

Jacksonville Republican

ESTABLISHED JAN. 21, 1837.

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, AUG. 6, 1887.

PRICE \$1.50 A YEAR.

SHORT TALKS.

Hon. Wm. Barnes, of Lee county, who recently died, was one of the most prominent men in Alabama and exercised a wide influence in the State. He was an orator of great power, a lawyer of fine ability and a man of uncommon influence for good. He will be sadly missed in the State both at the bar and in the councils of the Democratic party.

The things have been universal throughout the State and the damage to crops is very great. When one reads the accounts of the loss of the cotton crop, the ravages of the cotton worm at other points and the general devastation in the country south of us, the feeling is one of congratulation that this favored locality has escaped so lightly.

The interview of a correspondent of the Birmingham Age with Gen. Forney, published in this issue, and the closing comments of the Age thereon has mystified the Montgomery Dispatch, which has been trying to produce the impression that Gen. Forney is in danger of defeat at the hands of the protectionists of this District. If the Dispatch had stopped to reflect that Gen. Forney in that interview, unqualifiedly endorsed Senator Morgan, who is now promulgating tariff reform views, it might have been harder still for it to reconceive that fact with the very complimentary endorsement of Gen. Forney by the Age. Perhaps when the Dispatch gets to be as broad as the Age in its views, it may understand these things better.

The choice of Birmingham over Anniston by a vote of 10 to 3 for Howard College, was both a disappointment and surprise here. If as is alleged, there was no considerable difference between the bids of the two places, it is hard to see what inducements Birmingham could present superior to Anniston in the ratio of 10 to 3. Our neighbor is comforting herself with the thought that the college would not have been worth the price offered for it after all, and in this she is about right. It would have been a dear school at two hundred thousand dollars with the prospect that the Baptist denomination may soon be forced to abandon its denominational schools, as the Methodist have long since done in this State. A technological school would be better for either place. With free tuition at the University and Auburn colleges and cheap tuition at the secular colleges planted thick all over the State, there is very little room for the denominational college, and, with the exception perhaps of schools of theology, we think the days of the denominational schools are numbered.

We think our neighbor of the Cross Plains Post misapprehends the spirit of the correspondent from this place who, in a recent letter to the Montgomery Dispatch, pointed out the natural difficulties of one of the routes being surveyed by the Georgia Central. The correspondent of the Dispatch here has the very kindest feeling for Cross Plains and would no doubt be gratified to see the road go by both Cross Plains and Jacksonville. We know that no one here wants to see our neighbor lose any good thing within her reach. The correspondent of the Dispatch was writing for public information, not to influence the route of the road, for he is intelligent enough to know that it will be determined by the report and estimates of the engineer and could not at all be influenced by any amount of newspaper talk. If the road is built at all it will be built on the cheapest and most practicable route, for railroad men are all "business" and are influenced not one whit by sentiment or partiality. It will not do for Jacksonville and Cross Plains to grow jealous of each other. Their interests are identical.

GENERAL FORNEY.

A Chat With the Congressman From the Seventh District.

Birmingham Age.
Gen. William H. Forney, of Jacksonville, the popular and distinguished representative in Congress of the Seventh Alabama District, arrived in the city yesterday. He came down from DeKalb county to take a look at Birmingham, which he had not seen for some time.

An Age reporter met him yesterday and found him in his usual genial and attractive humor.

When asked if a rumor of opposition to him in the next campaign in his district was true, he replied:

"Well, they say so. It's rather early, but it seems they have begun operations. McCall says in his paper they are going to make a fight for protection, and inside the party, too."

"Will the prospective candidate against you be a Republican or an Independent?"

"I don't know. I don't know whether Bob Moseley would allow that a Republican shouldn't run."

The General did not seem disturbed by the contemplation of opposition, and remarked that he thought the next Congress would settle the tariff question in a way that would unite the Democratic party on an issue they could carry to the people in the next canvass. He believed that this issue would be tariff reform, by reduction and revision, that the secretary of the treasury would recommend it, and even specify particulars, and that the president would do the same. Mr. Randall, he thought, who had a bill in that direction in the last Congress, would be willing to give as well as take in the adjustment of the party's attitude.

The reporter asked the General if he had seen anything of the Washington Star's gossip about the possibility of a division on the election of a Speaker for the next Congress on tariff, instead of party lines.

He said he believed there was nothing in the talk, that no Democrat would engage in such a procedure. "Mr. Randall is as good a Democrat as anybody, and he is going to act with the Democrats."

The General talked freely and conservatively, touching most of the leading political topics of the day. He said the Democratic party was not going to hurt the industrial interests of the country, and would follow out the idea of the platform of 1884, undertaking revision and reduction only "in a spirit of fairness to all interests." Much depended upon the position of the new members of Congress. If there was to be a division on the tariff as in the last Congress, the vote would likely be very close.

He said there would be a lively interest taken in consideration of the Interstate Commerce law. The railroads had combined to defeat its purposes, but he thought the disposition of Congress was that the law should have a fair and thorough test. The commission was composed of able and conservative men, and they would make an exhaustive report which would throw much light upon the question. He favored liberal river and harbor appropriations as the best way to meet the railroad monopolies.

The reporter remarked, "I suppose Senator Morgan will be a candidate for re-election?"

"Yes, and he will be elected again."

"They don't all talk that way in North Alabama, General?"

"Ah! I think the majority of them are for him. If they are not for Morgan, who could take his place? It would be hard to find a man to do it. Senator Morgan has grown in strength in the Senate. He is an able, profound man, and he studies. Morgan is no free trader; recognizes we must have a tariff."

The reporter thought of intimating gently and subtly to the General that there was a considerable number of people in the State who regarded him as a fit successor to Senator Morgan, but Gen. Forney

was so marked in his commendation of the Senator that the name of another for the honor was not mentioned.

There are few men as happily rounded in character and as useful to his people, in any capacity, as Gen. Forney. He will doubtless be returned to Congress from the Seventh District, where he has a wonderfully strong hold upon the esteem and affections of his constituents. The General will spend today in the city, and his many friends here will cordially greet him.

A Grateful Catarrh Sufferer.

Gentlemen—I have been a victim of catarrh for seventeen years. The misery of those years cannot be comprehensibly told to those who have never been afflicted with catarrh. During those years I tried all the physicians I had access to, and all the remedies I saw recommended for catarrh. But I got relief from none. Last year I heard of the cure of a neighbor of mine who had used S. S. S., and I therefore began to take it. I commenced last fall, and continued its use until the coldest part of the winter, when I stopped. This medicine gave me the first relief I had in seventeen years, and continued to grow better all the while I was taking the medicine, and during cold weather when I had ceased its use. My left nostril was about closed with polypus when I began taking S. S. S., and now that is about gone, and I feel very much better than I have for years. I shall continue the medicine a few months longer, that I may entirely eradicate the disease from which I have suffered so much. My first relief came through your valuable and efficacious S. S. S.

With gratitude, I am yours truly,
W. M. FIDLEY,
Newbern, Dyer Co., Tenn. Feb. 23, 1887.

Painful Case of Boils Cured.

Gentlemen—As far back as I can recollect I was subject to boils. They would break out every spring and off and on during the year. There are scars all over me now from virulent boils. Several years ago I took a few bottles of S. S. S., and I am now entirely free from boils and I have been ever since finished taking your valuable blood purifier, now several years ago.

Yours truly,
R. E. WALKER,
Jesup, Ga., March 17, 1887.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases Made Free.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., DRAWER 3, ATLANTA, GA.

MALARIA.

Twenty-five hundred dozen bottles of Age Conqueror ordered in one month. It positively eradicates all Malaria, Fever and Ague, Bilious and Intermittent Fevers in any climate. Read our Book of one thousand testimonials.

Dr. West, S. C., March 12, '87.

G. G. Green, Dear Sir—We will soon need more Age Conqueror. It is taking like "hot cakes" and giving satisfaction.
Yours, ELLIS BROS.

Fairfield, Mo., Aug. 29, '86.

G. G. Green, Dear Sir—Your Age Conqueror knocks the Chills and Dumb Ague every time. I warrant bottle and it never fails. I have cured cases where quinine had no effect whatever.
Yours truly,
W. H. SHAW & Co.

DAMAGE DONE BY THE STORM.

As reports continue to come in from the country, evidence accumulates to show that the rains of the past week have been a calamity to the State. All over East Alabama the damage to crops was tremendous. On the Tallapoosa high water from a rise of thirty feet has completed the work of destruction left incomplete by the storm. Hundreds and thousands of acres of corn and cotton have been ruined by overflows, and the damage from ears of corn and bolls of cotton rotting on the saturated ground where the wind left them, goes into the hundreds of thousands of dollars. There is no way to estimate the loss, but it runs into the millions.—Montgomery Advertiser.

A FARMER'S VIEW OF IT.

Farmer W. H. Lawson of Montgomery county, a most intelligent gentleman, was interviewed by a correspondent of the Montgomery Dispatch a few days ago. In the course of his remarks, alluding to the unprosperous condition of the farmers and the prosperous condition of the manufacturers, he thus put the case:

"Now let us go to the proposition and see if we are averaging cotton at a profit: The average production of cotton for one laborer in Alabama last year in dollars and cents, was less than \$125.00. Under the wages system at the rate of \$10.00 per month and board, the laborer would get all, not leaving any for the farmer. Under the share system the laborer's interest would be \$52.50 and his account with the farmer, \$80.00 he has to sustain; and the result of all systems is that it costs more to produce than we get for it when sold. And the only remedy is an increase in prices or increased production, or a decrease in the cost of production, and if we could by some means combine all three of the propositions we would become a wealthy people.

"The industrial enterprises will doubtless improve our condition provided they are not to remain as a tax upon the farmers to sustain them. If I am to be taxed to sustain them I would rather they were closed. Mr. Noble has invested his money in a furnace, I have invested mine in a cotton plantation; he employs labor, I employ labor; I am as much entitled to protection in my investment as he is in his; my labor is as much entitled to protection as his labor; the product of my plantation meets competition in the markets of the world with like products from other countries, and there is no reason why Mr. Noble's products should not do the same; there is as much reason for his running his furnace at a loss, as for me to run my plantation at a loss, and he is certainly in a better condition to stand it.

"The price of my cotton is made in England, and there is no more reason why Mr. Noble's product should not be made there also. If the industries of the country were struggling for an existence, then there might be some excuse for taxing agriculture to sustain them, but the reverse is true; agriculture is struggling for an existence and the industries are increasing rapidly in wealth.

"The farmers of Alabama cannot get protection for their products. It is not feasible and we do not ask it, but we do demand a readjustment and reduction of the tariff upon those articles which enter into the cost of production of our products, and in this way we expect relief."

Saved His Life.

Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., says he was, for many years, badly afflicted with Phthisis, also Diabetic; the pains were almost unbearable and would sometimes almost throw him into convulsions. He tried Electric Bitters and got relief from first bottle, and after taking six bottles, was entirely cured and had gained in flesh eighteen pounds. Says he positively believes he would have died, had it not been for the relief afforded by Electric Bitters. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by W. M. Nisbet.

The Chambers Democrat asks this conundrum: "Where is the reason in expending hundreds of dollars every year fencing in from 100 to 500 acre farms to protect the crops against the depredation of a few razor-back cows and hogs? There may be reason in it, but we can't see it that way."

A New One Daily.

New Yorker—How many inhabitants in your town?
Kansas—About 2,000.
New Yorker (sarcastically)—How many daily papers has it?
Kansas—I really can't say. You see, I left home ten days ago.—Detroit Free Press.

Common sight, policeman with sausage.

ALABAMA'S PROGRESS.

The remarkable advance in material progress made in Alabama within the past two decades, has been unparalleled in the history of the South, and is a source of pride and gratification to her citizens and the country in general. It is pleasant to note this, coupled with the thought that the State just at the commencement of her industrial career, the future opening up possibilities of the grandest character. A quarter of a century hence, and Alabama will be not only among the wealthiest but the most thickly settled States in the Union. Every indication points to that end, and the declaration need not be regarded as the offspring of a vivid imagination; rather the well considered conclusions from stern facts. The villages and hamlets of the past are becoming thriving towns, and the modest towns, large and prosperous cities. We have but to look at the phenomenal growth of Birmingham, very properly termed the magic city, whose future never was brighter. Anniston, the seat of refinement and industry, whose progressive people have mapped out plans and enterprises for her advancement, which are now in the full tide of success. Gadsden the charming modest little town nestling on the banks of the Coosa, has awakened to a realization of her grand advantages and resources, become enthused with the spirit of progress, and has taken her place in the "column of growing cities." Tuscaloosa, Sheffield, Jacksonville, Calera, have made good strides in the development of their internal resources, and in presenting their advantages to the world. Then note the progress of Decatur, which now numbers a population of nearly four thousand, over two-thirds of which has been gained within the past year. The enterprises already established and those projected give substantial grounds for belief that within the next six months Decatur will have a population of over ten thousand. Few of the growing places have the advantages she possesses, and her resources are valuable and varied. With a delightful climate, healthy location and pure drinking water, combined with her natural and physical advantages, a future of uncommon grandeur looms up for the beautiful little town.

Montgomery, conceded to be one of the loveliest of Southern cities, has not been a laggard in this industrial race, but has kept well pace with her booming younger sisters. Numerous enterprises have been established and others projected. She has expanded and grown, her condition financially is sound and healthy, and with proper exertions she will reap great benefits from the position she occupies. Selma and Mobile have felt this revivifying influence and the reports of their increasing prosperity and continued growth, are very encouraging. A review of the whole State, in brief, is decidedly satisfactorily. Alabama is on a boom, all eyes are directed towards her; population is coming to her from the East, the West and the South. Her own people are thoroughly alive to the situation, and are thoroughly alive to the situation, and giving earnest effort to her development. In the Northern portion of the State, the mineral and industrial regions, interest is specially centered around the growing towns. There are no jealousies among these vigorous young cities. Decatur, conscious of her own intrinsic importance, and strong in the faith of a grand future, smiles encouragingly and complacently over the accounts of prosperity of Birmingham the eldest in the race, of Gadsden, Tuscaloosa, Sheffield and Anniston. The prosperity of all is the prosperity of the State, and at present no State extends greater inducements to capital and population than does Alabama, with her galaxy of fair, young and progressive cities. Her inexhaustible beds of rich mineral ores, her delightful climate and her fertile lands.—Montgomery Star.

The Randolph County News wants some one who understands the business, to build a large warehouse in Roanoke for the storage of cotton and other merchandise. The inner walls of the Baptist church at Huntsville have been recently painted, and the building otherwise improved, which adds greatly to its appearance and to its comforts.

The Randolph County News says: "On Sunday night last, some of Wood and Ussery's railroad hands a few miles south of Roanoke, had a regular shooting match among themselves. One negro was shot in the head, and died the next day; another was shot in the shoulder, and was badly hurt. Bad whisky was the cause of it."

Oregon hogs are mostly fattened on wheat.

ALABAMA NEWS ITEMS.

FROM ALL PARTS OF ALABAMA.

Speaking of the progress made towards building the Macon and Tuscaloosa Railroad, the Macon (Miss.) Beacon says:

The Jasper Eagle claims that the Birmingham & Sheffield road will pass through that place, thus giving her two railroads.

The editor of the moulton Advertiser begs a farmer's pardon for not mentioning last week that he had been elected vice president of an agricultural society, then praises his wheat crop and tells him he will soon expect a sack of new flour.

Work on the foundation for the blind academy building was begun last week. Contractor Williams is collecting material as rapidly as possible, and ere long the sound of the "trowel and hammer" will be heard in earnest. The building when completed, will be very handsome and imposing, and will be an ornament to the city and a credit to the state.—Talladega Home.

Every house in Tuscaloosa is occupied and there are calls every day for more. Small three and four room houses are in greatest demand, as there are many mechanics moving in here who only want small houses. In support of our position that they are in demand it is only necessary to allude to the fact that people are living in tents near the depot.—Tuscaloosa Gazette.

The Chilton View says—The hotel at the Hot Well is no longer merely a thing talked of but it is a reality. Work has already begun on it, the foundation is laid and the frame work is rapidly going up. The building will have about fifteen rooms and a basement. Mr. J. L. Gartman has charge of the work and being a rapid workman we expect in a short time to have the hotel completed and fitted with guests.

Mr. Tom Ellis Robinson, of near Bexar, this county, was killed by lightning, together with his horse while on his way to the picnic grounds at Smyrna church last Saturday. A heavy cloud coming up he dismounted, taking the saddle from off his horse going under a tree on the roadside for shelter. The lightning struck the trunk of the tree just above his head, shivering it to atoms and instantly killing both man and horse.—Marion County Herald.

Is Editor White, of the Moulton Advertiser, really engaged in the tomb-stone business? One would judge so from the following: "Moulton ought to feel blessed beyond measure—no town boss, no saloon acts, no duels, no book agents, no lightning rod men, no base ball clubs, no epidemics, but if you want a nice monument for some departed loved one, call on the writer of this notice. Surely this is a favored community."

A correspondent of the Fayette Journal says: We are told that Mr. L. C. Wiggins, of this neighborhood, while plowing, was bitten by a green rattle snake, which held on to him by its fangs until shaken off. Mr. W. went to his house and told his wife that W. L. Phillips had told him that a large dose of Epsom salts was a sure cure for snake bites. So his wife gave him a dose, and in a few hours a second dose and he had no more trouble.

The protracted meeting with the Methodist church in Roanoke has closed.

There was a big mass meeting at the Methodist church, Birmingham, Sunday night to denounce Sunday base ball playing.

The Randolph County News wants some one who understands the business, to build a large warehouse in Roanoke for the storage of cotton and other merchandise. The inner walls of the Baptist church at Huntsville have been recently painted, and the building otherwise improved, which adds greatly to its appearance and to its comforts.

The Wedowee Observer: We would suggest to the citizens of Roanoke and Rock Mills that they co-operate with the wide-awake, enterprising citizens of Wedowee in celebrating the completion of the railroad to the first mentioned place, by a monster picnic or barbecue, to be held at Roanoke.

The cattle in Covington are dying in large numbers with some sort of a malignant disease.—Troy Messenger.

During a thunder storm near Hillsboro, Morgan county, a few days ago, lightning struck a school house and instantly kill three negroes and injured several others.

Miss Mattie LeSueur, daughter of Mr. R. P. LeSueur, residing on corner of Washington and Clay streets, fell from the colonnade Monday afternoon and broke her right arm above the wrist. The reporter didn't learn the cause of the accident.—Opelika Times.

Articles were filed on yesterday for the incorporation of the Macon & Tuscaloosa railroad in Alabama. It has already been incorporated in Mississippi, and officers elected, and now the same thing will be done in Alabama. The name of the company will be the same in both States, with a different set of officers in each, and as soon as the matter gets a little further along both companies will be consolidated under one head.—Tuscaloosa Gazette.

Telegraphic communication has been opened between Sheffield and Russellville. Mr. Ed. Dyer manipulated the keys at the Sheffield office, and saluted his brother "lightning slinger" at the other end of the route with the customary greeting. The line men are at work putting up poles and stringing wires, and in two weeks more telegraphic communication will be extended as far as the Sheffield & Birmingham road has been completed.—Sheffield Enterprise.

The stables and crib of Dr. R. Inge in Greensboro were destroyed by fire on last Tuesday afternoon. The crib contained between seventy-five and 100 bushels of corn and several hundred pounds of fodder. The stables were built of cedar. Dr. Inge estimates his loss at \$800. No insurance. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the lot boy dropping a lighted match, or sparks from a pipe, in some combustible materials about the building.—Greensboro Watchman.

The cotton worm is reported in various sections of the country, and though they are a month later than usual and still in small numbers, it behooves every farmer to be prepared to poison them. Experience has proven the efficacy of poison, and if the crop is injured it will be purely from neglect. There is now the prospect for a glorious crop, and it will not do to have that prospect ruined just for the want of foresight. If the crop turns out as it now promises, everything will boom in this section of the country.—Marion Standard.

The New Boomer cotton compress has pressed its first cotton. The machinery did such splendid work we take pleasure in making notice of its performance. The compress is provided with two powerful twin engines and two fifty horse-power boilers. Only one boiler was fired, and not over fifty pounds of steam was used in making the test; in fact the safety valve was set at fifty pounds. The press accumulates its pressure in fifteen seconds and takes off the same in seven and a half seconds. With experienced labor sixty to seventy-five bales can be compressed per hour.—Marengo News.

The Randolph County News says: "On Sunday night last, some of Wood and Ussery's railroad hands a few miles south of Roanoke, had a regular shooting match among themselves. One negro was shot in the head, and died the next day; another was shot in the shoulder, and was badly hurt. Bad whisky was the cause of it."

Messrs. W. D. Bush, J. E. Williams, A. McAuley, T. H. Clements, V. C. Emmerson and W. O. Peace were the delegates from Calhoun county to the State Agricultural Convention held at Troy beginning August 3rd.

An accident occurred on the Ga. Pacific road Aug. 2nd, caused by parting of the rails, fifteen miles from Birmingham, by which conductor Dooly, flagman Crawford and a young man who was stealing a ride were all terribly hurt. Tucker has died and it is thought Dooly will also die.

The Democrats of Ohio propose for a revision of the tariff. The Republicans of Ohio call for protection for the sake of protection. Both parties have held state conventions within the last few days. From this it can be easily seen that protection is a Republican principle and that it is opposed by the Democracy.

Birmingham's new daily morning paper, the Herald, was to have appeared Wednesday morning, and was receiving the associated press dispatches Tuesday night, when the telegraph company was enjoined by the Birmingham Age from further delivery of the dispatches. The Age evidently wants "protection."

Nearly all the cities of the South are extending invitations to the President to visit them during his proposed visit to the South in the fall. He will visit several of them. So far Atlanta is the only known point that he will visit. He will go to that city during the Piedmont fare.

In the recent State election in Kentucky, Buckner (Democrat) was elected Governor by about 25,000 majority. The fall off of the Democratic vote was very large. The prohibition vote was light. The Legislature will be about ninety Democratic majority on joint ballot. In one county of the State there was a big fight at the polls and several men were killed.

The Birmingham Age stood the humor of the Anniston press over the removal of Howard College to Birmingham as long as it was human to do so, and then let a few "flings" fly at Anniston. The Age cruelly calls Anniston a backwoods town without railroads. This is unjust, but still it was not natural that the Age should submit to having its town abused without making retort.

Harris Gunter who was recently tried for the murder of policeman Montgomery of Montgomery city, in Autauga (on charge of venue) was a lawyer and a man of fine family. He owes his misfortune to excessive drink. The plea was insanity and the jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter in the first degree. Under the plea and proof Gunter was guilty of either murder or nothing. There is no accounting for the verdict of a petit jury.

The "Prudential Committee" that had the location of Howard College have issued an address to the Baptists of the State giving their reasons for locating the College at the village of East Lake near Birmingham. They describe it as a very healthy location with an abundance of pure water, a very moral community pervaded by strong Baptist sentiment, and within easy reach of Birmingham by dummy line. They say prohibition is enforced in East Lake and all the intervening country between there and Birmingham. The College will be opened in East Lake Oct. 1st.

Since the failure of the Baptists to place Howard College at Anniston, that town is well disposed toward an effort to plant a Methodist college there, under the auspices of the District Conference. This enterprise was on foot before the Howard College movement took shape and the projectors of it have profited by the failure of Anniston to get Howard. If the Methodists undertake to place a college at Anniston they will support it heartily, and Anniston, since she wants a denominational school, will do about as well to tie on to the Methodists as she would have done had she tied on to the

THE ANNISTON & CINCINNATI AND JACKSONVILLE, GADSDEN & ATTALLA RAILROAD.

A Correction.

It has been telegraphed out from Anniston to the daily press of the State that the effect of the recent Supreme Court decision gives the Anniston & Cincinnati Railroad the possession of Davis-Gap. As this has been a point of contention between the Anniston & Cincinnati and the Jacksonville, Gadsden & Attalla Railroads, this dispatch is calculated to mislead. The Supreme Court dissolved the injunction obtained by the Jacksonville, Gadsden & Attalla Railroad, on the ground that that corporation had an adequate remedy at law, but settled the principle that one railroad could not condemn the roadbed of another railroad to its own use. The decision allows the Anniston & Cincinnati to condemn a part of the right of way of the Jacksonville, Gadsden & Attalla Railroad for the purpose of laying its track through the gap, provided it does not interfere with the operation of the Jacksonville, Gadsden & Attalla Railroad along its present roadbed.

This decision gives to the Jacksonville, Gadsden & Attalla Railroad the old roadbed graded through the gap and elsewhere where it appears it has title.

This is a virtual settlement of the question in favor of the Jacksonville, Gadsden & Attalla Railroad. This Road never expected or desired to debar the Anniston & Cincinnati Road from going through the gap, but resorted to legal means only to protect its property in the work already done.

The matter is under discussion with a view to fair compromise between the roads so that both may go through the gap with as little cost to each as possible.

There is an amicable feeling between the parties controlling both roads, and we have no doubt but that a satisfactory adjustment will be reached.

It was not the purpose of the REPUBLICAN to allude to the matter at all, but for these dispatches from Anniston, which are calculated to produce the impression that Jacksonville has been defeated and thus has lost the railroad from here to Gadsden. Such an impression would have a tendency to injure this town. The road from here to Gadsden will be built as well as the one from Anniston to Gadsden.

HALF COCKED.

GADSDEN, ALA., August 3.—[Special.] The news comes to us this morning that the supreme court has reversed Chancellor McSpadden's decision in the matter of the injunction against the Anniston railroad. Jacksonville is left out, and Anniston has the right of way on the old road bed, to the great joy of everybody.—Gadsden Correspondent Chattanooga Times

When the true status of this case is learned in Gadsden, perhaps there will not be such "great joy" in that village. The Supreme Court has given to Jacksonville what she was contending for—her property in the roadbed. Jacksonville is not left out by a large majority. We pity the man who could exult over the triumph of wrong over right, as this correspondent has prematurely done. The very decision of the Supreme Court which he cites will put him to shame when he reads it. This Gadsden correspondent has gone off half cocked and snows a mean principle without any compensating advantages.

Mr. McElderry, of Talladega county, secretary of the tariff league and a farmer, has recently visited Reading Pennsylvania and tells what wonderful things protection and manufactures fostered by protection have done for the farmers of that section. But he does not tell that Berks county, in which Reading is situated, is the Democratic stronghold of Pennsylvania, and that the Democrats of that county, made up almost exclusively of farmers, roll up a six thousand majority for tariff revision and reform at every congressional election.

The surveying party of the Georgia Central railroad on the way from Carrollton, Ga., to Decatur, have passed Jacksonville. Let them come as speedily as possible. Every one that comes aids Maj. Gord in his plan to make Decatur the railroad centre of the South.—Decatur Free Lance.

A free fight took place on an excursion steamer from Cairo down the Mississippi, in which several were badly wounded and one has since died.

CENTRAL ROAD.

HARMONY RESTORED AMONG THE POOL STOCKHOLDERS.

Mr. John H. Inman Joins Hands With the Calhouns in Taking Hold of the "Great Pool" Which Owns the Road—The Effect of the Deal.

New York, August 1.—[Special.] Harmony is restored in the Georgia Central syndicate. This happy issue has been brought about by the admission of Mr. John Inman to the combination. The diverging factions saw in him an effectual peacemaker, and all admitted the advantage of his being identified with them. It must be conceded, however, that Messrs. Ino. and Pat Calhoun are primarily entitled to the credit of having induced Mr. Inman to interest himself in the matter. His interest in the syndicate consists of the stocks he has bought from various members, selling out their entire holdings, and others only a part. The block of stock he has thus acquired is variously estimated at from five to ten thousand shares, and the price paid for it was close around \$130 per share.

This purchase, together with his previous interests, makes John H. Inman the foremost figure in the government of southern railroads. He is now identified with the active management of over ten thousand miles of southern railroads, namely: The entire Richmond and West Point Terminal, the Louisville and Nashville, the Nashville and Chattanooga and the Georgia Central. These, together with the lines they control by lease and ownership, embrace every railroad that enters Atlanta.

Atlanta may well congratulate herself upon his becoming identified with the Georgia Central syndicate. It insures to her every advantage which can be secured through influential account and sagacious care for her interest. Atlantians can rest in the assurance that John H. Inman has their best welfare at heart, and will guard their rights with jealous care.

Likewise the stockholders of the Central railroad not in the syndicate may feel that they have in him a man fair minded and just, who will stand up, even in the midst of his associate controllers, of the Central railroad and protest against any measure that contemplates less than justice to the minority stockholders. Unquestionably John H. Inman is to-day the great prominent and influential southern man in New York financial circles. Backed by an individual fortune estimated variously from ten to fifteen millions of dollars, and officially connected with several monetary institutions, his resources may be counted practically unlimited. He is the undisputed lord of the cotton market and thereby makes two continents feel his power. His following here comprises some of the strongest retired capitalists and wealthiest men of affairs. All these advantages combine to put him abreast with the most conspicuous leaders.

EARTHQUAKE ECHOES.

If True, We do not Blame Them for Getting Scared.

CHICAGO, August 3.—A special from Evansville, Ind., referring to the sinking of land in Trigg county Ky, since the earthquake Monday night, says: "About midnight everybody was awakened by a sharp shock, and had barely jumped to their feet, when the earth with a shaking, jizzy motion suddenly sank five feet, carrying houses and terrified darkies with it. The scenes which ensued baffle description. The negroes fell on their knees, and in frenzied tones, prayed the Lord to save them. Others began shouting and praising the Almighty, ever and anon casting upward glance to see if the chariots of fire were not descending. Added to this pandemonium was the intense darkness which pervaded, the moon being completely obscured by heavy black clouds which hung very low and like a pall over the doomed district. Rumbblings were heard from the depths below which gradually became louder and numerous. Springs hidden suddenly found an opening and began to bubble upwards in constantly increasing streams. The terrified inhabitants, not pausing for household goods or chattels, gathered their offspring and rushed away from the doomed spot, and some of them are still putting as much distance between them and the sinking land as possible. The loss of property is incalculable. A large area of corn and tobacco is a total loss.

Alabama Murderer Found Guilty.

Special to Chattanooga Times.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., August 3.—The trial of Harris Gunter, charged with the murder of Policeman Montgomery in this, has just closed at Prattville, Autauga county, where it was removed on a change of venue. Gunter was arrested for being drunk and was bailed by a friend and taken home. In a few minutes he got up, seized a shot gun, rushed down town in his night dress; went up to police headquarters, mistook Montgomery for the man who had arrested him, and shot him dead. The defense pleaded insanity. The trial lasted a week, and the jury gave a verdict of manslaughter in the first degree and assessed the punishment at thirty months' imprisonment. The case will be appealed.

Murder Near Guntersville.

GUNTERSVILLE, Aug. 3.—News has reached town that New Hammonds and Bunk Wells, both white, who reside about three miles from town, became involved in a difficulty yesterday about 1 o'clock, and Hammonds shot a fatally wounded Wells, shooting him through the breast with a shotgun. No particulars, and no arrest made so far.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Charleston, S. C., is to invite the President to visit that city.

An immigration association met and organized at Jacksonville, Fla.

The Indians around Aitken, Minnesota, are committing depredations.

Two of the celebrated Culbreath lynchings are on trial at Edgefield, S. C.

A storm destroyed a great deal of cotton and corn in Yellowbusha county, Miss., yesterday.

The Georgia Bar Association met in Atlanta, and Judge Cooley addressed them on the "Uncertainty of Law."

Inter-State encampment exposition is in full swing at Charleston, S. C. Despite the rains about three thousand soldiers are under canvass.

While clearing away the rubbish from the elevator fire in Minneapolis, a wall fell and buried 12 men under it. None are expected to be alive.

There have been five cases of cholera and one death from the disease at Malta. Ten days quarantine against that place has been established at Gibraltar.

Four new cases of yellow jack have been reported by the board of health at Key West since yesterday and one death, an infant-son of Mrs. Cook.

Reports have been received from Manchester, Clay county, Kentucky, in the southeastern corner of the State, that a riot occurred during Monday's election in which six men were killed. No details.

Insolvent Notice.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County. In Probate Court, Special Term, August 5th 1887. This day came Mrs. Mary A. Mount, Administratrix of the estate of D. V. Heifer deceased, and filed in Court her report in writing and under date, setting forth that said estate, to the best of her knowledge, is Insolvent, and asking the Court to so declare it. It is therefore ordered that Monday the 5th day of September 1887 be and is hereby appointed the day upon which to hear and pass upon said report, and that notice thereof be given to the creditors and all others interested in said estate, by publication for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper published in said county, to be and appear at my office in the court house of said county, on said 5th day of September 1887, and contest said report if you think proper. EMMETT F. CROOK, Judge of Probate. rug-3t

Tax Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the Tax Assessor of the Town of Jacksonville Alabama, has delivered to me the book of assessments of Municipal taxes for the year 1887; which said book is prepared and ready for inspection by the tax payers; notice is hereby further given, that the Town Council of Jacksonville will sit, at the office of R. L. Arnold in said town, on the 22nd day of August, 1887, to examine the Assessor's returns, and, if any errors be found therein, to correct the same. Given under my hand, this August 1st, 1887. H. L. STEVENSON, Mayor.

Circuit Court.

Circuit Court will convene on the 22nd of this month, (August) and continue three weeks, first week civil and the second and third weeks criminal. Those interested, will govern themselves accordingly. M. W. WOODRUFF, Sheriff. Aug-2t

JACKSONVILLE. FREE TO ALL. Our Illustrated Catalogue, containing a complete assortment of the choicest Florida Seeds, Bulbs, Roots, Small Fruits, Grape Vines, Shrubs and Trees in cultivation, will be mailed FREE to all applicants. NEW PRICES, best quality stock, lowest prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address: HAZ & WELNER, LOUISVILLE, KY.



NOTICE NO. 6448. Land Office at Montgomery, Ala. June 21 1887. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or in his absence the Clerk of the Circuit Court, at Jacksonville, on August 6 1887, viz: David Seibers Homestead 12100 for the SE 1/4 SW 1/4 Sec 20 T 138 R 18 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land viz: Ab. Littlejohn, Wm. Bonds, George Forey, Aaron Mead, all of Jacksonville, Ala. J. G. HARRIS, Register. July 2-6

In Chancery. Rowan, Dean & Co., vs. H. T. Snow, L. E. Snow et al. In Chancery Jacksonville, Ala.

In this cause it is made to appear to the Register in Chancery for the 9th District of the North Eastern Chancery Division of Alabama, composed of the county of Calhoun, by affidavit of S. D. G. Brothers, of complainant's solicitors that the defendants H. T. Snow and L. E. Snow are both non-residents of this State, and that they reside in the State of Arkansas, postoffice unknown to affiants, and further that the said defendants are over the age of twenty-one years. It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper published in the county of Calhoun aforesaid, for four consecutive weeks requiring the said defendants H. T. & L. E. Snow to appear and plead to answer or demur to the bill of complaint in this cause by Monday the 5th day of September next or within thirty days thereafter a decree pro confesso may be taken against them the said H. T. & L. E. Snow defendants aforesaid. Done at office in Jacksonville, Alabama on this 19th day of July 1887. WM. M. HAMES, Register. July 30-4

ELLIS & STEVENSON Attorneys at Law, Jacksonville, Alabama. ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM. Gives relief at once and cures. GOLD IN HEAD CATARRH HAY FEVER. Not a Tincture, Snuff or Powder. Free from Injury. One Dose and you are cured. Tastes odors. A particle of the Balm is applied into each nostril is agreeable to use and is quickly absorbed, effectually cleansing the nasal passages of catarrhal virus causing healthy secretion. It always relieves inflammation, protects the mucous lining of the head from additional colds, relieves the sore and restores the sense of taste and smell. Beneficial results are realized by a few applications. A thorough treatment will cure. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. Circulars sent free. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Oswego, N. Y.

ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM. Gives relief at once and cures. GOLD IN HEAD CATARRH HAY FEVER. Not a Tincture, Snuff or Powder. Free from Injury. One Dose and you are cured. Tastes odors. A particle of the Balm is applied into each nostril is agreeable to use and is quickly absorbed, effectually cleansing the nasal passages of catarrhal virus causing healthy secretion. It always relieves inflammation, protects the mucous lining of the head from additional colds, relieves the sore and restores the sense of taste and smell. Beneficial results are realized by a few applications. A thorough treatment will cure. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. Circulars sent free. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Oswego, N. Y.

East and West R. R. of Ala. Quickest Route to Atlanta and the East VIA E. & W. JUNCTION AND CROSS PLAINS. TRAINS GOING EAST: Leave E. W. Junction 9:15 A. M. Cross Plains 9:53 " Cedartown 12:00 " Arrive at Atlanta 6:35 P. M. Chattanooga 7:00 " TRAINS GOING WEST: Leave Atlanta 7:40 A. M. Cedartown 9:50 " Cross Plains 12:00 " Arrive E. W. Junction 1:25 P. M. Jacksonville 2:02 " Special care is taken to make connections promptly and surely in both directions. Trains leave East and West Junction for Broken Arrow and R. land at 2:20 P. M. and 9:15 A. M. T. J. NICHOLL, G. M. & G. F. & P. A. Feb 5th.

CHEAP PROPERTY FOR SALE BY THE JACKSONVILLE REAL ESTATE, LOAN AND INSURANCE AGENCY.

The following described property comprises some of the choicest and cheapest in Calhoun county. For particulars address as above.

No. 1--C. Martin. Two Hundred and Sixty acres (260) 125 acres cleared, 25 acres in Grass, 10 of which is very fine meadow, one of the finest in the state, has an excellent orchard. Is well improved with a good dwelling, good tenant houses, barns, stables &c., good gin furnished with latest improvements and best machinery; also an excellent business house. 12 1/2 miles from Jacksonville, 11 miles from Anniston, 9 miles from Weavers, 6 miles from E. & W. R. R. 4 miles from Alexandria. Best society. Good business stand one of best in Calhoun county.—\$8000.

No. 2--Wm. Reed. Eighty acres, 9 miles from Jacksonville, 3 miles from Cross Plains, two Railroads pass through, E. T. & V. and E. & W. under cultivation—\$800.

No. 3--J. L. Hughes. About 420 acres, Cleburne county, on Terrapine creek, 8 miles east of Cross Plains. E. & W. R. R. runs 1 mile through the place. 75 acres bottom, 175 to 200 acres farming 60 to 75 acres in cultivation, 250 acres well timbered. Extensive iron bed and probably large quantities manganese, several springs. Half interest in slate quarry reserved.

No. 4--F. Dodgen. One Hundred and Sixty acres, 1 house with five rooms framed, 2 wells, 1 tenant house, 1 framed or cotton or store house, 60 to 70 acres cleared, balance finely timbered, 20 to 30 acres bottom land, half cleared, other half heavily timbered with white oak, hickory &c. Two and a half miles of E. & W. R. R. 15 miles west Jacksonville, creek runs through the place. In good repair. Price \$2000.

No. 5--G. W. Arnold. Two hundreds acres, 3 1/2 miles from Jacksonville at E & W and E T & V. R. Junction. About 65 acres in cultivation, fine land, 1 well, 1 good house, 1 spring, well timbered, located conveniently to R. R. or Jacksonville. Price \$2000.

Twelve Lots \$250 to \$300 each in Jacksonville. 4 Dwellings from \$1000 to \$4000 in Jacksonville. 1 Brick store room in Jacksonville. 3 frame buildings on square at bargain. Half interest in Lead Mine land 6 miles west Jacksonville (mineral interest reserved.) 24 1/2 acres near Jacksonville. 560 acres near Germania. 71 acres in Choctolocco Valley

Wholesale Grocers, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,

ALSO AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED TENNESSEE WAGONS AND DANIEL PRATT GINS,

Bagging and Ties a Specialty. Try us Before Buying, and Ship us Your Cotton, Next Fall.

Anniston Alabama

POWDERLY IN THE WEST.

RESPECT AND ADMIRATION FOR THE ONE SENTIMENT EXPRESSED.

The Time Gone By for a Deposition of Mr. Powderly at the Minneapolis Convention—The Grand Master Elected a Delegate from Natick—Labor News.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 1.—J. P. McGaughey, secretary of the general co-operative board, Knights of Labor, and one of the best posted men on labor matters in the west, was interviewed to-day as to the feeling toward Mr. Powderly. He recently made a trip through the entire west in the interest of the general co-operative board, and repudiates the claims of the western press that the west is up in arms against Mr. Powderly.

The time has gone by for a deposition of Mr. Powderly at the coming Minneapolis convention, even if the majority wished it, as the constitution makes sixty days notice and a vote by each district assembly necessary. This is not now possible. The only other course is to ask Mr. Powderly to resign. McGaughey says that during his visit to all the assemblies in Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Montana, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, Washington and California, he heard but one sentiment, that of respect and admiration for Mr. Powderly. McGaughey says there is some opposition to him among the Chicago anarchists and the Milwaukee brewers, but that this fact strengthened him with the rest of the order.

Socialists in the Labor Party.
NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—The capture of the United Labor meeting of the Tenth Assembly district by the Socialists last evening prompted a United Press reporter to interview Dr. McGlynn and Henry George upon the subject of the admission of the Socialists into the party. Dr. McGlynn said: "There is a small percentage of Socialists who are well disciplined and reasonable, who want to unite with the Labor party, and we are glad to have them. They are willing to adopt our platform as a whole, but if they work for the Socialists, we will not have them. We will simply vote them down, about as we do to some, or something like that. There is no danger of their capturing our party," Henry George said: "There is no danger to the Labor party from them."

Powderly Elected a Delegate.
WILKESBARRE, Pa., Aug. 1.—The Knights of Labor convention at Natick commenced last night. Master Workman Powderly was elected one of the delegates to the National convention at Minneapolis. This honor was conferred upon Powderly because his "Mother" assembly was represented at the convention. Resolutions were adopted demanding the enforcement of two weeks' pay bill throughout the entire regions. If companies refuse to comply with the law, the Knights will apply to the courts.

New Labor Organization.
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—A National Trades assembly of painters, grocers, decorators and paper hangers is being held in this city. Delegates representing organizations in seventeen different states were present, and a charter, designating the assembly as No. 210, was received. The session will be continued to-morrow.

Pinkerton Detectives Believed.
PITTSBURGH, Aug. 1.—Sixty special Pinkerton detectives have been relieved from guard duty at the West Leisenring Coke works. Twenty returned to New York and forty to Chicago yesterday afternoon. About forty remain on duty at Leisenring. Work probably will be relieved in a few days. Work has been generally resumed.

Big Strike Expected.
NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—The Ocean Steamship Lines have made an agreement, and bonded one day to the \$500,000, to employ non-union and union longshoremen indefinitely. The plan will begin with the unloading of the Germanic to-morrow, and a strike and long fight is expected to result.

Pinkerton's Sues a Jay.
NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—The Pinkerton have sued Mayor Cleveland, of Jersey City, for \$500 on account of his utterances against them during the late coal handlers' strike.

A DEAD TOWN.

Craig Tolliver's Widow Conducting the Only Business in Morehead.
LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 1.—Col. John B. Coleman and Major William Williams have returned from Morehead where they had been sent by Governor Knott to inquire into the propriety of sending troops to the sessions of the circuit court which is to convene there next Monday. Troops have been asked for by Judge Cole, Sheriff Hogg and others. The sheriff is in a hurry to get the court in session, and he has ordered that he will not go to Morehead to attend court unless troops are sent to maintain the peace.

The governor's commissioners, after examining the situation carefully, decided to report adversely to sending troops to Morehead.

The town is a dead town. Every business house is closed and the doors nailed up, with the exception of one small grocery store and a saloon, the latter being carried on by the widow of Craig Tolliver. The rainy hotel is also open.

With these exceptions no business whatever is done in Morehead.

The town is patrolled day and night by forty members of the Law and Order society, and these men, armed with the Winchester rifles, are the only ones to be seen around the town.

They are constantly on the alert for an attack from the Tolliver gang, and rumors of the close proximity of the gang to the town are heard every day. All members of the Law and Order society object to the presence of troops, and people who are known to have been on the other side are vehement in their request for military aid. The force and aid of the court in full execution of the law. It is the general feeling that as soon as the patrol is removed, or if it should be removed, so as to afford an opportunity for the Tollivers to swoop down upon their chief and his kinmen. It is known that an organization for that purpose is in the reach of Morehead, and the chances are that more bloodshed will follow at the slightest opportunity for an attack. The presence of troops might temporarily avert this, but the only true solution of the bloody feud is to let the citizens of Rowan county settle it among themselves.

Heavy Fire Losses.
NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—The Tribune quotes the presidents of two leading fire insurance companies as saying that the losses by fire during the past few months have destroyed all profit in the insurance business, and that unless better luck ensues all the companies will have to greatly increase their rates or quit business. The losses throughout the country for the last two months have been as high as \$100,000,000 a year, or four or five times the normal ratio. A good many of the fires are attributed to the incendiary

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

A Decrease of Membership in the Eastern States.

New York, July 28.—A Providence, R. I., special says: The announcement of the reports of the Massachusetts Knights of Labor showing that the order has lost largely in membership creates no surprise in this state, where the order has exercised but little influence on the course of industry for many months. When the manufacturers of Rhode Island organized the self-protection about a year ago they resolved that there should be no interference by Knights of Labor with their business, and to this resolve they have strictly adhered. The manufacturers have in every instance refused to arbitrate or listen to any suggestion to arbitration by committees of the Knights of Labor, and they have given unequivocal evidence of their purpose to adhere to this line of conduct.

Thus while there has been no lookout of Knights of Labor as such, membership in the order is not a recommendation to promotion in the mills, and the acceptance of office in a Knight of Labor assembly is considered as standing in the way, not exactly of employment, but of an employer's favor and confidence. This is the actual situation in the great industries of this state, and apparently all of Massachusetts, and it is not surprising, therefore, that there is a decrease in membership.

Politics in Labor Arbitration.
LYNN, Mass., July 28.—The first instance where manufacturers have capitulated to the board of arbitration has occurred here. For three weeks an endeavor has been made to adjust wages at the factory of Rumsey Brothers, who refused to reorganize the board, believing that there were too much politics and controlling its members. The firm has ordered to refer to the arbitrated question to three distinguished men. This plan is satisfactory to the knights.

See Men Strike.
NEW YORK, July 28.—The drivers and helpers employed by the Mutual Benefit Ice company struck successfully this morning for an advance of wages to \$13 and \$12 respectively. Heretofore they received \$12 and \$10 a week.

PROHIBITION.

Texas to Vote on Amendment Next Thursday—Mississippi Prohibitionists.
FORT WORTH, July 31.—The anti-prohibition state barbecue, held here yesterday, was the occasion of bringing together the largest gathering of people ever seen in Texas since the Mexican war. Thirty delegates from the various counties of the state were present, and a big barbecue was given. The delegates were to vote on the amendment to the constitution which would prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Interstate Commerce Decision.
WASHINGTON, July 30.—The interstate commerce commission has decided the case of the Travelers and Travelers' union against the Philadelphia and Reading and the Lehigh Valley roads, involving the question of the transportation of 150 pounds of extra baggage for passengers carrying their baggage with registry and indemnity. The commission has ruled in favor of the Travelers' union, and the roads are to be ordered to refund the charges.

Mississippi Prohibitionists.
JACKSON, Miss., July 31.—Bishop Galoway presided over the state prohibition convention here yesterday. There were 300 delegates present from thirty-three of the counties of the state. A hot discussion took place on the merits of total prohibition and those who thought that local option law was as rational as could be enforced as present.

HUNG BY A MOB.

Lee Shellenbeger Taken from the Nebraska City Jail and Hung.
NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., July 29.—Lee Shellenbeger, who was in the jail here on a charge of murder, was taken from the jail and hung by a mob of about 100 men on Sunday morning. The party which did the work was composed of determined farmers from the vicinity of Shellenbeger's former home. They organized near the cemetery, south of the city, and at about 1:30 a. m. marched to the jail. The guards were easily overcome. A number of the mob surrounded the court house square, standing guard while others entered the building and tried to break in. They succeeded in getting into the jail, but they were repulsed by the sheriff's office, which was situated directly over the prisoner's cell, was broken into and an opening forced through the floor, which contained nearly half an hour, until the cell was reached.

At 2:30 a. m. the crowd had secured Shellenbeger, and a minute afterward he was brought out of the jail, apparently half carried and half pushed. Some one was in a tree immediately in front of the court house. In an instant the rope was ready. Shellenbeger seemed incapable of resistance. There was a shout, a long yell and the body was dangling in the air.

Wreck on the Lake.
BUFFALO, July 29.—The Anchor line propeller Alaska arrived at this port at about 2 o'clock Sunday morning, bringing with it the captain and mate of the schooner-barge Theodore M. Perry, which went down on Erie in Friday night's gale while being towed by the propeller Powers. The following persons who were on board are missing and are supposed to be drowned: Charles Copley, of Segauis; James Covert, of Buffalo; Benjamin Kinnicut, of Saginaw; seaman Mrs. Wisnimer, cook, and J. H. McCormack, a passenger. Capt. M. Covert was arrested here yesterday by Detective Frank Tuff, charged with wrecking a Missouri Pacific train near Independence in the spring of 1888, which was the greatest west strike in progress. Whitney is charged with a deliberate attempt to wreck a passenger train which was frustrated by reason of an extra freight, of which the wreckers knew nothing, being put on ahead of the passenger. Whitney came here a few days ago from Birmingham, Ala., where he had been charged with burglary. He denies all knowledge of the wreck. Other arrests are expected.

AN EFFECTIVE WAY

Of Disposing of Train Wreckers in New Mexico.

NEW YORK, July 30.—An El Paso special says: News has reached here of a desperate attempt made three days ago near Laredo, Mexico, to rob a Mexican Central train. The train was running at full speed two hours and was nearly into the head of a car, when it was stopped by a mob of men. It is supposed that the shots were intended to kill the engineer but were fired by persons some distance away, who made no allowance for the speed of the train.

This was sustained by the fact that a lift distance ahead of the point where the shots were fired several cars were found on the track at a bridge. It was evidently the intention of the train wreckers to kill the engineer and fireman and let the train dash at full speed against the obstruction. The way the Mexican government meets such villainy is novel but effective. All the residents of the neighborhood are "rounded up" and a confession extracted from them as to the names of the robbers. The guilty are then stood up in a line against an adobe wall and a volley of bullets from a detachment of soldiers ends their existence.

A Seven-Year-Old Murderer.

GRANVILLE, O., July 30.—Virginia Hudson, aged seven years, a negro child, was locked up here yesterday for a murder. She killed a child one year old in Butler township on Saturday, and threw the body in a well. She struck her victim on the head with a board until it was dead. This is the youngest murderer ever known in

OUR INTERNAL REVENUE.

AN INTERESTING REPORT OF THE YEAR'S TRANSACTIONS.

Aggregate Collections By States and Territories During the Past Fiscal Year.
Interstate Commerce Decisions—Judge Cooley Goes Home—Other Items.
WASHINGTON, July 30.—Joseph S. Miller, commissioner of internal revenue, has submitted to the secretary of the treasury a preliminary report showing the operation of his bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887. The total collections from all sources of internal revenue were \$118,933,757. The total collections for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886, were \$113,009,300, which, compared with the receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, show an increase in favor of the latter year of \$5,924,457.

The following figures show the aggregate collections by states and territories during the last fiscal year: Alabama, \$28,512; Arkansas, \$97,030; California, \$2,081,211; Colorado, \$2,014,154; Connecticut, \$481,495; Delaware, \$2,033,207; Florida, \$322,903; Georgia, \$324,705; Illinois, \$3,825,707; Indiana, \$4,250,088; Kansas, \$211,130; Kentucky, \$12,417,529; Louisiana, \$3,843,748; Maine, \$50,294; Maryland, \$2,745,507; Massachusetts, \$2,477,131; Michigan, \$181,907; Minnesota, \$5,888; Missouri, \$1,100,000; Montana, \$78,887; Nebraska, \$1,101,156; Nevada, \$2,838,494; Nevada, \$70,419; New Hampshire, \$577,592; New Jersey, \$4,565,101; New Mexico, \$303,595; New York, \$15,101,203; North Carolina, \$1,950,701; Ohio, \$13,870,765; Oregon, \$152,318; Pennsylvania, \$1,219,717; Rhode Island, \$22,000; South Carolina, \$100,140; Tennessee, \$1,012,516; Texas, \$2,034,343; Vermont, \$39,119; Virginia, \$2,124,300; West Virginia, \$383,293; Wisconsin, \$3,179,964. Total by states and territories, \$118,933,757.

The larger collections by single districts in the various states are given as follows: Fifth Illinois, \$18,657,928; First Illinois, \$8,551,025; First Ohio, \$7,650,295; First Missouri, \$6,227,198; Third New York, \$5,573,256; Fifth Kentucky, \$2,351,318.

The Sixth Kentucky district collected upwards of four millions, the Fifth New Jersey, upwards of three millions, and the First Pennsylvania districts upwards of two millions each. Indiana and First Wisconsin districts upwards of two millions and the First California, Second Iowa, Second Kentucky, Seventh Kentucky, the two districts in Maryland, First Michigan, Sixth Missouri, the First Nebraska, Second New York, the two districts in North Carolina, the eighth New York, Eleventh Ohio, Ninth Pennsylvania, Twenty-second Pennsylvania and Second Virginia districts upwards of one million dollars.

While the commissioner declares it very difficult to make an estimate of the amount that will be collected during the current year he ventures the opinion that there will be a slight increase over the collections for the last year.

Interstate Commerce Decision.
WASHINGTON, July 30.—The interstate commerce commission has decided the case of the Travelers and Travelers' union against the Philadelphia and Reading and the Lehigh Valley roads, involving the question of the transportation of 150 pounds of extra baggage for passengers carrying their baggage with registry and indemnity. The commission has ruled in favor of the Travelers' union, and the roads are to be ordered to refund the charges.

The Behle Case.
WASHINGTON, July 29.—Secretary Lassar gave a personal hearing to C. E. Behle, a special examiner, whose recent dismissal he wished to explain. He gave him an opportunity to explain the charges made against him, which were sustained by the affidavits of five responsible citizens of Cincinnati, alleging that on the 21 day of July at a meeting of a German literary society in Cincinnati, he used profane and insulting language to the president of the society. Behle did not secure from the secretary these charges, and he therefore concluded that Behle not only used the language, but that he believed that he used it, and that he had applied it to the president upon the occasion referred to. The secretary has, therefore, issued his order suspending the dismissal of Behle.

Visited Mount Vernon.
WASHINGTON, July 29.—The St. Louis delegation that came here to visit the president to visit that city to visit to Mount Vernon. The trip down the river to the sojourn at Mount Vernon was interesting and enjoyable to all. The delegates left for St. Louis at 9:45 last night, highly elated with pleasant memories of a successful mission and a thoroughly enjoyable time.

Judge Cooley Goes Home.
WASHINGTON, July 30.—Judge Cooley, who left the city for a brief visit to his home, Ann Arbor, Mich., and will return here next week. Commissioner Walker will leave tonight for his home in Vermont, to remain there during the recess of the board. Commissioners Morrison and Bragg will remain in the city until next week. Commissioner Schoemaker is at his home in New York.

OUR SAMOAN INTERESTS.

Necessity for the Renewal of the Treaty and Other Commercial Negotiations.
NEW YORK, July 29.—A Washington special to the Post says: It is ascertained that the object of the visit of Sir John Thurston, governor of the Fiji Islands, is to confer with the state department on some features of affairs in the Samoan Islands, in which civilized countries are in one body interested. It is by virtue of his position as special commissioner to Samoa, and not because he is governor of the Fiji Islands, that he has special knowledge with respect to Samoan affairs. He is now on his way to England to confer with the foreign office as to Samoa and to make a personal report.

The one subject in which the three countries—the United States, Great Britain and Germany—have a common interest is the title to the lands. Large tracts have been sold by the natives to the foreigners, seventy-five thousand acres having been sold in one body to Germans at very low prices. In some instances for not more than one dollar an acre. The consideration has often been ammunition and articles of barter, but the title to the lands, owing to the communistic system in which families frequently live, are not clear. There has been one body of German immigrants, and as foreign countries, rivals to each other, are constantly acquiring large possessions in the islands, it is deemed of importance that there should be some adjustment of the difficulties.

So great have been the complications that the natives have been forbidden by the Samoan government to sell their lands, but they have not strictly obeyed this order. The United States, if it is desired to retain the advantages which it now has in Samoa, will be obliged soon to renew the treaty with that government; the present treaty, which was the first which Samoa ever negotiated with any government, will expire on July 3, 1888.

It is not probable that Sir John Thurston is anxious to assist our government to secure the negotiations of a new treaty, but Great Britain and Germany will undoubtedly cooperate to improve the basis of the development in Samoa by giving to some understanding as to land titles, and it is admitted by those who have visited the islands that the government of Samoa will do whatever the great governments named will unite in asking it to do.

OUR SAMOAN INTERESTS.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE RESULT OF THE DUBLIN DELIBERATIONS.

The Counties and Towns Where Coercion Will Be Enforced—A Great Gloom Cast Over Ireland—The Calamity Which is Bound to Overtake the Fens.
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"Poor Ireland," said a prominent Nationalist M. P. to Mr. Balfour after the proclamation of the counties. "The blow has descended at last, and for the increased crime, for all the consequences of the ill-adviced act, for all the violence, for all the lawlessness it may provoke and induce England makes herself responsible."

A great gloom is cast over Ireland. Many of the peasants do not understand the import of the new measure. They know not that the dreadful crimes act has been passed, and in a blind sort of way realize that they are threatened with some new calamity. Evictions they know how to fight against, but they are not prepared for the subtleties of a measure which delivers them for judgment into the hands of those whom they would be taught to regard as enemies. There is a great feeling throughout the Green Isle.

The press, that is the press without English tendencies, denounces the act as unjust, and the language of some prominent journals might also be construed into inciting the people to revolution. That they do not do so fully and freely and give vent to the sentiments of which they would be glad to relieve themselves is due more to the remembrance of England's strength and power and of Ireland's feebleness than to any feelings of loyalty to the island across the channel. The exhibition at Spitzhead on Saturday is one calculated to make the hotel host and guard his words. And they further remember that threat that was openly expressed in the house of commons not long ago to the effect that England would not hesitate to use any means in her power to "convince" Ireland that coercion was right. Much as revenge might be sought for revenge's sake, the more thoughtful in Ireland see the only remedial relief for their country's ills in the only way in which the act and its equally unjust and severe workings.

They turned to wise and not unfriendly heads in England and to the popular feeling which is undoubtedly strong and which is daily showing itself and being felt at the largest and the smallest of the meetings of the act, even the peasants will feel the effects of the new act cannot cease to hope. At the many indignation meetings held to condemn the act color minds have been preaching prudence. Of course the leaders know that the act is aimed, in a great measure, at the National League, but according to general belief, the National League and the National League cannot be crushed and it can take good care of itself.

THE COLOR LINE.

Why Negroes Are Barred Out From the International Drill at Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 30.—"Why is it?" asked a reporter for the United Press of Gen. C. S. Brown, in his capacity of the International military encampment, "that colored companies composed of colored men will not be allowed to take part in the International encampment and drill?"

"Because it is desirable that perfect harmony should prevail, and that would not be the case if colored companies were allowed to participate. We reserve the right to reject applications for entry, and it is our purpose to accept the entry of any organization, white or colored, that will interfere with perfect harmony among the troops. I made the order entirely on my own judgment, without consulting others directly interested. I made the decision and adhere to it because I did not wish to see the National military encampment in Washington last May show that the admission of colored organizations would cause bad feeling between the white and colored troops. I do not want anything of the sort to happen here."

DEMAND FOR CATTLE.

The Rumor that the Texas Trail is to be Abandoned is Discredited.

ST. LOUIS, July 27.—Telegrams from Dallas and San Antonio, Tex., discredit the report that the Texas cattle trail is to be abandoned and that 50,000 head of cattle on their way to the north were yesterday turned back at the Texas trail. Col. Simpson, who was reported as having accepted the alleged cattle growers' meeting at Denver, says that the company was not represented there and that all the cattle he had sent over the trail this summer are now in Wyoming.

Member of Parliament Dead.
LONDON, July 29.—Mr. North Verdin, Liberal Unionist, M. P. for the North-west division of Cheshire, is dead. The Conservatives are confident of winning the seat in the election to fill the vacancy. In the last election Verdin defeated Mr. J. Tomlinson Brunner, Gladstonian candidate, by a vote of 4,410 against 3,753 cast for Mr. Brunner.

BECHER'S SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, July 28.—Rev. Joseph Parker, D. D., preached his farewell sermon in the City Temple Sunday, and announced that this was the last service in which he would take part before he went to Brooklyn.

THE THIRTEEN SALLS.

GREENOCK, July 28.—The yacht Thistle sailed from this port for New York to-day. Her stock sale prevailed and the yacht had her stock sold. She carried a crew of twenty-one.

A Brutal Deed Near Falmouth, Ky.
FALMOUTH, Ky., July 29.—Joseph Neave, a very old and highly prosperous farmer, of Neave Postoffice, eight miles east of this place, was most brutally murdered this morning by John Neave, his son. John has been cultivating a part of his father's farm "on the shares" for some time, and as he was freshening his wheat this morning the old man took a few sacks of the crop. Arriving at John's place his son told him that John had to get his share of the crop. John went to the barn he would kill him. The old man persisted, and drove toward the threshing machine, when the young man picked up his shotgun and fired, literally tearing the father's head to pieces, and causing instant death in the blow. The father had barricaded himself in the house and defied arrest. A mob is organizing and Neave will probably never live to see the inside of a jail.

MEXICO CITY THREATENED WITH OVERFLOW

CITY OF MEXICO, July 30.—A renewal of the heavy rains, which the sewers were unable to take care of, causes apprehension for the safety of the city in case Lake Tezozacoac should overflow the low lying country between it and the city. The reports to-day are that the lake has risen to the level of the city. There is a popular demand for the rapid completion of drainage works. Contracts for timber for section work, which is to be taken by the Cleveland syndicate, have already been placed.

Colored Teachers and Pupils.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 30.—The educational session of the house opened in joint session last night reported in favor of the bill making it a crime for any teacher to teach a white child in a colored school or a colored child in a white school, or a white child separate by a constitutional law of the state. Every white man voted for the bill, the two colored men of the committee voting adversely.

Appropriated County Bonds.

LOUISVILLE, July 29.—C. J. Little, a Breathitt county lumber merchant, was arrested here last night at the instance of Marion Childers, an Indiana contractor, who charges that Little had swindled \$1,500 worth of county bonds that he gave him to sell.

Logged in Jail for Murder.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 1.—Giles and Crelia Washington, colored, have been logged in jail, for beating Bennie Washington, colored, so brutally that he died from

CRIMES ACT PROCLAIMED.

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RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

Four People Killed on the Pennsylvania Road and Two on the R. & O.

READING, Pa., Aug. 1.—An appalling accident occurred on the Pennsylvania railroad at Ridgewood Station, two miles from here. The 8 o'clock down express, which makes a trip between Reading and Philadelphia in one hour and forty minutes, ran into a covered spring wagon containing a pleasure party, killing four of the occupants. A boy named John Wennebacher, aged fifteen, was driving, and owing to the wagon being covered, he did not see the approaching train, which struck down the wagon, hurling them down a steep embankment, where their bodies were picked up.

The killed are: Mrs. Hattie Fritz, aged thirty-two, wife of Elias Fritz, and her two children, Charles, aged three months, and Mervino, aged eighteen months; Miss Amanda Fritz, aged thirty-five, daughter of Elias Fritz, a well-known farmer of this county. The boy driver was seriously injured about the head, and is not expected to recover. The bodies were brought to this city. A coroner's inquest will be held.

Wreck on the Baltimore and Ohio.

CONNELLYVILLE, Pa., Aug. 1.—Early yesterday morning a heavy train of mixed freight was passing over the Mount Savage bridge, a few miles west of Cumberland on the Baltimore and Ohio road. The structure gave way, and the engine and a number of cars were precipitated into the gorge below. Engineer William Driscoll and Fireman Payne were instantly killed and a brakeman, name not known, was seriously injured. There had been a water spout along the stream and the bridge piers were badly damaged.

Twelve Dead.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 1.—Lator reports from the Hopewell wreck on the Chicago & Alton road give the number dead as twelve, and about twenty wounded. Those killed were workmen on the construction train.

TERRIBLE DISASTER.

Eight Hundred Lives Lost By the Loss of the Steamer Sir John A. Lawrence.
SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—The Pacific Mail steamer, City of Rio De Janeiro, arrived last night, bringing Hong Kong arrivals to July 1. The steamer Sir John A. Lawrence, in the Bay of Bengal, 300 lives were lost, mainly pilgrims of the last families in Bengal.

From the 23rd to the 25th of May a cyclone raged in the Bay of Bengal with disastrous results to shipping, and attended with great loss of life. This was the severest experienced in that quarter since 1840, judging from the reports of vessels which weathered it.

The passengers on board the John Lawrence numbered 750, the officers and crew numbering 150. The passengers were mainly women, going on a pilgrimage to the holy temple of Saginath, at Purl. There is scarcely a native family in Calcutta which does not mourn the loss of a relative by the disaster.

Dakota Crops.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 1.—Special reports to the Pioneer Press from a little damage by Tuesday's hail storm in Dakota. In a few places too much rain has fallen, and damage will result unless there continues to be dry weather. Along the Red river valley the wheat crop is reported the largest in the history of the state. Harvest is progressing well in Southern Dakota and Minnesota, being finished in places. In many places the yield is far better than expected. In Kinder county, Dakota, it is 100 per cent better than estimated a fortnight ago, and in Moody county the yield is the largest for years. The outlook for corn is the best ever known in Dakota. Oats will be below an average crop.

Jeff. Davis Indorses Temperance.

NEW ORLEANS, July 29.—Jefferson Davis was at the session of the Southern Methodist conference yesterday, when the Southern Methodists had a religious encampment for the past ten days. Beauvoir, his home, is only a few miles distant. Each year he receives an invitation to attend with his family. Yesterday, after Mrs. Sarah F. Chapin had made a rousing temperance speech, Mr. Davis addressed her and said: "I endorse every word you have uttered and am heartily in sympathy with your cause." He left for home wearing the silver badge of the W. C. T. U.

Fatally Stabbed by Her Stepldaughter.

WICHITA, Kan., July 29.—Mrs. Joseph Dentit, a wealthy lady of this city, was probably fatally stabbed about 9 o'clock last night by her stepdaughter, Mollie Dentit, of Hot Springs, Ark. Mrs. Dentit is a daughter of Dentit by his first wife, and upon her coming to Wichita Mrs. Dentit refused her admission to the house. Yesterday Mrs. Dentit, accompanied by a young man, drove up to the house, and upon Mrs. Dentit coming to the door, drew a knife and stabbed her twenty times in the breast face, neck and arm. She will probably die. The assailant had not been arrested at last accounts.

Passenger Train Ditched.

Hudson, Wis., July 28.—A passenger train from Duluth, on the northern division of the Omaha road, was ditched at Cumberland at 2 o'clock this morning, burying beneath the engine John Donohue, engineer, of Altona, and a fireman named Webster, of Altona. Several employees and passengers were injured but their names are not known. The accident was caused by

SHORT TALKS.

The **REPUBLICAN** has not advised the citizens of Anniston to drop the Methodist College, and unite with Mr. Samuel Noble in building a technological school. On the contrary the **REPUBLICAN** stated that if the Methodists placed a college there they would support it heartily and that Anniston wanted a denominational school, she would do as well to tie on to the Methodists as to another denomination. In another paragraph, no communication suggest a subscription of fifty thousand dollars of the proposed Howland fund to the technological school. This paper voiced the general opinion that this was a diversion and designed to kill off the proposed Methodist school.

The editor of the **REPUBLICAN** aims to be a brevet Methodist and to have about as lively an interest in the affairs of "us." He further claims the right, as a newspaper editor, to comment on current events and to state historical facts in connection therewith, without being subject to the charge of "interference." It is a fact that the Methodists in this State did abandon their colleges at Florence and Auburn and donated the buildings to the State. If the church could revive its policy of maintaining denominational schools and should establish a successful institution of learning at Anniston, we should rejoice at its success and contribute to its support to the extent of our means.

We adhere to the opinion expressed that Anniston or Birmingham or both are proper places for a technological school. As to whether Mr. Noble will or will not build the one at Anniston we have not taken the trouble to enquire. We regard that gentleman as capable of determining his own course of action in any given matter and amply capable of taking care of himself, and consequently we give no concern whatever to his affairs. With some gentlemen in Anniston, however, it is different. They miss no opportunity, however slim, of brushing into the championship of that individual. If the **REPUBLICAN** can now and then afford these gentlemen a coveted opportunity, they should thank the paper for it.

Some time ago we saw a statement in a Birmingham paper that a rock had been sent to Birmingham which smelt strongly of kerosene, and that it was a favorable oil indication. A few miles west of Jacksonville, on the line of the Jacksonville, Gadsden and Attalla Railroad, the same character of rock abounds. Some of it has been brought to the **REPUBLICAN** office. It smells strongly of kerosene. It much resembles limestone rock, if indeed it is not limestone. If be true that this is a good indication of oil, we may hope to see the day oil and gas wells will abound in the near vicinity of Jacksonville, and numberless industries here will be supported by the same. The fact is this section of country is fabulously rich in many things besides iron and manganese, and when the world finds it out, things will hum here and hereabouts. Meantime it is the duty of everybody to miss no opportunity to advertise this section. Jacksonville and the country contiguous ought to have an exhibit at the Piedmont fair in Atlanta. We could make a most creditable and remarkable show in the way of natural resources.

The Montgomery Dispatch is stirring the subject of the coming State election. That event is rather too far away to excite much public interest just yet. However, the public may be a little curious to know what the Dispatch thinks of the matter and we give it. The Dispatch writer takes it for granted that Gov. Seay, Treasurer Smith and Auditor Burke will succeed themselves. He thinks the offices of Secretary of State and Superintendent of Education will be warmly contested. He

is not informed whether Superintendent Palmer will be a candidate for re-election or not. The canvass is not likely to be a very exciting one in any event. Neither will it be so in the counties, unless some very formidable gentleman should tackle Gen. Morgan for the United States Senate and thus bring the matter before the counties in the election of members of the Legislature. In that event lively times may be expected in many counties of the State, Calhoun being among the number.

Col. Hanson, of Macon, Ga., who has "made the tariff a study for five years," was brought to Talladega county by the Protectionists to make a speech to the people of that county and convince them that it was a good thing to allow themselves taxed forty-two per cent. in order to build up the private interests of a few manufacturers who, mayhap, at some future time, will locate in Talladega. According to accounts Col. Hanson made a speech entirely satisfactory to himself and those who brought him there. Gen. Lawler announced his intention of replying to him at another time, and Gen. Lawler will no doubt do so satisfactorily to the Democracy of Talladega. By the way, have the Protectionists of Calhoun and Talladega no men of sufficient ability to discuss the tariff, and is this the reason they import speakers from Pennsylvania and Georgia? If they know why they are Protectionists they ought to be able to tell the reason and defend their faith.

The constantly swelling tax returns of Calhoun county ought to be a matter of congratulation to the people of the county. It means a general prosperity and an ever decreasing tax rate. This year, notwithstanding the fact that the county has within the past two years spent considerable sums in public improvements, the tax rate has been very materially reduced. Next year the list of assessable property will be greatly increased at several points in the county, and a few years the tax on the railroads of the county alone will afford a revenue sufficient to pay the ordinary running expenses of the county, leaving the money collected from tax on the balance of the property in the county to be applied to the construction of suitable houses for the poor, iron bridges over important streams, well constructed highways and other public improvements, if the people will that the tax shall be so applied. The following is the amount of property given in for assessment this year and the tax thereon:

Realty	\$2,960,893.
Personally	2,066,978.
Total value	\$5,026,971.
State tax on Realty	\$16,284.91
" " Personally	11,543.20
Co. " Realty	11,843.57
" " Personally	\$264.31
	\$47,935.99
Polls	2466.
tax	\$3,639.

FREE TRADE.

The reduction of internal revenue and the taking off of revenue stamps from Proprietary Medicines, no doubt has largely benefited the consumers, as well as relieving the burden of home manufacturers. Especially is this the case with Green's August Flower and Poschee's German Syrup, as the reduction of thirty-six cents per dozen, has been added to increase the size of the bottles containing these remedies, thereby giving one fifth more medicine in the 75 cent size. The August Flower for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, and the German Syrup for Cough and Lung troubles, have perhaps the largest sale of any medicines in the world. The advantage of increased size of the bottles will be greatly appreciated by the sick and afflicted, in every town and village in civilized countries. Sample bottles for 10 cents remain the same size, may 28y1

American citizens who were on the eve of leaving for Texas to open new drug stores have begun to unpack.—*Courier Journal.*

TARIFF TALK.

A FREE TRADE PAPER ON ALABAMA POLITICS.

Is the Protection Growing in the State?—A General Review of the Outlook in the Birmingham District—Capital News.

Special to Birmingham Herald.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 8.—The Post contains the following this morning: "There can be no denial of the fact that the protection doctrine is gaining ground with wonderful rapidity in Alabama," says a Montgomery correspondent of the New York Sun. The correspondent himself offers testimony to show that this is not the fact. He says: "The failure of Congressman Bankhead, of the Birmingham District, to put himself squarely and unequivocally on a protection platform during his canvass in 1886 lost him, according to this correspondent, Jefferson county, of which Birmingham is the site." This may be true, but Bankhead was elected by a good majority, and he is a low tariff man. Now look at the situation. Goldsmith W. Hewitt, of Birmingham, represented this district for eight years, but having voted with Randall in 1884, he was turned down in the Democratic Convention to make room for John M. Martin, of Tuscaloosa, who promised to do better. The latter voted with Randall in 1886, and was refused a re-nomination for a second term, and John H. Bankhead, of Fayette Court-house was substituted, who is with Cleveland and Carlisle on the tariff. The Democrats of the district will not it seems, have either a protectionist or a Birmingham man, and now, for the first time in ten years, they have a low tariff Congressman. What is the sign of the speed of protection in Alabama where protectionists, instead of gaining a Congressman, lose the only one they have, and in the Birmingham district at that? On the Senatorial race the same correspondent says that beyond all question the tariff reformers still have a decided majority in the State, and Senator Morgan does not jeopardize his re-election by appearing as their champion.

A Certain Cure for Catarrh.

TRINIDAD, TEX., Feb. 28, 1887.

Gentlemen—For seven years I have had catarrh. Three years of that time I was unable to work. Unfortunately, early in my affliction my breath became very offensive. For seven years I could smell nothing, and I had no taste. How offensive my breath was all those seven years I need not tell. What were my sufferings of mind at not being able to taste or smell anything, can be easily imagined. I was treated by physicians all during that time, and I tried numerous medicines advertised. I bought one course of treatment I saw advertised for \$16 that was not worth five cents. Last spring a year ago a pamphlet from the Swift Specific Company came under my notice, and I determined to try the Specific. Fourteen small bottles completely cured me that spring and summer. Worked in the crop for the first time in four years, and I have been working right along since without having the slightest return of catarrh. The wonderful cure of me has been the means of bringing S. S. neighbors. I regard it as a wonderful blood purifier, and a certain cure of catarrh when given a fair trial.

Yours truly,
SAM A. COLLS.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
The Swift Specific Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

Wonderful Cures.

W. D. Hoyt & Co., Wholesale and Retail Druggist of Rome, Ga., says: We have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery, Electric Bitters and Bucklen's Arnica Salve, for two years. Have never handled remedies that sell as well, or give such universal satisfaction. There have been some wonderful cures effected by these medicines in this city. Several cases of pronounced Consumption have been entirely cured by use of a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Bitters. We guarantee them Sold by W. M. N. S. bet. Nol

AN IMAGINARY LOVER.

The Romantic Delusion of Miss Florence Stone—An Extraordinary Case.

A few days ago the New York papers published an interesting account of the melancholy romance of Miss Florence Stone, of Boston who, it was stated, had been engaged to be married to a wealthy English gentleman, whose sudden death at sea on the eve of the expected marriage, had brought the brilliant wedding preparations to a sad termination. An extraordinary and sensational sequel to this story is contained in the revelation that the supposed English lover was an imaginary person, and all the elaborate and unique arrangements of Miss Stone's marriage to him are the outcome of the lady's disordered brain. The circumstantial narrative relating thereto presents phenomena which it is believed by medical men have had no parallel in the history of the disorder of the senses. Miss Stone is now at the house of one of her friends in the neighborhood of Madison avenue, New York, stricken with nervous prostration, and in a critical physical condition. She is under the medical care of Dr. Milton Josiah Roberts, of George F. Shrady and Dr. J. Leonard Corning, assisted by trained nurses, who are in attendance up to her night and day.

Dr. Roberts, in his house on Madison avenue, told what he knew about this very remarkable case. He said:

"I have known Miss Stone for many years; she is a young lady of great accomplishments, of liberal education, in every way fitted to be the wife of a wealthy man, and to adorn his home. She has had, however, a fixed hallucination for nearly a year past, as we now learn to our dismay, that has brought this great suffering upon herself, sorrow, anxiety and in some instances, vexation among her friends.

"Miss Stone is now about thirty-six years of age; when she was about twenty-two she entered into a matrimonial engagement that was broken off, and I think that this circumstance probably gave a bias to her mental condition that has resulted in the present developments. Whether that is so or not, she devoted her time largely to literary work, writing many interesting and clever stories, some of which have been published, and fragments of novels that I have read, showing considerable literary ability.

"She was a daughter of a wealthy father who met with business reverses so serious in their pecuniary extent as to render it necessary that she should take a position as governess. In that capacity for several years she has lived in the families of many distinguished people in various parts of the United States and Europe. Her present engagement of that character was with Mr. and Mrs. Coffin, of Chestnut Hill, Boston. During her engagement with the Coffin family she last fall visited New York. On her return to Boston she told Mrs. Coffin she had met a gentleman in New York to whom she had been some years before engaged; that the engagement had been broken off; that he had married, but that his wife had died; that he had proposed marriage to her and that she had become again engaged to him, and that they were shortly to be married; that his name was Crownshield; that he lived in England, and that he was very wealthy.

"She described with considerable minuteness her accidental and literal running against him on a crowded pavement on one of the streets of New York; that he raised his hat in a very gentlemanly manner to her, as if apologizing for his apparent rudeness; that in doing so their eyes met; that he then said, 'Pardon me, I think I have the honor of your acquaintance,' and that each then recognized the other. He expressed his regret, she said, that he had not the pleasure of knowing by what name to address her, he presuming of course that she was married. She told him that she had not married. He then told her of his mar-

riage and of his wife's death; that he ultimate outcome of their talk was that, on the strength of the renewal of their early affection, he became again engaged.

"Mrs. Coffin expressed her regret to Miss Stone that she had not invited Mr. Crownshield to Boston, and that she and Mr. Coffin would have had great pleasure in receiving him as a guest. She immediately replied that she had not had an opportunity of doing so, because Mr. Crownshield was on his way to the Northwest to make inquiries in regard to a large tract of land he was interested in, and was anxious to get back to England as soon as he could.

"In a few days after this conversation she read to Mrs. Coffin what appeared to be extracts from a letter written by Mr. Crownshield, in which the alleged writer described the character and value of the land, saying that it had increased far beyond the writer's expectations in value, that it was then worth from \$250,000 to \$300,000, and that he proposed to give it to her; that deeds had been prepared in her wedded name, but that these deeds could not be signed until after they were married.

"A subsequent letter from Mr. Crownshield was apparently received by her, in which he explained the defectiveness of the title to the land, and the imperative necessity of his going at once to Yokohama, in Japan, to see the only person in the world who could give him a clear title. In this letter he explained the absolute necessity of his returning direct to England from Japan, and asked her to consent to meet him there to be married, instead of his returning to the United States for that event, as decided upon when they met.

"She gave her consent to this arrangement by letter, and she produced subsequently cablegrams professing to be from Mr. Crownshield, which she read to Mrs. Coffin, thanking her for agreeing to their marriage in England, and telling her that he would give her the particulars which he desired carried out as to their marriage by mail.

"In due course of time a letter apparently came from Mr. Crownshield, in which he was very effusive in his thanks for her compliance with his desire to have the marriage in England, and as a reward for this concession he authorized her to invite all the relatives and friends she wished to be present at the wedding to accompany her to England, and that he would authorize the payment of all the expenses connected with their voyage and return to this country.

"As illustrative of the minuteness with which this delusion developed itself in one of these letters, purporting to be from Mr. Crownshield, which Florence read to Mrs. Coffin, he alludes to Florence, saying that she had been engaged in sweeping out her room and making it neat in appearance, and on that commented in this wise: 'What a—d nonsense this is about you sweeping your room: are there no servants in America?' In a later letter alluded to be from him, he expressed his regret at using this violent language, and for using Miss Stone's forgiveness for erasing it.

"In her immediate circle of friends in Boston this alleged engagement was talked about, and all the curious inquiries of female friends as to details were met by Miss Stone with the most plausible and ready explanations. Mrs. Coffin is a lady in every respect, and did not, in any case, make any effort to read the letters or observe their postmark. Florence was throughout all her life a truthful pure-minded, good girl, whose sense of honor and veracity was of the keenest kind. During all the time of deception, lasting nearly a year, actively engaged in the family of Mrs. Coffin, and on four evenings of the week giving French lessons to a class of adults, for which she was eminently qualified speaking French as fluently as English. Thus, you see, she was leading a double life—that of her regular occupation and this

ideal existence perfected entirely from her imagination.

"A few weeks ago she left Mrs. Coffin's for New York, ostensibly to complete the arrangements for her voyage to Europe and also that of her friends. Soon after her arrival she called here upon me at this house, and came stepping lightly and blithely into this room. I was surprised and delighted to see her. I knew nothing of this engagement, but I remarked upon her cheerful and happy expression and jokingly said, 'Are you going to be married?' To my surprise she replied, 'Yes; you've guessed it.' I remarked that I hoped for her sake he was a wealthy man. She answered that he was, that he had abundance of money. She then gave me some of the details, invited me to be one of the wedding party, which invitation I had to decline; but upon her pressing me to make her house my home when I did go to London I gave a cheerful consent. I heard her story all in good faith and was as much deceived as any of her other friends. I had not the slightest misgiving as to its truthfulness, and the only reflection I made about it was in an observation I made to my mother at dinner, that it was a very strange coincidence that Florence's marriage should come about very much in the same way as she had described the engagement and wedding of one of her characters in her unfinished novel, the manuscript of which I had read.

"I did not see any more of Florence until Saturday night week. I came into this room about eleven o'clock of that night, having been out nearly all day, and I found upon my desk a piece of paper, on which was written a message that Florence desired to see me. I went to the house of the friend where she was staying. I found her in bed in a very nervous state, sleepless. I administered a soporific. She obtained some sleep, but I remained there all night.

"But to make this intricate story more intelligible, I must go back a little of the incident I have just related.

"On the morning of the Saturday that I visited Florence at midnight the crisis in her delusion had arrived. Her friends whom she had invited to her English wedding were prepared to start; many of them had made elaborate and expensive additions to their toilet, and were on the tip-toe of expectation of a jaunt to Europe, for which nearly all the expenses would be paid by somebody else. Part of the announced programme was that money orders to pay their traveling expenses to New York should be sent them about a week before the sailing of the steamship Etruria to Liverpool, last Saturday, the vessel the wedding party was to embark upon.

"Florence had not the money to pay for these money orders. She had a painful realization that she could not idealize dollars and cents. Unless she sent this money there would be an exposure to her delusion. This was an objective fact that thrust itself upon her reason for solution. There were two ways she could solve it—she could commit suicide or Mr. Crownshield must die. She decided upon the latter alternative. She sent to Mrs. Coffin and to all her invited friends telegrams stating that Mr. Crownshield had died on the voyage. Having done that she returned to the house where she is now staying. To those friends she told the story of the receipt of cablegrams announcing Mr. Crownshield's death, of an interview at the Astor House, and the hurried departure of Mr. Crownshield's agent who had left her in the care of a gentleman friend, who had her driven home in a carriage.

"Florence's telegram to Mrs. Coffin brought that lady from Boston, and when I arrived at the house on Saturday night Mrs. Coffin was there. We had, of course, accepted the story of Florence as true, and had acted in regard to her friends in accordance therewith. On Monday morning I suggested that the *Guardian* Company ought to be told of what had occurred, so that they could make

another disposition of the ten staterooms that had been engaged. I sent a messenger to that office, and he returned with the amazing intelligence to us that they knew nothing of any Miss Florence Stone or the engagement of ten staterooms for any party. I went to Florence, told her what the message was, and said, 'how is this?' She then confessed all; and our own 'involuntary' deception was revealed to our astonished mental vision. That, I think, is substantially the story. Florence is still living in two worlds. She has yet the illusion of living in social splendor and of having all the pleasures of life at her beck and call. But is she utterly irresponsible and greatly to be pitied.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A Whole Family Butchered in their Beds.

MACON, Ga., Aug. 6.—Information has just been received of a most horrible tragedy occurring last night, about twelve miles from here, in this county. Reports say Captain Richard Woolfolk, a well-known farmer, his wife, four children and Mrs. Woolfolk, aunt of Mrs. Woolfolk, were found murdered in the house this morning, having been knocked in the head and their throats cut. Tom G. Woolfolk, son of Capt. Woolfolk by his first wife, is suspected of the crime and was arrested. The deputy sheriff and coroner went out to the scene of the murder. Owing to the distance from the city all particulars cannot be had just now.

Late and further details from the scene of the Woolfolk tragedy developed the fact that there were nine victims instead of seven, as first reported. Capt. and Mrs. R. F. Woolfolk their six children, ranging in ages from eighteen months to twenty years; and Mrs. Weston, an aunt of Mrs. Woolfolk, aged eighty.

The coroner's jury found a verdict of murder against Thomas G. Woolfolk, son of the captain's first wife, who was sleeping in the house. His statement was that sometime before daybreak he was aroused by groans and the sound of blows proceeding from his parent's room. His half brother Richard ran into the room which adjoins his, and thinking that a murder was being committed he (Thomas) jumped from a window in his night clothes and ran to the house of a negro three or four hundred yards distant to get them to arouse the neighborhood. He says he was afraid to return fearing that he himself would be murdered, but went back after half an hour. No help had arrived and he went in to see if the family had been murdered. He found them all dead. He stepped in a pool of blood in passing and left foot prints on the floor. He found his step-mother laying so that her head was on the floor and her body on the bed. He then changed his clothing. By this time a crowd had arrived, and soon after was taken into custody.

The evidence before the jury was circumstantial throughout. The crowd continued to grow in size, and indications pointed strongly to lynching. Sheriff Westcott told the jury to withhold their verdict until he could get the prisoner away, and then making all arrangements, slipped Woolfolk out of the house in a hurry, and drove away so rapidly that the crowd had hardly time to realize the departure. The prisoner was brought to Macon and safely lodged in jail, where he talked of the crime coolly, but made no admissions.

His motive is said to be a desire to gain possession of his father's property for himself and his two sisters, children of the first wife.

A White Frost.

WELLSVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 7.—There was a white frost in this section this morning, and the thermometer registered about forty degrees.

Governor Hill, of New York, plays with all the little children near the executive mansion in Albany every day.

Rates of Advertising. Transient advertisements \$1 per square, and one inch makes a square. Local notices 10 cents per line.

Mr. T. C. Davenport brought in Thursday the first open boll of cotton.

The Commissioners examined the county jail Wednesday and found it in good condition.

Mr. Sherbert, living eight miles west of Jacksonville, has laid the under obligation by the presentation of some fine quill and water-pens.

Mr. G. H. Rogers, of the Rogers printing company, of Birmingham, spent a couple of days in Jacksonville, making the REPUBLICAN office headquarters during his leisure moments.

The Commissioners Court was in session here Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and was engaged most of the time on the assessment lists. Other business of general interest to the county was transacted.

Elbert Walker, a worthy old colored man, brought us a nice lot of grapes of his own raising Wednesday.

Mr. Benj. Neighbors brought us Thursday some of the fine Ionian grape of his own raising, for which we return thanks.

The Phillips & Buttorf, Manufacturing Co., of Nashville, Tenn., have presented, through Mr. J. J. Skelton, the new Meteorist church here, a most beautiful pulpit lamp. This firm has the reputation of being composed of most liberal and charitable gentlemen, and their act in this instance was characteristic. The Methodist here are much pleased at this expression of good will on the part of this great firm.

Morgan Williams, a worthy colored man of this place, lost two valuable mules by drowning last week. His team had been at work on the A. & C. road near Anviston. In crossing Cane Creek on the return home, the animals got beyond their depth and the wagon, floating down stream, pulled them under. The driver succeeded in getting the traces loose, but failed to unhitch the breast straps, else the animals would have made their way out.

Judge Walker writes from Waukegan, Wisconsin, that "the drouth in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota is terrible—grass all burnt up and the corn crop cut off by one half." In view of this it appears more than fortunate that southern farmers have made good crops this season. If they had been compelled to rely on the West as heretofore they would have had to pay very high prices for corn. As it is, bacon is likely to be high and our farmers should prepare to make their own meat this season.

The Teacher's Institute met in the court house, 4th inst., according to previous notice, but, considering the number of licensed teachers in the county, the attendance was small. Several members to whom subjects had been assigned, failed to come in time. Those who were present discussed the following questions with interest, and some were ably handled: "What improvements have been made in our common schools, during the past decade?" by Prof. C. B. Gibson.

"How to teach History," by J. W. Smiley. "How to teach Geography," by E. N. Abbott. "What should be the limits of the school age in public schools?" by Prof. J. L. Dodson.

"How can we awaken interest and enthusiasm among our teachers?" by Prof. J. M. Stephenson. "Moral responsibility of the teacher in the school room," by J. F. M. Thomas. The session was to continue three days, according to the programme, but at 12 o'clock of the second day, all that were present, having discharged the duty assigned them and some compelled to return to their homes, the Institute elected J. F. M. Thomas, of Cross Plains county editor, and adjourned, hoping that, hereafter, teachers would be prompt in discharging their duty of attendance, and that the citizens would manifest some interest by attending also. J. F. M. THOMAS, County Editor for the Institute.

Mrs. Frank's boarding house is overflowing with summer visitors and several outside rooms are occupied by male boarders. She has refused twenty-five applications for board within the last two weeks. Jacksonville must have a summer hotel by next season.

PERSONAL. Mrs. D. F. Lowe, Miss Sadie Williams and Miss Sadie Wyly have returned home from Tate Springs. Mr. J. E. Dozier, of Anniston, was in Jacksonville Sunday.

Mr. F. M. Davis has returned from Lexington, Ky., where he has been attending a business college.

Mr. Oscar Henderson, of Anniston, is in Jacksonville for awhile for the recuperation of his health.

MACK MATTERS. MACK, Ala., Aug. 9, 1887.

Ed. REPUBLICAN: Please find space in your valuable paper for these few lines. Everything quiet and lovely. Crops are looking fine, but corn on low land is damaged by too much rain.

Health of community good. Married, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. F. Allen, of Oxford, Prof. W. J. Young, of Anniston to Miss Mame J. Dillard, of Mack, both of this county.

Protracted meeting commenced at Mt. Gilead, August 6th, and bids fair to succeed.

Mrs. Ena Stapp, of Florida, is stopping a few days to visit relatives and drink Sulphur water. She is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. Dillard.

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. O. 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.

An Enterprising, Reliable House. W. M. Nisbet can always be relied upon, not only to carry in stock the best of everything, but to secure the Agency for such articles as have well known merit, and are popular with the people, thereby sustaining the reputation of being always enterprising and ever reliable. Having secured the Agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, will sell it on a positive guarantee. It will surely cure any and every affection of Throat, Lungs, and Chest, and to show our confidence in it, we invite you to call and get a Trial Bottle Free.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve. THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sore, 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, may 2-1v.

Fine Fruit, Grapes and Flowers. G. H. Miller & Son of the Rome Nursery have employed Walter V. Montgomery to sell their stock in Calhoun county. He respectfully asks the people to hold their orders for a home institution—one whose stock is acclimated, and bound to do well here. This is a great advantage that Miller & Son's stock has over more northern nurseries.

A prime feature, beside this, is the cheapness of their stock, which ranges from 10 to 100 per cent. below others, for the very same varieties. Wait until you see plates and prices, then decide. W. V. MONTGOMERY, July 9-1m.

Attachment Notice. D. J. Baer, Plaintiff, vs. John H. Gordon, Deft. Myrick & Bowman, Garnishees.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County, In Circuit Court.

It appearing that the above entitled cause was instituted, in said court, by the issuance of an attachment against the defendant John H. Gordon, that said defendant is a non-resident of this State, whose particular place of residence is somewhere in the State of Georgia but just exactly where is not known; that said writ of attachment has been, by the Sheriff of Calhoun county, Ala., returned to me, the Clerk of said court, and having been by me executed by appointing as garnishees Myrick & Bowman who are indebted to, or have in their possession, or under their control, property belonging to said defendant; therefore, to said defendant, this is, therefore, to said defendant, notice of the issuance of said attachment and the said execution thereof, also that said cause will stand for trial at the term of said court to be held for said county, at the place of holding the same, on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1888. Given under my hand, this 8th day of August, A. D. 1887. JOHN P. WEAVER, Clerk Cir. Court Calhoun Co. Ala. aug13-3t

R. H. MIDDLETON & COMPANY. HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NICE LINE OF Dry Goods, Notions, Hats &c., Call and See Them. A NICE LINE OF JERSEY JACKETS, Ladies' and Childrens' Hose. 7 1-2 C. COUNTER. THE CHEAPEST LINE OF Tin-Ware Just Received. Groceries and Canned Goods, Boots, Shoes, Jeans, Fancy and Stick Candies, Cigars, Smoking and Chewing Tobaccos. Also Dr. Roe's Liver, Rheumatism, Chill and Fever Medicines. If you want goods cheap call and see us. R. H. MIDDLETON & CO., Jacksonville, Ala. aug13-2t

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 at LOWER PRICES. apr24tf ROWAN, DEAN & CO.

PORTER, MARTIN & CO., Are Making a RUN ON GROCERIES & HARDWARE. CALL & EXAMINE THEIR PRICES. H. L. STEVENSON, L. W. GRANT, C. D. MARTIN, R. B. LOWE, and L. P. HURTER, Jacksonville, Tenn. City of Montgomery.

Real Estate, Loan & Insurance Agency. R. B. LOWE and L. P. HURTER, Managers. Office with the Jacksonville Land Company South-west side Public Square. REAL ESTATE BOUGHT And Sold on Commission. Property cared for—taxes paid and rents promptly collected. Represent United States Mutual Accident Association, of New York and Capital City Insurance Company of Montgomery. Money loaned on farm lands as security. Large amount of real estate in and about Jacksonville Ala for sale. Government land entries, contests, commutation of homestead to cash entries and all Land office business attended to through our Mr. Lowe who has had several years' experience in the Land office at Montgomery. Large bodies of timber and mineral lands for sale at a bargain. Some of these tracts embrace as much as One Thousand Acres in a Body. Address Box 31 Jacksonville, Ala.

A GREAT CHANCE TO ADVERTISE YOUR Mineral, Farm and Timber Lands NEW COUNTY MAP OR IN DIRECTORY. ON THE SKAGGS & DUNN, P. O. Box 202, Anniston, Ala.

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, Clearing, 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.

Lumber & Shingles. Messrs. Nunnally & McReynolds have recently created a No. 1 steam saw mill and shingle machine, three and a half miles south of Jacksonville and are now prepared to furnish promptly for all kinds of yellow pine lumber and shingles at moderate prices. Orders left with Crow Bros., Jacksonville, will receive prompt attention. Extra fine body of lumber to suit from. HEART BILLS A SPECIALTY. NUNNALLY & McREYNOLDS, apr21f.

HIRSCHBERG'S IMPROVED DIAMOND SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES. PAT. JULY 11 1875. For Sale by ROWAN, DEAN & CO., Jacksonville, Ala.

GALDWELL, HAMES & GALDWELL. Attorneys at Law. JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Insolvent Notice. STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County, In Probate Court, Special Term, August 5th 1887. This day came Mrs. Mary A. Mount, Administratrix of the estate of D. V. Huffner deceased, and filed in Court her report in writing and under date, setting forth that said estate, to the best of her knowledge, is insolvent, and asking the Court to so declare it. It is therefore ordered that Monday the 5th day of September 1887 be and is hereby appointed the day upon which to hear and pass upon said report, and that notice thereof be given the creditors and all other interested in said estate, by publication for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper published in said county, to be and appear at my office in the court house of said county, on said 5th day of September 1887, and contest said report if they think proper. EMMETT F. CROOK, Judge of Probate. aug5-3t

In Chancery. Thomas Best, In Chancery at Jacksonville, vs. Jennie Best, Plaintiff, Calhoun Co., Ala. In this cause it is made to appear to the Register of said court, by affidavit of W. W. Whiteside complainant's solicitor of record, that the defendant Jennie Best is a non-resident of the State of Alabama and that her actual residence is at or near the city of Lexington, Kentucky, and that she is over twenty-one years of age. It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican a weekly newspaper published in the county of Calhoun, State of Alabama, requiring the said Jennie Best to appear and plead to answer or demur to the bill of complaint in this cause by Monday the 5th day of Sept next or in thirty days thereafter a decree pro confesso may be taken against her the said Jennie Best, defendant aforesaid. This July 15th 1887. W. M. HAMES, Register. aug15-3t

Tax Notice. Notice is hereby given that the Tax Assessor of the Town of Jacksonville Alabama has delivered to me the book of assessments of Municipal taxes for the year 1887, which said book is prepared and ready for inspection by the tax payers; notice is hereby further given that the Town Council of Jacksonville will sit, at the office of R. L. Arnold in said town, on the 22nd day of August, 1887, to examine the Assessor's returns, and if any errors be found therein, to correct the same. Given under my hand, this August 1st 1887. H. L. STEVENSON, Mayor. aug1-2t

Circuit Court. Circuit Court will convene on the 24th day of this month, August, and continue three weeks, first week civil and the second and third weeks criminal. Those interested, will govern themselves accordingly. M. W. WOODRUFF, Sheriff. Aug2-2t

NOTICE. I desire to correspond with parties or their descendants, who were in any of the old wars prior to 1855, viz: the Revolutionary, Mexican, Florida or any of the Indian wars. A matter of business. Address F. CROOK, July 27-1t Jacksonville, Ala.

Sheriff's Sale. Under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, on the 24th day of March 1887, in favor of D. C. Savage and against John J. Wilson, I will sell on Monday the 5th day of August 1887 before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Ala., within the legal hours of sale, the highest and best bidder for cash, the following described real estate, to-wit: The E. of the S. 27, of Sec. 1, T. 18, R. 10. For want of personal property I levied upon the above described land as the property of John J. Wilson to satisfy said execution. This July 4th 1887. M. W. WOODRUFF, Sheriff. July 4-4t

NOTICE NO. 6316. LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, Ala. Notice is to be given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or his deputy, at the place designated in said notice, on said 5th day of September 1887, viz: William S. McLean, Homestead 1215, for the E. 1/4, N. E. 1/4, Sec. 28, T. 18, R. 10. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: James M. Coleman, Wm W. Johnson, Samuel T. Thompson, Robert H. Cheever, all of Shoal Creek, Ala. J. G. HARRIS, Register. June 15-3t

NOTICE NO. 6316. LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, Ala. Notice is to be given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or his deputy, at the place designated in said notice, on said 5th day of September 1887, viz: Robert A. Wilson, H. D. 1067, for the S. 1/4, Sec. 29, T. 18, R. 10. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Robert A. Wilson, George Champion, Wm. Leach, all of Jacksonville, Ala. J. G. HARRIS, Register. apr27-3t

NOTICE NO. 6316. LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, Ala. Notice is to be given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or his deputy, at the place designated in said notice, on said 5th day of September 1887, viz: Robert A. Wilson, H. D. 1067, for the S. 1/4, Sec. 29, T. 18, R. 10. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Robert A. Wilson, George Champion, Wm. Leach, all of Jacksonville, Ala. J. G. HARRIS, Register. apr27-3t

YOUR EYE IS CAUGHT AND YOUR SENSE OVERWHELMED when you enter our store, with a line of Shoes & Hats. Superior in quality to any ever before offered in this market, embracing a complete line of Zeigler Bros' Fine Shoes in Gents', Ladies', Childrens' and Infants' Honest Quality and Honest Prices. Is the force which gives life and luster to our fresh, ever changing stock of Head Gear AND Foot Wear. Our Ladies French Kid, Hand-Turned Shoes are a marvel of neatness and durability. Our Gents Hand-Sewed Shoes Speak for themselves. Our Childrens' Shoes Have only to be seen to be appreciated. We take delight in exhibiting our goods, so don't fail to call and inspect them and you will be sure to buy of us when you need them. Yours truly, BAILEY & ANSLEY. ANNISTON, ALA. may7-tf

Zeigler Bros' Fine Shoes in Gents', Ladies', Childrens' and Infants' Honest Quality and Honest Prices. Is the force which gives life and luster to our fresh, ever changing stock of Head Gear AND Foot Wear. Our Ladies French Kid, Hand-Turned Shoes are a marvel of neatness and durability. Our Gents Hand-Sewed Shoes Speak for themselves. Our Childrens' Shoes Have only to be seen to be appreciated. We take delight in exhibiting our goods, so don't fail to call and inspect them and you will be sure to buy of us when you need them. Yours truly, BAILEY & ANSLEY. ANNISTON, ALA. may7-tf

NOTICE NO. 6315. Land office at Montgomery Ala. June 9, 1887. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or his deputy, at the place designated in said notice, on said 5th day of September 1887, viz: William S. McLean, Homestead 1215, for the E. 1/4, N. E. 1/4, Sec. 28, T. 18, R. 10. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: James M. Coleman, Wm W. Johnson, Samuel T. Thompson, Robert H. Cheever, all of Shoal Creek, Ala. J. G. HARRIS, Register. June 15-3t

NOTICE NO. 6315. Land office at Montgomery Ala. June 9, 1887. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or his deputy, at the place designated in said notice, on said 5th day of September 1887, viz: William S. McLean, Homestead 1215, for the E. 1/4, N. E. 1/4, Sec. 28, T. 18, R. 10. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: James M. Coleman, Wm W. Johnson, Samuel T. Thompson, Robert H. Cheever, all of Shoal Creek, Ala. J. G. HARRIS, Register. June 15-3t

Established 30 Years. H. A. SMITH, ROME, GEORGIA. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Bookseller & Music Dealer. School, Classical and Miscellaneous Books, Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, Photograph and Amateur Albums, Scrap books, Blank Books, Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, Pencils, etc. Immense stock Wall Paper, Bording and Room Decorations direct from the manufactory, samples sent on application. Special Agents for Chickering, Mathushen, Bent & Arion Pianos, and Packard, Bay State and Mason & Hamlin Organs for cash or on installment plan. apr16tf

Pianos and Organs. Special Agents for Chickering, Mathushen, Bent & Arion Pianos, and Packard, Bay State and Mason & Hamlin Organs for cash or on installment plan. apr16tf

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

WEST AND NORTH-WEST. Write for low emigration rates. Colored Map of any of the Western States, furnished free upon application to SAM B. WEBB, Passenger Agent, ALEX. S. THOMAS, Ticket Agent, GEO. S. BARNUM, S. P. A., J. Y. SAGE, Gen'l Supt. R. R. KELLY, A. W. SMITH, Attorneys at Law, Jacksonville, Ala. Will practice in all the courts, both State and Federal, and in Calhoun and adjoining counties. JAS. HUTCHISON, HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER, (Jacksonville Hotel), JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Attorneys at Law, Jacksonville, Ala. Will practice in all the courts, both State and Federal, and in Calhoun and adjoining counties. JAS. HUTCHISON, HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER, (Jacksonville Hotel), JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

FOUTZ'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS. No Horse will die of Cough, Hoars or Lungs if Foutz's Powders are used in time. Foutz's Powders will prevent Glanders in Fowls. Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent, and make the butter firm and sweet. Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost every disease to which Horses and other American Domestic Animals are subject. DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor, BALTIMORE, MD.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY. Your Attention is invited to the fact that in purchasing the latest issue of this work, you get a Gazetteer of the World containing over 25,000 Titles, with their pronunciation and a vast amount of other information. A Biographical Dictionary giving pronunciation of names and brief sketches of noteworthy lives. All in one Book. Webster's Unabridged Dictionary is recommended by the State Superintendents of Schools in 28 United States and 10 in the District of Columbia. It is the standard authority in the United States Supreme Court, and in the Government Printing Office. It has been selected for use in the State of Massachusetts in all its schools, and is the Dictionary upon which a copy of the school books are based. Get the Latest and Best. It is an invaluable companion in every School, and at every home. Testimonials upon application. Published by G. & C. MERRIAM & CO., Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

Jas. S. Kelly Notary Public and Ex-Officio JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. At Oxford, Ala. Courts 2nd Saturday in each month. NOTICE NO. 6337. Land office at Montgomery Ala. April 23 1887. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or his deputy, at the place designated in said notice, on said 5th day of September 1887, viz: William S. McLean, Homestead 1215, for the E. 1/4, N. E. 1/4, Sec. 28, T. 18, R. 10. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: James M. Coleman, Wm W. Johnson, Samuel T. Thompson, Robert H. Cheever, all of Shoal Creek, Ala. J. G. HARRIS, Register. June 15-3t

WILLER BROS. STEEL PENS. THE BEST IN USE. A leading pen-manufacturer, we will mail a writing sample in 10 to 20 days, each, on receipt of \$1.25. Writing School Pens, 1 dozen each, 90c. 45c. Business & School, 1 dozen each, 45c. Also the WILLER BROS. PATENT of Pen, (Cal.)

FIRE INSURANCE. I. L. SWAN AG'T, Jacksonville Ala. Two Good Home Companies to wit Georgia Home, Central City, Ga. B. F. Wilson, Attorney at Law, TALLADEGA, ALA. Will practice in the counties of Talladega, Calhoun and all surrounding counties. J. G. HUDSON, Notary-Public & Ex-Officio Justice of THE PEACE. DeAtlanville, Alabama. Courts fourth Saturday in each month. Marriage license for sale. JAMES CROOK, Jacksonville, Ala. J. J. WILLEY, Anniston, Ala. GROOK, BROTHERS & WILLET, Attorneys at Law, Jacksonville and Anniston. B. G. McCLELEN, County Surveyor Alexandria, Ala. Jacksonville Planing Mill. Dress & Lumber of all kinds, such as flooring, ceiling, wood-work, etc. always on hand. JACKSONVILLE PLANING MILL, Jacksonville, Alabama. W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE. The only \$3 SEAMLESS Shoe in the world. Finest calf, perfect fit, and warranted Congress Button and Laceration Resisting. Also made in English and durable as any other shoe. W. L. DOUGLAS, 292 Broadway, New York. BOSTON. ALDOUGLAS'S SEAMLESS SHOES. Have all wear the W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE. If your dealer does not have them, send your name and postal to W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

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BOWDEN & ARNOLD, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, JACKSONVILLE, ALA. sept12-6m D. S. G. Stone, Jacksonville, Ala. (Office 2nd floor Smith of Hotel.) jan17-1t

SPACEDVILLE

Manganese Mine—Oil-Bearing Rock—
The following improvements have been made in the mine of Hon. W. J. Alexander, on the East & West Railroad. This is the most extensive deposit of manganese found in the State, and experts think it to be a secure vein. Whether vein or deposit, there is an immense deposit of fine manganese ore, for which a ton has been offered in Pittsburg. The iron ores about Jacksonville, and indeed right in the corporate limits of the town, are inexhaustible. An analysis of these ores show them to be almost totally free from phosphorus and capable of making steel. It was for the purpose of utilizing these ores in a steel plant here at a future day that the valuable manganese property above referred to was bought by parties here. Some Birmingham capitalists should look into this prospective bonanza. West of Jacksonville, six miles a rock resembling limestone, if it is not limestone, is found, which smells strongly of petroleum. Some of it has been brought to the Revenue office by the land owner. This rock is found near the surface. I think is an indication of oil that valuable article might be found beneath this strata of rock at a comparatively shallow depth. The discovery has created no excitement here, as no one here knows whether it is an oil indication or not. If it is, its development would prove of immense advantage to Jacksonville, and hence any one who might wish to furnish all necessary information by application to the Republican office.

A white man named Smith and a black man named Rusk, another white man, got into an altercation a day or two ago, near Larvisville, over some musk melons. Smith struck Rusk over the head with a rock, whereupon Rusk pulled out his knife and cut Smith in several places. Subsequently a Magistrate sent another man named Smith to arrest Rusk, but at last accounts Rusk refused to be arrested by Smith on the ground that Smith himself was a law breaker, he having just been released from jail for whipping his wife. He didn't so much mind being arrested, but did not want the arrest to be made by a wife-beater. Mr. C. D. Martin has about completed an elegant brick building on the Public Square, which will be occupied in a few days as a drug and jewelry store by a couple of business men of Anniston, who have concluded to abandon the "model" for the "ideal" town. The Methodists have about finished their new church. It is an elegant and tasteful structure, finished with opera chairs and richly upholstered. It would be creditable to any town or city in the State.

MALARIA.

Twenty-five hundred dozen bottles of Age Conqueror ordered in one month. It positively eradicates all Malaria, Fever and Ague, Bilious and Intermittent Fevers in any climate. Read our Book of one thousand testimonials.

DEE WEST, S. C., March 12, '83.
G. G. Green, Dear Sir—We will soon need more Ague Conqueror. It is taking like "hot cakes" and giving satisfaction.
Yours, ELLIS BROS.

FAIRFIELD, Mo., Aug. 29, '86.
G. G. Green, Dear Sir—Your Ague Conqueror knocks the Chills and Dumb Ague every time. I warrant a bottle and it never fails. I have cured cases where quinine had no effect whatever.
Yours truly,
W. H. SHAW & Co.

John Ruskin: No man should marry till he has made himself worthy of a good wife and able to maintain her and his children in comfort. And he should choose as he would choose his destiny—with range of choice from earth to heaven. No man should marry under twenty-four; no girl under eighteen.

KILLED BY HYDROPHOBIA.

After Using a Madstone, a Georgian Dies Horribly.

BUCHANAN, GA., Aug. 14.—Mr. Leonard Fullbright of this place died here of hydrophobia. He was bitten on street near his home on the evening of the 2d of June, by what was supposed to be a rabid dog. He immediately went to Fairburn and was treated by Dr. Tidwell by having his mad stone applied to one of the wounds made by the dog, having been bitten on each hand and the right leg. He remained at Fairburn about a week, receiving treatment, and was thought to be effectually cured. He is said to have felt no symptoms of the dreadful malady until last Wednesday evening, when an uneasy and strange feeling came over him. On Thursday morning he was thrown into convulsions, and continued to have one after another until death relieved his sufferings at about seven o'clock this morning. Mr. Fullbright was a blacksmith and was upwards of seventy-five years of age. He was respected by all who knew him, having lived at Hartwood, in Carroll county, for a number of years before he moved to this place, some ten years ago. He leaves a wife and several married children and one single daughter.

A WATER SNAKE'S BITE.

Considered Harmless, Throws a Little Boy Into Fits of Rabies.

RUSSELLVILLE, Ky., Aug. 14.—On the eighth day of last June, Willie, the eight-year old son of Dr. Aleck Hobson, of this county, was bitten by a water snake while fishing in the creek near his father's house. The snake was swimming in the water in front of the boy, and the latter struck him with his fishing rod. This served to enrage the reptile, and it turned and bit the little fellow in the calf of the leg. In a short while the wounded member was badly swollen, but by prompt application of proper remedies he was in a few days apparently completely cured. Yesterday morning, while at play in the yard, he suddenly fell in a fit and exhibited every symptom of rabies. The most peculiar part about the disease is that he imagines that he is a snake, and attempts to crawl on his belly and coil his body like a serpent. His body has become spotted, and he shoots out his tongue and attempts to bite every one that comes within reach. His case has attracted the attention of the medical fraternity, and is causing considerable comment. The little fellow utters the most agonizing shrieks and seems to suffer intensely. He refuses to eat anything, and the sight of water throws him into convulsions. His death is momentarily expected.

From Soissons, the St. James Gazette has a story to the effect that recently a young man was mesmerized by one of his friends in the presence of several persons. After some of the usual experiments the magnetizer said to the patient: "I forbid you to drink wine the next fortnight." The patient was then awakened by the magnetizer blowing in his face, and though he is no longer in his presence it is affirmed that he cannot carry a glass of wine to his lips. If the glass is filled with beer, water or anything else his arm will obey him, and take it by his mouth, but if it contains wine his muscles are paralyzed.

What Can Be Done.

By trying again and keeping up courage many things seemingly impossible may be attained. Hundreds of hopeless cases of Kidney and Liver Complaint have been cured by Electric Bitters, after everything else had been tried in vain. Do not think there is no cure for you, but try Electric Bitters. There is no medicine so safe, so pure, and so perfect a Blood Purifier. Electric Bitters will cure Dyspepsia, Diabetes and all Diseases of the Kidneys. Invaluable in affections of Stomach and Liver, and overcome all Urinary Difficulties. Large Bottles only 50 cts. at W. M. Nishet's.

Teachers in some Maine towns,

the superintendent's report state, are awarded as low as \$1 a week, and even less than that sum.

INDISPUTABLE FACTS.

Why Farmers Should Insist upon a Just Return on Their Investment.

High protection, that offspring of deception and selfishness, has patented the "lie" that owing to its benign influence manufactured goods are as cheap here as abroad. When confronted with the fact that we import \$126,000,000 or more of actual manufactured articles ready for use, on which in 1886, we paid \$55,653,000 duty, at the rate of 49 per cent. ad valorem in average, it crowns the first "lie" with a still bigger one by asserting that the tax is not paid by the American consumers at all. Not it is the foreign manufacturers who have to pay it. Of course there is little difficulty in sustaining this falsehood by a single proof. For instance, England, France and Germany export ten times more cotton goods of all kinds to such countries as India, China, South America, and other countries, where the duty is only from 1 per cent. to 10 per cent., than they do the United States. Therefore, it would follow that the foreign manufacturer must make two or more prices for his goods for exportation in order to discriminate or meet the different tariffs.

On page 54 of the official report of imports entered for consumption for 1886 we find the following statistics summarized as to cotton:

Value of Imports, 1886.	Value of Exports, 1886.
Cotton cloth, not exceeding 100 threads to the square inch. \$170,267	\$124,317,236
Exceeding 100 threads and not exceeding 200 threads to the square inch. 2,109,755	922,510,154
Exceeding 200 threads to the square inch. 1,459,381	621,651,232
Total. \$3,739,403	\$1,747,478,622

Now, if there is common sense still extant in this, the most enlightened country in the world, we ought to reason thus: If, for instance, the same kind of goods is made and sold by our own manufacturers only 10 per cent. or even 5 per cent. cheaper than they cost to import by paying over 45 per cent duty on them, surely we could not import a single dollar's worth. Hence it follows, in as much as we did import \$3,739,000, first cost, from abroad, and the people pay more than \$5,400,000 for them, that either such goods are not made here at all, or, if made here, that the manufacturer takes the full "pounds" of "flesh," that the tariff enhances the foreign manufacture.

Now, if after twenty-six years of high protection this goods can not be made here, why in the world need there be any duty on it at all even according to the protection doctrine, inasmuch as the surplus revenue warrants our sparing the duty and lightening the taxes of the people. On the other hand, if this class of goods is largely manufactured in this country, then let us see if we can not estimate the enormous tax the people pay to Jezebel's favorite god, Baal, or high protection (which is all the same).

It seems that the quality of the above cotton cloth imported cost, as I stated, \$3,739,671 abroad in 1886. Now, suppose we say that there were used of the home-made goods of the same kind only six times more than was imported. It would naturally follow that a "home tax" exceeding \$10,200,000 was paid by the people, besides the \$1,700,000 paid into the treasury. But what is this great luxury on which an average of 45.62 per cent. duty or tax is paid to the treasury and to home manufacturers? Well, then, the average cost of the 32,116,000 square yards of cotton cloth abroad imported in 1886 was 11 1/2 cents a square yard and the duty on this 11 1/2 cents was 5 1/2 cents.

Now the farmers who raise wheat in the West, and gets about seventy cents a bushel in Chicago, for it, even seventy cents, and have to pay the freight to Chicago, know how hard it is to live at such prices, which probably in some locations does not pay for the raising of it. Anyhow, they only get the price prevalent in London, less cost for carriage and charges. The planters who raise the very cotton this cloth is made of have

to submit to the price paid in Liverpool for the cotton, less freight and charges. Is it right, is it honest, that they should have to pay 5 1/2 cents tax on a square yard of cotton cloth (which, after food, is the most indispensable necessity) that only costs originally 11 1/2 cents a square yard? What sophistries, what "lies" can high protection possibly bring in palliation of facts officially vouched for and sustained by the very money paid into the treasury. But the case is much worse than I stated it. Let the farmers judge for themselves whether a farmer's family, consisting of only, say seven souls, does not use more than twenty-one yards of this cotton cloth during the year. My object is more to point out and demonstrate the wrong and the robbery of high protection than to alarm them with the enormity of the hundreds of millions of dollars it costs.

Thus we find that in 1860, when there was a low tariff and cotton manufactures almost in their infancy, we exported \$11,460,571 worth of cotton fabrics and manufactures, including wearing apparel, while, in 1886, after 26 years of high protection and bounty clothing we exported \$13,950,935 of cotton fabrics and manufactures, including wearing apparel, an increase of only \$9,500,000. In short, the protected cotton industry despises and snags its fingers at the foreign export trade. Its mission, like that of Saturn, is to devour its own children at home. —L. S. Moore in N. Y. Times.

An Ulcer of Twenty-Five Years Cured.

Mr. Hugh Nelson is one of the old-time representatives of Kentucky blue blood; He is justly proud of his ancestors' record in the history of our early Revolutionary war. But all these ancestral advantages did not exempt Mr. Nelson from a most painful blood poison that held him a victim for a quarter of a century. Mr. Nelson is well beloved by his neighbors at Hopkinsville, where he resides in a stately mansion, overlooking the city; and they will be delighted to hear he is finally cured of his painful malady.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., Feb. 24, '87. Gentlemen—During the war I was vaccinated with an impure vaccine virus, that poisoned my blood. The impure blood manifested itself frequently for 25 years by a virulent ulcer on my left ankle. Several times by severe treatment I healed the ulcer, but it generally took about two years. But that the poison was yet in my system was shown that on the slightest strain or scratch where the ulcer used to be, it immediately broke out violently. Having tried the best doctors and all kinds of medicines without getting a permanent cure, I determined four years ago this spring to try Swift's Specific. Ten small bottles entirely cured me, and my leg has been well ever since. That Swift's Specific cured me of a blood poison of 25 years, is the highest praise I can accord it. All my neighbors know of my case, and many have been benefitted by my experiences; but there are three now in their graves that I am confident would be living to-day had they taken S. S. S.

Yours truly,
HUGH NELSON.
Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

We don't think we misapprehended the spirit and intention of the Jacksonville Correspondent of the Montgomery Dispatch in making a statement in regard to the two surveys of the Georgia Central; but we reciprocate the friendly and liberal spirit of the Republican, and agree with its able and esteemed editor in saying that the most amicable relations should continue to exist between Jacksonville and Cross Plains, as our interests are identical. "Live and let live" is our motto.—Cross Plains Post.

The annual convention of the society of American florists will be held in Chicago today.

HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

Oil of lavender will drive away flies.

Carrots and turnips, if placed in layers in a box of sand, will keep for many weeks.

The best way to hang up a broom is to screw a large picture ring into the top of the handle.

Moisture is the greatest enemy of the piano, and it cannot be too carefully guarded against.

To stop the bleeding of a wound set a mass of woolen rags on fire, and hold the alighted part over them in the smoke.

A tea made of ripe or dried whortleberries and drank in the place of water, is a speedy cure for many forms of scrofulous difficulties.

When laid away for any length of time, linen should be washed, rough dried without bluing, and laid in loose folds without much weight on it.

A Belgian gardener contends that after trying the various special manufactured insecticides, he is convinced that tobacco juice in its different forms is still the best remedy.

Boiled potatoes ought to be laid out on a plate, and are then as good for frying or mashing as if they were freshly cooked. If left heaped up they will often spoil in one night.

A lump of soda laid up the drain pipe down which waste water passes will prevent the clogging of the pipe with grease, especially if the pipe is flooded every week with boiling water.

Prof. Tyndall has proved that atmospheric germs cannot pass through a layer of cotton, and it is now said that preserved fruit may be kept in perfect condition by covering the jar with cotton batting. Putrefaction is caused by minute atmospheric germs. These are expelled by cooking, and the cotton batting prevents their return when the fruit cools.

HE SEES THE EDITOR.

But Only to Discover that Journalism is at a Very Low Ebb.

Arkansas Traveler: "J. Allesen Peters," said the managing editor of a great daily, glancing at a card which had just been handed him. "Show him up."

A few moments later a man so conscious of his unimpressiveness that he made painful efforts to be impressive, stepped into the room. He was dressed like an undertaker, and bowing to the editor, presented him a sort of pall bearer's smile.

"You have, of course, read my paper," said the visitor, as he lifted his coat tails and seated himself.

"What paper do you represent?" "The Hoganville Forum. I am the humorist of that paper. Of course you have read extracts from it."

"No, I think not," the editor cruelly replied.

"Why, the Harpikie Pebble republished an article of mine this week." Believe I've got a copy of it now."

"He drew out a small sheet, flitted the creases out of it, and pointed to an article headed, 'A Good Joke on our Leading Merchants.' 'I wrote that the other night when my wife was at the festival. I can always write better when I am alone.'"

"So can I, and I have considerable work to do at present," the great editor replied.

"Yes, much better," the humorist replied. "I am growing out of foolish dialeze and am getting down to sententious merit. I think that every smile should be accompanied by a healthful suggestion; every laugh by a thought. As I make progress in this direction I find that my work is read by a more select class. I used to write for minstrel and circus men, but now I write for philosophers. Now to show you how far above my former self I am getting I will relate a little incident."

"You'll have to excuse me—'Only take me a minute. This morning I went over to the circus ground and applied for admission.

ALABAMA NEWS ITEMS.

FROM ALL PARTS OF ALABAMA.

Great preparations are being made for the East Alabama fair, to be held in Opelika.

Sergeant Major R. O. Waller is compiling a history of the second regiment A. S. T.

The first bale of cotton sold in Greensboro this year was raised by Mr. S. J. Monette, weighed 508 pounds, and was bought by Mr. J. D. Steinhart at nine cents per pound.

The machinery at the East Birmingham Sad Iron works is being placed in position. The factory will commence the manufacture of sad irons in a few days, adding another branch to Birmingham industries.

Birmingham Herald: The energetic and go-ahead citizens of Decatur have cause to congratulate themselves on the fact that the Louisville and Nashville Railway has decided to erect immense shops in the thriving little city. It is something to be proud of, not only by Decatur people, but by every friend in North Alabama.

For several days past representatives of a large company of glass manufacturers have been in Decatur with a view of establishing an enterprise of that kind in the Gateway City. A short distance from town they found what seems to be an inexhaustible ledge of excellent white sand stone, just suited for the manufacture of first-class glass.

The Tuscaloosa Gazette says: Sam Phifer was in the city yesterday and says that he has just finished putting in 500 feet of side track to his sand pit at Austin. Immense quantities of sand are now shipped from that region to Birmingham. Sam put up a small furnace and melted some of the sand, and is thoroughly convinced that it will make fine glass.

Tuscaloosa Times:—The contract for the construction of the Northern railway has been let to Robert Squires & Co., of Cincinnati and Birmingham. The firm is one of the most responsible in the United States, and may be relied on to carry out their contract. They will employ a large force of men and mules, and push the work with the utmost speed possible. Work will in all probability commence inside of three weeks. It is in contemplation of the prime movers in this road to extend it to Florence on the one hand and to Montgomery on the other. There is every reason why it should be part of one of the great trunk lines from the Northwest to Florida. For every foot of the way in Alabama the road will run through a fertile and productive country and already filled with an industrious population.

CURRENT NOTES.

Philadelphia Ledger: It is estimated that the cotton crop this year will be 500,000 bales more than the largest crop ever produced by slave labor. Truly the South is in the saddle and hustling.

Chamois skin, free of thin spots, and rinsed in cold water after washing in a weak solution of sal-soda, makes a quick filter, it is stated in the Druggists' Circular. "Tinctures, elixirs, syrups and emulsions are filtered rapidly: A pint of the thickest syrup will run through in four or five minutes. Try washing thoroughly after each time of using it will last a long time.

Somebody should put a straight jacket on old Prof. Tyndall. The ancient scientist has got a case of political delirium tremens, and he may become dangerous to his enemies; albeit his shrieking and cursing are now doing his friends, the Tories, immense damage.—[Chattanooga Times.] It is the old man's way of showing evolutions and making his enemies see stars. He making his enemies see stars. He may be a terror to the spots on the sun; but his aim is too high to hit this world and he is harmless. —[N. O. Picayune.

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When a correspondent asks the Hot Blast to compute the difference to the farmer of the cost of cotton ties before and since the reduction of the import tax on the same, that able journal does some able dodging and gets off into generalities with great agility.

The jury has found Vincent, the defaulting State Treasurer, guilty under two indictments. Under this he can be sentenced from four to ten years.

J. O. Duke, the negro editor of a negro paper published at Montgomery, referring to the frequent lynching of negro men for crime of rape or white women, intimated that the white women were growing fond of the negro where education had elevated him.

DON'T TROUBLE YOURSELF ABOUT US.

A gentleman here from Anniston has reported to the Hot Blast that he found a wild rumor "carrying" around Jacksonville to the effect that the Georgia Central had gobbled the Anniston and Cincinnati road.

The article of the Hot Blast probably grew out of the following circumstance: A gentleman here from Anniston Monday asked a resident of Jacksonville what the discontinuance of work on the Anniston & Cincinnati road meant.

"What route would the Georgia Central take to make this connection?" asked the gentleman from Anniston.

"Don't know," was the reply. "unless it should strike the Georgia Pacific at Tallapoosa and run down that road to Anniston and across to Gadsden over the Anniston and Cincinnati."

"There has been some talk of the Georgia Central making a connection such as this by coming over the Anniston & Atlantic," responded the Annistonian.

"This the Jacksonville man knew nothing about and cared nothing about. Anniston is entitled to all she can get honestly, and Jacksonville is going to get all she can honestly, and the Georgia Central is going to build where it pays it best to build.

Neither would Jacksonville be disturbed if a road should be projected by way of Anniston from Carrollton to Decatur. In the first place she would have no faith in it, and in the second place, if she did, she is not of that envious mould that wants the whole earth and turns green at the bare prospect of anybody else getting any good thing.

FEDERAL TAXATION AND DEMOCRATIC UNITY.

General Lawler's Speech.

The speech of General Lawler Friday last was a concise, clear and exhaustive history of the tariff, or Federal taxation, covering a period of more than seventy years. It was a thorough exposition of the subject, from a strictly business point of view, occupying two hours in its delivery, and engaged the wrapt attention of a large and intelligent audience.

Briefly alluding to the tariff of 1816, he showed how Calhoun, with Clay and Webster, supported a protective tariff as a necessity at that time to our struggling infant industries after the close of an exhaustive war with Great Britain. Coming down to 1828 he showed how the tariff was revised, and continued in force until 1842, in Tyler's administration, when was enacted the bill known by its opponents as the "black tariff of 1842."

Under the benign operation of the tariff of 1846, until 1863, followed, as the speaker demonstrated, an era of prosperity without a parallel in the history of our country. The commerce and manufacturing industries of the north flourished as never; the great west grew into a giant, while prosperity prevailed throughout the south, with the average price of cotton at 11 cents per pound. The short monetary spasm in the fall of 1857, rippled this remarkable tide of prosperity. It was a tariff looking to revenue only, but only incidentally giving all needful protection to American manufactures.

A tariff for other purposes than revenue, he regarded as unconstitutional. Discriminations, favoring individuals or classes were unjust and hurtful and should never find favor in free government. Special protection, he maintained, should be tolerated only when it promotes general welfare. If a high rate of tax becomes necessary, it should be on the luxuries, not on the necessities of life—an import tax, rather than excise.

Referring to the "hard times" and "panics," which prevailed throughout the country from 1837 to 1846, he took occasion to show the facility of Mr. Sam Noble's argument, in a recent issue of the Mountain Home, in which Mr. Noble draws a fearful picture of ruin and desolation in Berks county, Pennsylvania, in 1840, and ascribes all these woes to "eleven years of free trade." At this period, it was shown by Gen. Lawler that the tariff of 1828 was in force, from which all the revenue of the Federal government was derived—that "free trade" as a matter of fact did not exist, and that the existing tariff had nothing to do with the evils complained of. On the contrary it was clearly demonstrated, that the true causes of this long financial prostration resulted from a change of the monetary system, the suppression of the U. S. Bank, and chartering the multitude of state banks all over the country. Wild speculations followed, collapse, with all the evils in the train of an inflated currency. To illustrate the ease with which money could be obtained at that period from banks in Alabama, he reminded his hearers that it was only necessary for a member of the Legislature to recommend the name of the borrower to get all the money wanted. Inflation, speculation, specie circular, etc., worked the ruin depicted by Mr. Noble—not "free trade!" nor the tariff of 1828.

No public man, the speaker declared, wanted free trade. Not even Gen. Morgan, who was considered an extremist in tariff revision, would favor a reduction of iron or other articles to any hurtful extent. The tax on iron would not be less than six dollars per ton; which, in the light of the recent letter of Gen. A. L. Tyler, on the profits of iron by the Woodstock Iron Co., ought to be satisfactory to the most extreme protectionists. Indeed it was not proposed even in the Morrison bill, to reduce the tax on iron but little below the rate in the tariff of 1861.

He paid a glowing tribute to the eminent success of Noble and Tyler, lauded their brain-power, financial skill, and indomitable energy, and thought them worthy of monuments enduring as brass or marble.

Remarking upon the law of supply and demand, it was maintained that the wants of goods will

always give ample protection—that no more protection is necessary than a revenue law will afford. In support of this position the speaker read from Dudley's address, showing that American cotton goods were kept by Liverpool merchants, side by side with English goods, cheaper and of better quality than the same class of English manufacture. Nor did he forget in this connection to pay tribute to the enterprise of our young neighbor, Anniston, which ships the products of her cotton mills to China.

Surplus! What shall be done with it? To the mind of the speaker, the present revenue system wringing from the people more than \$100,000,000 above the needs of the government is a matter of great danger to the public. The redemption of bonds for the present has ceased. Four per cents are commanding 127 1/2, 4 1/2 110 1/2—precluding any further expenditure of the troublesome surplus in that direction. Even the possible Blair bill, with an annual cost of \$11,000,000, with liberal annual appropriations for a better navy, would still leave a surplus of above \$75,000,000.

Unless this surplus is checked, it was urged a panic might ensue. Besides the continuance of a high tariff, by unduly stimulating productions, may result in hurtful reaction to manufactures more disastrous than the evil it was intended to remedy—thereby illustrating the paradox of extremes meeting.

Adverting briefly to the various interests of the country, the immensity and diversity of territory, he thought all antagonism between these interests should be discouraged—that the field is broad enough for all.

Referring to the agricultural interest of Alabama he exhibited data to show the planting interest of the state was not at so low an ebb as some of our protection friends would have us believe. Alabama makes 700,000 bales of cotton, or 11 per cent of the U. S. crop. Of this two-thirds is shipped to Europe and brings back about two hundred millions to be added to the wealth of the country—an interest quite too large to be subordinate to the votaries of protection.

In conclusion the General urged the unity of the Democratic party—maintaining that there is too little difference, practically, between the views of Democrats who favor tariff revision for serious division. He eulogized the course of President Cleveland in the fearless discharge of trying duties, believed that he ought to be, and would be his own successor. He warned Democrats of the dangers of division, and earnestly besought unity for the sake of the country and good government.

Another Legal Squabble.

The estate of the late Dr. E. D. Standiford, of Louisville, Ky., is to be involved in a bitter law suit. He left no will, and the property, under Kentucky laws, would go one-third of the personalty and a life interest in a third of the realty to his wife and the remainder in equal shares to his seven children. At the time of his death his wife was a bride of just nineteen days. It is charged by his children that she lured him into marriage. It is even said that when the ceremony was performed he was too drunk to know what he was doing. On the other hand, Mrs. Standiford's friends declare that the marriage was in all respects regular, and that Dr. Standiford regarded her with affection. The case suggests that if a man wants to avoid having his memoirs blackened after he dies, he would do well to die poor.—Spartan News.

Knoxville voted a half-million dollars subscription Saturday to the stock of two new railroads making to that city—the Knoxville Southern and the Powell Valley. The total vote cast for the subscription was 3,329 and only twenty against. This is a good showing for Knoxville pluck and enterprise and the city deserves to prosper.

Important to Homesteaders.

MONTGOMERY, July 8.—A great many persons desiring to make homestead and pre-emption entries visit the Land Office, at Montgomery, for that purpose, without first informing themselves of the numbers and description of the land they wish to enter. In such instances the parties are often delayed, or have to return home, and make a second trip to the Land Office before making their entries. All this delay and expense would be obviated if people, who want to make entries, would take the precaution to secure a correct description of the land they desire to enter and bring it with them to the Land Office to make entries. Remember that they must bring the numbers of the land with them, as the officers and clerks are not expected or required to examine the records—to hunt up vacant lands for parties. Don't forget this. When you read this, call your neighbors attention to it, so it may save much annoyance and expense. Always present your numbers and no trouble can arise. The inspector of this division authorizes and directs the publication of the above.

J. G. HARRIS, Register. P. S.—We most respectfully ask that all the county papers, that do the publishing of final proof notices, will give the above one or two insertions as a matter of news.

Residence for Sale.

House and lot on depot street, 5 rooms to house. Lot 450 feet front, depth about 200 feet. House and part of lot will be sold or good building lot without building on it will be sold on the lot; or the whole will be sold together as the buyer may wish. A bargain. Apply to Real Estate, Loan and Insurance Co. Jacksonville Ala.

Special Court.

LETTING OF THE POOR HOUSE, &c. Notice is hereby given that a special term of the Court of County Commissioners of Calhoun county, Alabama, will be held, commencing on the 4th day of October 1887, and continuing until the business is disposed of, for the purpose of letting out the Poor House for the year 1888, and also attending to any other business of interest to the county or any of its citizens; and at said court, on said 4th day of October 1887, at the office of the Probate Judge of said county, will be let the Poor House for the year 1888, commencing Jan. 1st, at the price of \$6.50 per month for each pauper received into said poor house for the time they remain, and the court reserves the right to reject any and all bids or proposals. Those desiring to keep said Poor House, can deposit their proposals with the Probate Judge at any time up to 2 o'clock p. m., Oct. 4th 1887. ELMER F. CROOK, Judge of Probate.

In Chancery.

Margaret Gary, In Chancery at By next friend, Jacksonville, Ala. vs. Julius Gary, do. In this case it appearing, from an affidavit on file, that the defendant, is over the age of twenty-one years and that his residence is unknown; it is therefore ordered in the publication made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in Jacksonville, Alabama, once a week for four consecutive weeks, requiring Julius Gary, the said defendant, to plead, answer, or demur to the allegations of the bill of complaint on or before the 15th day of September, 1887, or in thirty days thereafter a decree pro confesso will be taken against him. Done in vacation, at office, this August 13th 1887. WM. M. HAMES, Register.

NEW RAILROAD.

We have just received a full stock of FRESH GROCERIES, SUCH AS Hams, Bacon, Flour, Meal, Rice, Grits, Hominy, Oat and Graham Flakes, Pulverized Coffee, Baked and Green Tea, Black, Green and Mixed, Sardines, Oysters, Salmon, Chip Beef, Corned Beef, Canned Peas, Beans, Pine Apples, &c. ALSO A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF WOODEN WARE, BROOMS, BASKETS &c. ALSO CLASS WARE, QUEENS WARE &c. Wagons, Buggies and Harness. We are headquarters for BAGGING AND TIES THIS SEASON. Goods to the amount of \$1 delivered free of charge within the corporate limits. We want 100 dozen Eggs, 200 Chickens, 50 pounds of Butter weekly are anxious to please. Call and examine our prices. Respectfully, PORTER, MARTIN & CO.

Notice to Creditors. Letters of administration upon the estate of David J. Ledbetter deceased, having been granted, the undersigned by the Hon. J. M. F. Crook, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala. on the 10th day of August, 1887, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate, will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or they will be barred. ROFF, L. ARSOLL, Administrator. aug-20-87

State Normal SCHOOL.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. Next Session Begins Sept. 5, '87. This school, established for the training of teachers, opens with enlarged faculty and increased facilities, on Monday Sept. 5th 1887. 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, Mathematics and Natural Sciences. J. GOODYKOONTZ, Psychology and Pedagogics. MISS LETTIER, DOWDELL, English, French and Latin. MISS FANNIE E. PAYNE, L. I., Natural Sciences, English and Elocution. MRS. IDA J. WOODWARD, Principal Primary Department. MISS MARIE DUPLISSIS, Music. RATES OF TUITION. Normal Department, Free. Primary Department, \$1.00 per month. Preparatory Department, \$1.50 " " Fourth and Fifth Classes, " " Second and First Classes, " " Collegiate Department, \$2.00 " " Sophomore Classes, " " Junior and Senior Classes, " " Instrumental Music, " " For catalogue, address C. B. GIBSON, A. M., President Faculty. aug-13-87

In Chancery.

Rowan, Dean & Co., In Chancery vs. H. T. Snow, et al. Jacksonville, Ala. In this case it is made to appear to the Register in Chancery for the 9th District of the North Eastern Chancery Division of Alabama, composed of the County of Calhoun, by affidavit of S. D. G. Brothers, of complainant's solicitors that the defendants H. T. Snow and L. E. Snow are both non residents of this State, and that they reside in the State of Arkansas, postoffice unknown to affiants, and further that the said defendants are over the age of twenty-one years. It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper published in the county of Calhoun aforesaid, for four consecutive weeks requiring the said defendants H. T. & L. E. Snow to appear and plead to answer or demur to the bill of complaint in this cause by Monday the 5th day of September next or within thirty days thereafter a decree pro confesso may be taken against them the said H. T. & L. E. Snow defendants aforesaid. Done at office in Jacksonville, Alabama on this 19th day of July 1887. WM. M. HAMES, Register. July 20-87

ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM. Cures Catarrh, Cold in Head, Hay Fever. Not a Liquid, Snuff or Powder. Free from Injurious Drugs and of Fensive Odors. A particle of the Balm is applied into each nostril, it penetrates the mucous membrane, and is quickly absorbed, effectually clearing the nasal passages of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It allays pain and inflammation, protects the membrane of the head from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores the sense of taste and smell. Beneficial results are realized by a few applications. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. Circulars sent free. 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 a local disease. It begins in a neglected cold, and experience has proved it to be better in a few days. Thousands of victims know how it is by the head and catarrh in adults stages.

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 stringency of the times. J. T. NUNNELLY.

NUNNELLY & SKELTON, UNDERTAKERS. Will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Coffins, Caskets, Burial Robes &c. Prompt attention will be given to all orders. Business East side of public square, Jacksonville, Ala. sept-19-87

CHEAP PROPERTY FOR SALE BY THE JACKSONVILLE REAL ESTATE, LOAN AND INSURANCE AGENCY.

The following described property comprises some of the choicest and cheapest in Calhoun county. For particulars address above. No. 1--C. Martin. Two Hundred and Sixty acres (260) 125 acres cleared, 25 acres in grain, of which is very fine meadow, one of the finest in the state, has and excellent orchard. Is well improved with a good dwelling, good tenant barns, stables, &c., good gin furnished with latest improvements and machinery; also an excellent business house. 12 1/2 miles from Jacksonville, 11 miles from Anniston, 9 miles from Weavers, 6 miles from E. & W. R. R. 4 miles from Alexandria. Best society. Good business stand one of Calhoun county.—\$6000. No. 2--Wm. Reed. Eighty acres, 9 miles from Jacksonville, 3 miles from Cross Plains, Railroads pass through, E. T. & V. and E. & W. under cultivation—\$4000. No. 3--J. L. Hughes. About 420 acres, Cleburne county, on Terrapine creek, 8 miles east of Rose Plains. E. & W. R. R. runs 1 mile through the place. 75 acres bottom, 175 to 200 acres farming 60 to 75 acres in cultivation, 250 acres timbered. Extensive iron bed and probably large quantities manganese. Several springs. Half interest in slate quarry reserved. No. 4--F. Dodgen. One Hundred and Sixty acres, 1 house with five rooms framed, 2 wells, tenant house, 1 framed 6 room or store house, 60 to 70 acres cleared, balance finely timbered, 20 to 30 acres bottom land, half cleared, other half heavily timbered with white oak, hickory &c. Two and a half miles E. & W. R. R. 15 miles west Jacksonville, creek runs through the place. Good result. Price \$1000. No. 5--C. W. Arnold. Two hundred acres, 3 1/2 miles from Jacksonville at E. & W. and E. T. & V. R. R. Junction. About 65 acres in cultivation, fine land, 1 well, 1 house, 1 spring, well timbered, located conveniently to R. R. or Jacksonville. Price \$2000.

Twelve Lots \$250 to \$300 each in Jacksonville. 4 Dwellings from \$1000 to \$4000 in Jacksonville. 1 Brick store room in Jacksonville. 3 frame buildings on square at bargain. Half interest in Lead Mine land 6 miles west Jacksonville (mineral interest reserved.) 24 1/2 acres near Jacksonville. 560 acres near Germania. 71 acres in Chocholecco Valley.

Wholesale Grocers, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,

ALSO AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED TENNESSEE WAGONS AND DANIEL PRATT GINS,

Bagging and Ties a Specialty. Try us Before Buying, and Ship us Your Cotton Next Fall.

Anniston Alabama

RAILWAY HORROR

Further Particulars of the Accident Near Chatsworth.

SCENES AT THE WRECK.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN LIVES REPORTED LOST.

The List of Dead How Following:

Among the Wounded—

Dead—The Dead and Wounded

CHATSORTH, Ill., Aug. 15.—

disaster three miles east of here,

midnight, grows in horror as fresher

and fuller details arrive. It was the most horri-

ble and destructive to life of any railroad

accident which has ever happened in this

country. The train, when it reached Chats-

worth, consisted of eleven passenger

coaches, six sleeping cars, three chair cars,

one baggage car, one pay car, and two en-

gines, both in front. On board are known

to have been 900 passengers, all excursion-

ists to Niagara Falls.

Three miles east of Chatsworth is a little

bridge, and there the railroad track crosses

a dry over about ten feet deep and fifteen

wide. Over this was stretched an ordinary

wooden trestle bridge, and as the excursion

train came thundering down on it, what

was the horror of the engineer on the front

engine when that this bridge was

afire. The first engine of the train passed

over, and the bridge fell immediately after-

ward. Such was the terrific momentum of

the train that car after car crashed into

that hole of death ten feet deep and less than

a score of feet wide, until ten cars with their

precious human freight, piled high in a

ditch and the rest of the train was heaped

on top till the wreck was a mountain thirty

feet high. Fire from the burning bridge

quickly communicated to the sliver

coach, but fortunately it was soon extin-

guished, and the will of hands throwing

water and dirt onto the flames, and some

berdying mother. They went back but he

cried out, "My God! My God!

now!" and, taking a pistol out of his pocket,

pulled the trigger. The bullet went through

his brain, and the three dead bodies of that

little family are now lying side by side in

Chatsworth, waiting to be identified.

John Blomfield, an uncle of Josie's, came

to visit her mother, taking her two little girls

with her. She had just gone to the rear car

to get them a drink of water when the crash

came. She has not seen her children since,

and is nearly wild with anxiety about them,

and is nearly wild with anxiety about them,

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and is nearly wild with anxiety about them,

otherwise injured; L. E. Rottman, residence

unknown, slightly; L. E. Rottman, residence

THE AUGUST CROP REPORT

PROSPECTS AS REPORTED TO THE

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Effects of the Long Continued Drought in

the Northwest—Harvests of the Cereals

and a Half—Washington News.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The August crop

report of the department of agriculture is as

follows: Cereals—The prospect one month

ago was for a very heavy crop of corn, and

a rate of yield about the average. Its con-

dition in all the states of the Atlantic coast

is now unimpaired, and of very high prom-

ise in Texas and Tennessee. The condi-

tion has declined materially in the central

corn region, however.

In the valleys of the Ohio and Missouri,

where two-thirds of the crop is grown, and

the commercial supply is procured, a very

heavy reduction has taken place, which has

made the national average 80, instead of

57.7 last month. The cause is the long con-

tinued drought, which has been severest in

Kansas, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Michi-

gan. Nebraska has been scorched on the

southern border, and Iowa and Missouri have

escaped only by a narrow margin. The seven

crop surplus states stand as follows: Ohio,

82; Indiana, 64; Illinois, 55; Iowa, 40; Mis-

souri, 30; Kansas, 60; Nebraska, 75.

The condition of spring wheat reported

very low last month now ravages of which

is not improved in the August returns but

has fallen off very slightly, the general

average being 78.8, two points less than the

August returns of last year. Dakota has

made a slight gain and stands highest in

condition. The average for Wisconsin is

77; Minnesota, 74; Iowa, 72; Nebraska, 77;

and the average for the entire wheat and

Pacific coast is 78.8, the same as for the

entire wheat and Pacific coast is 78.8, the

entire wheat and Pacific coast is 78.8, the

EATEN BY SHARKS.

A Captain's Family Devoured Before His

Eyes—Fate of a Wrecked Crew.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Aug. 12.—A special

report from Nogales says: A few days ago there

appeared in these dispatches a report that

the ship, the "Santitas," had been wrecked

in the Gulf of California, with a

total of eighty lives. The loss of the "Santitas"

has not yet been confirmed, but Capt.

Balear, a sailor, and a boy of the "Santitas"

arrived at Guaymas Sunday night, and sur-

vivors of the ship, which was wrecked July

28, between San Pedro and Mazatlan. The

captain's wife, his children, a niece, Superin-

tendent Halle, of the Baltimore copper mines,

the Santa Rosa, and a sailor were drowned.

The captain, a voy and four sailors climbed

to the top of the overturned boat.

On the second day after the accident the

observers saw the wrecked ship and chil-

ren rose to the surface and were eaten by

sharks, while the husband and father looked

on the awful sight in terror. On July 30

three of the sailors became crazy and said

they were going ashore, and immediately

plunged overboard. They had no sooner

done so than they were devoured. The

three survivors subsisted for eight days

on the blood of turtles, which they suc-

ceeded in catching. They were rescued in a

small motor launch, which was sent to

rescue them. The captain is a mental wreck;

Superintendent Halle left a widow and four chil-

children.

HUDSON'S BAY.

Not Promising as a Short Route From the

Northwest to England.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 12.—The report of

the Hudson's bay exploration, expedition,

sent out last year, has just been issued. It

contains a narrative account of the trip,

dealing with the ice and meteorological

ARE WE INSULTED?

A Lot of Ate Sized by a British Minion

on an American War Ship.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 15.—An incident

occurred aboard the American war ship

Richmond this afternoon which, in view of

the present relations between the United

States and Canada, causes considerable

amusement. Several hundred bottles of ale

were being placed on the ship, having been

just taken out from the shore, with the

superintendent suddenly put in an ap-

pearance and seized it. The charge is that

the ale was purchased from a city victualer

who had no license to sell liquor. He ac-

commodated the war ship with what was

required because he had supplied her with pro-

visions while in port. The officers of the

Richmond are involved in the case, but if

the charge against the victualer is proven he

will be heavily fined.

Much interest was manifested here to-day

on the publication of a dispatch from Ot-

tawa, stating that the officials of the fish-

eries department had confirmed the report

that English warships were to be sent to the

Gulf of St. Lawrence to assist Canadian

fisheries cruisers in the enforcement of the

fisheries and Dominion laws. The report has

not resulted in any change of program on

the part of the former vessels, which will

depart tomorrow afternoon for Bar Harbor, Me.

The rather sudden departure of the United

States ships for the Maine coast is regard-

ed as significant, following, as it does, so soon

after the recent letter of Secretary Whitney

to Admiral Luce.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.

A Man Slips Over Niagara and Hangs

On the Edge an Hour.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Lying close

to the brink of the Horseshoe falls, beyond

the Terrapin bridge, visitors to Niagara may

FAITH CURE FAMILY

Chaplain Hall writes the following

From the Albany, N. Y.,

For many years my wife has been

the victim of nervous prostration,

chronic, distressing and un-

curable type from which she has

sex suffer, languish and

the worse because the

was inherited. She had

systematic treatment of

best physicians in New York

and elsewhere for twenty

only temporary relief. I

were few, if any, kinds of food

not distress her, so dis-

and torpid were all the organs of

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sia, with its concomitant

all present—bad taste in the

Jacksonville

Republican

ESTABLISHED JAN. 21, 1837.

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, AUG. 27, 1887.

PRICE \$1.50 A YEAR.

TEN YEARS.

HE RECEIVES THE PENALTY OF THE LAW.

His Sentence Complacently Accepted Taken as Yet in the Cases Decided.

MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 20.—At 10 o'clock Sheriff Herbert received to have I. H. Vincent, defaulting State Treasurer, been convicted in two counts of embezzling the State's money in this afternoon, in that sentence might be passed on him.

He entered the court room today of Chief Deputy Parks, with a quick step and a cheerfulness on his face, walked in the bar and took a seat near J. M. Faulkner, one of his counsel who was present to hear sentence. Vincent looked calm and seemed more cheerful than any day since his trial began.

On disposing of some other business, the court at 4:45 said: "Mr. Vincent, stand up."

WITH HEAD ERECT.

He stood in front of the desk, and leaning against the banister fixed his eyes steadily on Judge Arrington.

The Court—"Mr. Vincent you have been convicted of embezzling the State's money in two counts. Have you anything to say as to why sentence should not be passed upon you?"

He—"Nothing sir, except that I have already been argued by counsel.

The Court—"Then sir, I hereby sentence you to service a term of ten years in the State penitentiary for each case.

TEN YEARS IN ALL."

Vincent—"Yes, sir."

As soon as this acknowledgment of the sentence had been made, Vincent turned away from the court and walked back to his seat, where several of his old time friends, of the days when Vincent smiled upon him, stood about to speak to him. It had been the general impression that Vincent's case would be appealed to the Supreme court, but when sentence was passed upon him counsel said not a word, and it is not known whether or not the Supreme court will be burdened with the case.

The law fixes the punishment for embezzlement at from one to ten years in the penitentiary, and the general impression was that Vincent would be punished to the extent of the law, but the jury in each case recommended him to the mercy of the court, and it was on this fact that Vincent gets as light as he does.

Since the above was put in type the case has been carried to the Supreme court.

FREE TRADE.

The reduction of internal revenue and the taking off of revenue duties from Proprietary Medicines, no doubt has largely benefited the consumers, as well as relieved the burden of home manufacturers. Especially is this the case with Green's August Flower and Boschee's German Syrup, as the reduction of thirty cents per dozen, has been added to increase the size of the bottles containing these remedies, thereby giving one-fifth more medicine in the 75 cent size. The August Flower for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, and the German Syrup for Cough and Lung Troubles, have perhaps, the largest sale of any medicines in the world. The advantage of increased size of the bottles will be greatly appreciated by the sick and afflicted, in every town and village in civilized countries. Sample bottles for 10 cents remain the same size. may 28yl

Most Excellent

J. J. Atkins, Chief of Police, Knoxville, Tenn., writes: "My family and I are beneficiaries of your most excellent medicine, Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption; having found it to be all that you claim for it, I desire to testify to its virtue. My friends to whom I have recommended it, praise it at every opportunity. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption is guaranteed to cure Croup, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, and every affection of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. Trial Bottles Free at W. M. Kistner's Drug Store. Large size \$1.00.

THE DUPERS AND THE DUPED.

A Classification that Applies to a Certain Portion of the People.

Editor Advertiser:

A distinguished man of our State now located at Washington, said in my hearing a little while ago that he thought all protectionists could be sorted into two lots. One of these composed of men who fully understand that protection is a "swindle," but who profit by it, and hence advocate it.

The other class composed of men who know so little of the purposes, objects and limitations of Government, and so little of the principle of commerce, as to suppose that Government are intended to regulate and direct all the affairs of life, and that every man's business can be more wisely and honestly conducted by Congressional-rings than by himself, and as to believe that it is both honest and politic to tax the people at large to support particular industries, or to put it directly, to tax every man who holds the plow handle to support the plow maker.

Now, it makes no difference how these two classes are characterized. There is no use harsh names. There is no doubt that there are good men in each class. But it is plain that the education of one set is wrong, and that of the other incomplete.

The one has to unlearn that legalized robbery is right, and the other, a more hopeful case, has to learn, first, that taxation is like the leech replenishing one belly only by depletion of another—and this is not a creator of wealth; second, that governments are both incompetent and dishonest to be entrusted with other functions than those of affording security of person and property to the people; third that the progress of the world is but the aggregate of individual enterprise, and that this is best secured by letting every worker feel and realize that he is to enjoy all the result of his labor, beyond taxation for revenue only. If once you commit the right to take a little from each man's labor for the felonious purpose of supporting individual industries, you enslave the people *pro tanto* and introduce a principle at war with honesty and good policy.

There is no doubt that the protectionists were correctly sorted by our Washington friend, and the only thing lacking is the proper nomenclature to be applied. We will call them The Dupers and The Duped.

ALABAMA

A Clean Newspaper.

Occasionally, when we discover a journal that has too much self-respect to cater to the vicious tastes of readers, we are almost sure to find another proof of the axiom that "the good die young." That a paper can be too clean I have no doubt now, though there was a time when I thought differently. In the innocence of youth I once edited a paper, the columns of which were never besmirched by an item that would displease the most prudish and fastidious taste. Even now, with more years of experience, I will not admit that it was a dry paper, for I know that it was extensively read, widely quoted and often praised. It had a good circulation among the best people, but to our requests for advertisements the local merchants said: "Your paper is too decent; it circulates only among the most intelligent people and they are not the ones we are fishing for. Don't be so high toned—make your paper to suit the masses, the riff-raff—everybody—and you'll make money."

I heeded not the merchant's advice, and that paper is now in heaven.—William Reginald Ream in The Journalist.

Tuskegee Gazette: The South loves Jefferson Davis, but not better than the old man loves controversy in the public print. It would better comport with the dignity and station of the grand old man to avoid at least the petty wrangles that so much engage the attention of partisan and local press.

MARRIED LAST NIGHT.

A Happy Jacksonville Couple United at the Oxanna Hotel.

Anniston Hot Blast.

OXANNA, ALA., Aug. 22.—Tonight a merry party boarded the south bound train at Jacksonville all having tickets to Oxanna. The party consisted of Mrs. Brent Clark, formerly of Selma, Mrs. Hines, Misses Ada Nisbet, Carrie Frank, and Jessie Adams, with Messrs. Alexander I. Woods, F. M. Davis and Charlie Martin. The dancing eyes of the ladies, the solemnly happy face of Mr. Wood, and the excitement of the other gentlemen plainly indicated that the party were bent on no commonplace pleasure trip. Some thing, a mysterious influence, soon pervaded the car. Men who had slept serenely for hours were seen to turn uncomfortably, then straighten up, adjust their hats and look about inquiringly as though they expected something to happen. All eyes were centered upon the charming face of Mrs. Clark, whose deep and eloquent eyes seemed to inspire every looker on with the feeling that she wielded the secret power that had made sleepy men suddenly alert, old hearts to feel gay and young ones to sigh.

When the train halted at this place the party alighted, entered the hotel, where a reverend gentleman Mr. J. M. McClane awaited them, and in the twinkling of an eye their fond aspirations were consummated.

The happy bride and groom left on this morning's train for Ocala Florida, where they will spend their honeymoon amid the beautiful orange grooves of the groom. The rest of the party returned to Jacksonville this morning.—Hot Blast.

A Sure Cure for Measles and Summer Dysentery.

Dr. Cheney, who furnishes the following splendid testimony, to the remarkable efficacy of Swift's Specific in measles, preventing the frequently fatal after consequences of this prevalent disease, and attesting the remarkable virtues of the medicine in the prevention of summer dysentery, is one of the most eminent and best known physicians in Georgia; he writes:

EMMAVILLE, GA., March 21, '87. Gentlemen—I have used your S. S. S. medicine with exceptional benefit on patients convalescing from measles. A feature of that disease is that it leaves the mucous membrane chronically inflamed—that is, the inflammation continues from four to six months I have given it to several patients just getting out of bed from the measles, and always with the happiest results.

I also used S. S. S. in convalescent fever cases with the best result. It will, in my judgment, prevent summer dysentery, if one will take a few bottles in the spring, thus preparing the bowels for the strains of summer.

I am prompted to send you this letter, because just now I am aware that measles prevail in Southwest Georgia. While I hesitate to appear as a voucher for proprietary remedies, S. S. S. has become such a standard medicine with many regular physicians, that I am relieved of the embarrassment ordinarily attached to a regular physician's endorsement of proprietary medicines. Besides, the claims of suffering humanity are greater than selfish professional ethics.

Yours sincerely,
J. N. CHENEY, M. D.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

Tuskegee Gazette: It is about time that a few legal hanging societies be held in Alabama and Georgia. Juries suffer their sense of justice to be overcome by sympathy, and the most atrocious murderers go with scarcely a lash of punishment awarded the perpetrators. The moral tone of the people is almost a sole guarantee of the safety of the citizen. Not a great number of insane men will flourish the shot-gun when it is impressed on their insane minds that the penalty is a broken neck at a rope's end.

THE STORY OF "NANCY FAT."

How Gen. Elliott Tried to Make a Society Queen of Her and Failed.

New York Herald.

Not long since there was a brief notice announcing the death of Mrs. Gen. R. B. Elliott, wife of the late negro Congressman, who, a few years ago took such an active part in South Carolina politics. Possibly no woman of the present century has experienced such a sudden change from indigence to opulence or has risen so quickly in the social scale. Mrs. Elliott was owned by a family in Columbia, S. C. Her name was Nancy, but on account of her plump figure she bore the suggestive appellation of Nancy Fat. She was an amiable, humble creature. Happy and indolent, with no ambition or pride of character, she was as contented while engaged at the most menial toil and drudgery, as when arrayed in fantastic and gaudy attire, she danced as belle of the shuckings. During the period of the Republican rule, Gen. Elliott while in Columbia was one afternoon driving behind his splendid pair of bays. He was dressed in his usual style of black broadcloth and lavender kid gloves. At the corner of one of the streets he saw a picture that proved to be the key to his destiny. It was "Nancy Fat." She had just drawn a bucket of water from the pump, and it was balanced on her turbaned head, the crystal drops trickling down her brown face and neck, and she laughed good-naturedly. Her skirts were tucked high, and there was a generous display of bare feet and ankles. The effect was instantaneous, and the Congressman in broadcloth was hopelessly infatuated with the merry, ignorant water carrier. The result was a speedy courtship and marriage.

The transformation was wonderful as it was sudden. From the wash tub and the pump, she came to the one of the fashionable streets of Columbia. Gen. Elliott was a man of brilliant intellect and unbounded ambition. He was one of the leading spirits of the Republican party, and was regarded as one of the most intelligent negroes who was ever known in the South. He was from Boston, Mass. He was a finished scholar and a successful lawyer. His alliance with the untutored Nancy caused general surprise. Yet she was received by his friends with courtesy and kindness. One day I was passing her house in company with her former mistress, when we espied a sight that was droll and amusing. Beside a marble fountain surrounded by rare exotics sat Mrs. Elliott. She was arrayed in a costume of most extreme elegance. Peeping from beneath her skirts of amber satin we plainly saw her bare brown feet. As she saw us she quickly tucked them under her skirts, and exclaimed good-naturedly: "Now, old missis, don't laugh at your nigger, you know I never did like shoes. If the General saw me he would scold, but every chance I get I just slip them off. All this finery can't make me forget the happy days when I was plain 'Nancy Fat,' and now I am Mrs. General Congressman Elliott. Much amused, we passed on, and left her with her bare feet in the damp sand of the fountain. A few years later Mrs. Elliott became a prominent feature in the Republican society of the State, and also figured conspicuously in Washington. It was during Gen. Grant's administration at one of the balls that she caused such a sensation on account of the devoted attention she received from certain prominent white politicians, who wished to make conspicuous their approval of the social equality law. The brilliant negro Congressman is dead, and only a few days ago the women he endeavored to elevate by all that wealth and power could do, died in poverty and obscurity.

A DOCTOR'S COURTSHIP.

How Millionaire Standiford Got a Wife.

Louisville (Ky.) Special to the Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

The probability of a legal battle between Mrs. Dr. Standiford, the young and handsome widow of the late Dr. E. D. Standiford, who was a candidate for the United States Senate against Mr. Beck, and the wealthiest man in the State, and the children of the deceased, furnishes, on account to the prominence of the parties concerned, a topic for Dame Gossip from one end of Kentucky to the other. Those in a position to know claim that the children of the late millionaire will make an effort to keep the widow from her third of the vast estate on the ground that the doctor was not responsible at the time of his marriage for his acts, Dr. Standiford had known his new wife but a few weeks when the wedding took place. While Dr. Standiford was canvassing the State in the race for United States Senator, about two months ago, he stopped off at Paducah and attended one night an amateur theatrical entertainment. Although he had abstained for a long time from the use of intoxicants, the excitement of a heated campaign got the best of him, and he imbibed freely. Such was the case at Paducah.

When Dr. Standiford first saw Miss Scott (afterwards his wife) he was occupying a box with his son-in-law, Murry Kellar. At this entertainment Kellar, in a spirit of devilry, was observed casting sly glances at the fair young lady, who took a leading part in the play, and was called to task by his father-in-law for flirting.

THE DOCTOR INEVITATED.

"Why, Doctor," said Kellar "the young lad is flirting with you." "I wonder if she is?" asked the old gentleman, with a sudden exclamation "never!" and after that handsome amateur.

The next day the gentlemen went back to Louisville, but the Doctor was uneasy. He was undoubtedly charmed with Miss Scott, and the next day returned to Paducah, formed her acquaintance, and in an exceedingly short time proposed and, of course, was accepted. He told her to fix the wedding day and announce it by telegraph when she was prepared. Then Dr. Standiford returned to this place, and then followed a period of intoxication which finally resulted in his death. During this revelry came the announcement over the wires on Monday, July 4th, that on the following Tuesday Dr. Standiford would lead to the altar the beautiful and accomplished Miss Lorena Scott, of Paducah.

It was a crusher to the family of Dr. Standiford, and they tried to prevent the marriage, but of course, could not, although they claimed a right to prevent such a hasty wedding when all the surrounding circumstances were taken into consideration. As the wedding approached the doctor, in spite of his condition, seemed to realize that he had made a mistake, and then he was anxious to get out of the contract, and it is said he wanted somebody to carry Miss Scott \$20,000 to annul the contract, but nobody could be found. To another plan was thought of. They would try to have the minister

PREVENT THE MARRIAGE.

But the Reverend Gentlemen Turned a Deaf Ear to the Appeal.

A special train was placed at Dr. Standiford's disposal to carry him to Paducah to meet his bride. Intoxicated as he was, he did not care whether he went or not, and after delaying the train for an hour and a half he was finally put on board.

His family claim that they will prove his utter irresponsibility by the fact that the night before the wedding he rode to the house of a beautiful young society lady of this city and offered her \$100,000 to marry him. To a friend he showed the check he had prepared. The young lady politely refused his most liberal offer. On

very good authority it is learned that Miss Scott's parents were cognizant of Dr. Standiford's condition before the marriage, but that it was advantageous to the furtherance of their plans to have him in that intoxicated state. The outcome of the affair will be decidedly interesting.

A REMINISCENCE.

A Defaulting State Treasurer in Mississippi.

The Atlanta Evening Journal referring to the recent trial of Vincent says it recalls a most striking incident in the history of Mississippi.

* * * Perhaps in no State in the Union were the whig and Democratic parties more antagonistic than in Mississippi. Elections were hotly contested, party lines were strictly drawn, and often the successful candidates were elected by small majorities.

Richard Graves was a young lawyer who could not get credit for a pair of boots at his home; but he was a fine stump orator, and at every election performed valuable service for the Democratic party. In 1841 he attended the democratic State convention and demanded recognition for past services, threatening to become an independent candidate for congress. This the convention feared as the contest would be very close; and to get rid of him, as the girl did by marrying her fellow, they put him on the ticket for State treasurer.

Soon after his election he went to Washington and drew from the treasury \$200,000 belonging to the State. A few days after this he was in New York with his young wife and this money in his pocket, and though a natural born thief, he had not cunning enough to abscond. Soon after his return home his father and brothers suddenly were in possession of plantations and stores, and Dick was having a spanking with fine carriages and knew that he was stealing money, but there appeared no way to reach him. There was a law to have the treasurer's cash counted, and to prepare for this Graves borrowed heavily from William H. Shelton, president of the famous or rather infamous Brandon bank, to be counted as the fund of the State. As soon as Graves stepped of his office Governor A. G. McNutt locked the vault and put the key in his pocket. As McNutt expressed it, "I leaped the chasm." When Shelton found that he had lost his money, he waded out into Pearl river and quietly drowned himself.

Suit was instituted against Graves, and when officers came to arrest him his wife reported him sick in bed, but assured them he would be out as soon as he could dress. Attired in the calico dress and sunbonnet, he made his way through the garden and into Pearl river swamp. His wife soon disappeared, but Graves' identity was never discovered. It was not supposed that he carried much money with him, so lavishly did he use it. But he had a high time while it was going.

Blind Tom's Transfer.

Washington Republican.

A very exciting yet pathetic scene was witnessed in the United States court room in Alexandria on Tuesday, when Blind Tom, the negro pianist, was formally turned over to Mr. A. J. Lerche, the counsel for his new guardian, Mrs. Elsie Bethune of New York. Mr. James Bethune appeared in court, bringing Tom with him, and delivered his charge to United States Marshal Scot, saying as he did so: "Tom, I now deliver you to the court and to that thief," indicating Mr. Lerche, who also represented Tom's mother.

"I don't want any reflections," commenced Mr. Lerche, when Mr. Bethune continued: "But, Tom, if the people who you are going with get tired of you and turn you off, come back to your old home and you shall be provided for." While these remarks were being made Tom was protesting loudly

against being handed over against his will, declaring with noisy vehemence, that if he was placed in his mother's charge he would never play again for any one. After the sightless musician was formally transferred, and the papers in the case signed, Tom refused to be governed by any but his old guardian. He would not go out of the court room, and when at last he was gotten out he declined to enter the carriage which was waiting for him outside. Then Mr. Bethune, with tears welling from his dark eyes and rolling down his face, talked kindly to the semi-idiotic pianist, and the stubborn will was bent, for Tom took his seat in the vehicle, amid a shower of promises that he should return if he didn't like it. He was driven to the depot, and left on the 3:20 train for New York.

FROM ALL PARTS OF ALABAMA.

Gainsville Messenger: Can't Vincent get a chance of venue to Prattville? That town seems to be a harbor of refuge for Montgomery criminals.

Fayette Journal: The crops here have been injured in places by too much rain. In the prospect for a large crop continues. It is predicted that corn will go down to 25 or 30 cents.

Col. John T. Dandridge, of this place, says the Greenville messenger is probably the only man in the State who has belonged to both Confederate and Federal armies and received a regular discharge from both.

Shelby Chronicle: The constant rains for the past month have done considerable damage to the cotton crop. With good weather for the next three weeks we predict that this year's crop will be the largest ever raised in Shelby county.

Gainsville Messenger: Gainsville's first bale of cotton was received yesterday. It was brought 482 pounds, and sold to John Smith for eight cents. Last year the first bale was brought in by Jeff Crane, (col) Sept. 5.

Wilcox Progress: Messrs. D. B. Pritchett and North Hollman have found caterpillars in sufficient quantities in their Black's Bend plantations to cause them to begin poisoning their cotton. They think timely poisoning they will prevent damage to their magnificent crops.

Tuskaloosa Gazette: The street car line from Lake Lorraine to the depot has been measured. It is 13,486 feet from the lake to the Washington Hotel and 7,400 feet from the hotel to the depot. That makes the entire line three and two thirds miles—a pretty good ride for a nickle.

The Alabama and Tennessee Coal & Iron Company will hold a meeting on August 25 to increase its capital stock from \$2,000,000 to not more than \$3,225,000, and to effect a consolidation with either the Alabama Improvement Company or the Sheffield and Birmingham Railroad Company.

Evergreen Star: From present indications Montgomery and Camden will be connected by rail before many summers will wax and wane. The counties of Dallas, Wilcox, Lowndes and Montgomery have the finest farming lands in the State, and the local traffic will support the road at once. The rust is said to be injuring the crops in this section. * * * The corn crop is made and is said to be the largest in years.

Greenville Messenger: A colored woman by the name of Penny Wiggins, died here on Sunday last at the ripe age of 105. She was born in South Carolina and brought to Alabama "the years the stars fell"—that was 1833. There can hardly be any doubt as to her age and she was probably the oldest person in this section of the State. Within a week of her death she could walk without stick or crutch; but the pupils of her eyes had changed from a black to a greenish tinge.

Rates of Advertising.
Transient advertisements \$1 per line...

Books and notions cheap at H. Middleton & Co.

C. Davenport has laid on table a lot of very fine sweet potatoes...

The ladies of the Methodist church gave a supper at the old house...

Groceries and Hardware at R. Middleton & Co.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of A. L. Stewart & Co. in this issue...

The law card of Messrs. Caldwell & Johnston, of Anniston.

Church Dedication. Bishop Keener will preach the dedicatory sermon...

Attention is directed to the advertisement of Bailey & Ansley...

Messrs. Hough & McManus, formerly of Anniston, have gone into business in Jacksonville...

Run here, quick! Everybody! Buy goods from R. H. Middleton & Co.

Married, at the residence of Mr. Wm. A. Driskill, in this place...

The marriage was a very quiet one, only relatives of the family being present...

Mrs. Jelks has a world of friends in Jacksonville who wish for her a future full of happiness...

People who come to court should trade with R. H. Middleton & Co.

Miss Payne, another lady teacher of the Normal School here, has resigned to accept a position with better salary offered her in Sheffield...

The Board of Directors of the school regret much to lose the services of these excellent ladies...

Circuit Court. Circuit court opened Monday, Judge Box presiding.

The following lawyers from a distance have been in attendance all or part of the week.

Messrs. John W. Bishop, Geo. Parsons, John Knox, Nich McAtee and O. C. Whitson, of Talladega;

Jas. Aiken, J. E. Martin and Amos Goodhue, of Gadsden; J. W. Inzer, of Ashville; J. A. Walden, of Centerville; T. J. Burton, of Edwardsville;

Frank Pettus, of Selma; Jno. M. Gregory, J. J. Willett, E. D. Willett, W. F. Johnston, duo. M. Caldwell, Gordon McDonald, C. H. Williams, D. C. Blackwell, B. F. Cassidy and J. F. Green, of Anniston; W. W. Whiteside and Ed. Hannah, of Oxford; Jas. Savage, Wm. Brock, of Cross Plains.

PERSONAL.

Hon. John M. McKleroy, President of the Anniston City Land Co. was in Jacksonville Thursday.

Dr. O. W. Shepherd, Register in Chancery of Cleburne county and Ex-Probate Judge Burton of Edwardsville, were in Jacksonville Tuesday and Wednesday.

Senator Wm. J. Alexander, of Cross Plains was in Jacksonville this week.

Dr. Robertson, formerly of Oxford, but now of Birmingham, spent several days in Jacksonville with old friends, of whom he has a host here.

Banker R. P. Thomason, of Oxford, was in town several days of this week.

Miss Fannie Forney has returned from Baltimore where she has been visiting relatives.

Mr. W. P. Cooper, of Alexandria is foreman of the grand jury.

Judge Jas. Kelly, of Oxford, spent several days of this week in Jacksonville.

Mr. John R. Graham, one of the oldest settlers of the county, was in Jacksonville several days of this week.

Messrs. Warren Harris and Rev. B. D. Turner, the two oldest settlers of the county, were both in town one day this week.

Miss Jennie Cannon, of Dayton, Ala., is visiting friends in Jacksonville.

Mrs. Joe S. Montgomery, of Hearn, Texas, is visiting relatives in Jacksonville.

Mr. Frank Fitch, a prominent iron manufacturer, late of Rock Run furnace, is sojourning in Jacksonville for a season.

The following is a list of the grand jury: W. P. Cooper, W. B. Acker, B. F. Carpenter, D. McEachern, R. C. Johnston, W. F. Watson, J. L. Green, John Bagley, Wm. Morgan, T. D. Bynum, A. N. Ward, Henry Davis, John Craig, T. A. Turner, G. W. Stewart, T. H. Barry, G. B. Randolph.

Mr. R. H. Cobb, the crusher, spent a day in Jacksonville this week. He makes things hum in Anniston. He is negotiating for space in the REPUBLICAN with a view to extending his field of usefulness.

Mr. E. Fulton Smith, representing the Anniston Watchman called on us Monday.

Mr. Martin, the genial and accomplished local editor of the Anniston Hot Blast, called on us Tuesday.

Mr. C. H. Williams, of Anniston was in town Friday and gave this office a pleasant call.

Miss Mamie Henderson, of Trout Creek, is visiting relatives at this place.

Misses McCraw and Welch of Selma are visiting Jacksonville the guest of Mrs. Jas. Crook.

Mr. Bernard Gaston has returned from a flying visit to Montgomery.

Dr. J. F. Walker was in Jacksonville Friday.

Miss Fannie Farnsworth, of Dalton, Ga., is visiting relatives in this place.

Mrs. Traylor and Mr. Will Hames, of West Point Ga. is visiting the family of Capt. Hames.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT. BANNER LODGE No. 2816, KNIGHTS OF HONOR, JACKSONVILLE, ALA., Aug. 23.

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Dictator of the universe to take from our fraternity our beloved brother, Andrew J. Richey, leaving in our ranks a gap hard indeed to fill.

Resolved, That we bow to the summons, and recognize in it a gain to our brother far beyond the loss to us, and that "Death likes a shining mark" indeed, and that none brighter could be presented from our band than the stricken one.

Resolved, That we tender to the two weeping boys, sons of our brother, our heartfelt sympathies, and that we assure them that ever they have in Banner Lodge a strong protector, advisor, guardian and friend, which stands ready, at all times, to serve them in either capacity.

Resolved, That a copy of these sentiments be tendered the orphan boys, that the REPUBLICAN be requested to publish them, that a blank page be set aside in our Records upon which our brother's name shall be inscribed, and that the order badge of mourning be worn by the brethren for thirty days.

C. H. MONTGOMERY, J. Y. HENDERSON, J. J. SKELTON, Com.

Mack Matters.

Life is moving on about as quietly as usual in this section. The exceedingly warm weather has been disagreeable for some time, but we have had good rains occasionally.

Rev. Mr. Smith recently closed a series of meetings at Mt. Gland assisted by other ministers. Mr. Sturling has just closed a singing school at the same place, and Prof. Thompson is now teaching a class in penmanship, there.

Miss Helen Wilson, of Jenifer, is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. F. Corley.

Miss Polly Gore, of Post oak, is visiting friends in this vicinity.

Dr. Corley has spent some time in our midst, during the past three weeks.

Health of this neighborhood is very good.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Dickinson went to Eastaboga last week to attend the burial of Mr. Richey, brother of the latter. They have the sympathy of this community in their bereavement.

An infant of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Atkins was buried at Webster's Chapel, recently. We regret to hear of so much fatal sickness in some parts of this county.

COUNTRY LASSIE.

1887. 1887.

BAILEY & ANSLEY, Anniston, Alabama,

Proprietors

OF THE

MODEL CITY

Shoe & Hat Store

would respectfully announce to the people of Jacksonville and surrounding country that our buyer has just returned from his semi-annual trip to the northern and eastern markets, purchasing direct from the leading manufacturers a stock of shoes and hats, which for quantity, quality and price, stand without a parallel in North Alabama. We are receiving a very large shipment of the above goods and an inspection of our stock and prices will convince you that we are actually retailing goods at

Wholesale Prices,

consisting of most standard and celebrated brands known to the trade. Don't fail to call when

Visiting Anniston. Yours willing to oblige. BAILEY & ANSLEY, Noble St. aug27tf

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. O. D. orders. When you want a jug of any kind of whisky send it 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.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve. THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sore, 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.

NOTICE NO 6602. Land Office at Montgomery, Ala. Aug. 22 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver United States Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., on Oct. 11, 1887, James M. Hulsey, Homestead 11827, for S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 31, T. 15 South, R. 8 East, Joseph B. Smith, R. 8 East, Homestead 15229, for S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 31, T. 15 South, R. 8 East, Joseph B. Smith, R. 8 East, Homestead 15229, for S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 31, T. 15 South, R. 8 East.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: William S. Jones, John Rogers, J. B. Costner, James M. Hulsey, J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 6604. LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA. Aug. 22 1887.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver United States Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., on Oct. 11, 1887, E. I. Costner, Homestead 15229, for S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 31, T. 15 South, R. 8 East, Joseph B. Smith, R. 8 East, Homestead 15229, for S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 31, T. 15 South, R. 8 East.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: John Hanks, W. S. Jones, Dick Beall, Martin Beall, all of Anniston, Ala. J. G. HARRIS, Register.

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NOTICE NO. 6448. Land Office at Montgomery, Ala. June 24 1887.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or in his absence the Clerk of the Circuit Court, at Jacksonville, on August 11, 1887, David Sellers, Homestead 12246, for the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 20, T. 15 S. 8 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Ab. Littlejohn, Wm. H. Bonds, George Gorey, Aaron Mead, all of Jacksonville, Ala. J. G. HARRIS, Register.

Lumber & Shingles. Messrs. Nunnelly & McReynolds have recently erected a No. 1 steam saw mill and shingle machine, three and a half miles south of Jacksonville and are now prepared to fill orders promptly for all kinds of yellow pine lumber and shingles at moderate prices. Orders left with Crow Beasly, Jacksonville, will receive prompt attention. Extra fine body of timber to saw from. HEART BILLS A SPECIALTY. NUNNELLY & McREYNOLDS. apr2f.

HIRSCHBERG'S IMPROVED DIAMOND SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES. PAT'D JULY 12 1875.

For Sale by ROWAN, DEAN & CO., Jacksonville, Ala. apr2-11

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

In Chancery. Thomas Best } In Chancery at Jacksonville, Calhoun Co., vs. Jennie Best } Alabama.

In this cause it is made to appear to the Register of said court, by affidavit of W. W. Whiteside, complainant's solicitor of record, that the defendant Jennie Best is a non resident of the State of Alabama and that her particular residence is at or near the city of Lexington, Kentucky, and that she is over twenty-one years of age.

It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican a weekly newspaper published in the county of Calhoun, State of Alabama, requiring the said Jennie Best to appear and plead to answer or demur to the bill of complaint in this cause by Monday the 5th day of Sept next or in thirty days thereafter a decree pro confesso may be taken against her the said Jennie Best, defendant aforesaid.

This July 15th, 1887. WM. M. HAMES, Register.

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Attachment Notice. D. J. Baer, plaintiff; John H. Gordon, Def. Myrick & Bowman, Garnishees.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County, In Circuit Court.

It appearing that the above entitled cause was instituted, in said court, by the issuance out of an attachment against the defendant John H. Gordon; that said defendant is a non-resident of this State, who so participated in the cause is somewhere in the State of Georgia but just exactly where is not known; that said writ of attachment has been, by the Sheriff of Calhoun county, Ala., returned to me, the Clerk of said court, after having been by him executed by summoning as garnishees Myrick & Bowman who are indebted to, or have in their possession, or under their control, property belonging to said defendant; this is, therefore, to notify said defendant of the issuance of said attachment and the said execution thereof, also that said cause will stand for trial at the term of said court to be held for said county, at the place of holding the same, on the 30th day of February, A. D. 1888.

Given under my hand, this the 8th day of August, A. D. 1887. JOHN P. WEAVER, CPR Cir. Court Calhoun Co. Ala. aug13-3t

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JAS. HUTCHISON, HAIR DRESSER and BARBER, (Jacksonville Hotel,) JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Special Court. LETTING OF THE POOR HOUSE ETC. Notice is hereby given that a special term of the Court of County Commissioners of Calhoun county, Alabama, will be held, commencing on the 4th day of October 1887, and continuing until the business is disposed of for the purpose of letting out the Poor House for the year 1888, and also attending to any other business of interest to the county or any of its citizens; and at said court, on said 4th day of October 1887, at the office of the Probate Judge of said county, will be let the lease of the Poor House for the year 1888, at the price of \$6.50 per month for each pauper received into said poor house for the time they remain, and the court reserves the right to reject any and all bids or proposals. Those desiring to keep said Poor house, can deposit their proposals with the Probate Judge at any time up to 2 o'clock p. m., Oct. 4th 1887. EMMETT F. CROOK, Judge of Probate. aug20-30f

ELLIS & STEVENSON Attorneys at Law, Jacksonville, Alabama.

FIRE INSURANCE. I. L. SWAN AG'T. Jacksonville Ala. Two Good Home Companies to wit Georgia Home, Ga. Central City, Ala. mar1-78

B. F. Wilson, Attorney at Law, TALLADEGA, ALA. Will practice in the counties of Talladega, Calhoun and all surrounding counties. feb1-87

J. G. Hudson, Notary Public & Ex-Officio Justice of THE PEACE. DeArmanville, Alabama. Courts fourth Saturday in each month. Marriage license for sale. jan23f.

JAMES CROOK, Jacksonville, Ala. S. D. C. BROTHERS, Jacksonville, Ala. J. J. WILLETT, Anniston, Ala. CROOK, BROTHERS & WILLETT, Attorneys at Law, Jacksonville and Anniston.

B. G. McCLELEN, County --- Surveyor Alexandria, Ala.

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Dr. S. G. Stone, Jacksonville, Ala., Office 2nd door South of Hotel. jan1-17

