a general variety store. Cotton seed and farm products generally taken in payment of debts to the good line of goods sold at fair prices. Give me a call.
Oct 17-31

JUST RECEIVED
The fullest, finest and cheapest stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY &c., we have handled.
BARGAINS.
In every line of goods. Stock fresh and of the very latest styles in Dry Goods department. Highest market price paid for cotton. Don't give us a bid on your cotton.
FINE LOT OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING RECEIVED
ORDERS TAKEN AND SUITS MADE TO ORDER ON SHORT NOTICE
REMEMBER THE PLACE
CROW BROS.
Brick Corner, N. E. Side Public Square
Oct 17-31 JACKSONVILLE, Ala.

JUST RECEIVED
The fullest, finest and cheapest stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY &c., we have handled.
BARGAINS.
In every line of goods. Stock fresh and of the very latest styles in Dry Goods department. Highest market price paid for cotton. Don't give us a bid on your cotton.
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ESTABLISHED JAN. 21, 1837.

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, NOV. 27, 1886.

PRICE \$1.50 A YEAR.

SPEAKER CARLISLE.

FOUNDS THE TRUE DOCTRINE AS TO TAXATION.

Favoritism—One Industry Should Not Be Upheld at Expense of Others—Tariff for Revenue Only Bears on All Alike—Tariff for Protection Enriches a Few and Oppresses Many.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—The fourth annual banquet of the Ironquois Club occurred to-night at the Palm House. Among a large number of distinguished Democrats to whom invitations had been sent, the following are among the most widely known who accepted and were present: Speaker Carlisle, Senator Beck, Hon. Edward S. Bragg, and Hon. J. Sterling Morton. Letters of regret were received from President Cleveland; Abram S. Hewitt, Roswell P. Flower, S. S. Cox, Wm. C. C. Perry Belmont, Governor D. B. Hill and Fitzhugh Lee, G. Thurman and Fitzjohn Porter. After the banquet, at which between 250 and 300 guests and members of the club sat down, the following toasts were read and responded to:

"American industries, their growth and prosperity, cannot be promoted by unnecessary or unequal taxation."—Hon. J. G. Carlisle.

"Treasury surplus and tariff."—Senator Beck.

"Public lands are the people's heritage for homes."—Hon. W. J. Parks.

"The great Republic."—Hon. M. Fuller.

"President of the United States."—Hon. Edward S. Bragg.

"Monopoly shall not rule."—Hon. J. Sterling Morton.

"Sanctity of the American home."—Hon. J. R. Doolittle.

"The Democratic party."—J. J. Imme.

"The young men in politics."—Hon. F. H. Lehman.

Mr. Carlisle was received with applause, and spoke as follows:

Although the toast just read is a self-evident truth, we cannot afford to ignore the fact that even in this age of philosophical speculation and practical knowledge there are men in the ranks of literature, politics and business who seriously contend that the government can make its citizens rich and prosperous by taxing them. If these men should attempt to convince the public that the farmer could be made more prosperous by increasing the tax on his land, or that the manufacturer could be benefited by compelling him to pay a high rate of taxation on his machinery, or his income, the absurdity of their position would be apparent as to excite universal ridicule; and yet such a proposition would be no more absurd or unreasonable than the assertion that the prosperity of the people generally can be increased by increasing taxes upon their food, their clothing, their building materials, their means of transportation and their implements used in their industries. Taxes do not create wealth, they destroy it. Taxation, whether it be direct or indirect, and no matter how it is disguised or in what manner its payment may be enforced, ultimately a charge upon labor, and its immediate and inevitable effect is to withdraw the full amount of the exaction from the productive industries of the people. When it is equitably imposed for public purposes only, its proceeds are used for defraying the necessary expenses and obligations of the government, and are equally benefited, and no man has the right to complain when a tax is imposed upon part of the people or one class of industries simply for the purpose of increasing the profits of the other part of the people, or another class of industries.

It is increase of profits in some industries, at the expense of other equally meritorious, the impolitic and injustice of the proceeding, too obvious to require comment. Absolute equality in the payment of taxation and in the distribution of the articles upon which it shall be imposed is not to be expected and in fact not attainable. But substantial equality of burden is essential. Long the power of taxation is exercised only for the purpose of raising revenue for the support of government, the principles of equality and uniformity can be recognized and enforced, in a large degree at least, but when the power is perverted and used to increase the profits of the government it is impossible to regulate its exercise by any rule or principle except favoritism and selfishness. In such a case equality and uniformity will necessarily defeat the primary object of the tax, because it is evident that if all were compelled to

body would be benefited, and it is just as evident that if all do not pay equal tribute somebody must be cheated. American industries, and by these I mean to include every honest and useful occupation, cannot be promoted by any system of taxation or any policy of legislation which discriminates between them and compels one to contribute a part of its own earnings to increase the profits or prevent losses in another. There should be no expatriation of persons or industries in the country. There should be no ranks or degrees among the legitimate occupations of the people nor any road to favor or bounty of government not open to all alike. Mining and manufacturing and occupations dependent upon them are great and valuable industries, and should be cherished and promoted in every proper way. They afford employment to many millions of capital and many thousands of laborers, and their products contribute largely to the wealth and comfort of the people, but they are not by any means the only American industries. In the households of the poor, in fields and in forests, in mines and factories, in stores and shops, on railroads and canals, and on the high sea, everywhere there are American industries struggling with the mighty forces of nature and subduing, combining and utilizing the elements of earth and air, any view of our industrial system which fails to comprehend all these necessarily leads to partial conclusions. The broad view comprehends the smallest as well as the greatest, and appreciates the interests of the whole instead of a part only. It is not difficult to see how a system which prevents competition and therefore increases prices can enable an individual who has capital involved in a particular industry to realize profits instead of suffering losses, but it is manifest that this must always be done at the expense of the consumers of his products, who are also as a general rule engaged in industrial pursuits. In every such case the actual losses are principally the same as if competition had not been prevented and prices had not been increased, but instead of being borne by the individual who carries on the business, they fall on the purchasers of the products and are paid out of the earnings of other industries. Therefore they not only make good the losses but bring him a profit besides, thus giving him a bonus for investing his capital and wasting his skill and labor in an unprofitable business. That taxation for protective purposes has resulted so far in a continuous waste of capital and labor in this country is conclusively shown by the present condition of the so-called protected industries and by the history of our legislation on the subject. Early advocates of the system proposed it only as a temporary expedient to aid in the permanent establishment of certain industries and insisted that after a few years of dependency upon the bounty of the government and people they would be strong enough to stand alone and compete successfully with their rivals, not only in home markets, but in all others. Under the influence of this argument, the first protective tariff was enacted in 1789, and yet, after seventy-five years have passed many of the same industries which then asked temporary assistance only are now demanding more than double the rates of duty then deemed sufficient and their accredited committees and organs unanimously declare that unless these enormous bounties shall be indefinitely continued the industries must cease to exist. According to their own showing the policy inaugurated nearly three quarters of a century ago for the purpose of rendering them independent and self-sustaining has had exactly the opposite effect. Its constant tendency has been and is now to impair ability to make them more and more dependent upon the bounties and special legislation for support; it has added largely to the costs of production by increasing the price of machinery and the materials and necessities of life; it has confined the products of the so-called protected industries to a home market exclusively, so that the amount of production must be regulated by a domestic demand, and operations that demand is satisfied; it has obstructed international exchange, thus partially excluding the products of our other industries from profitable markets abroad, diminishing their earnings and arresting their growth and prosperity; it has provoked other governments to resort to retaliatory measures of discrimination against our products, and trade in their own ports and markets, and gives the preference to products and trade of our most formidable rivals, and here at home by encouraging capital and labor to re-

ly upon legislation for profits rather than their own capacity, it has greatly impaired that spirit of independence and enterprise which is absolutely indispensable to the successful prosecution of business in this age of improvement and progress. These are only a few of the evils which the existing system of taxation has inflicted upon the country. Many valuable industries which would have flourished without it have been tortured to death by its unequal burdens and unjust discriminations, while others have been crushed by combinations and monopolies which it creates and sustains. Some have prospered in spite of it, but the sum of the people's wealth, the aggregate accumulation of savings in all branches of industries, is undoubtedly much less than it ought to have been and would have been under a more equal revenue system and more liberal commercial policy. Few have become very rich, but many have become very poor, and the gulf between luxury and penury is growing wider and deeper day by day. This unnatural and dangerous condition of affairs could not possibly exist in a young and rapidly developing country like ours if the laws and regulations affecting the creation and distribution of wealth were just and equal in their operation. With fertile soil and friendly climate, inexhaustible stores of coal and iron, the two most powerful agencies in our modern civilization; with vast unoccupied and undeveloped territory, with free institutions and an intelligent, industrious and enterprising people we ought to be exempt from the social and political diseases which afflict the crowded nations of the old world and we will be exempt from them when we tax all alike and protect all alike. Living in such a country and surrounded by the marvelous achievements of the most wonderful half century in the annals of the human race, if the people continue unprosperous and discontented, if wealth continues to accumulate rapidly in the hands of the idle few while hunger and nakedness increase in the very homes of industry, and if invested capital remains meager and insecure and labor dissatisfied, it will be a burning disgrace to the statesmanship of the age and a terrible weight of responsibility will rest upon those who reject all measure of relief and cling with stubborn tenacity to the worst features of the system under which these evils have originated and attained their present proportions. But, gentlemen, no matter who may desert or may falter the great fight for reform will go on. This country does not belong to either monopolists or communists, and the people will save it from both. Between these two there stands a great and powerful body of enlightened, conservative and patriotic citizens who respect equally the rights of capital and labor, who obey the laws and preserve the public peace, and who, in spite of all combinations and conspiracies will ultimately see that the true principles of justice and equality prevail in the legislation of this country. Even to prevent the continuance of long existing and constantly increasing evils they will not rush from one extreme to another, but will proceed carefully, deliberately and resolutely to correct unnecessary burdens and open the paths that lead to peace and prosperity. While free trade is impracticable, industrial and commercial emancipation cannot and will be accomplished by wise and moderate measures of reform without interfering with any private enterprise or injuring any public interest. To this some of us at least are irrevocably pledged, not only by traditions and declarations of the political party to which we belong but by a sense of personal and official duty which cannot be disregarded without betraying the confidence

tion, and it ought to be adjusted as to be as near as practicable, uniform throughout the United States, and that it should foster, stimulate and encourage the largest amount of production in our manufacturing establishments, removing burdens and charges equally on raw materials so that our manufacturers and exporters could be sent to central and South America, to Asia, Africa and the Islands of Seas and give our factory operatives work for twelve months instead of six. It is useless to talk about raising revenues by direct taxes which must be apportioned among the several States in proportion to their population as determined by the preceding census. Taxation proportioned to population is more unjust and unequal than even bad taxation. A few words about the surplus revenues of the government and I am done. Of course they are produced by excessive taxation and can only be properly stopped by a reduction of taxes. We cannot look up hundreds of millions in the treasury without bankrupting the people by depriving them of their circulating medium. God knows our appropriations are extravagant enough now; and surely we ought not to buy bonds not due at any premium the holders of them may see fit to demand. Therefore, nothing remains that I can see except to reduce taxes to the point needed for the wants of the government.

The Editor's Friend.

Some supposed friends of a newspaper have peculiar ideas as to what kind of item a paper requires. Not long since a gentleman came into the sanctum of a Texas paper and said to the editor: "Look here, you miss a heap of live items. I am on the streets all day. I'll come up every once in a while and post you."

"All right fetch on your item, but remember we want news."

Next day he came up, beaming all over. "I've got a live item for you. You know that infernal boxed gorilla of a brother-in-law of mine who was in business with me."

"I believe I remember such a person," said the editor wearily.

"Well just got news from Nebraska, were he is living that he is going to run for the legislature. Now just give him a blast. Lift him out of his boots. Don't spare him on my account."

The editor shook his head and the news gatherer retired.

The next day he came again. "My little item was crowded out. At least I didn't see it in the paper. I brought you some more news," and he handed in an item about a cat as follows:

"A Remarkable Animal.—The family cat of our worthy and distinguished fellow townsman Smith, who keeps the boss grocery store of ward No. 13 (beer always on tap) yesterday became the mother of five singular marked kittens. This is not the first time this unheard of event has taken place. We understand Mr. Smith is being favorably spoken of as a candidate for alderman."

The editor groans in his spirit as he lights a cigar with the effort. It is not long before he hears that Smith is going around saying that he has made the paper what it is but it is not independent enough to suit the public.

Many readers will say that this sketch is over drawn, but thousands of editors all over the country will lift up their right hands to testify that they are personally acquainted with the guilty party.

The bill introduced by Hon. John T. Dale, of Wilcox, relative to wife beating, should become a law. That it would prevent much cruelty which now prevails there is no doubt. It would bring happiness to hundreds of homes.

Miscellaneous Escape.

W. W. Reed, druggist, of Winchester, Ind. writes: "One of my customers, Mrs. Louisa Eike, of Indiana, Randolph Co., Ind., was a long sufferer with Consumption, and was given up to die by her physicians. She heard of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and began buying it of me. In six months' time she walked to this city, a distance of six miles, and is now so much improved she has quit using it. She feels she owes her life to it." Free Trial Bottles at W. M. Nisbet's Drug Store. No.

NOTICE.

To Teachers and Patrons.

I have now a large selection of books of all kinds, which will be sold at the very lowest figures. I will guarantee that it will be to your interest to see me and get my prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Respectfully,
V. L. THOMPSON,
Auntie, Ala.

A LETTER
Fall of Wise Counsel from a Father to his Son at the State University.

The following letter has been printed and circulated to the students of the Alabama State University. It is understood to be a reprint of a letter addressed to him on then in the University by Judge H. D. Clayton, who since then has been elected President of the University and is now President. It is full of wise counsel, and we print it for the benefit of all the young men of Calhoun, and especially those who are students of the various institutions of the county.

MY DEAR SON—I would gladly save you from much annoyance and from many sorrows, by giving you the benefit of my own experience. I have been through the preparatory schools and the university, and I know all their trials and their temptations. I also know how prone boys are to think that the times have changed since their fathers were young, and that the true rules for the conduct of life have ceased to be the same. My son, as you grow older, you will find from the time of Solomon to this hour, human nature has not changed at all, and that the guide to a prosperous and a happy life is precisely the same as it was when that wise man wrote. The boy who is fortunate enough to have a father whose experience is large and varied, and who communicates it with no possible motive but the best good of his child, has great advantage, if he will heed what is told him; but will suffer all the more deeply in the end if he comes to see that the care, and the earnest warning, and the faithful counsel have been disregarded.

Banish forever from your mind that folly, which young men so very stupidly cherish, that "the world and the ways of the world are essentially different now from what they were forty years ago," and settle forever in your minds certain principles which you never to doubt, and never to swerve from in your course of life.

First.—That there is a great first cause which rules the world; a something which we can but dimly comprehend, because it is too vast for our finite minds. It is the infinite. It is God. It is fruitless to try "to find out God." He is "our Father in Heaven;" and this is all that the simple child can know; it is all that the most learned man can ever know. That this great Creator is just and merciful, and rules by equal laws, we have every reason to believe; and that it is one of the Creator's laws that our lives may be influenced by earnest prayer for guidance in the right way, there is no doubt.

I do not mean that to pray for special things, such as riches and honors, will bring riches and honors as a matter of course, but that honest and earnest prayer to our Father in Heaven for guidance in the way that is for our best good, is sure to bring strength and enlightenment to the mind, and thus to aid us in the affairs of life.

Every day ask our Heavenly Father to guide you in all things, in the way which is right, and you will not go wrong.

Most of the scientific men of our time devote themselves to the study of the laws of matter, and they seem to forget that man, even while on earth, has a spiritual as well as a material nature. They find nothing but matter in the brain which they dissect, and they jump at the conclusion that there is nothing but matter. Their discoveries in the laws of matter are wonderful and invaluable, but they utterly neglect the study of the spiritual laws which are as real and as certainly a part of man as the grosser substance. That the soul survives the body, and that the mind is immortal, is a fact which is as certain as the laws of nature.

If skeptics wish to talk with you about it, don't argue; argument on these subjects never do any good—you might as well argue that you loved your mother. Practice what I suggest, and you will know from conscious experience that what I tell you is true, and you will be made much happier and serene day by day, and far more prosperous in this world.

Second.—That truth, unflinching integrity, justice and honor are never to be departed from under any circumstances.

Lies come from meanness, low vanity, cowardice, and of a depraved nature, and they always fail of their object and bring their liar into contempt. Without strict integrity, justice and honor, no one can have continued success in anything, or lasting respect from anybody. Everyone is found out sooner or later, and much sooner than he supposes. Indeed, your true character is sure to be known, and sure to be justly appreciated.

I pray you, my son, never trouble

yourself about popularity. Do right the best you can, deserve respect, and you will be certain to have it.

If you see a fellow-student who is always manly, honorable, brave and just, and who devotes himself to the duties before him every day, who resists temptation to pleasures which interfere with his health, and hence with his success, you cannot help admiring and respecting him. The University has never graduated a man who was an indolent failure at the college who ever became an eminent success afterward, and she never will.

Attend to the duties and obey the laws of the University. It sometimes enters the shallow heads of young men that it is clever and spirited to transgress the rules. It is supremely silly. It requires neither brains or courage to break the laws, and comes of a desire to get cheap notoriety through cowardice or vice, and the aspiring thief always fails in the end. Thieves and burglars break laws; true men keep them, they are made for good.

The great secret of making the labors of university life or of other life easy, is to do each duty every day. If you let a burden of arrears accumulate it will discourage you. If you have five things to do each day, they are easily done; but if you put them all off with the idea that you can do fifty on the tenth day, you will surely fail.

Mind not what others do; they may be able to waste more time than you can afford, more likely, however, that they will fail. Many do not expect to make any figure in the world, and have no ambition but to pass through and many affect to despise the diligent.

If you have not a determined purpose to take a stand as scholar, and to lead an earnest, manly life after you leave the University, then leave it now, and save me the mortification and expense, and yours, of the reproach and scorn which your countrymen bestow upon wasted opportunities. Do well, and there is nothing in my power which I would not do to advance you. Be a failure, though your own indolence, weakness, and indulgence, and though you are my only son, I should feel that I had one too many.

Success comes not of spasmodic effort, but of continued, every day work.

Read the fable of "the hare and the tortoise," and profit by its teachings; and remember that success, with honor, is one of the highest pleasures of life. I have many fears lest in companionship with so many young men of easy fortune and no ambition, beyond that of an easy life, you lose the sturdy purpose which should animate you daily.—Be thankful, no one is born to title greatness, or to any other greatness in this country; he who gets it must achieve it; and he who cannot achieve it in some form is of small consideration. We have no idle class, and I trust that we may never have. An idle life is a worthless and unhappy life.

I cannot too strongly urge upon you the importance of early retirement to rest. Investigations into the causes of long-vitality have shown that early sleep and early rising are among the chief reasons of long life, and science has revealed the fact that the magnetic rays of the sun are widely different in the morning from those of the declining day. As the sun goes down, most of the beasts and birds seek their place of rest; many of the flowers and plants and trees fold their leaves, and the large sunflower, which looks toward the sinking sun in the West, is turned to greet him in the morning toward the East. As he approaches the usher of the day, all nature, from bird to flower, seems animated with invigorated life. Then the mind of him who has had refreshing sleep awakes with its best thoughts, its wisest plans, its largest capabilities. But that can come only to him who has rested the exhausted brain, and the best constitution will soon be shattered and the best mind will become unstrung if sleep is neglected. It was justly called

life.

Study well whatever the college course requires and never say that this or that will be of no use. All is of use which disciplines and strengthens the mind. When training for a boxer you strike the sand bag, you would not tell the trainer that you do not expect to fight sand bags in life, and hence you will not strike them now. You lift weights to strengthen your hands, you do daily work to strengthen the head and remember that you must do it, no one else can do it for you—as well might you get some one to strike the sand bag or lift the weight which was to strengthen your muscles.

Duties well done every day and difficulties surmounted as they arise, grow easier continually, and finally become lasting enjoyments.

Dress like a gentleman; "the apparel of a gentleman; the dress as becomes you, not as comes some one else. Never talk about your expenses or your money and never be ashamed to live with economy; on the contrary, be proud of it. Your business is to acquire knowledge, and you need not be anxious to display yours, especially to older men; but always try to learn of them.

Never say to another what it would be unpleasant to have him say to you.

Remember that good manners are of great importance. Manners should be frank and easy, with dignity.

Avoid fawning, toadying ways, as you would the foul fiend. Never fawn to a prince or swager to a peasant. Be courteous and manly everywhere and to everybody.

Let your manner be quiet; nothing is more unbecoming than a flurried address, with a face wrinkled all over with grinning delight. The countenance can express pleasure and welcome without idiotic contortions, and when these appear, whether in the son of a duke or a drayman they are intensely vulgar.

You cannot have good manners in the drawing room if your habitual manner is bad; the habit will beget you; let the habit be always good.

Far better that you look frigid even than that you degrade your countenance with silly hilarity.

Be a gentleman; feel like a gentleman and you will look and act like one.

Sometimes you will be neglected, and your vanity may feel wounded; never let this annoy you; be absolutely sure that in due time all will come right and that you will have all the consideration which you merit. No one can do you any permanent injury but yourself. The world is so constituted that it is not in men's power to withhold respect from lofty character; real ability and good conduct.

The years of youth are short, and the pleasures of youth perish in manly life. Reputation, power, and the consideration which comes of ability, attainments and good character are what the man from thirty to seventy covets. Nothing but the well spent years of early life can secure these.

I would keep you from no enjoyments suited to your age which are not injurious to your real happiness and your future success.

Profanity is considered vulgar among gentlemen. It is vulgar everywhere. Avoid slang. Never use it.

This above all; to thine own self be true, and it must follow, as the night the day, thou canst not then be false to any man.

I do not need, in this letter, to repeat the warnings against those petty vices, temptations and follies of which I have so often spoken.

God bless and keep and guide my boy.

Your ever devoted FATHER.

An interesting discussion took place at a Henry George meeting in New York a few nights ago, on whether or not to strike from a platform a man who had been a slaveholder. The speaker in support of his position, said that the fatherhood of God. The motion to strike out was made by a German on the ground that many German Socialists were atheists, and this view was supported by Germans in the meeting. They were interrupted by cries from the Irish contingent: "If you don't believe in God you are no good." A hot debate ensued between representatives of the two nationalities, the Germans finally prevailing to the extent of getting the resolutions on the table without action. The event gave the first hint of race and religious antagonism in the new political organization. It plainly indicates their presence and suggests their power.—Montgomery Advertiser.

Children who are troubled with worms are pale in the face, blue rings around their eyes, pick the nose, have variable appetites, are fretful by spells, have bad dreams, are restless in sleep. Dr. J. H. McLean's Liquid Candy Vermifuge will kill and expel these troublesome parasites, and restores the system.

NOVEMBER 27 1886.

If the State builds a Governor's mansion, no poor man can afford to become Governor, unless the salary is greatly raised. It takes much money to keep up such an establishment as the Governor would be expected to maintain. Let us let well enough alone.

Mr. Isham Bentley, living near Edwardsville, was caught on the trestle near that town the 19th and run over by a train. He was literally torn to pieces. This is the same spot we think where some ladies were killed in the same way a few months ago.

THE LEGISLATURE.

No important work has been done in the Legislature the past week. By our next issue several of the bills now pending will have been disposed of, and we will then give our readers an intelligent idea of the work of that body in the time of going to press.

Mr. Johns' proposition for an industrial college for women is commendable, but will not succeed if Mr. Johns proposes to erect it on the ruin of any part of the present educational system of the State. Mr. Johns is an able and patriotic man and we hope he will be brought to see that his idea may be carried out without the destruction of other and equally as important institutions.

The question of corporations buying and locking up vast tracts of coal and mineral lands will at no very distant day become a problem for the State Government to settle. We predict it will lead to such Constitutional changes as will allow the taxing of such lands by the State to an extent that will make holders glad to sell to people who want to develop them.

The bills increasing the salaries of Chancellors, Judges and State officers will likely become laws in the face of the fact that these positions were eagerly sought by many with the salary attached as now fixed by law and in face of the further fact that the purchasing power of a dollar is now greater than ever before. A salary of \$2,250 is equal to a salary of \$3,000 before the war, or even a few years ago.

The Birmingham Age, in reviewing Mr. Carlisle's speech, which we publish this week, instances the difference in cost of trace chains, cables &c., now and in the past and attributes the present cheapness of these articles to the tariff. The Age ignores the fact that the reduced prices on these articles has been brought about by improved machinery for their manufacture and that to the inventive genius of man we are more indebted for cheap goods than to anything else.

Senator Morgan was accepted a rousing reception in Selma a few nights ago and made a grand speech at the Academy of Music. He stands square with the masses on the tariff, and in his speech at Selma made masterly exposure of the protective tariff scheme. He has been invited to speak in Montgomery and will doubtless do so at an early day. Senator Morgan is a great and fearless man and his attitude on the tariff will go very far toward stemming the tide in the direction of protective principles among many of the young men of the State who have been led to believe that oppressive taxation on one class for the benefit of another class is "progress."

The Legislature has appointed a committee to report upon the advisability of calling a Constitutional Convention. If a Constitutional Convention should be called, we hope some measure will be formulated by the framers of a new Constitution which will enable the lawmakers of the State to put an effectual check upon the monopolists who are buying up all the valuable coal and iron properties of the State for the purpose of permitting only such development of the natural resources of the state as they see proper. It is the greed of such combinations of capitalists that makes socialist of the type of Henry George. It has been well said that if these sharks could get a corner on air they would at once fix a price upon it and leave thousands to perish for the want of it, if they were unable to pay the price asked for it.

The Anniston Hot Blast, in utter ignorance of the rates charged by the loan companies for money, speaks of their rates as "enormous." This is recklessness of statement to say the least of it. Since the advent of the loan companies the charges for loans has steadily gone down, and to-day the loan companies are letting money cheaper than private lenders or the banks. By law the National banks are prohibited from lending money on real estate security and private individuals and private banks in the South do not have anything near the amount of money necessary to supply the demand. The loan companies have given real estate collateral for loans. They have saved many men in this county from being sold out under mortgage and execution and have altogether been a great benefit. To-day they are engaged in paying off money borrowed by farmers from private parties and local bankers at from 2 1/2 to 3 per cent. less than they have been paying these private parties and local bankers and merchants. Their charges for money are from 10 to 15 per cent. below that of the cotton commission merchants who have been advancing to farmers on cotton at the apparent rate of 8 per cent., but really far, very far above this when charges are made up for cotton not delivered.

While private lenders and the banks promptly move for collection at the maturity of loans, the loan companies extend loans practically for all time, as long as the borrower keeps his interest paid up. In five years time only a very few mortgages have been foreclosed in this county by these companies and in these cases foreclosure was made because of the refusal of parties to pay interest and a disposition to litigate on the part of borrowers. Where a borrower has been faithful in the payment of interest and has been unable to pay the principal of his debt at maturity his loan has been promptly extended five years longer and will be extended again under similar conditions. Where can be found more lenient creditors than the loan companies have so far proven themselves to be? Even where men have refused to pay interest and legal proceedings were begun the companies have always instructed their attorneys to stop proceedings when borrower would pay interest.

Nobody has thought to charge upon the banks that they were exacting "enormous" charges when the banks were charging nearly 12 per cent. upon the amount of money given to borrower. But the charge is made upon the loan companies that their rates are "enormous" in the face of the fact that they charge from 2 to 3 per cent. less than the bank rates, all expenses included, the charge governed by the size of the loan and the trouble it gives in abstracting titles and examination of land.

Merchants who advance on "top" mortgage at from 25 to 40 per cent. on the credit (which they must do to cover losses in the business) are not charged as being extortioners by the Hot Blast; yet it is free to assail the loan companies which let the farmers have money at a rate very far below these figures. Where is the justice of this? Where is the policy of assailing the business of men who have been the first and only people who have undertaken to lend the farmers of the country money where-with to improve their farms and buy supplies for cash in the market that suits them best? But we should really not expect anything better of the Hot Blast. That paper is no friend to the farmer. It is glad to welcome capital to build up its town and manufacturing industries, but it is another matter when capital pours in to help the farmers. In the same issue of that paper we find an article admitting that the tariff at present is no great benefit to the farmer, but advising him to continue to submit to taxation to build up the manufacturing industries of the country with the hope that these manufacturing industries will in turn help him at some indefinite time in the future. It wants the farmer to continue to be the pack horse of the manufacturer and the peon of the advancing merchant and regards with no favor men who offer to lend him money at a reasonable rate where-with to improve his condition.

The Anniston Watchman thinks Mr. Curry's bill to prevent floaters, who are here to-day and there to-morrow, from voting, is aimed at Anniston. The bill doubtless takes in Anniston, since many of that class of illegal votes have been cast there. (In one instance determining an important election) but it takes in every other point in three counties named as well, and Anniston has no right to complain. The fuss the press of that town is making about the bill is proof that they want the privilege of over-riding the will of the people of the county by means of imported illegal votes. The bill is a good one, designed to leave the control of the three counties named in the hands of their own bona fide citizens, and it should be passed by the Legislature.

Speaking of "dead towns," what sort of show does Anniston make for a seventeen year old town? It is older than Birmingham and had a furnace before Birmingham did. Most of the important improvements of the town were made fully ten years ago, and every time for the last four years, that an Anniston paper has mentioned the total of buildings going up or as "recently finished," the Anniston Inn and Episcopal church have been included so as to swell the figures. These two buildings have been counted twenty times.

Representatives of the Woodstock Iron Company are proposing to buy valuable iron ore lands near Jacksonville. The company has heretofore bought some land about here. As the object of the wholesale purchase of these mineral properties is understood to be for the purpose of locking them up and preventing their development, we hope they may not succeed in making any purchases in this neighborhood. Some valuable mineral property here they cannot buy at any price, but the same will be given to any party who will erect a furnace.

A Voice from the Tomb. It sounds very funny to hear an Anniston paper talk of "dead towns." It is the duty of a corpse to be quiet, and we would advise our Anniston neighbor to keep his mouth shut, and not be throwing his slurs at Jacksonville, Gadsden and Talladega, and Nottingham which has started to meet Birmingham.

NEW LEAD MINES.

A Corporation Organized to Operate the Mines Near Jacksonville, Ala. A corporation has been formed under the laws of the state of Maine, a large block of the stock of which will probably be taken in this city, to open up and operate the old lead mines near Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Ala. The mine is the same one used partly by the Confederate government during the late war in making bullets for the army and is thought to be inexhaustible in supply. The gentlemen interested in the matter in this city are investigating the matter and if it should prove satisfactory they will take stock and work will commence at an early day. - Chattahoochee Times.

Testimony of a Druggist. The Swift Specific Co.-Gen'l. Agents. We are gratified to report that Aaron Blaydes, living near this place, and who has been suffering with a severe case of Blood Poison, is now well. He was cured by Swift's Specific. He was blind, and his body was covered with eating sores. His sufferings were intense, and he seemed on the verge of the Stygian river, and had made every preparation to go that that bourne from whence no traveler returns. We furnish him with a supply of Swift's Specific, and he is now well. Truly Yours, T. CAVEN & Co. Druggists. Atlanta, Texas, Sept. 10, 1886.

A Golden Opinion.

The Swift Specific Co.-Gen'l. Agents. I have used your Specific in a number of cases in the last twelve months, always finding good results. At present I have a patient, an elderly man who has a cancer, and treating him on Swift Specific alone, and believe it will effect a permanent cure, and can safely recommend it to the public as being one of the best blood purifiers I have ever tried. W. S. GOLDEN, M. D. Whorthville, Ky., Aug. 14, 1886. Treaties on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

Assist the child in time. Do not wait until an army of worms have been recruited and the health of the child destroyed. A few doses of Shrinor's Indian Vermifuge, the inflexible remedy, never fails to do the work well, if used according to the directions.

FROM THE WEST. Some Characteristics of the Wild West. - Their Mores: Living - The Medicine Men - The Woods. WHITE ROCKS, UTAH, Nov. 15, 1886. EDITOR REPUBLICAN: - You can imagine better than I can describe my feelings when on receiving my last mail the REPUBLICAN was missing. We were on tip toe of eagerness not to say anxiety to hear from the election at home. Not a word concerning the Alabama election has yet reached us save the meagre reports in the Advertiser of the 3rd which a friend in Oxford was kind enough to send us. An item in that paper gave the vote of Oxford for Forney 121, Hardy 12. This was gratifying, although showing great apathy or indifference on the part of the people. Gen Forney will not feel mortified at the result when he sees a similar state of affairs all over the state and in many other states of the union. The result of the elections generally though a little unsatisfactory to democrats will doubtless prove beneficial in dispelling their apathy and uprooting their stoicism. Virginia has soon forgotten the scars inflicted by Mahone and lick the hand that smote her. So indeed the fate of those upon whom the spirit of the immortal Washington has lost its talismanic effect. It will be small matter of astonishment if this motherland of presidents again becomes a hotbed of radicalism. "United we stand, divided we fall."

Snow covers the ground here now to the depth of 8 or 10 inches and the mercury hovers pretty close to zero. Our coldest weather will be about one month from now when the thermometer mark from fifteen to twenty degrees below zero. It is a mystery to me how the Indian exists here through the winter. He will not live in a house, preferring a common cloth "tee, ee" or "wickip" as it called. It is nothing more nor less than a rudely constructed tent, picture of which you have seen, and which has been the characteristic habitation of the Red man from time immemorial. It is a hollow cone the cloth placed at the apex to allow the escape of smoke. There is a small depression or shallow basin in the ground near the center of the tent in which the fire is built. Around this the Indian sits in a circle with no protection from the earth save a few skins and blankets. A hole the size of a small trap door is made in the side of the tent for entrance and exit. The Indian is a restless nomad and he straps his tent upon a pony and moves as often as wherever he chooses. Confinement is a torture. When one dies the house or tent in which he expired is immediately burnt, no matter how fine or costly. This explains why these Agencies are without hospitals. A good commodious building was erected here for the purpose, but in view of the above fact it was converted to other uses.

At an Agency north of this there was a fine two-story grist and saw mill, such as we have. One day an Indian boy was caught in the machinery and killed. That night the mill was reduced to a heap. The superstition that evil spirit caused the death, led to their cremation. The superstition is exhibited most shockingly in the practices of the "medicine men." I met with them quite frequently. A few days ago I visited "Bull of the Woods" one of our most prominent Indian and captain of the police force. He stands high in the esteem of the tribe and being our most reliable policeman unusual interest attached to his recovery. My wife accompanied me and when we reached the "teepee" the most distressing sounds greeted our ears. An old squaw was on guard. She told us by signs and broken English that the "medicine man" was performing and that he could not be disturbed. We waited nearly an hour. The most unearthly chants, varied occasionally by sounds which indicated terrible retching, strangling and smothering manipulations of the patient which we could not see. When admitted I found the patient fairly gasping for breath and in a critical condition going to prove that the treatment had been heroic. I examined him, took his temperature, s. mptoms &c., prepared some medicine, gave directions (I can speak enough of their language to make myself understood) and insisted on the "medicine men" being dismissed. He then left promising to visit him again next day. This time the

agent accompanied me and we found the patient according to his own statement, much better. We were gratified and renewed the injunction not to allow the "medicine men" to practice their nefarious arts upon him to which he consented. The Agent kindly sent him at his own expense various delicacies with the promise of more if he would follow strictly my advice, but as that night instead of one there were four medicine men in his tent, and they run their cruel programme all night. Next day I was sent for in haste and found the poor policeman almost pulseless and suffering severely. The brutes had frugged and tortured him almost to death. Since then the "medicine men" have "I to use a slang phrase, have had it up and down" The fight still rages and it remains to be seen whether or not "Bull of the Woods" will visit the "happy hunting ground" this season. B. DUDLEY WILLIAMS.

ELY'S GREAM BALM. Cures Catarrh of the Head and Neck. COLD IN HEAD. CATARRH. HAYFEVER. Not a Fever. Swift Relief. Free from Injurious Drugs and of Pungent Odors. A particle of the Balm is applied to each nostril, only a few minutes, and the original effect of cleaning the nasal passages of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions, and relieving the membrane of the head from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores the sense of taste and smell. Excellent results are realized by a few applications. A thorough treatment will cure. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. Circulate freely. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y. Catarrh is Not a Blood Disease. No matter what parts it may finally effect, catarrh always starts in the head, and belongs to the head. There is no mystery about the origin of this dreadful disease. It begins in a neglected cold. One of the kind that is sure to be better in a few days. Thousands of people know how it is by sad experience. Ely's Cream Balm cures colds in the head and catarrh in all its stages.

MILLER BROS. STEEL PER. THE BEST IN USE. When not on sale by local dealers, we will mail leading styles in 10 boxes of finest quality, each \$1.00. Includes School Pens, 4 boxes, each, 50¢. "Business" Pens, 4 boxes, each, 50¢. "Business & Fine" Pens, 4 boxes, each, 50¢. Address THE MILLER BROS. STEEL CO., Meriden, Conn.

Sheriff's Sale. Under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Circuit Court of Calhoun County, Ala., on the 28th day of August 1886, and to me directed by the Court, of J. L. Camp & Co., against J. P. Ward & Co., I will proceed to sell on Thursday, the 9th day of December, 1886, to the highest bidder for cash, within the legal hour of sale, the entire stock of merchandise also one pair of large counter scales, one pair of small counter scales, one set of Blacksmith tools, one set of shoe maker tools, one set of wood-work for the house, in the town of White Plains, Calhoun County, Ala., before the store house of J. P. Ward & Co., levied on by the property of J. P. Ward & Co. a satisfactory execution. This Nov 24th, 1886. M. W. WOODRUFF, Sheriff.

Register's Sale! Under and by virtue of two decrees of the Chancery Court for the District of the Eastern Chancery Division of the State of Alabama entered at the County of Calhoun, one in favor of S. L. Green and Seaborn Whitlock, vs. B. F. McClellan and J. F. Walker, and one in favor of Rowan Dean & Co., same parties, I will as Register and Master of said Court sell to the highest bidder for cash before the Court house of said County with the following described real estate to-wit: The southeast quarter of Section fifteen Township fourteen Range seven, in Calhoun Land District, Calhoun County, Ala., one hundred and sixty acre more or less, known as the Lovelace tract. Said land sold as the property of said B. F. McClellan, to satisfy said decrees. WM. M. HAMES, Register. NOTICE NO 5028. LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA. Nov. 27th 1886. Notice is hereby given that the following named seller has filed notice of his intention to sell at public auction on the 4th day of January, 1887, the following described real estate to-wit: The southeast quarter of Section fifteen Township fourteen Range seven, in Calhoun Land District, Calhoun County, Ala., one hundred and sixty acre more or less, known as the Lovelace tract. Said land sold as the property of said B. F. McClellan, to satisfy said decrees. J. G. HARRIS, Register.

FINAL SETTLEMENT. STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County. In Probate Court for said county, Special Term November 20th '86. This day came S. D. G. Brothers, Administrator of the estate of Daniel P. Crook, deceased, and all persons claiming an interest in said estate. It is the order of the Court that the 30th day of December '86 be and is hereby appointed the day upon which said administrator shall account and make up the account thereof to the Court. It is the order of the Court that the said administrator do publish in the Republican a notice to all persons claiming an interest in the estate of said Daniel P. Crook, deceased, at my said Court house, at said county, on or before the 20th day of Dec. '86 and continue said notice if they think proper. J. G. HARRIS, Register.

Administrator's Sale of Land. By virtue of an order of sale granted by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, State of Alabama, the undersigned administrator of the estate of public out on the premises to be sold on the 29th day of November, 1886, the following real estate, belonging to the estate of said W. P. Crook, deceased, to-wit: Section 3, T. 11 E. R. 6, lying in Calhoun County, Alabama. S. D. G. BROTHERS, Administrator.

ALLEN & MOSKOR. 65 BROAD STREET, Rome, Ga. Has just received the largest and most complete assortment of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, NOVELTIES IN New Styles, Original Designs. Elegant and Appropriate Holiday Gifts. ANY AND EVERYBODY. AGENTS FOR THE Celebrated Brazilian Axis Cut Pebble SPECTACLES. EVERY PAIR WARRANTED. To those who are troubled night or day with imperfect vision, we wish to see. Watches and Jewelry Repaired. nov27-3m.

M. G. McDONALD, FURNITURE. (NEXT DOOR TO NATIONAL BANK) Broad Street, Rome Georgia. Beds, \$1.25 to \$25. Bedroom Suites, \$12.50 to \$300. Bureau, \$15.00. Elegant Walnut Dresser Marble Top, \$32. Best \$50 Suite in the State. Split Seat Chairs, 40c. Rattan Seat Chairs, 50c. Cane Seat Chairs, 65c. Carpet Lounges, \$5. Bed Lounges, \$10. Large Wood Seat Rockers, \$1.50. Large Cane Seat and Back Rocker \$2. Tin Saws \$2 to \$7. Wire Saws, \$2.50 to \$7.50. Parlor Plush Suites, \$25. Parlor Suites, \$50 to \$200. Anything in the Furniture Line Cheaper than any House in the City. Call and See the Truth of this Statement. nov27-6m.

The Lovelace's SAUSAGE FACTORY. Rome, Ga. ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY. GIVE US A TRIAL ORDER. Orders filled promptly for Oysters, any quantity. nov27-1m.

BUY YOUR MACHINERY. THE "Boss" Press. Without a Rival. THE LIDDELL VARIABLE FEED SAW-MILL. IS THE BEST ON EARTH. Cotton Gins, Corn Mills, Steam Mills, Water Wheels, Wood Working Machinery. PORTABLE AND STATIONARY ENGINES AND BOILERS. Shafting, Pulleys, Wrought Iron Pipe, Fittings, Injectors, Ejectors, &c. TURNERS Patent Belt Grease.

FORBES, LIDDELL & CO., Montgomery, Ala. Water & Gas Piping & Fixtures of all Kinds & Sizes.

E. G. MORRIS & SONS. MORRISVILLE, ALABAMA. Founders and Machinists and Practical Mill-wrights. MANUFACTURERS OF THE MORRIS TURBINE WATER WHEEL. Superior in many points to any other wheel now manufactured. DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF Mill Machinery, Bolting Cloths, Pulleys, Gearing, Belting Couplings, Shafting &c. AGENTS FOR THE EUREKA WHEAT CLEANING MACHINE.

Livery and Sale Stable, MARTIN & WILKERSON, Proprietors. JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA. Elegant vehicles, Good horses, careful drivers. Horses and Mules bought and sold. Stock boarded at reasonable rates. Prices in keeping with the stringency of the times.

MERRY CHRISTMAS TO ALL!

HOLIDAY GOODS!

Most Immense Line of Toys, Dolls, Christmas Cards, Fire Works, Plush Goods, Pictures, AND FRAMES, BOOKS, BLOCKS, BASKETS, PLAIN and COLORED GLASSWARE, POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY!

A REGULAR JUMBO, NO BABY ELEPHANT SHOP.

The Largest Store of the kind between Birmingham and Atlanta, Montgomery and Chattanooga, is

E. SORSBY'S Book and Stationery Store,

Next Door to Post Office, Anniston, Ala.

Republican.

New Advertisements.

Shoes and Jewelry—Allen & McOsker, 100 N. 2d St., N. Y.
—M. G. McDonald, Rome, Ga.
—The Lovelace's, Rome, Ga.
—Shoes—Cantrell & Bros., Rome, Ga.
—S. M. Hames, Register, 100 N. 2d St., N. Y.
—M. W. Woodruff, Sheriff, 100 N. 2d St., N. Y.
—J. J. Harris, Register, 100 N. 2d St., N. Y.
—S. D. G. Brothers, 100 N. 2d St., N. Y.
—Local, 100 N. 2d St., N. Y.
—Meriden, Conn.

has reached here that T. Francis, whose hand was rent in a gin, is doing well. He has suffered much from his

h cured, health and sweet secured, by Shiloh's Cure. Price 50 cents. Injector free. For sale by Rowan, Dean & Co.

at the residence of the father on the 15th, by Rev. Emmerson, W. O. Treadwell, Anniston, and Miss Exer of Merrelton.

oh's Cough and Consumption is sold by us on a guarantee. It cures Consumption. For sale by Rowan, Dean & Co.

advise our subscribers to carefully Speaker Carlisle's speech in Chicago. When have done so they will know great a swindle the pro- vidence tariff upon the agricultur- classes.

or lame back, side or chest use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cents. For sale by Rowan, Dean & Co.

We advise people hereabouts to use to sell to parties options on mineral lands. These options up the land so that the own- cannot sell, if they get an offer. At no remote time there be fur- naces here to take all the near here.

Shiloh's Vitalizer is what you for Constipation. Loss of Ap- pite, Dizziness, and all symp- of Dyspepsia. Price 40 and cents per bottle. For sale by Rowan, Dean & Co.

o small negro boys took a from the platform of the de- a few night ago, and riled it of its contents. The trunk found in the woods by a gen- man, and the little thieves identified by having in pos- sion some of the things taken from the trunk. The trunk had been placed on the platform to be by a coming train. The belong to Willie Martin, Louisiana, who had been visit relatives here. Nearly every- taken from it was recovered. Some of the things were dam- by recent rain, the trunk was left by the thieves. The woods, exposed to the weat-

Miss Pearl Smyly, daughter of S. R. Smyly, living two miles from Jacksonville, died at the home of her father, Tuesday evening of typhoid pneumonia. She was a light and lovely girl, and her early death is deeply regretted. She had many friends who will miss her sunny smile and gentle ways and who will long mourn her departure. Young and pure heart, she has gone to a far bet- ter world than this, and while she mourns for her here, it will be glad to bid them rather to rejoice in her now safe beyond the clouds, under the sheltering care of all-loving and infinitely merci-

Tennessee Pork Hogs For Sale.

The undersigned is prepared to sell Tennessee Pork Hogs for the next two months. Apply to W. F. McCULLY, Oxford, Ala. nov20-2m

We present to our readers this week several new advertisements sent into the office from Rome. Rome is determined to make a vigorous effort for the trade of this section. Her business men are noted for probity and honor in their dealings and we hope our readers will bear in mind those who are asking their trade through the REPUBLICAN.

PERSONAL.

Editor McClellan of the Post was in Jacksonville last week.

Mr. C. H. Francis, a Jacksonville boy, now doing a very large business in Birmingham, was here visiting his father last week.

Mr. Milton A. Smith, former editor of the Anniston Watchman, was in Jacksonville Monday, and paid this office a visit.

Mr. W. H. Cooper, with the firm of Comer & Trapp, Anniston, was in Jacksonville Monday.

Messrs. Tom Pelham, Greg Lee and Obe Tlester of Alexandria valley dropped in on us a few days since.

Col. John H. Caldwell went down to Montgomery Monday.

Mr. J. H. Francis, of New York, is visiting his father of this place.

Sleepless nights, made miserable by that terrible cough, Shiloh's Cure is the remedy for you. For sale by Rowan, Dean & Co.

New crop of New Orleans molasses, the best in the market; also a large lot of New Orleans sugar and rice just received at Crow Bros.

If you want a nice pair of good Boots or Shoes, send to Cantrell & Bro. Rome, Ga. They keep all the latest styles at low prices. Describe what you want and price you want to pay and you will get it. nov27-1

Croup, Whooping Cough and Bronchitis immediately relieved by Shiloh's Cure. For sale by Rowan, Dean & Co.

When you go to Rome don't forget to go to Cantrell & Bro., for your Boots and Shoes, all styles at low prices. No. 50 Broad St. nov 27-4t

Boy suits from 6 years old and up, at very low prices at Crow Bros.

For the noblest hat in town go to A. L. Stewart & Bro.

Go to Bondurant's for low prices in staple and fancy Groceries.

Large lot of Ready Made Clothing just received at A. L. Stewart & Bro.

A GUARANTEE GIVEN.

Patronize a Southern Industry.

We have just received a large lot of Ladies and Misses fine shoes made by Hall & Ordway Manufacturing Co., of Nashville, Tenn. Every pair guaranteed not to rip, if so to be repaired at our expense. Call and buy the best pair of shoes kept in the market. Respectfully, Crow Bros.

When nature falters and requires help, recruit her enfeebled energies with Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier. \$1.00 per bottle. Apr24-3m

Another big lot of shoes received to-day. We can fit anyone with any quality of shoes at low prices. Call before our assortment is broken. Respectfully, Crow Bros.

Fine lot of Jeans and Jeanes pants just received at A. L. Stewart & Bro.

"Who's the matter?" you are looking well. "O nothing only a slight cold." In two days after the above conversation "S" was very sick with pneumonia. Had he first taken a dose of SMITH'S BLUE BEANS (1 bean) he would have been surely cured without harm. A cold is congestion; BLUE BEANS will relieve a cold quicker than any other remedy, as it relieves the congested part at once. For sale by all medicine dealers. Price, 25c. per bottle.

Beautiful new prints from 5c up just received at Crow Bros.

If you want bargain in shoes, go to Crow Bros. and get you a pair before they are all sold.

The largest and best selected stock of shoes just received at A. L. Stewart & Bro.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Wm. M. Nisbet, mar2-1v.

V. L. Thompson, of Anniston, Ala., sells books cheaper than any body! He has no equal.

Persons who lead a life of exposure are subject to rheumatism, neuralgia and lumbago and will find a valuable remedy in Dr. J. H. McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment, it will banish pain and subdue inflammation. Apr24-3m

Look out for Bondurant's Bread wagon Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Music, Fashion Papers, Magazines &c., all at V. L. Thompson's, Anniston, Ala.

When you go to Anniston do not fail to call on V. L. Thompson, proprietor of Anniston Book Store, he will always be glad to see you and greet you with a hearty welcome.

Bondurant, on Depot street, keeps Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Meat, Lard, Ham, Cheese, Grits and a full line of Can Goods, and defies competition in prices. Give him a call.

Call at Mrs. R. H. Middleton's Millinery store and see nice line of Ladies, Misses and children's hats, velvet, ribbon, Astrakhan, real ostrich plumes, tips, collars, and cuffs, handkerchiefs, hose and ornaments, and in fact every thing kept in a first class Millinery Store.

Mrs. R. H. Middleton.

Fine lot of Tobacco and Cigars at Bondurant's.

JOE B. PATTON, Rome, Ga.

Sash, Doors and Blinds.

Build up your own section by patronizing home industry.

Joe. B. Patton has the only Sash, Door and Blind Factory in North Ga.

Headquarters for Paints, Oil, Glass, and general Builders supplies. Rome, Ga. Send for prices before purchasing.

Sick headache, wind on the stomach, biliousness, nausea, are promptly and agreeably banished by Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver and Kidney Pills. 25c a vial. Apr24-3m

Go to A. L. Stewart and Bro. for best Tobacco and Cigars in town.

G. J. BRIANT, Rome, Ga.

G. J. Briant sells Cincinnati Beer by the keg or bottle. When you want any send your orders to him at Rome, Ga.

G. J. Briant gives special attention to C. G. D. orders. When you want a jug of any kind of whisky send to him at Rome, Ga.

G. J. Briant, Rome, Ga., wants you boys in the dry counties to send your jugs to him and he will wet them for you.

When you want a grog of good whisky, brandy or wine send to G. J. Briant, Rome, Ga.

A Shooting Affray at Sterling, Ala.

Last Saturday about two miles from Sterling, Ala., the deputy sheriff of the county, with a posse, went to arrest two men by the name of Pulliam. One attempted to escape by running, and when closely pressed he fired on the deputy sheriff's crowd. The fire was returned with a double barreled shot gun and a load of buckshot was emptied into Pulliam's right shoulder. The other man was arrested without resistance. — Rome Courier.

Send to V. L. Thompson, Anniston, Ala., if you want school Books and school supplies of all kinds cheap.

Thousands of people suffer with back ache, not knowing that in most cases it is a symptom of diseased kidneys and liver, which plasters and lotions cannot heal, the best and safest remedy is Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver and Kidney Beans. 50c per bottle. Apr24-3m

That hacking cough can be quickly cured by Shiloh's Cure. We guarantee it. For sale by Rowan, Dean & Co.

Will you suffer with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint? Shiloh's Vitalizer is guaranteed to cure you. For sale by Rowan, Dean & Co.

NOTICE NO. 9192.

LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA., Nov. 19th, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the following named lands, to-wit: Section 12, Township 14 N., Range 11 E., containing 360 acres, known as a part of the Peter Kimble place in Calhoun county.

ANNUAL SETTLEMENT.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County, In Probate Court for said county, Special Term Nov. 11th, 1886.

This day came Hiram Brown, administrator of the Estate of Peter Kimble, deceased, and appeared before the court for the purpose of settling the account of his administration of said Estate.

It is therefore ordered by the court that the day of December 15th, 1886, be and is hereby appointed the day upon which to audit and settle the account of said administrator, 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 in said Estate, to appear at office in the court house of said county, on said 15th day of December 1886, and contest said settlement if they think proper.

H. E. CROOK, Judge of Probate.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and makes the best, short weight plain or phosphate powder. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 105 Wall St., N. Y.

BOWDEN & ARNOLD, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, JACKSONVILLE, ALA. sept13-6m

Blacksmith and Woodshop.

Stephan M. Lean is the Blacksmith. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. J. F. BELL.

Promptly, Cheaply and Well.

Stephan M. Lean is the Blacksmith. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. J. F. BELL.

Mortgage Sale.

Under and by virtue of a Deed in Trust executed to the undersigned as Trustee by Thomas S. Nabors in favor of Ford, Glover & Hight and recorded on pages 283, 291 and 295 in Book O of Records of Mortgages in the office of the Judge of Probate of Calhoun county, I will proceed to sell at public outcry for cash on the 6th day of December 1886 at the court house door of said county between the legal hours of sale the following described property to-wit: The west half of fraction A, of fractional section (12), and also fraction F of fractional section (12), all in township 13 and range 9, lying in Calhoun county, State of Alabama, and located near Pattona. For further information apply to J. N. HOOD, Trustee, Pattona, Calhoun Plains, Ala.

Sheriff's Sale.

Under and by virtue of an Execution issued out of the circuit court of Calhoun county, Ala. on the 29th day of November, 1886, and to me directed, in favor of M. M. Harper against Nathan Clark, I will proceed to sell on the 1st Monday in December, being the 6th day, 1886, on the premises of the Debt in Calhoun county, Ala., within the legal hour of sale, the following described property to-wit: One Gang mule, one Sorrel mule, one Brown mule, one two-horse wagon and harness, one two-horse hack and harness, one saddle, one bureau, one large bed, the property of Nathan Clark, to-wit: This Nov. 15th, 1886.

M. W. WOODRUFF, Sheriff.

Trustee's Sale.

Under and by virtue of a deed of trust executed to me as trustee by E. P. Munger, and his wife, N. P. Munger, to secure the payment of a note therein described and recorded in Book X 2nd vol. of deeds, page 590 of said county, in the Probate Office for Calhoun county, I will proceed to sell at public outcry for cash, on the 29th day of December, 1886, at the court house door of said county, between the legal hours of sale the following described property to-wit: The SW 1/4 of section three, 3rd Township, 14th Range, 11th E., containing 36 acres, known as a part of the Peter Kimble place in Calhoun county.

D. C. SAYRE, Trustee.

CHRISTMAS AND New Year's Goods, HENRY A. SMITH, BOME, GEORGIA.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Bookseller & Music Dealer.

Just received a magnificent line of Christmas articles, such as Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Photograph and stereograph Albums, Scrap Books, Toilet Sets, Jewel Cases, China and Bisque Toys and Ornaments, Games, Vases, China Cups and Saucers, Dolls, Christmas Tree Ornaments, Wax Candles, Lanterns, Velvet and Ebony Cabinet, Picture Frames, Bibles, Prayers and Hymn Books, Posters and Gift Books, Standard and Juvenile Books, Pictures.

Christmas Cards

Pianos and Organs at lowest manufacturer's prices for cash or on installments. Wall paper and bordering at low prices—orders solicited. dec6-184

S. W. McLANE, Watchmaker

JEWELER

All kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired, and satisfaction guaranteed. Shop next door to Wm. M. Nisbet's Drug Store. Sep25-

ELLIS & STEVENSON, Attorneys at Law, Jacksonville, Ala.

FIRE INSURANCE. I. L. SWAN AGT.

Two Good Home Companies to-wit Georgia Home, Central City, 1887-30

WANTED EMIGRANTS

Contemplate Moving West to Know that the GEORGIA PACIFIC R. R. TEXAS AIR-LINE VIA BIRMINGHAM, Ala.

IS THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST & BEST ROUTE TO MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, ARKANSAS, TEXAS AND THE WEST AND NORTH-WEST.

For further information apply to JAS. HUTCHISON, HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER, JACKSONVILLE, Ala.

W. O. LAND, WATCHMAKER, And Jeweler.

Commissioner's Sale of Valuable Lands.

Under and by virtue of an order and decree, made by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, on the 1st day of Nov. 1886. The undersigned Commissioner duly appointed to said Probate court for the purpose of selling for sale at public outcry the highest bidder, upon the premises near Germania, two miles north of Jacksonville, in Calhoun county, Ala. on Monday, 15th day of Dec. 1886, the following described Valuable and noted tract of land, generally known as the Thomas L. Warkley place, to-wit: Parcel of land in Sec. 26, T. 13 and R. S. Sec. 6, T. 14 R. 9, and in Sec. 14 R. S. East in Coosa Land District, now Montgomery Land District, on the waters of Tallapoosa creek, near water mill spring, beginning at a stake on the stage road, on top of a hill, twenty-five poles and five links N 19 deg. E from the S W corner of Sec. 26, T. 13 R. 9 Thence S 75 deg. East 76 poles and 3 links to a stake and pointers in Sec. 1, T. 14 R. 8, at corner of the Hollingsworth place, Thence S 85 deg. West with the Rome road, 26 poles to a stake in said road above the spring Thence S 41 deg. East, 50 poles to a stake and pointers, Thence 35 deg. East 114 poles to a stake and pointer on the southern boundary of the section Thence N. 85 deg. East, 25 poles to the half mile post on the southern boundary of Sec. 6, T. 14 R. 9 Thence S 5 deg. West 160 poles to the centre of the section, thence S 85 deg. W 47 poles to a stake and pointers on the McCree tract at a short bend in the dry branch Thence S. 6 deg. West 14 poles to the beginning including the principal part of the SW 1/4 of Sec. 14 R. 9, E. and a part of Sec. 1 T. 14 R. 8 as represented in the plat of Survey made by John Lindsay on the 1st day of May, 1849, containing 424 acres more or less.

Terms of Sale:—One third cash and balance on one and two years credit, in equal payments, notes bearing interest at 8% per annum, with two good sufficient securities will be required.

(A. L. Stewart, H. F. Montgomery, J. C. D. Martin, Commissioners.)

Beautiful Farm for Sale Cheap.

Lying within the incorporation limits of Jacksonville, Ala. Half section, 231 acres, about 119 acres cleared and in cultivation, about 112 acres oak timber. Has a beautiful building site, about half mile from court square. Good well of cold frost-free water, one of the most beautiful locations for a summer home or stock farm in north Alabama, abounding in fine fruit trees, and the land is well suited to the raising of stock. The site is well suited to the raising of stock, and is well suited to the raising of stock, and is well suited to the raising of stock.

J. G. HARRIS, Register.

PARSONS, PEARCE & KELLY, Attorneys at Law, JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

ALDWELL, HAMES & CALDWELL, Attorneys at Law, JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

B. F. Wilson, Attorney at Law, TALLAPOOSA, ALA.

Jas. S. Kelly, Notary Public and Ex-Officio JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, At Oxford, Ala.

COURTS 2nd Saturday in each month.

FOUTZ'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

Beautiful Farm for Sale Cheap.

Lying within the incorporation limits of Jacksonville, Ala. Half section, 231 acres, about 119 acres cleared and in cultivation, about 112 acres oak timber. Has a beautiful building site, about half mile from court square. Good well of cold frost-free water, one of the most beautiful locations for a summer home or stock farm in north Alabama, abounding in fine fruit trees, and the land is well suited to the raising of stock. The site is well suited to the raising of stock, and is well suited to the raising of stock.

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