Jacksonville Republican.

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SIX SLAIN.

FROM A PRIVATE CHAPTER IN THE LATE WAR.

Georgia Boy Kills Half a Dozen Men in Many Months—Between the Lines—Son Revenges His Father's Murder—Truth Stranger than Fiction

The Chattanooga Times.

Truth is stranger than fiction. The force of that trite quotation was borne in upon a Times news gatherer as he chatted with and heard the story of a man who in less than as many months had killed with his own hands six of his fellow-men.

The slayer was John T. Pryor, of Pryor's station, Georgia, a hamlet a score of miles below Rome, on the E. T. V. & G. R. R. He is a medium size, with brown hair and blue eyes, which look as if they could flash glare, but not a man to be singled out as a desperado or as one who had ever done anything especially out of the common round of a farmers life. He is low-voiced and quiet like Byron's pirate who—

"Was the mildest mannered man
That ever scuttled ship or cut a throat."

As will be seen hereafter, Pryor was driven to much and deadly provocation, and his killings grew out of those perplexing situations.

BETWEEN THE LINES.

He had enlisted early in the war with the First Georgia cavalry, served three months, provided a substitute and gone home. Shortly after the evacuation of Rome the section in which he lived was left between the lines, with no large force of either army near him. As a consequence, small bands of camp followers—Independents as they called themselves—roamed over the country side on predatory *errands, bent on* robbery, and not *stopping* at murder if revenge or booty depended upon it. They were mostly stragglers or camp followers from the Confederate army, and, if anything, worse than Sherman's bummers, as they were preying upon their friends.

In this delectable condition of affairs young Pryor, a boy of twenty-two years, found himself. All the men left at home were organized by Gov. Joe Brown into the so-called somewhat noted Georgia militia. The subject of this very brief autobiography was made a first lieutenant and his father a captain

"LUCKY" UNLUCKY.

A party headed by one Lucky Baldwin had been committing depredations of various sorts. With a small squad Pryor started to arrest the first party. Four of these surrendered. Lucky threw himself on a horse with the hope of escape, but Pryor drew a bead on him with a shot gun. The aim was deadly, the horse was wounded, the rider stuck to the animal until he was out of sight, then fell and died. His comrades were jailed at Cedartown.

NUMBER TWO.

Soon after, one Colquitt, a Texan, whose brother had been killed in an "independent" party, came to Cedartown, declaring his purpose to kill somebody. Prior was riding through the little village, and was called to help arrest the desperado, who had a pistol and was threatening one Capt. Tracy. Pryor and his brother shot and killed him.

"That is the prologue," Mr. Prior said to the scribe, who began to get interested in this tale of slaughter, thinking as Hamlet said:

"Thus bad begins,
But worse remains behind."

DEADLY PROVICATION.

April 2, 1864, the senior Pryor and a colored man were brutally murdered by a gang under one Phillips, who himself committed the murder in the high road, wantonly slaying a good old man, out of pure villainy, and took the horses the twain were riding. Young Pryor followed the squad. He tracked them by their outrages, and to him one man said: "If the Lord will just hear my prayers, you'll catch them fellers by night."

THREE MORE—TWO AT ONE SHOT.

Near Colma, at the foot of the Wisener Mountain, the pursuer came upon his victims. They had dismounted, arranged for dinner and were sitting under the trees. As they saw Pryor, who at the head of four men had advanced towards the ruffians. They rose, the movement bringing two of them in range. He fired one barrel of his shot gun, loaded with a bullet and buck shot at them. One dropped dead, the other ran around the corner of the house and fell lifeless. The third meanwhile was shooting with a pistol at Pryor, who turned and chased him through the woods, and killed him with a pistol. The avenger had supposed that these were the men who had killed his father. They were not but belonged to the same gang. Their names were Tucker, Slack and Poe.

BLOOD FOR BLOOD—SIX.

The last and crowning tragedy involving blood for blood and a son's revenge for his father's cowardly murder shall be told in the language of the slayer: "I was offering a reward for Phillips and was shown the house he was in. I led four men to the house and laid around a day or two. A dog betrayed us. I killed the cur at 100 yard with a pistol and left. The second time we went we laid around the house in the night until we knew he was there. I didn't want to kill him in the house where the women and children would see it. He passed me before day. I saw him but was afraid of killing the wrong man, so let him go. We stayed around until 8 or 9 o'clock when we saw that he was gone. I took his horse's track and followed it until it went into a field. Phillips was in there plowing. He did not discover me until he came to the end of the rows. I raised up and called to him. He said, "Is that you, John?" I told him it was and I had come after him. I allowed him to hitch his horse and made him wade a branch to come to me I asked, "Phillips, do you know who killed my father?" Of course the evidence I had against him was positive, or I never would have hunted him. He exacted a promise and then told me of two parties whom I knew were not in the country at the time. The scared darkies who had been in the field had run to the house, and I saw people coming out of it. I said: "Phillips, you are the fellow that killed him. If you have any prayers, conscientious scruples, or think the devil is waiting for you, you have time to say a few words." I spoke as kindly as I am talking to you, but, said I, "I'm going to kill you." He started to run. I shot him with a pistol, then with a gun. He dropped dead, and I left him there."

According to Pryor that wound up the lawless incursions, raids and murders, and in course of time civil law reasserted itself.

A LIFE SAVER.

Years after Mr. Prior had married an estimable lady upon whom fell the pall of lunacy. While he was taking her to an asylum, he met a man who rendered him assistance and said: "You killed Tucker. If you hadn't he would have killed me."

A PASSIONLESS STORY.

The man who told this story of killing, slaughter and revenge seemed absolutely passionless. His tone was even and moderate and he spoke in the most matter-of-fact way, the farthest possible removed from sanguinary gush or boasting. His tale is undoubtedly a true one, unexaggerated, and lifts for a moment the veil that hangs over the past in the debatable ground between the two armies in North Georgia during the civil war.

Mr. Pryor has lived near the old home since the war, gathering what he could from the wreck of the family fortunes and accumulating more. Pryor's station is named after him; he is a solid man, a prominent citizen, and very evidently feels no remorse or compunction for the deadly work he did during the dark days of the late very unpleasantness.

Gold has been discovered near Birmingham.

PRAISE TO WHOM IT BELONGS.

ED. REPUBLICAN:—The closing exercises of the Cross Plains Educational Institue—one of the most important schools in the country—began on Wednesday 15th and concluded with a concert on Friday night following, and the Principal, Prof. G. B. Russel, and his able assistant, Mrs. Russel, should feel justly proud of the success which has crowned their honest efforts.

The prevalence of measles in our town and surrounding country during the spring, was a natural interference with the regular attendance, but nevertheless, their roll at the close of the session, exceeded that of last year.

The examination was impartially conducted, and was a fair test of proficiency in the different grades and brances, and was certainly satisfactory to the most indifferent or exacting. The mere beginners, as well as the most advanced students, acquitted themselves as well as could have been expected, and reflected much credit upon their teachers. The classes in Hygiene, Grammar, Geography, Composition, Mathematics and Latin, gave proof conclusive that teachers and pupils, had done their duty faithfully, and also, that Prof. Russel and his accomplished wife, deserve a place in the front rank of Alabama's educators. They seem to possess a remarkable talent for infusing good ideas and sentiments into the minds and hearts of youth. Vocal music is taught and practiced daily, and the principles of the Christian religion duly inculcated. Their moral standard—a matter of vital importance—is as high as the highest.

The concert was very entertaining and instructive, but for its success, we are mainly indebted to Mrs. Russel, who, with her great energy, practical sense and good taste, discards the word "fail," when she undertakes a thing, and resolves upon success and generally attains it. Many of the pupils, though they had been limited in practice, acted their parts like "old professionals."

The music department was under the control of Miss May Brown, of Munford, Ala., a most estimable lady, and, as her pupils proved upon that occasion, a successful teacher of music.

The Institute is steadily growing in favor with the intelligent and liberal minded, and will doubtless be more largely attended next session. May it receive the patronage it deserves.

QUIDAM.

Cross Plains, June 24th.

Saved the Baby.

Many young babies have eruptions and sore throat, sometimes baffling the most skillful physician. Frequently children sufier from some inherited malady, and only the radical treatment of an absolute and powerful blood purifier can effect a cure; again the ailment may be from contagion. At any rate, the safest plan is to at once eradicate all poison from the blood, no matter what the cause. So wisely did Mr. C. C. Kew, one of the most cultured men and intelligent farmers of Alcora county, Miss. He writes the following pointed testimony of his experience:

CORINTH, MISS., Feb. 16, '87.

Gentlemen—Last November my baby, not then a year old, had a bad breaking out on his hands and body, accompanied by a very sore throat. I gave him some S. S. S. which I happened to have. When the family physician came, and learned what I was giving the child, he told me to continue it, as it was the best thing the baby could take. The doctor proved wise, for in a short while the eruption disappeared, and the throat got completely well.

Treatis on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

There are 900 miles of public roads in Calhoun county, kept in order under the supervision of 185 overseers.

ALABAMA NEWS ITEMS.

FROM ALL PARTS OF ALABAMA.

Decatur wants a military company.

Fish are dying in south Alabama streams.

Alabama's 4 per cent. bonds are selling at 1.09.

A good deal of building is going on at Gadsden.

Birmingham is to have a $175,000 court house.

Crystalized oil rocks are found near Blountsville.

Circuit court convenes in Cherokee county July 4.

Cottling works will soon be in full blast in Decatur.

A good deal of timber is being shipped from Gurley.

Many people are being bitten by snakes in this state.

Alabama expends one-third of her revenue for schools.

Splendid prospect for a good crop throughout the state.

Decatur has contracted for water works to cost $200,000.

South Alabama has an abundance of peaches and apples.

E. C. Betts has resigned as commissioner of agriculture.

Britain Franks has been marshal of Huntsville forty years.

Two negroes were accidentally killed at Birmingham last week.

Bob Jefferson was killed by the cars near Montgmery last week.

A virulent form of measles is causing deaths in portions of the state.

The contractors of the Bessemer rolling mills are fast pushing them to completion.

Gov. Seay, with a full mounted staff, reviewed the corps of cadets at Tuskaloosa during commencement.

The whole street railway system of Montgomery represent an actual expenditure of $175,000 in cash.

Mr. John C. Houghton, an old and highly-respected citizen of Talladega, died on Thursday last of paralysis.

Mr. John Marcus, of Talladega, has in his posession a genuine madstone, the sure cure for the bite of a rabid dog.

The bridge builders for the Kansas City railroad are now at work on the bridge across the Little Warrior river.

The contract for building the new blind institute at Talladega has been let to Ransom Williams & Son for $18,000.

A large shipment of goods was made by the wholesale dealers of Mobile to Central America per the schooner Mosquito.

There are fifteen miles of street railway in Montgomery, all of them operated by electric power. No mule cars are now used in that city.

The Birmingham rifles have decided to enter for the maiden prize at the Chicago drill in October, and will at once commence practice.

A correspondent of the Eutaw Mirror, writing from Winston county, says fully 200 homesteads have been entered within the last month in that county.

Rev. Dr. M. B. Wharton, of the Frst Baptist church has been elected honorary member and Chaplain of the Montgomery Mounted Rifles and accepted.

Col. A. F. Reed has resigned his position as professor and commandant of Howard college, and Prof. George W. Macon, a first honor graduate of Howard college, of the session of 1884-5, has been elected as his successor.

Four capitalists from Philadelphia were expected to be met at Newberne, Monday evening by Capt. R. A. Hardie, of Walthall's beat. They come with a view of investing in the rich lands of Perry county. This is the immediate effect of Capt. Hardie's visit to Philadelphia recently, and shows the effect of making known the advantages of our country.

FARMERS AND TAXATION.

By Savoyard—No 59.

"The day shall come, that great avenging day,
Which Troy's proud glories in the dust shall lay,
When Priam's powers and Priam's self shall fall,
And one prodigious ruin swallow all.—Pope.

The tariff ring has long claimed that a high tariff protects labor and that a low tariff would place American labor at the mercy of some paupers that are said to be somewhere over in Europe. It is maintained that our tariff schedule is the perfection of the protective system, and destined to make everybody in the land prosperous and happy.

Mr. J. S. Moore, the famous New York reformer, has recently furnished some statistics to the New York *Times* that every farmer in the land should read and digest. I will give some of them:

Attar of roses, a luxury, and a perfume with which the city belle scents her handkerchief, her clothing and her person, is admitted to our ports free. It is not probable the laboring man's daughter ever saw any of it unless it was adulterated; but castor-oil, which is quite necessary to the laboring man's daughter in water melon time, is taxed 180 per cent. Neroil or orange flower water, for the rich man's daughter, pays no tax, but linseed oil, that is used to paint the laboring man's cottage pays a duty of 62 per cent. Diamonds, that bedeck the rich man's daughter and stands for brains with the rich man's son, pay 10 per cent., but common window-glass that lets in the light and excludes the cold from the poor man's cottage pays a duty of 87 per cent. It was in glass, common and plate, that Mr. DePauw made his $15,000,000 by levying a tax on every window in America. Raw silk, that enters into the manufacture of the rich girl's gown, is not taxed at all, but raw wool, out of which the poor girl's dress is made, is taxed 45 per cent. Jewelry, a prime necesity to the rich, is taxed but 25 per cent., but steel rails, over which the farmer's crop is carried to market, are taxed 85 per cent., and the railroads make the farmer pay the tax, too and dont you forget it. Gold studs, that make radiant the dude's shirt-front, are taxed 25 per cent., but horse-shoe nails pay 116 per cent. Finest still wines in bottles, that cheer the heart of the rich and never find their way down the poor man's gullet, pay 20 per cent., while the cheapest mixed woolen goods, that poor people wear, pay 77 per cent. The finest thread lace, that embelishes the flounces and furbelows of the city belle's smock, pays 20 per cent., while spool thread, that sews on the buttons of the poor man's little urchin, pays 51 per cent. The rich man's daughter receives her lover in a room covered with fine Aubusson and Axminister carpets, that pay 47 per cent., while the poor girl, with cherries on her lips, mischief in her dimples, roses on her cheeks, health in her eyes and elasticity in her step—God bless her—receives her sweetheart in the humble cottage parlor, covered with common druggets, which pay 80 per cent. The finest India shawl, that none but the womankind of the wealthy, and the very wealthy at that, can afford, pays a duty of 40½ per cent., while the common woolen shawl, that keeps the pneumonia off the lungs of the poor widow's little kid, pays 86 per cent. Silk stockings, that decorate the limbs of the rich man's daughter pay 50 per cent., while common worsted stockings, that keep the cold off the poor girl's legs, pay 73 per cent. The finest broad cloth, that makes the rich man appear like the gentleman who turned Lazarus from his gates and who was refused a drink of water because of it, pays 41 per cent., and common cloth that covers the poor man, pays 89 per cent. *Pate de foie gras*, whatever it is,—but I'll bet my bottom dollar that it is something a rich man eats, drinks or wears—pays 25 per cent., while galvanized wire pays from 132 to 155 per cent.; but they make wire in Pittsburg. Champagne, the drink of the rich, in quart bottles, pays 58 per cent., while bleached cotton, that the poor man wants to make a shirt for the baby, pays 60½ per cent. Curry, a rich man's food or drink—I don't know which—pays no tax at all, neither do olives or spices; but salt, that cures the farmer's bacon, pays 85 per cent.

In the language of a certain Christian statesman, "a hell of a protection that to a poor man." I am tired, or I could extend this thing indefinitely. The farmers and the men who labor in shops should resolve to have the thing revised. All we want to do is to knock down one stone of the arch and the whole structure will fall. Give us free wool or free salt, and cheaper iron, cheaper clothing, cheaper necesities of every description will follow. But there is no sense in forming a new political party to do this thing. The old Democratic party has opposed the monster in the past, and can be depended upon to squelch it again in the future as it did forty-one years ago, when James K. Polk was President.

CENTRAL'S NEW LINES.

The Great System Rapidly Extending Westward.

Savannah News.

The Central railroad is pushing work on its western extensions and General Manager Belknap gives a most favorable account of its progress. The contract for building the Blakely extension from Blakely to Columbia has been let and work will be begun next week. The extension from Clayton to Ozark has been surveyed, but the engineers have not yet worked up the details. It will not be long, however, before active building will be begun there. A third extension from Troy Ala., to Elba, is now occupying a corps of engineers, who are laying out the route. These three lines will open up Southeastern Alabama, which is now without a railroad outlet.

AN UNDEVELOPED SECTION.

The country is rich and fertile, and is very well settled up, considering the disadvantages under which the settlers labor. The opening of it by the entrance of these three lines, which will connect it directly with a large port and thereby give it access to the markets of the world, will of course induce settlers to enter and develop its great resources. From these roads the company expect to get a larger amount of business than would be supposed by one who has not examined the country, but a number of reports have been received, concerning it, from reliable persons who have made a thorough investigation, and Mr. Belknap thinks that within a month those little lines will be doing a large business.

Another piece of work that is under contract is the building of a direct line from Ellaville to Americus. At present the road runs from Ellaville to Anderson, thence to Americus, making a V, but that will be cut out and Americus will be given more direct communication through Buena Vista.

THE NORTHWEST CONNECTION.

Next week the rails will be sent out to be laid on the southern division of the branch that is to run from Carrollton to Decatur, or such other points that may be selected. This line is to connect with one to be built by the Illinois Central, and thus direct connection with the northwest will be had. The bed is nearly ready for the rails as far as the Tallapoosa river. Just north of the Tallapoosa the work will be delayed for a time. There are two tunnels to be cut and a bridge to build, but while that is being done the road will be building northward so that the work will be completed by the time the line is ready to be opened.

INVADING THE MINERAL BELT.

The line from Columbus to Goodwater on the Birmingham branch is to be equipped with heavy steel rails, the light ones now in use will be used in building the three Southern Alabama branches. The reason that the heavier rails will be substituted through to Birmingham there will be a good deal of mineral and coal hauled. To do that the company has ordered ten consolidated engines, which weigh with the tenders, 185,000 pounds each. This road will make Savannah the coal and mineral port of the South Atlantic coast.

The output of the mineral coal sections of Alabama has increased enormously. Already it is far in excess of the consumption, and it must get out to market, for it cannot lie idle there, and the railroad is just what is needed to relieve the miners of their surplus product and enable them to realize on their work. This, of course, will result in a more extensive development of the region and an enormous increase in the business of the Central railroad and the port of Savannah.

AN EAST AND WEST SYSTEM.

Mr. Belknap said that the Central is an east and west system. Its growth is westerly, and it is thoroughly covering the region through which its runs. As one line shoots out a little further west than any preceding one has gone, branches and extensions are built to fill in the territory behind that point, and thus the whole Southeast is being covered with a net work of the lines of this great Southern system. Already one line has reached Selma, Alabama, and now the extensions spoken of above are being built, streching out like fingers, reaching in every direction and opening country hitherto comparatively undeveloped.

Some men and boys were arrested and jailed here last Sunday for violating the fish law by using a wing net. They were arraigned before Esquire Rufus Green, and the lowest fine was put on them, $10 each and cost. They were released and went their way sejoicing.—Scottsboro Citizen.

Col. S. H. Buck, who recently resigned the postmastership of New Orleans, has removed to Huntsville and will make that lovely city his future home. He is the manager of the North Alabama Improvement Company.

Large tracts of land in Alabama, included in railroad grants, will soon be opened to entry and settlement under an order from the secretary of the interior.

Watkins Phelan, the 11-year old son of Col. Jack Phelan, was killed recently by attempting to board a dummy car while in motion at Birmingham.

Elder S. R. C. Adams organized a Baptist church at Blockton last week with 12 members.

Prof. Mitchell will conduct a teachers Institue at Athens one week, begining July 18th.

Pick Carter of Troy was recently killed by lightning and his house damaged.

FREE TRADE.

The reduction of internal revenue and the taking off of revenue stamps from Proprietary Medicines, no doubt has largely benefitted the consumers, as well as relieving 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-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.

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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 Nisbet. No1

The Republican.

JULY 2, 1887.

Tuition at the State University will henceforth be absolutely free to all.

The Talladega Mountain Home announces Mr. G. A. Joiner, jr., as associate editor of that paper. This does not look well for the Protectionists, who thought they were about to capture the Home. The last week's issue of the Home indicates that it will fight under the banner of the revenue reform democracy.

The press of this Congressional District is almost a unit in opposition to a protective tariff. If the Montgomery Dispatch will admit that the press is generally a true reflector of the political sentiment of the communities in which it is published, then the claim of the Dispatch that protection is popular in the 7th District cannot be sustained. A few Radical blowhards about Talladega and Anniston may deceive the Dispatch man, but they cannot speak for the Democracy of this District. The Democratic newspapers of the District can speak for the party and they give emphatic denial to the statements set forth in the Dispatch.

Gen. Bragg, the old commander of the "Iron brigade," says that the real soldiers don't care what is done with the rebel flags, and tells about a professional veteran in Wisconsin who "was going to palsy his arm, or fight again, or something of that kind" before the flag captured by the Sixth Wisconsin from the Third Mississippi should be returned;" and "d——n him!" adds the general, "he left the army two years before we captured that flag."

Bragg's boisterous set has probably almost as clear "instinct of patriotism" as inspires the noisy political rascals, who are ranting and fuming over the flag order solely because they think to make political capital thereby.

Hon. Samuel J. Randall admits that a reduction of duties, or, in other words, reduction of taxation, will increase the revenues of the Government. He thinks the surplus too large now, and does not want to increase it by reducing import duties Most governments want all the money they can get and more too, but in the United States we have a class of citizens who deliberately advocate high taxation of the people to prevent accumulation of money in the treasury of the government, whereas, by lowering taxes they could relieve the people and have more money in the treasury than under present conditions. Nothing but the protection of the business interests of a favored class can justify such a position on the part of any statesman. A too large surplus is not desirable it is true, but. as recently shown by the Wall Street Indicator, the government can make millions by buying the 4½ and 4 per cent. bonds at market price and thus dispose at the same time of much of the surplus.

A very intelligent gentleman writing to us from Weaver's Station on the subject of the growth of protection sentiment in this District, as claimed by newspapers of that school, says:

"That protection is growing among the masses is the merest bosh. The masses know the *oppression of taxation* and will not soon believe that it is for their good."

So it is elsewhere. The claim recently set forth by some newspapers that the Protectionists were about to capture the Democratic party of this District has aroused the Democratic masses throughout the District and we are beginning to hear music. It comes from Talladega, (that was marked for sacrifice) from DeKalb, from Etowah, from St. Clair, from Calhoun, and all around, and gives assurance that the people yet know their interests and are still true to that party which believes in the greatest good to the greatest number. The people are not fools, and the time will never come when the Protection press can educate the intelligent masses to believe that they can be made rich by a system of onerous taxation bearing directly and heavily upon themselves. Making a people rich by taxing them is incompatible with good sense.

HAVE WE A ROAD LAW?

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—I am requested to ask you what, in your opinion, is the condition of the road-law in this county. The roads are now almost impassible in some places. and an enquiring public are much interested in the matter.

COUNTRYMAN.

In answer to the enquiry of Countryman we will give the status of the law in this county, as it stands, in our opinion, and he and the reading public can form their own conclusion. It is clear to us that at this time we have no road law at all for this county.

Prior to the passage of what is commonly known as the Whiteside law, the working of the public roads of the county was controlled by the general law in the Code of 1876, with which every one is acquainted. The Whiteside law was an innovation, and a complete change of the principles and methods by which the public roads have been worked since the organization of the State Government. This law was approved February 16, 1885 and enacted that "all laws and parts of laws. in conflict with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed." It has been accepted by the lawyers and the courts that this act entirely repealed the general road-law for the State as was then in the Code, so far as Calhoun county was concerned, for the reason that the principle and the provisions of the one were wholly in conflict with the other.

On Februrary 18, 1887, as shown by the acts of Alabama, 1886 7, page 846, the Legislature expressly repealed, in so far as it related to Calhoun county, the law known as the Whiteside law. This then, unless there is some act passed to reinstate some previously existing law, or creating some new one for the county, would leave the county without any road law whatever; and this we find to be the case, as there is no such law upon the statute books.

However, the Constitution of the State requires that at the expiration of each ten years, the statute laws of the State be codified, and this requires the adoption of a new code every ten years. The last code was adopted in 1876, a new one was adopted by act approved February 21 1887. This act provides for printing five thousand copies of the code. It further provides that whenever the five thousand copies of the new code are delivered to the Secretary of State, the Governor must thereupon make proclamation announcing that fact. and that the code will go into effect and become operative on the thirthieth day after the date of his proclamation. We understand that, by contract, the printers are to deliver the five thousand copies by the first day of August. If so, and the Governor should immediately issue his proclamation, the new code would go into effect the 1st day of September.

As the general law in the code of 1876 was repealed by what is known as the Whiteside law for this county, and as the last Legislature expressly repealed the Whiteside law, then we stand without a law until the new code with its general road law, goes into effect after the required proclamation by the Governor. So it seems to be a pure accident that we are to have a road-law at all. We have none now, and but for the fact of the adoption of a new code by the last Legislature, which by chance only covers the defect, we would not have any road law whatever until another session of the Legislature.

We presume that the general law that will appear in the new code will be a substantial, if not a literal copy of the one in the code of 1876, and if so, it seems to us that it is a step backwards instead of forwards in the progress of civilization. The old code system of working the public roads, is a remnant of barbarism, a relic of feudal villinage, shifting the whole burthen and expense of working the public highways upon countrymen and the poorer class of people, while the lords of wealth who supervise the working of gigantic corporations, pay no tribute towards keeping up the "King's highways."

The Whiteside law was correct in principle, and with some modification in the machinery by which to operate it, would have been the most equitable, fair and just method ever devised for the working of the public roads in Alabama and withal would soon have been the most popular.

It understood that the Commissioners court, acting on the assumption that the old road law is now in force, has appointed overseers and apportioners in the several beats of the county, and the Probate Judge has issued his notice of appointment to the same. If it be true as above held that we will not have a road law until the new code goes into effect, then the action of the Commissioners Court is without warrant of law and therefore null and void. Meanwhile the question remains, "what shall we do for the public roads?" In some places they are already in a deplorable condition.

Another County Heard From.

The correspondent of the Montgomery Dispatch has been again in Talladega hunting up Protectionists. Among other gentlemen he tackled Mr. Williams, the editor of the Talladega Mountain Home and this is the way he reports Mr. Williams:

Mr. John Williams, the editor and proprietor of the Mountain Home, and a close observer, said:

"I will answer your question in this way. Judging from the agitation of the question here, I should say it was growing. Why, nothing in the days of the democratic and old whig parties can attract more general interest among the people of Talladega, than this question. It is growing in importance as an issue, but I doubt if the democratic party will ever be split on the tariff. There are a few republicans in this county, who, by their loud talking, will solidify the party. Importing Kelly here to teach protection to our people was a losing card, The democratic party could not stand it. Sam Noble, Anniston, by his unwise and injudicious action in this matter and in others, will keep the party intact. I do not think Forney has anything to fear from this present agitation."

In the last issue of the Home we find an article written by a gentleman of Talladega county in answer to some article in favor of protection by Mr. Hugh McElderry. This gentleman who signs himself Revenue Reformer, combats the protection doctrine straight out and concludes as follows:

"In the conclusion of Hugh's article he says: 'Our representatives are wedded to the theory of free trade; 'tis not for the peoples interest so to be. What will the people do about it?' Our representatives were elected upon the broad and comprehensive platform of genuine Democracy; opposition to all class legislation, such as would take money out of one man's pocket, to build up and foster the interests of another. Our representatives were sent to Washington to remove the burdens of high and exorbitant taxation from the shoulders of a poor but honest constituency. One of them proved traitor to the trust committed to his keeping; and the honest toiling yeomanry of his district have retired him to the shades of private life, where his reflections may teach him to be a wiser and better man. I can tell you, Hugh, what the people are going to do about it. The one gallus and wool hat boys are going to send Henry Forney back to Congress. the opinion and desires of the Iron men to the contray. He has been faithful to his trust. He has labored to remove some of the burdens from his people. He is one of nature's noblemen, and it opposed by a high tariff man, Henry Forney will bury him so deep that the hand of the political resurrectionist will never reach him."

Speaking of the burning of Auburn College, Dr. Brown, President of the institution, says: "We shall go ahead without interruption. We have building enough for section rooms and laboratories, and a very few weeks will be ample in which to get all necessary equipments in place. Most of the apparatus of the chemical laboratory was saved. You know it doesn't take a building to make a college, but instruction. The change of quarters will be really of more inconvenience to the faculty than the students. As to the accommodation for students they will be just as good as ever. All students board in town and there can be no change on that score. What we want," continued the doctor, "is for the people to understand that the college will go on giving the same course of instruction to students and as thoroughly as ever." A meeting of the board of trustees has been called for next Thursday, when a definite arrangement will be made for rebuilding.

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 we invite you to call and get a Trial Bottle Free. No1

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

A CHARMING TOWN IN A FERTILE COUNTRY.

Undeveloped Mineral Resources Which It is Proposed to Utilize—Everybody on the Ground Floor.

Cor. New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The charming town of Jacksonville, Ala, is situated on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad, about ten hours ride from New Orleans, and in the midst of an exceedingly fertile farming country. The natural conditions are very favorable and the people are just realizing that the mineral wealth at their doors have remained dormant long enough, and are resolved that energy and enterprise shall take the place of lethargy. With the formation of the Jacksonville Land Company a new era was reached in the town and a rejuvenation commenced.

Health is after all the great lever to money making. Without it the luxuries, comforts and happiness attending the acquisition of of riches are but a bubble. This town deserves the name its inhabitants give it of being a place where doctors are few and patients hard to find. The town is situated on high a plateau right in the heart of a fine range of mountains, has an abundance of fine spring water and an entire absence of malaria. The gentle sloping of the ground furnishes a natural drainage, and the man who builds a factory or workshop here will not be troubled with the rawness and sterility so common to new towns. The people are of the type one finds invariably in old Southern towns, and that speaks volumes. Before the war, living in affluence, backed by a splendid farming section, they dispensed hospitality freely, and this trait is still left, and the stranger will find a warm welcome, be he sight seeing, or an intending investor. They are alive to the situation and are heart and soul with the land company in their laudable undertaking. What makes them so thoroughly alive to the situation is the knowledge of their grand

UNDEVELOPED MINERAL RESOURCES.

With iron ore right at their very doors, assaying at a practical test an average of over 60 per cent., and fine deposits of marble and a clay especially adapted to paving purposes found recently in their hills, coal at a very short distance and easily accessible, is it to be wondered at that Jacksonville people are sanguine of their little town and future city?

The projectors of the land company, recognizing the paramount importance of gaining the sympathy and good-will of the people, admitted every person who sold his property to the "ground floor." This is the way they did it: One half was paid the purchaser in cash for his land and the other half in stock of the company The people holding the land saw their opportunity and joined hands with the company, and the result is that the town of Jacksonville and the company are thoroughly identified with each other. By this means the company have infused new life into the people and the spirit of enterprise is rife among them. The capital stock of the company is but $200.000, of which one-half, or $100.000, is to remain as treasury fund, and only to be sold at par or above as the improvement and enterprises are started. The property of the company consists of 3000 acres of mineral lands right in the immediate vicinity of the town, 4500 acres within a radius of ten miles of the town, and 900 acres right in the town itself. At the lowest valuation this entire property ought to bring on the market $300,000 at prevailing prices, and it would fetch that easily. But the company recognize the theory of "survival of the fittest," and have therefore capitalized their possessions at a very reasonable rate. The moving spirit in the formation of the Jacksonville Land and Improvement Company, and whose intimate knowledge of the country induced men of capital to develop the resources of Jacksonville, is Major John M. Wyly, the general agent at Montgomery and vicinity of the E. T. V. and G. Railroad. The wisdom of his course is made apparent when it is known that the stock of his company is held at par, and held tenaciously, too, and there is not a dollar's worth of it to be had at that price. With this remarkable showing the company propose to carry out the plans formulated at a recent meeting of the Board of Directors, and will make Jacksonville a manufacturing centre, as well as a health resort.

The railroads will make the town

A DISTRIBUTING POINT.

It is already a very important station on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad, and the East and West Railroad, running to the Broken Arrow Coal Mines, and thence to Birmingham, will make Jacksonville a terminus of one of its branches. The Georgia Central system have engineers at work surveying the line from Carrollton, Ga., northwest via Jacksonville, thence to Gadsden to connect with the Queen and Crescent system, and eventually to Decatur, and Milan, Tenn This will enable the Central to have a through connection with Chicago and the great Northwest, and will be the means of making Jacksonville an important point.

Another important feature about the policy of the people and the company is the suppression of anything tending to inflation in price of property. In fact, the prices are much below those of other Alabama towns, and there is a general disposition to let the property go to those intending to build homes, and not for speculative purposes.

The directors of the company are men of push, but don't believe in booms. The officers are, A T London, president; John C. O'Connel, vice president, D. F. Lowe, secretary and treasurer. These are all Montgomery men, and with Messrs. Jos. W. Burke, W H. Dean and L. W. Grant, of Jacksonville, and John M. Wyly, J. B. Gaston, B. Wolff, of Montgomery, and Thos. W. McDonald, of Mobile form the board of directors. The personnel of the officers has promoted the confidence in the public mind as well as the

EXCEPTIONAL ADVANTAGES

described above, and the man who invests his means in the town of Jacksonville will have no cause for regret. Push and energy and good faith control the actions of the men interested in this enterprise, and no scheming in any guise is permitted. Jacksonville has seen its dullest times, and the sound policy adopted by the company will make it one of the most important cities on the E. T. V. & G. R. R. Some New Orleans capital is already here, and with the healthy site, fine water and the most hospitable people to be found anywhere, together with its great resources. I feel confident that the people of the Crescent City will subserve their interests to give this beautiful manufacturing centre a careful examination. A little over a nights ride brings one there from the Southern metropolis, out of the torrid heat of the city into a charming spot right among the mountains, an ideal place for a home in the future town of factories and railroads. As I leave the town I feel that the old truism "seeing is believing," has much merit, and I advise summer tourists to take the E. T. V. and G. R. R. and stop over at Jacksonville and I feel convinced that the stop over will repay them a hundred fold.

Register's Sale.

Under and by virtue of a decree rendered by the Chancery Court for the ninth (9th) District of the North Eastern Chancery Division of the State of Alabama, composed of the county of Calhoun, at the April Term 1887 of said court in the case of James C. Francis vs. P. J. Hines, I will as Register of said court sell to the highest bidder for cash on Monday the 1st day of August 1887, before the court house door of Calhoun county, Ala., the following described House and Lot to-wit: House and lot wherein the said Hines now resides, bounded as follows: On the north by Mrs. Sarah A. Adams and Mrs. W. A. McAfee's lot, on the south by depot street, on the east by Carroll old lot, and on the west by W P. Crook's lot and W. H. Forney's land, and being a part of the SE¼ of Sec 11, T. 14, R. 8, east in Calhoun county, Alabama, in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala., said lot containing about 9 acres more or less to satisfy said decree. This June 29th 1887.

WM. M. HAMES,
Register.

july2-t4

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

In Probate Court for said County, Special Term June 29th 1887.

This day came H. L Stevenson, administrator of Estate L. A. Weaver, and filed in Court his account and vouchers for a final settlement of his administration of said Estate. It is therefore ordered by the Court that the 25th day of July 1887 be and is hereby appointed the day upon which to audit and pass upon said account and make said settlement; and that notice thereof be given for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear before me, at my office in the Court House of said county, on said 25th day of July 1887 and contest said settlement if they think proper.

E. F. CROOK,
Judge of Probate.

July4-3t

B. G. McCLELEN,

County - - - Surveyor

Alexandria, Ala.

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 6 1887, viz: David Seibers Homestead 12460 for the SE¼ SW qr. Sec 20 T 13S R 8E.

He names the followin witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land viz: Ab. Littlejohn, Wm. Bonds. George Gorey, Aaron Mead, all of Jacksonville, Ala.

J. G. HARRIS,
Register.

July2-t6

Guardian's Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the Court House door in said county, on the 1st day of August next the interest of my minor daughters Mary A. E. and Fannie W. which is an undivided one-sixth interest each, in the following described lands commencing at the SW corner of Fraction 14 in Frac. Sec. 3 of T 12 S, R 5 east in the Coosa Land District, thence run east along the southern boundary line of said Section to a point 660 feet East of where the said line crosses the centre of the track of the Ala. G. S. R. R., thence in a north-easterly direction and parallel with the centre of the track of said rail road, to the centre of the track of the T, & C. R. R., thence west along the centre of the track of the last named rail road, to where it intersects the western boundary line of the SE¼ of said Sec. 3, thence south along the western boundary line of said quarter section, to the NE corner of the Fraction 14, in said Section, thence west to the NW corner of said Fraction, thence south to the SW corner of said Fraction 14, the beginning point, containing 78 acres more or less, subject to a right of way of 50 feet of the Ala. G. S. R. R., and of 25 feet right of way of the T. & C. R. R., and to the life estate of the undersigned, in a half interest of the estate sold.

Also at same time and place, an undivided three-twentieth interest of each of said lands, in the SW Frac. 4 Frac. Sec. 2, T 12, (8) of Range 5 East, in Coosa Land District containing 119 acres subject to like life estate as above.

J. D. HAMMOND,
Guardian.

june14-'87

Sheriff's Sale.

Under and by virtue of two executions issued out of the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, Alabama on the 5th day of May, 1887 and to me directed, one in favor of J. R. Graham vs. C. D Davis and the other in favor of E. G. Roberson and against C. D. Davis. I will proceed to sell at public out-cry on Monday, the 18th day of July, 1887, before the court house door, in the town of Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Alabama. to the highest bidder for cash, within the legal hours of sale the following described real estate to wit: Part of N½ of NE¼ Section 10, 135 acres. also the NE¼ of sec 15, 160 acres, all in township 16, and Range 9. Levied upon for the want of personal property and as the property of C. D Davis to satisfy said executions,

This the 13th day of June 1887.

M. W. WOODRUFF,
Sheriff.

June 18-30d tds

Trustee's Sale.

Under and by virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the undersigned Trustee, by Ivy B. McAlpin and wife Julia McAlpin to secure a debt due C. B. Gibson, on the 7th day of April 1887, I will, as such trustee, under the power conferred upon by the parties to said deed of trust, having been requested in writing so to do, proceed to sell on Monday the 11th day of July 1887, before the Court House door of said county, between the legal hours of sale, the following described real estate, viz: One undivided half interest in the NWqr of the SWqr of Sec. 33, T. 14 R. 9. Also one acre adjoining the above described land and being on the east side of the same, to-wit: Beginning at a stake in the mill branch on the east boundary line of said land, thence east 8 poles to a stake, thence north 20 poles to a stake; thence west 8 poles to a stake on said boundary line of said above described land, thence south 20 poles to the beginning.

S. D. G. BROTHERS,
Trustee.

June4-4t

FREE TO ALL.
Our Illustrated Catalogue, containing a complete assortment of the choicest Plants, Seeds, Bulbs, Roots, Small Fruits, Grape Vines, Shrubs and Trees in cultivation, will be mailed FREE to all Applicants. NEW PLANTS, best quality of stock, lowest prices. Address

Satisfaction guaranteed. NANZ & NEUNER, LOUISVILLE, KY.

DR. J. C. FRANCIS,

DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMES,

Has just received a large stock of pure drugs of all kinds. Stock fully up to the requirements of the community, and will be sold at reasonable prices. Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours from long experience the wants of the community, and will be sold at reasonable prices. Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours from long experience

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

(NORTH-WEST CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE.)

NOTICE NO 6325.

LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA. April 18th 1887.

Notice is hereby given that the following named setler 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 of the Probate Court at Jacksonville, Ala., on June 6, 1887, viz: Robert F. Griffin, Homestead 17639 for the S½ SE¼, S½ SW¼ Sec 24, T. 13 S, R 7 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Samuel A. McCollum, Gerge W. Clough, Thos J. Rich, Elisha B. Dickinson, all of Mack, Ala.

J. G. HARRIS, Register.

ap23-6t

NOTICE NO. 6418.

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 of the Probate Court at Jacksonville, Ala., on July 25th 1887, viz: William S. McLain. Homestead 12345, for the E½ NE¼ N½ SE¼ Sec 28, T 14 S R 8 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Francis M Cole, Wm W Johnson, Samuel T Thompson, Robert Cheatwood, all of Shoal Creek Ala.

J. G. HARRIS,
Register.

June18'86

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE.

The only $3 SEAMLESS Shoe in the world.

Finest Calf, perfect fit, and warranted. Congress, Button and Lace, all styles toe. As stylish and durable as those costing $5 or $6.

W. L. DOUGLAS $2.50 SHOE excels the $3 Shoes advertised by other firms.

Boys all wear the W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE. If your dealer does not keep them, send your name and address on postal to W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

WANTED

EMIGRANTS

Contemplate Moving

West to Know that the

GEORGIA PACIFIC R. R.

TEXAS AIR-LINE

VIA.

Birmingham, Ala.,

IS THE

SHORTEST, QUICKEST & BEST ROUTE

TO

MISSISSIPPI,
LOUISIANA,
ARKANSAS,
TEXAS AND
THE

WEST AND NORTH-WEST.

Write for low emigrant rates. Correct Map of any of the Western States furnished free upon application to

SAM B. WEBB, Passenger Agt.
ALEX. S. THWEATT, Trav. Pas. Agt. Atlanta, Ga.

GEO. S. BARNUM, G. P. A.
I. Y. SAGE, Gen'l Supt.

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 Autograph Albums, Scrap Books, Blank Books, Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, Pencils etc., Immense stock *Wall Paper*, Bordering and Room *Decorations* direct from the manufactory, samples sent on application.

Pianos and Organs.

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

apr16tf

ELY'S CREAM BALM

Gives relief at once and Cures

COLD IN HEAD
CATARRH
HAY FEVER

Not a Liquid, Snuff or Powder. Free from Injurious Drugs and offensive 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 allays pain and inflammation, protects the membranal linings of the head from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores the senses 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, Owego, N.Y.

Catarrh is Not a Blood Disease.

No matter what parts it may finally effect, catarrh always starts in the head, and belongs to the head. There is no mystery about the origin of this dreadful disease. It begins in a neglected cold. One of the kind that is "sure to be better in a few days." Thousands of victims know how it is by sad experience. Ely's Cream Balm cures colds in the head and catarrh in all its stages.

ELLIS & STEVENSON

Attorneys at Law,

Jacksonville, Alabama.

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 M.
Arrive at Atlanta	6:35 P. M.
" " Chattanooga	7:00 " "

TRAINS GOING WEST:

Leave Atlanta	7:40 A. M.
" Cartersville	9:50 " "
" Cedartown	12:00 M.
Arrive Cross Plains	1:25 P. M.
" Jacksonville	2:02 " "

Especial care is taken to make connections promptly and surely in both directions.

Trains leave East and West Junction for Broken Arrow and Ragland at 2:29 P. M. and 9:15 A. M.

T. J. NICHOLS,
G. M. & G. F. & P. A.

feb5tf.

The Republican.

Rates of Advertising.

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

Solicitor T. J. Martin laid upon the table of the REPUBLICAN Friday an box of extra good cigars. Thanks.

Tuesday it was cold enough for fires in Jacksonville and some families had fires in their houses.

J. H. Crawford has just received a lot of Coffins and a nice lot of white ones for children.

School Opening.

The next session of Alexandria Academy will open Monday, the 4th day of July.

L. D. MILLER, Principal

Recent rains throughout the county have helped the crops very much. Everything now points to a larger crop in Calhoun than for many years.

There is quite a revival in Hillabee Lodge F. and A. M. Several new members coming in, and old members from other lodges affiliating. This is as it should be.

During the past week copious rains have visited nearly every section of the county and crops have been greatly benefitted. The fruit prospect is very promising throughout the county.

The Georgia Central surveying corps are steadily approaching Jacksonville and locating a road as they come. They will probably reach this place by the middle or last of July.

A colored woman who died in Jacksonville a week or two since, had insurance of $1000 on her life in the "Knights of Wise Men" order. Her legatees are promised the money in the usual 90 days. Some of these lives here.

We are pleased to note that Dr. C. Francis who has been ill, is sufficiently well to be on the streets again. He is one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Jacksonville and his sickness caused much anxiety among the people of the town.

Monday the Andy Adams blacksmith shop lot near the Methodist church was sold at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash and knocked off to Gen. Jos. W. Burke for five hundred dollars. This is much better price than it would have brought a short time back.

Wednesday Mr. Camp favored the REPUBLICAN with a fine lot of extra large Irish potatoes, roasting-ears and tomatoes, and Mrs. Driskell sent in some fine white beans, cabbage and okra, all of which were highly appreciated and for which we return thanks.

We announce to the public that we now have located in Jacksonville a first class Jeweler. Until other arrangements can be made, parties desiring work done in this line will find us at R. H. Pilleton & Co's. store.

All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. We are responsible for all goods left in his care to be performed or debts contracted by him and offer as our references Heath, Springs & Co., Bankers, Chester, S. C., First National Bank, Anniston, Ala.

McMANUS & HOUGH.
11-4t

John Pryor, the gentleman who figures prominently in a chapter of our history, published on the first page of this paper, was in Jacksonville Monday last. When asked if the Chattanooga *Times* article was correct, he said it was as far as it went, but that it did not tell all; that the reporter of the *Times* sought him and drew out of him only so much as was published, but that he could have told much more. When asked, if he was positive as to Phillips' guilt in the murder of his father, he said that he was, and that Phillips had said to him (Pryor) would kill him some day. The reason he did not kill Phillips on sight was because he did not want to slay him in the presence of the women of the family. He tried to get him off further from the house, with the intention of keeping him awhile and forcing him to tell him all about the murder of his father. The appearance of the females and Phillips' flight frustrated this object and he was compelled to kill him sooner or perhaps lose the opportunity of doing it at all. When asked if Phillips begged for his life he said that he did most pitifully, but that it had no effect of softening him to pity. He had judged him and condemned him to die and die he had to, despite his prayers and supplications.

PERSONAL.

Elmore Garrett, Esq., of Anniston, was in Jacksonville Monday.

Hon. J. M. Anderson, of Montgomery, was in Jacksonville Monday. He is spending a month in Cross Plains. Twenty years ago Capt. Anderson was Sheriff of Calhoun county. Last year he represented Montgomery county in the State Legislature.

Capt. Anderson is very popular in Calhoun where he once lived as well as in Montgomery county where he has lived the past 20 years. It is hoped he may return to Calhoun and make this his permanent abiding place.

Miss Stella Ewing, of Gadsden, and Miss Ida Harlin, Calhoun, Ga., are visiting Jacksonville, the guests of Miss Ada Hammond.

Maj. Jno. M. Wyly and Mr. H. G. Nixon of Montgomery are in Jacksonville and will spend some time in needed rest and recreation.

Mr. Parker, chief engineer of the Georgia Central extension from Carrolton to Decatur by way of Jacksonville was in Jacksonville Thursday. He reports fine progress so far and a good route. The surveying party are at present about seventeen miles east of Jacksonville.

Mr. W. F. Beale, of Montgomery, is spending a few weeks in Jacksonville.

Mrs. Wm. H. Forney has gone to Tuscaloosa to visit her sister, Mrs. Brandon.

Messrs. Geo. Forney, Flournoy Crook and John Francis, all cadets of the University are at home for vacation.

Mrs. B. F. Wyly, of Atlanta, is in Jacksonville for a portion of the summer season.

Mr. Hough, of Anniston, has rented a dwelling house and is having built a brick store in Jacksonville for the purpose of living and doing business here. We learn that Mr. McManus, another business man of Anniston will also move here shortly.

Mr. Dave Goodwin, of Anniston, was in Jacksonville Thursday.

Mr. Wm. Johnston who been residing in Texas, is on a visit to his old home in Calhoun.

Mr. Horace Hood, one of the editors of the Montgomery Dispatch, is in Jacksonville.

Some of our citizens attended the closing exercises of the school at White Plains. The pupils did great credit to themselves and teachers. Mr. Anderson is one of the rising young men of our county and one of whom she should justly be proud.

The exercises at night were very entertaining, consisting of recitations, declamation and music. It is hard to tell who excelled, where all did so well. The music pupils of Miss Bessie Woodward were listened to with surprise and pleasure. Some of whom were such little tots, that their sweet little voices could scarcely be seen above the piano.

Misses Julia and Nannie Scarborough, Cassie Little, Martie Whiteside, Ella Watson, Maggie Whiteside, Bessie Evans, May Morgan and Josie Williams possess rare musical talent that should be cultivated.

The Bob town school, and the recitation of Hezekiah, kept the audience convulsed with laughter One of the sweetest songs of the evening was, "Gathering the Myrtle with Mary," sung by Misses May Morgan, Cassie Little and Ella Watson. We predict a brilliant future for the boys and girls of White Plains.

Now that the season for malaria and yellow fever is at hand each house-keeper should see that their premises is thoroughly cleansed and disinfected. Let the rubbish and decaying vegetation be removed from the yard Keep your rooms well ventilated. See that the beds upon which you sleep are pure and wholesome. Ticks should be washed and changed and the feathers thoroughly renovated to drive out the impurities emenating from all feathers whether new or old. This can only be accomplished by a liberal application of steam and hot air.

W. F. Cottingham & Co., who have located here, have the latest improved Steam and Hot Air process of renovating feathers by which the feathers are made free from oil, grease, animal matter and dust which all feathers contain. Old feathers are left as good as new and increased nearly one half in bulk. Now is the time Don't wait until they are gone. Profit by this opportunity and get rid of this unsuspected "depot" of disease.

Jacksonville Planing Mill.

Dressed Lumber of all kinds, such as flooring, ceiling, weatherboarding &c always on hand. Orders filled quickly. Adress
JACKSONVILLE PLANING MILL,
Jacksonville Alabama.

WAR IN ROWAN COUNTY.

CRAIG TOLLIVER KILLED BY THE REGULATORS.

The Bloodiest Feud Ever Waged in Kentucky—Soldiers on the Scene—Morehead Attacked and Sacked By the Mob—The Town on Fire—Thirteen People Killed.

CINCINNATI, June 22.—The Evening Post special from Mt. Sterling, Ky., says: The most desperate fighting is now going on at Morehead. The Martin-Logan "Regulators" from the upper part of the county entered the village about daylight. Pickets were placed along all the roads to cut off escape and to prevent assistance from entering the town. The work of exterminating Tolliver and his gang then began. Craig Tolliver was among the first to be killed. Two others were also killed. Several houses were fired.

This much was learned before telegraphic communication was cut off. The last words of the operator were: "Am virtually a prisoner. Can send only road business."

The telegraph office at Morehead is connected with the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad. The wildest excitement prevails in this city, which is thirty miles west of Morehead. There is talk of organizing and sending a volunteer company from this place. It is the universal belief that the war now on at Morehead will be the last, and before it is done the leaders of the factions will be exterminated.

Another Account.

PARIS, Ky., June 22.—A telegram from Morehead states that Craig Tolliver and some citizens and soldiers had been fighting from daylight until noon to-day, and that Tolliver and four men had been killed. There is general rejoicing here at Tolliver's death, and a hope that peace may follow.

A late telegram says the fight was still on at 2 p. m. Tolliver had been killed.

A later dispatch says that thirteen people were killed.

BRICKLAYERS BLAMED.

Other Trades Dissatisfied With the Conduct of the Chicago Strike.

CHICAGO, June 24.—A local paper this morning says: The labor leaders outside of the bricklayers are disgusted with the way the latter have managed the strike, but do not seemed inclined to help them out. A labor organizer said: "The other trades unions should take hold of the strike and manage it from now on, but the prominent trades unionists say it would be a good thing if the bricklayers were wiped out of existence. They are a rough, selfish, despotic lot, but just the right kind to inaugurate and maintain the eight hour day. If they persist in their present course they will not only kill themselves, but drag the whole movement down in the wreck."

The coming National convention to be held in Chicago, June 28, will take a decided stand upon this question. One of the promoters of the convention said the Chicago bricklayers would be forced to abandon their present union and reorganize under the international. The strike had imperiled the other unions, and they did not propose to remain at the mercy of the local bricklayers. The Amalgamated Building Trades Council is about to define its position in relation to the bricklayers. The carpenters and hod carriers are alarmed, and have about decided to sacrifice the bricklayers in order to save themselves. It is rumored that they are to extend an invitation to the International Bricklayers' union requesting them to form a branch of their organization in Chicago. This question will be discussed at tonight's meeting of the council.

The Deed of a Maniac.

FORT WORTH, Tex., June 25.—W. T. Grigsby, proprietor of the Unique sample rooms, became suddenly insane last night from brooding over financial troubles. He stood leaning on his safe before a crowd of friends, toying with a 45-calibre revolver, making elaborate preparations for suicide and keeping the crowd at bay with the weapon, threatening to kill anyone that approached. D. B. Kennedy, his best friend came in the saloon at the time, and running toward Grigsby, said: "He shan't be allowed to kill himself, poor fellow, I will save him. Not heeding the command to halt, Kennedy pressed on, and was shot through the heart. The maniac realized what he had done, sank to the floor helpless, moaning: "The gallows, the gallows, I am going to the gallows." He is now a raving maniac.

A City Wins a Suit.

NEW YORK, June 25.—The city of St. Joseph, Mo., in 1871, issued twenty year bonds to the St. Joseph Bridge Building company, for the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river. The interest was 10 per cent. per annum. In 1870 the general assembly of Missouri amended the charter of St. Joseph so as to permit the corporation to call in and pay its bonds before they attained maturity. These bonds were called in and paid last July. The Bridge company sued in the United States circuit court here to recover the full amount of interest to the time named in the bonds for their payment. Judge Wallace yesterday handed down a decision in favor of the city of St. Joseph.

Arrested for Horse Stealing.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 24.—Early this morning a young couple, calling themselves Henry W. Huddleston and wife, of Cleveland, O., were arrested at the Brunswick house, on the charge of stealing a horse and buggy from a Cleveland liveryman. It appears that the young man hired the rig in Cleveland last week, and drove to this city with his companion, whom he married on the way. It is supposed that it was a runaway match, and as the horse and rig have been recovered, it is probable that the case will be dropped.

He Tore Down the Flag.

CHICAGO, June 25.—M. E. Clare, a telegraph operator here, is an Irishman and a ardent Home Ruler. As Primrose lodge of the Order of the Sons of St. George was marching along Washington street yesterday to join the jubilee procession, Clare got his eye on a magnificent silk flag. As his Irish blood rose, he jumped out into the street and before the standard bearer could prevent him, had torn the banner off. With yells, the Sons of St. George started for the daring Hibernian, but the latter was too fleet and escaped.

The Story Confirmed.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—Oliver Wolcott, mate of the schooner Parker M. Hooper, arrived here to-day and reiterates a story of the scuttling of the vessel by the captain while on a voyage from Havana to Boston.

The Noted Life Saver.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Capt. Jack Hussey, the noted life saver, died yesterday from the effects of the pistol shot wound inflicted some time ago by Policeman Hahn during a drunken quarrel.

Educators at a Funeral.

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 24.—The funeral services for the late Professor Roswell D. Hitchcock, D.D., were attended by many distinguished educators and theologians.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.
For sale by Wm. M. Nisbet.
may2—1y.

FOR SALE—Fine herd registered Jersey Cow and pure blood Jerhall at a sacrifice. Apply at this office.

A COLLOSSAL WHISKY POOL.

All the Great Distillers of the Country to Form a Joint Stock Company.

NEW YORK, June 24.—The creation of a collossal whisky pool, the plans of which propose a far-reaching combination of great strength, has been under consideration for the past six weeks, and will probably be effected about August 1. Extensive producers in Cincinnati, Peoria and other centers are the projectors of the scheme and are aiming to control all the distilleries of their class by a gigantic joint stock company. The pool will be modelled upon the lines of the Standard Oil company. It is the intention of the promoters of the plan to enlist in the movement the small as well as the large distillers, but if the distillers refuse to support the combination it is proposed to undersell them and drive them out of the business. Spirit distilleries, it is said, will be bought up by paying 6 per cent. of the actual value of the property and giving certificates of stock in the pool to the amount of $60 per bushel of the daily capacity of the best equipped houses, with a smaller allowance for the less important establishments.

Two or three distilleries will be operated in Cincinnati, as many more in Chicago and Peoria houses will attend to the remainder of the needed production. At present it is intended to allow distillers who are unwilling to put their property into the pool, but who will furnish bonds to observe its rules, to produce 20 per cent. of their capacity, and to exceed this by 5 per cent. on condition that they pay a tax of four cents a gallon on the excess. It is said that the Standard Oil company is willing to risk some of its $80,000,000 surplus in backing the scheme.

A POISONED ELEPHANT.

The Famous Bijou Given a Pound of the Deadly Drug to End Her Misery.

BOSTON, June 21.—Bijou, a famous elephant that has been before the American public for sixty years, was killed by poison last Saturday night at the World's museum, where it has been suffering from old age and disease. Poison had been prepared in capsules, which were concealed in chocolate caramels. Dr. Al White offered one to the great beast as it lay upon its side. Bijou took it with great deliberation, swallowed it and looked for more.

All that had been prepared were given, and then the result was awaited. The poison used was the same Dr. Watts used in dispatching homeless dogs. It did its work thoroughly. Just forty-five minutes after the first bit of candy had been placed in its mouth, Bijou was dead. For a few minutes there had been convulsive workings of the legs and body, the great head was partially lifted from the ground and then fell back; the eyes became fixed, and without another murmur, Bijou passed away. While seven grains of the poison would kill a man a pound was used to bring about a similar result with Bijou. The dead elephant weighed 4,500 pounds, and was strong in proportion. It was a male elephant of the African species and some seventy-five years old.

Kentucky's New Party.

LAGRANGE, Ky., June 21.—At the Union Labor convention here Friday the National Labor Union platform adopted at Cincinnati was indorsed, with the exception of the ninth and eleventh clauses. The committee on organization recommended that a full state ticket be nominated, and this may be done at the adjourned session. L. A. Wood, of Covington, was chairman, and stated that they had no right to be discouraged, as there were 150,000 votes in sympathy with them in Kentucky, and they could beat the Democrats by 50,000 votes to-day. Should no ticket be put in the field, their strength will undoubtedly be thrown to the Republican party. During the speeches a Louisville tough tried to break up the meeting, but was shut up.

Will Ask an Appropriation.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 21.—The cabinet yesterday agreed to ask an appropriation of $50,000 to assist the 250,000 French Canadians now resident in the United States in returning to Canada. This is said to be a concession to the desire of the French population to maintain their own with the English speaking population. The latter outnumbered 2 to 1 in the majority, but the influence of the French is indicated by the fact that Sir Hector Langevin is to succeed Premier Macdonald.

Argument in the Excise Law.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The argument on an appeal from Judge Lawrence's decision in the case of the hotel keepers selling wines and liquors with meals on Sunday, brought a great crowd to the supreme court rooms to-day. Robert G. Indersoll and E. L. Andrews argued the case for the hotel keepers. Corporation Counsel Lacombe and his assistant, Mr. Wickes, appeared in support of the decision. Col. Ingersoll's address was loudly applauded. Decision will be rendered next week.

The Fatal Lawsuit.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 25.—News of a wholesale slaughter comes from Ringgold, Ga. Farmers Dennis and Clark quarreled over the result of a lawsuit, and Dennis, to save his life, thrust a knife into Clark's throat. Clark's aged father and a brother, who witnessed the fight, then attacked Dennis, each armed with a club. Dennis stabbed the brother in the breast, inflicting a fatal wound, and, turning, plunged his knife into the elder Clark's heart, leaving it there. Dennis fled.

Reception to R. E. Lee Camp.

BOSTON, June 22.—The reception given to the R. E. Lee camp at Faneuil hall Friday evening was one of the most elaborate of the year. The hall was profusely decorated, the colors of Massachusetts and Virginia predominating. Many prominent persons were present, including Governor Ames, Senator Hoar, Hon. George D. Wise, Speaker Moores, Commander Nash, Post Commander Tobin and others.

Raid on Moonshiners.

PADUCAH, June 23.—A party of revenue officers returned from a raid in Calloway county this morning with four prisoners, named G. W. Rowlett, Henry Stotts, Dave and Wash Moulton. The posse broke up two large stills and destroyed a large quantity of whisky and beer. Seven other illicit stills were discovered in the immediate vicinity, but the moonshiners' friends rallied and drove the officers out of the county.

An Immense Steel Casting.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 25.—The steel stern post for the cruiser Charleston was successfully cast here yesterday. The post is twenty-two feet long on the keel, with an upright of twenty feet, and weighs upward of fifteen thousand pounds. It was claimed by eastern competitors for the building of the cruiser that a post of the size could not be cast on the Pacific coast.

Desperado Hanged.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 24.—John W. Smith, a white man and leader of a gang of desperadoes, was hanged Friday, in Heard county, for the murder of Bonner Barker, a former Confederate.

Quick Kentucky Justice.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 24.—Davis and Dickman, the second burglars arrested in Cincinnati Tuesday, were convicted Wednesday and to-day went to Frankfort to serve five years each.

NOTICE No. 6316

LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA.
April 13th, 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, Ala. on June 4, 1887, viz: Robert A. Wilkson, H.E. 6127, for the N½ of SW¼, Sec 20 T18 R. 9 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove its continus residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Richard Gidley, Robt. Champion, George Champion, Wins Leach, all of Jacksonville, Ala.

J. G. HARRIS,
apr23-6t Register.

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

CEDAR SPRINGS.

Farmers are very near done laying by, and crops are good. A good rain would help considerably. Wheat is fine; oats only tolerable good.

Rev. Mr. Sox filled his appointment at this place. He delivered an able and interesting sermon. He has a church at this place, and there will be services here the fourth Sunday in every month.

There will be a pic-nic at Sulphur Springs the 9th of July and everyody is invited. A big time is expected.

Before long we will hear the whistle of the Anniston & Gadsden road. I understand it is graded most of the way from Anniston to Duke's Station. It does seem that Calhoun is to be the first among the counties for railroad facilities and when the road from Cadsden to Carrollton by way of Jacksonville is run. Jacksonville will become a "Queen City." With her already grand facilities, she is now on the road to prosperity and may she not stop till she has reached perfection.

We need a good school teacher at this place, and it would be a fine place to plant some of the fruits of the Normal School.

CAPT.

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

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In Gents', Ladies', Childrens' and Infants' Honest Quality and Honest Prices

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AND
Foot Wear.

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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

SALE OF TOWN LOT.

By virtue of an order of sale granted by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, State of Alabama, the undersigned administrator of the estate of L. A. Weaver, deceased, will sell at public outcry, for cash, to the highest bidder before the Court House door on Monday the 27th day of June 1887, the real estate belonging to the estate of said L. A. Weaver deceased, to-wit: A part of lot No. 3 in the old plan of the town of Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Alahama, known as the Andrew Adams' blacksmith and woodshop lot, and now occupied by Joseph & J. T. Nunnelly. Also one new buggy.

For full information apply to
H. L. STEVENSON, Adm'r.

All persons having claims against the estate of L. A. Weaver will present at once, and parties owing said estate will please settle.

H. L. STEVENSON, Adm'r.

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 Bros., Jacksonville, will receive prompt attention. Extra fine body of timber to saw from.

HEART BILLS A SPECIALTY.

NUNNELLY & McREYNOLDS.
apr2tf.

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Founders and Machinists and Practical Mill-wrights.

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Superior in many points to any other wheel now manufactured.

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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.

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Your name and lands given special notice on map for a small sum, the most judicious and permanent advertisement you can place. For terms and space apply to

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Elegant vehicles. Good horses; careful drivers. Horses and Mules bought and sold. Stock boarded at reasonable rates. Prices in keeping with the stringency of the times.
mar24-tf.

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A fine display of

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select stock of

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LOWER PRICES.

apr2tf ROWAN, DEAN & CO.

State Normal

SCHOOL

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

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

FACULTY:

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

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

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

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

MRS. IDA J. WOODWARD, Principal Primary Department.

MISS MARIE DUPLISSIS, Teacher of Music.

RATES OF TUITION

Normal Department	Free
High School Department:	
Junior Class	$2.00 per month
Senior Class	3.00 " "
Intermediate Department	
Class No. 1	2.00 per month
Classes No. 2 and No. 3	1.50 " "
Primary Department	75 " "

Tuition to children of licensed ministers of the gospel, FREE.

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

BOARD:—Students can obtain good board with the best families in Jacksonville at from $8.00 to $12.50 per month, according to accommodations required. By messing together, living may be brought down even below these figures. Young men who wish to try this plan will be furnished with excellent quarters free of charge.

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

C. B. GIBSON, A. M.,
aug21tf President Faculty

BOWDEN & ARNOLD,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
sept13-6m

JAMES CROOK, Jacksonville, Ala.
S. O. G. BROTHERS, Jacksonville, Ala
J. J. WILLETT, Anniston, Ala.

CROOK, BROTHERS & WILLETT,
Attorneys at Law,
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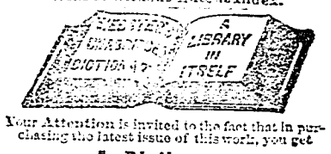

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Get the Latest and Best.

It is an indispensable companion in every School, and at every Fireside. Specimen pages and testimonials sent prepaid on application.
Published by G. & C. MERRIAM & CO.,
Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

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 of the Probate court at Jacksonville, Ala., on June 13th 1887, viz: William Bryant Homestead 1301 for the E½SE¼ NW¼ SE¼ NE¼ SW¼ Sec. 34 T 13 S, R 6 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: S. A. Fleming, Wm. Thompson, Wm. F. Kennedy, Wm. Elders, Pelks Hill, Ala.

J. G. H[illegible] Register.
apr30tt.

WORSE AND MORE OF IT.

MOST THOROUGHLY GUTTED BANKING HOUSE ON EARTH.

A Second Ferdinand Ward—Assets of Fidelity Bank, $9,000,000, and Only $200,000 Cash On Hand—Three of Its Officers Arrested—Depositors' Prospects.

CINCINNATI, June 23.—Edward L. Harper, the president, Ammi Baldwin, cashier, and Benjamin Hopkins, assistant cashier, of the closed up Fidelity National bank, were arrested on warrants sworn out by United States Bank Examiner Eugene Powell. They were charged with violating the United States bank laws and specific charges were made. Harper was released upon bail of $75,000, and the two others on $10,000 each. They were arrested for violation of the same statute as was Ferdinand Ward, and parties in position to know are positive that Harper, at least, cannot escape a penitentiary sentence.

Ammi Baldwin, the cashier, and Ben. E. Hopkins, the assistant cashier, are among the best known bank officials in the city. They were formerly of the Third National bank, and when the split occurred in that institution went with the faction that took possession of the Fidelity.

The exact amount of the liabilities and assets of the Fidelity, of E. L. Haper and Harper & Co., are not yet known and will not be for several days. The grand totals of liabilities range in varying amounts, according to different estimates, from $7,000,000 to $10,000,000, the assets are supposed to be from $2, 00,000 to $3,000 less. The cash on amounts to about $200,000.

So far it is known that about $1,500,000 of the bank's funds were used in the great wheat deal. There is no special excitement on the streets, and to all outward appearance business is undisturbed.

E. L. Harper practically owned about 55 per cent. of the stock. While stockholders are liable for double the amount of their stock, yet the outlook for the depositors is not a pleasant one. A large number of the remaining shares are held by parties who are to-day worthless. Many of the smaller shareholders are not worth double the amount of their stock. The liabilities are not yet known. The assets are hard to find. From the cash on hand and the outside stockholders probably $500,000 can be realized, with which to meet deposits aggregating nearly $2,000,000.

Albert Netter, the well known financier, in an interview, sums up the whole affair as follows:

"It is very bad, indeed, and the worst has not been told, and will not be realized for some time to come. The depositors will do well if they get twenty-five cents on the dollar. The fellows who run the concern have used everything but the building, and only the shell of that is left for the depositors to fight over. It is a complete wreck, and no currency to make good the loss. Perhaps $400,000 can be got at through the stockholders, but I doubt it very much. As for Harper, I don't think he is good for a single dollar. Still I may be mistaken. One thing, I do not think the poor will suffer much on account of the failure, as from what I can learn the bank was never troubled with many small depositors. The majority of those who patronized the Fidelity were more or less of a speculative turn of mind, and will take their losses with much better grace than any other class of depositors. The other banks are all perfectly safe and reliable in every way. I know them all, and know that they are governed by careful and trustworthy men, and this failure will have no effect on business in general. It will only effect those directly interested in the Fidelity either as depositors or stockholders. A great many shrewd business men of this city have been expecting this wreck and have warned their friends who they knew were friendly to the Fidelity to look out for themselves, but you would have to build a fire under some folks before you can move them to action."

It will take three days to make a balance. Mr. De Camp's appointment as receiver has not been confirmed as yet, but, in order to save time he is having the books balanced now.

Assistant District Attorney Bruce was asked when Harper, Baldwin and Hopkins would be tried. He said:

"They have been bound over to the grand jury, which meets in October, and if the jury indicts them they will be tried at once. There is none of the delay in the Federal courts that is so aggravating in the state courts. We will be all ready for immediate trial, and will insist upon having the cases tried at once, and as Judge Sage does not encourage useless delays, the trials will in all probability take place during the fall term of court, and possibly in October."

S. T. Williams, the expert accountant, was placed in charge of the books and is at work with a force of men. Their efforts, with those of the bank examiner and the receiver, will bring order out of chaos as soon as possible. Until their report is made nothing definite can be determined.

This afternoon warrants were issued by the United States authorities for minor officials and directors, and a startling state of affairs is about to be revealed.

Before this reaches the public it is expected that several men will be under charge of the officers.

At 4 o'clock Marshal Urner again arrested E. L. Harper, B. J. Hopkins and Ammi Balwin on charges similar to those of yesterday. More arrests are expected this evening.

General Powell's Instructions.

WASHINGTON, June 23. — Comptroller Trenholm has telegraphed general instructions to Examiner Powell, who is in charge of the Fidelity National bank, of Cincinnati. He is directed to receive all payments tendered him, and to push collections of overdrafts and maturing paper, but to pay out nothing that was in the bank at the time of failure. Paper maturing and notes paid must be protested and no checks or offsets are to be allowed. In fact nothing is to be done that can await the appointment of a receiver. Remittances to the bank by mail and collections made by the examiner for account of parties not indebted to the bank and unmatured paper held for collection and not credited to the owners may be returned or disposed of as owners direct.

An Attachment Granted.

NEW YORK, June 23.—The National Broadway bank obtained an attachment against the property in this state of the Fidelity National bank, of Cincinnati. The attachment was granted in a suit to recover $21,175.25 a balance claimed by the Broadway bank to be due from the Fidelity.

A $600,000 Forger Caught.

TORONTO, Ont., June 21.—James A. L. Wilson, the Philadelphia forger, was arrested in this city last night. He has been living here with his wife and family, under an assumed name, for the past two months. His defalcations are reported to amount to $600,000.

Train Robbers Captured.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., June 23.—United States Marshal Rankin is informed of the arrest of three of the Flatonia train robbers. They are held for further identification.

Dr. S. G. Stone,

Jacksonville, Ala.,

Office 2nd door South of Hotel.

june17-

FIRE INSURANCE.

I. L. SWAN AG'T,

Jacksonville Ala.,

Two Good Home Companies to-wit

Central Home, Ga.

City, Ala.

TERRIFIC POWDER EXPLOSION.

A Fatal Accident Caused By Opening a Keg of Giant Powder.

CINCINNATI, June 21.—Yesterday afternoon Adam Schweitzer, Jr., while preparing a blast for the stone quarry back of Newport, Ky., struck a keg of giant powder with a hatchet to open it. The keg had been standing in the sun and became heated. He had opened three kegs before this without trouble, but when he struck this one it exploded with terrible effect. Sweitzer was knocked senseless, and all the flesh from his hips upward stripped from his body.

His face was disfigured beyond recognition; every bit of flesh torn from his arms, the muscles being laid bare. A roll of bills was consumed in the pocket of his pants, which took fire. His shirt was torn from his body and burnt up also. The silver in his pocket had to be cooled before it could be handled. His brother and two Italians, who were standing near, were blown over the embankment by the force of the concussion, but were uninjured. The noise of the explosion was heard all over Newport. Schweitzer died this morning at his home, corner of Saratoga and Jefferson streets. One Italian was burned about the face and limbs.

A Missing Heiress.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—Anna Butterfield, of Riverside, Cal., who recently came into possession of a large amount of money has disappeared. It is thought that she fled because she learned that she was suspected of being connected with the abduction of Mrs. Albert Brooks, of Juniata, Mich. Mrs. Brooks mysteriously disappeared from Denver a short time ago after receiving a large legacy. Some letters written to Mrs. Brooks' relatives at Vasar, Mich., have been traced to Anna Butterfield. Some people think she is herself Mrs. Brooks, and that the sudden acquirement of wealth crazed her and led her to take a false name and announce her own disappearance.

A Warning to Bondholders.

BOSTON, June 21.—While the Hon. Alpheus Hardy, one of the wealthiest retired merchants of the city, was clipping coupons from bonds in his vault at the Safety Deposit company, three weeks ago, he dropped his scissors, the point pricking his leg below the knee. He thought nothing of the matter until he felt a wetness of his foot, and looking down, saw his shoe full of blood. A doctor was summoned and the wound dressed. In a few days it pained him again, and then he was confined to his bed, where he is now in a critical condition, blood poisoning having set in.

Taking Arms to Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO June 23.—The clearance papers show that the steamer Australia, which sailed yesterday for Honolulu, carried a large quantity of arms and ammunition. This is significant when taken in connection with the revolutionary feeling that is said to exist in the Hawaiian Islands, and it is fully expected that recourse will be had in order to depose the king. The arms were all consigned to old merchants. It is said that the scheme is that the Princess Kailulun will be proclaimed queen, or that Sam Wilder, who is now in England, will be elected president during his absence.

Bank Cashier Killed.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—Joseph B. Wiswell, cashier of the Bank of America, this city, was struck by a train on the Philadelphia & Reading railroad at Wayne Junction this morning, and sustained injuries which resulted in his death. Mr. Wiswell attempted to board a moving train for the city. Instead of gaining a foothold on the steps he was struck in the breast and thrown some distance on the station platform. When picked up he was unconscious, and died half an hour after being removed to his home.

Unfortunate Family.

LONG VIEW, Tex., June 25.—A shocking accident occurred on Wednesday near Lagonia Chapel, eight miles from here. Frank McIntyre, a young negro about sixteen years old, was handling his gun, when it was accidentally discharged, the load blowing half the head off from an infant sister that his mother was nursing and wounding his mother in the left breast and shoulder. An additional element of horror was lent by the fact that the day before the father died suddenly.

Story Denied.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.—John D. Spreckles & Bros., sugar merchants and proprietors of the Oceanic Steamship company, refute the statement made by H. A. P. Carter, the Hawaiian minister to Washington, that the recent shipments of arms to Hawaiian was consigned to their agents there. They give a list of the consignees alleged to be importing firearms among them being that of C. Brewer & Co., of which the Hawaiian minister is said to be a member.

Chicago Banks all Right.

CHICAGO, June 25.—If there has been any doubt seriously entertained of the solidity of the Chicago banks, individually or as a whole, that doubt was removed to-day. The fact that July wheat opened at 70 5-8 was a sure indication of confidence restored. Stockholders of the American Exchange bank will submit to an assessment to make good the $238,000 worthless Fidelity paper.

Mob After a Tramp.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 23.—Near Colfax, this county, yesterday, Mrs. David Challey, a farmer's wife, was attacked in her house in the absence of her husband by a tramp, but escaped after a struggle. The tramp fled as her husband approached. A mob is in search of the miscreant, and should he be caught he will surely be lynched.

Maxwell Must Hang.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 21.—The supreme court to-day confirmed the decision of the St. Louis Criminal court in the case of Maxwell, alias Brooks, under sentence of death for the murder of C. A. Preller, at the Southern hotel in St. Louis, April 5, 1885. The date of execution is fixed for August 13.

Destitute and Demented.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.—Anna J. Butterfield, who is supposed by some to be the missing Mrs. Brooks, of Michigan, has been found in this city. If she received any money at Denver, as reported, she has lost it, as she is now destitute and appears to be demented.

College Burned.

AUBURN, Ala., June 25.—A fire this morning destroyed the Agricultural and Mechanical college of Alabama. The college was founded by the state in 1872 and was the largest and most valuable institution of its kind in the south. The loss will be very heavy.

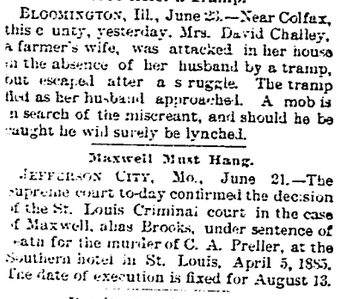
Kentuckian Killed in Wyoming.

HARRODSBURG, Ky., June 25.—A dispatch from Laramie, W. T., states that Richard Gallagher was killed in a fight with Add Moore yesterday. Both were natives of this city and were employed on the ranch of Hon. Dan L. Moore, of Laramie.

Drowned in a Pit.

WHEELING, W. Va., June 23.—John Calendine, living just north of town, was found on a river bank near his house this morning, dead. It is supposed he took an epileptic fit and fell in the river and was drowned, and his body washed ashore.

H. HIRSCHBERG'S IMPROVED DIAMOND SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES.



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WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

THE CROP PROSPECTS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Decidedly Discouraging to the Unfortunate Foreigners, But a Brilliant Opening For the American Markets—Southern Developments—Other News Notes.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The latest reports of the condition of European crops are not of a favorable character. The department of agriculture, as is well known, keeps its paid agents in all the European countries, and receives from them frequent reports of the condition of crops. Those just received are far from favorable in their tone. There is a marked absence of harvest promise throughout Europe, and nowhere is this more marked than in England.

The times have been out of joint since November, and the queen's jubilee found the average farmer in a despondent mood. Practically speaking, England has had no spring. As it stands to-day the harvest must be late and small. The same thing may be said with regard to the condition of the crops in France. The late reports of the French department of agriculture admit that the spring and winter wheat crops are badly off. The weather has been cool and the rain-soaked ground has not had the sunshine needed to push along the crops. Rye and barley are suffering, too, and so are the vineyards.

In Germany there is a similar complaint—frequent rains but cool weather and backward crops. In Austria-Hungary the crops suffered from hailstones and inundations. In Italy the weather has been exceptionally cold, and the crops are correspondingly backward. In Russia the weather has been a little more favorable, but in many cases the lack of good seed has made the crops poor. On the whole the outlook is for an increased demand in Europe for American grain next year.

The Tariff Kickers.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—There is probably no branch of the government service against which there is so much and so constant "kicking" as against the enforcement of the tariff laws. There seems to be a general opinion that there is no impropriety in evading the payment of tariff if it is possible to do so. The result is that the mails arriving at the treasury department are burdened with complaints about the enforcement of the tariff law, and constant and determined efforts to evade it. Go into the room of the chief officer of the customs bureau any day and you will find upon a table, laid out for the benefit of the press or others who may desire to see them, a stack of decisions by the department in regard to customs cases. They are nine-tenths of them appeals by shippers against decisions of collectors.

Your average porter seems to think it is his first duty to fight on his customs charges, and it is a duty which never neglects, apparently. His appeals are often based on the most trifling points and the most absurd construction of the law. Of course in such cases he is promptly overruled, but that don't seem to embarass him in the slightest degree, for he comes up smiling in the next round with some equally absurd proposition or appeal, only to be knocked out again. In nine cases out of ten the department sustains the ruling of the collector. It is natural that it should be so, for his familiarity with the customs laws usually enables him to render proper decisions in the first case. Sometimes, however, his decisions are overruled by the department, and the appeal of the "kicker" sustained.

Industry in the South.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Developments of the past few years in the protions of the southern states is noted here. The "truck farming which was held in such contempt by the old cotton and sugar-growers of the south is proving a very profitable industry. The possibility of producing in the section bordering on the gulf all the vegetables and fruits for table use during the winter months, and having them ready for northern tables at a time of the year when they cannot be produced elsewhere, renders this a very profitable business. The possibility of getting $2 per dozen for cucumbers and early squashes, $2 per gallon for strawberries, $3 per barrel for onions and sweet potatoes, ten cents apiece for cabbage and three times that for cauliflower, $200 per acre on radishes and other articles in proportion has opened the eyes of the farmers of that section, and the increase in the number of market gardeners in the south has been quite as wonderful as the fortunes they are making.

Relief for the Money Market.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Secretary Fairchild said this afternoon that the reports received by him from New York did not indicate that the treasury would be called upon to interfere for the relief of the money market. Had such action proved necessary, he could have ordered the immediate payment of the interest due July 1 on 4 per cent. bonds, about $9,000,000, or the immediate re-emption of the outstanding 3 per cent. bonds, $19,700,000. As far as he was informed the flurry is a speculative and artificial one, and only very incidentally due to a demand for money. As matters now appear he did not think the treasury could do anything.

Imported Bread for the French.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—A curious story comes to the department of agriculture from France. Recently the French tariff on wheat was put up, away up, for the protection of the farmers of that country. A curious result of this has been the importation of bread on which there is no tariff. The neighboring countries, especially Belgium, are shipping in bread in immense quantities, made from wheat on which no tariff is paid, and the trade is proving so profitable that preparations are being made by the Belgian bakers to extend their business in this line very greatly.

Alleged Presidential Trip.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—It is stated here that Mrs. Cleveland will precede the president on his intended western trip, going first to Madison, Wis., where she will visit the family of Postmaster General Vilas. The president will visit his wife there in the second week in September, and together they will visit Detroit, Jackson, Grand Rapids, Chicago, St. Louis, the Twin Cities and the Pacific Coast.

Rolling-Mill Destroyed.

WATERTOWN, Wis., June 27.—At 11:30 o'clock last night fire broke out in the rolling-mills of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway here. The entire plant was destroyed, entailing a loss of $150,000 and throwing about two hundred men out of employment. The carpenter and blacksmith shops were also threatened with destruction.

President Cleveland's Gift.

NEW YORK, June 27.—Secretary Shepherd, of the national rifle association, has received a letter from President Cleveland, enclosing a check for $25. This is the amount of the prize to be offered by the association at the second stage of the president's match at the rifle association's coming contest.

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.

RAHWAY MURDER.

Kasper Stumbocht Believed to Be a Crank, and Not the Perpetrator.

SALEM, Ill., June 24.—Mr. John Keron, chief of the New Jersey Detective association of Elizabeth, N. J., arrived here yesterday evening on the 4:30 train from New York, and immediately proceeded to the Park hotel, where a reporter called on him, and had an interview in reference to the Rahway murder mystery. He said he knew nothing of interest as yet to give to the public, but that he came to examine into the arrest of the man Kasper Stumbocht. He had two lengthy talks with the prisoner, occupying almost almost all the day and evening. He stated, to use his own words, "That man Kasper is an object of pity."

Mr. Keron's opinion is that Kasper became intoxicated at a birthday party in New York, and, while in such a condition, visited the museum, and there saw on exhibition the wax representation of the murdered girl, and that he got it into his head that he was the person that committed the crime. He seems to know very little about the place, and all the stories he has been telling were contradicted by the detective. He still claims that he was the person who committed the crime. Keron says he is undoubtedly a confirmed crank, as he wants to die. He called for a revolver yesterday, and said he wanted to kill himself. He has no desire to go back to New York to see his friends, or to the old country. Mr. Keron, after a rigid examination, returned to New Jersey yesterday evening, thoroughly convinced that Kasper Stumbocht was not the murderer of the unknown girl near Rahway on March 25.

Believed It Was His Daughter.

ST. LOUIS, June 24.—John H. Rhodmaker, a carpenter of this city, reported to the police to-day that he believed the girl murdered at Rahway, N. J., was his daughter, Mary Rhodmaker, who left his home three years ago and had been employed in Rahway for the past year. Since the murder he has heard nothing from her. Before that tragedy she wrote regularly.

THE FRENCH MURDERER.

Evidence Accumulating Against the Suspect Arrested in New York.

NEW YORK, June 24.—In the baggage of Lucien Marc, the Frenchman arrested on arrival of the steamer Bourgoyne from Havre for the murder of his uncle, Francis Routand, at Fleury, France, was found an empty money belt, some coin, several letters and other articles said to belong to Routand. After the detectives had found these articles they pulled out of Mary's trunk a parcel which contained a suit of clothes covered with blood and a shirt likewise stained. At the sight of these the prisoner exhibited strong emotion and seemed about to faint from terror. The blood-stained garments are supposed to have been those of the murdered man.

Mary, when arraigned before United States Commissioner Osborn, appeared to be much frightened, and refused to say a word to the lawyer whom the commissioner assigned to defend him. Coudert Brothers, representing the French government, said that Routand was murdered June 10 with great brutality, and Mary fled at once to this country. The murderer was taken to the Ludlow street jail, where his counsel will try to get him to tell his story.

Two Robbers in Danger of Lynching.

HUNTINGTON, Pa., June 22.—The armed men who have been searching the woods for the robbers who invaded Mr. Hawn's house and fatally shot young George Anker, have captured the two miscreants, Jack McKelvey, of Mapleton, and John Galbraith, of Mount Vernon. Galbraith's eye had been shot out by Anker. Both men have confessed, and McKelvey also confessed to having been engaged in the robbery of the Hawn brothers four years ago, when two of the brothers were murdered. The prisoners are in danger of being lynched.

Terrible Work of a Lunatic.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., June 23. — James Carey, a lunatic of Union county, yesterday while infuriated attacked Rufus Smith, his father-in-law, with a shovel. Then he beat his wife so badly that her recovery is doubtful. An attempt at suicide was rendered Carey insensible, and his death is momentarily expected. The murderer has been insane at times for some years, but was not considered dangerous.

A Big Land Scheme.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22.—A deal has been consummated by which Guy Webber, of Cincinnati, representing an eastern syndicate, purchases 2,000,000 acres of land in Sonora, Mex. The object, it is said, is to establish an American colony. Mr. Webber for several years has been the manger of the St. Andrew's Bay and Railroad Land company, of Florida, with headquarters at Cincinnati.

Drowned in Presence of Hundreds.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., June 21.— Herbert DeBruler, one of five small boys, was drowned in the river here at 5 o'clock yesterday evening during a little wind storm, in the presence of several hundred people. The boys were in a skiff and it was capsized. Assistance was immediately rendered, and all but young DeBruler were rescued.

Oldest Mason in Ohio Dead.

RIPLEY, O., June 23.—Capt. James Carr, aged ninety-three years, died at 2 o'clock this morning. He was born in Pennsylvania, and moved to Ripley in 1797. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was the oldest Mason in Ohio. He was made a Mason in 1816 at St. Clairsville, now Decatur, Brown county.

A Quarter of a Million Loss.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., June 23.—The fire in this city yesterday destroyed over $250,000 worth of property. The fire was started by an exploding lamp in Helmas & Parmelee's furniture factory. The firm lost $100,000. The other losses were distributed in amounts of $15,000 or less among many individual firms.

Lost a Stepmother, But Gained a Fortune.

WHEELING, W. Va., June 24.—Mr. William Genring, chief bookkeeper in the office of the Central Glass works here, to-day received intelligence from Germany that his stepmother had died there, leaving a large property, of which he is the sole heir. He is the recipient of numerous congratulations.

A New Orleans Fire.

NEW ORLEANS, June 24.—At 1 a. m. fire broke out in the rear upper portion of F. Frederickson's drug store, at No. 139 Canal street, in the Tours buildings, the most important business block in the city, and completely destroyed the building. The loss will be very heavy.

United American Mechanics.

BALTIMORE, June 23.—The National council of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, in session to-day, elected George Elbert, of New Jersey, National councillor; Walter Orange, of Richmond, Va., National vice councillor. Edward L. Deerman was re-elected secretary.

Departed via Morphine.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 23. -- John Kauffman, proprietor of the oldest tailoring establishment in the city, committed suicide this morning with morphine.

Second Hand Piano for sale at a remarkably low bargain. For information apply to REPUBLICAN office. apr30-3t

J. G. Hudson,

Notary Public & Ex-Officio Justice of THE PEACE.

DeArmanville, Alabama.

Courts fourth Saturday in each month. Marriage license for sale. jan8tf.

A Terrible Surgical Operation

FATAL MISTAKE.

THE *Cleveland* (Ohio) *Press*, of February 23d, 1883, published an account of a fatal surgical operation which caused a great commotion among medical men throughout the whole country, Dr. Thayer, the most eminent surgeon in Cleveland, pronouncing it scandalous. It appears that a Mrs. King had been suffering for many years from some disease of the stomach, which had resisted the treatment of all the physicians in attendance. The disease commenced with a slight derangement of the digestion, with a poor appetite, followed by a peculiar indescribable distress in the stomach, a feeling that has been described as a faint "all gone" sensation, a sticky slime collecting about the teeth, causing a disagreeable taste. This sensation was not removed by food, but, on the contrary, it was increased. After a while the hands and feet became cold and sticky—a cold perspiration. There was a constant tired and languid feeling. Then followed a dreadful nervousness, with gloomy forebodings. Finally the patient was unable to retain any food whatever, and there was constant pain in the abdomen. All prescribed remedies failing to give relief, a consultation was held, when it was decided that the patient had a cancer in the stomach, and in order to save the patient's life an operation was justifiable. Accordingly, on the 22d of February, 1883, the operation was performed by Dr. Vance in the presence of Dr. Tuckerman, Dr. Perrier, Dr. Arms, Dr. Gordon, Dr. Capner, and Dr. Halliwell of the Police Board. The operation consisted in laying open the cavity of the abdomen and exposing the stomach and bowels. When this had been done an examination of the organs was made, but to the horror and dismay of the doctors there was no cancer to be found. The patient did not have a cancer. When too late the medical men discovered that they had made a terrible mistake; but they sewed the parts together and dressed the wound that they had made, but the poor woman sank from exhaustion and died in a few hours. How sad it must be for the husband of this poor woman to know that his wife died from the effects of a surgical operation that ought never to have been performed. If this woman had taken the proper remedy for Dyspepsia and Nervous Prostration (for this was what the disease really was), she would have been living to-day. SHARON EXTRACT OF ROOTS, or SHARON CURATIVE SYRUP, a remedy made expressly for Dyspepsia or Indigestion, has restored many such cases to perfect health after all other kinds of treatment have failed. The evidence of its efficacy in curing this class of cases is too voluminous to be published here; but those who read the published evidence in favor of this dyspeptic remedy do not question its convincing nature, and the article has an extensive sale.

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4 styles School Pens, 4 boxes, 1 doz. each, $0.45
4 " Business " 4 " 1 " " .45
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FOUTZ'S POWDERS will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.
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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.

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Jacksonville Republican

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GEN. FORNEY ON THE TARIFF.

He Stands with the Democratic Party.

The correspondent of the Montgomery *Dispatch* interviewed Gen. Forney, Congressman from this District, on the tariff question, together with other leading citizens of this place, last week. We give below the views of Gen Forney, as taken down by the correspondent, in order that the voters of this District may know exactly where he stands on this important question. In answer to a direct question of the *Dispatch* correspondent he said:

"I am not in favor of any sudden sweeping reduction of the tariff that would cripple our infant industries in the south. Reform must be gradual. I stand, in other words, on the platform of the democratic party adopted at the last national convention. I am not a Kelly protectionist, nor am I a Randall protectionist, although I voted for Mr. Randall for speaker. I did so, however, because I admire his sterling honesty and integrity, and his sincerity of purpose. Kelly favors protection for protection's sake. Randall contends that this is unconstitutional. But Randall voted against the Morrison horizontal reduction measure. I voted for it. He voted against the consideration of the revenue reform measure reported from the ways and means committee. I voted for it. This bill was nothing more nor less than one looking to a revenue reform which 160 democrats believed ought to be made, while there was only 35 democrats who voted against it. Only three republicans voted with the democrats on this measure.

"The bill simply reduced the duty on woolen fabrics from an average of 67 per cent. to about 50 per cent., and a few other articles of this kind; but the bill did not interfere with the duty on iron, in which our people are so much intested.

"The specific duty on pig iron is $6.72 per ton. We did not propose to meddle with this unless we were forced to do so, in which case I would have voted for a reduction to $5 per ton. I do not say I would have voted for a greater reduction than this. But we could put it down to $5 and shut every furnace in Pennsylvania, and Birmingham would not be hurt. Birmingham can make iron at a cost of $11 per ton. England can make it at $9. Pennsylvania can't make it for less than $15. So we see that Birmingham could still make iron at a profit, as it would cost England $9 per ton to produce her and iron $5 duty, making $14 the total cost delivered in the United States. Thus Pennsylvania would have to produce iron at a loss if she produced it at all, if the duty was placed at $5.

"I want to see our infant industries fostered, and one way to do it is to reduce the tariff on woolen fabrics so that the laborer can get cheaper clothes, and reduce the tariff on sugar, which alone pays a revenue of $51,000,000 to the government, so they can get cheaper sugar. The tariff on sugar is an average of about two cents per pound. The tariff on woolen goods amounts to about $40,000,000 annually.

"The total revenues of the country last year was about $356,060,000. We have got to raise annually for the next twenty years $300,000,000 to carry on this government and pay off its bonded indebtedness. In other words it takes $140,000,000 to pay the current expenses of the government; $75,000,000 to pay pensions; $50,000,000 to pay interest, and $35,000,000 for the sinking fund.

"All this talk about taking the duty off whisky and tobacco is a mere pretext to continue the war tariff, and an effort to reduce the alleged treasury surplus, which must fail, because it is impracticable. It is an effort to capture the vote of North Carolina, Kentucky and Virginia; but it is so unreasonable now that congress will make no serious effort in that direction Mr. Randall himself knows this. Why, on whisky the government derives $75,000,000 revenue, and on her beer $15,000,000, making a total of $90,000,000 from this source alone, and if you abolish this tax how are you going to raise sufficient revenue to run this government, when its present revenue is only $236,000,000, and it takes $300,000,000 of this to keep the machinery of the government going, and at the same time lay aside a sinking fund to pay the public debt?

"Why you say put duty on luxuries? What luxuries? Would we get any duty from these things? Surely not. It is a very pretty argument to use in stump speeches, and cry out 'Why do you not put a big duty on the luxuries of life?' But it all ends there. Nothing substantial can be gotten from this source.

"With $35,000,000 surplus in the treasury it is a very good time to experiment, however. It would not do to cut off the revenue in any uncertain direction, at one fell swoop without knowing what will be the effect on the revenue of the country. It might cause a deficit instead of surplus in the treasury. Some contend, and not without reason, that by reducing the tariff on certain articles, the revenue will be increased. Take tobacco for instance, and I have always voted to take duty off of it. When the tax on tobacco was 40 cents, about $15,000,000 revenue was derived from this source. It was afterwards reduced to 32 cents, when about $20,000,000 was received by the government; and again it was reduced to 24 cents, when $47,000,000 was derived from the tax; again to 16, when $46,000,000 was derived from the tax, and finally to 8 cents, when $28,000,000 was received by the government as a tax on tobacco. Now I think if you want a tax on tobacco only, it must be about 20 cents, which would bring in a reasonable revenue from this source; and thus can the tariff on all be adjusted [illegible] to the requirements of the people and necessities of the government. If we could at this time take the revenue off tobacco and lessen the tariff on the necessaries of life we could still raise a sufficient revenue to carry on the government, and pay off the debt."

SENATOR MORGAN'S SPEECH.

Montgomery Dispatch.

The speech delivered by Senator Morgan yesterday at Riverside was a splendid effort, and the *Dispatch* can pay it no higher compliment than to say it was worthy of the distinguished orator who delivered it.

It was a powerful arraignment of the existing tariff, the main proposition being that industrial enterprises can not only exist and be conducted in the south independent of a protective tariff, but that protection really hampers and retards their growth.

In his characteristic style the senator sustained his position on this subject with arguments that seemed unanswerable and which would tax the powers of the ablest high tariff statesman to meet, if indeed they can be met. There has not been an abler defense of a low tariff than that made by Senator Morgan yesterday—a defense inspired, too, by an occasion which many thoughtlessly regard as an introduction of high tariff ideas in the black belt of Alabama.

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.

DUE 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 Damb 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.

FARMERS AND TAXATION.

BY SAVOYARD—NO. 59.

"Extreme remedies are very appropriate for extreme diseases."—*Hippocrates*,

We have the same old story now that has been heard in the land since 1875. It comes from the Randall crowd now, as then, that the Democratic party can not afford to revise the tariff on the eve of a Presidential election. "We must not correct the evils of taxation until after the next election lest we lose a few Congressional districts in the East" is the admonition given us. And the Democratic party is powerless to give relief, because of cowards on one hand and traitors on the other.

Here is a table that I have got hold of that shows something is wrong. It is taken from the last census:

Persons engaged in agriculture	7,670,493
Number of farms	4,008,907
Value of farms	$10,197,096,716
Value of products	$2,213,102,561
Number of manufactories	253,840
Number of employes	2,738,930
Value of products	$5,385,097,763

From this it will be seen that 253,840 manufactories, employing 2,738,930 laborers, produce in value two and one-half as much as the more than 4,000,000 farms, employing nearly 8,000,000 laborers. The farmer is a laboring man. He toils from sun to sun, and sweats as much as the man who toils in the shop, but he is not protected by a tariff, and can not be so protected, and, as a consequence, the product of his labor is less in proportion to the time and sweat he bestowed upon it than is the product of the man who is protected. Here is an evil that has been grinding the farmer since 1862, but we are told that we must wait until after the Presidential election to correct it unless we want to give the farmer free whisky, which the protectionists are ready to do at any moment.

We are also told that to take the the business interests of the country would languish and universal bankruptcy result, but it is a fact that at this moment Pittsburgh, Pa., is shipping shovels to Australia and competing with the English-made shovel and all the other pauper shovels in the world. Plain people will have difficulty in seeing how it is that Pittsburgh can send shovels half way round the globe and compete with the paupers of Enland on soil that belongs to England, and can not compete with those same paupers right at the doors of Pittsburgh upon American soil.

If Pittsburgh can sell her products in foreign markets in competition with all the world, how does it happen that she can not sell them in the home market in competition with everybody? It may be that Pittsburgh gets such a profit off the American people upon shovels that she became greedy and overcropped herself, and made more shovels than America needed, and it was the overflow that was sent out of the country; but, admitting that to be true, it only shows that a tariff acts upon trade and commerce like a royal drunk acts upon a man—stimulates for a time, with the inevitable reaction in the future.

The day must come when the main issue in politics will be revenue and taxation. That day will come when the bloody shirt is buried. If Fairchild's palsy don't overtake us, maybe we will have a square fight next year, when, as is probable, all protectionists must get out of the Democratic party and all free-traders out of the Republican party.

Tennessee editors are evidently made happy by trifling things and are to be envied. Witness the following which is clipped from an exchange: "We are rejoiced to know that J. C. Rackhelt, that princely gentleman and czar of culture, has secured the contract for building the plank side-walk in front of the Gibbon's block. He is a gentleman of the old school, and knows a good piece of plank when he sees it."

Three men were killed last week in a smash up on the L. & N. R. R. at Celan Creek.

THE WAY TO VICTORY.

Hon. J. W. Bookwalter, of Ohio, Points the Way to National Democratic Success in 1888.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Hon. J. W. Bookwalter, of Ohio, in conversation to-day, at the Albemarle Hotel, on the 1888 outlook, said:

"The labor vote is uncertain, and from present indications I think a separate ticket will be put in the field, drawing largely from the Democratic party. The labor vote will about offset the prohibition vote. How will the Democrats win? Well, there is but one way. If the National Convention in 1888 will put into their platform, without any verbal jugglery, a clear-cut expression demanding tariff reduction or reform, I tell you thousands of Republicans will vote the Democratic ticket. But the Democratic party is cowardly and straddles the tariff issue. If we come out boldly for tariff reform, we will win every time. We protect about 5 per cent. of the capital of the country in the interest of a few, while the laborer has no protection. Can't you see the bottom is bound to drop out? Congress must let our industries alone and the matter will regulate itself. I am a Democrat in principle and in fact, and not blow hot and cold. Now look at our country. It is choked up and thousands of bushels of wheat are simply rotting at Chicago on account of the destructive tariff. I predicted the crash in wheat in Chicago a week before it came, and the end is not yet. We are lopsided, and crashes of all kinds may be expected until we regulate our tariff."

The South Georgia and North Alabama Railroad to be Sold.

GRIFFIN, Ga., July 4.—The Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama railroad, that runs from Griffin to Newnan, is advertised to be sold under a mortgage to the Central Railroad and Banking company. The Central railroad has begun proceedings to foreclose the same, the papers are on file in the clerk's office, and a decree for the sale of the same will be asked at the February term, 1888, of the superior court. It is claimed that the Central railroad now sees the importance of extending this road to Decatur, Alabama, and realize the importance of such a road. They intend selling and buying it in, thus squeezing out the stockholders. As far as Griffin is concerned, it will be better to have the road extended and lose her stock, than for it to remain in its present condition. The completion of this road, which now seems an assured fact will prove of vast benefit to Griffin.

A Manchester Millwright.

H. F. NEWELL IS THE WELL

—known millwright who resides at

—Manchester, opposite Richmond.

—He is known all through Eastern

—and Southern Virginia, where

—he has been wrighting mills

—for many years. An accident

—happened to him four years ago,

—the main particulars of which he

—details in this letter:

RICHMOND, VA., April 15th, 1887.

Gentlemen—Four years ago a blow on my left shin cracked the bone. Since then I have had trouble nearly all the time with erysipelas in that leg. The least little thing would cause inflamation and breaking out. From time to time I have driven off the inflammation by short courses of S. S. S.

Four weeks ago Saturday night the leg was broken out and covered with festered blisters. I took four bottles of S. S. S., and now the leg is entirely well, the skin being as smooth and fair as a woman's.

H. F. NEWELL.

Treatis on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

ALABAMA NEWS ITEMS.

FROM ALL PARTS OF ALABAMA.

The papers are beginning to note the appearance of new sweet potatoes.

The dog law in Gadsden has proved a failure, because it is not enforced.

A girl not quite fourteen years old was married at Hanceville a few days ago.

Rev. W. D. Spurlin, of Cleveland, Tenn., has taken charge of the Presbyterian Church at Demopolis.

There was a Ladies Lodge of Knights of Labor in line at Birmingham last week.

J. B. Stanley of the Greenville Advocate is a candidate for Secretary of State.

Pick Carter of Troy was recently killed by lightning and his house damaged.

Wm. Slaughter was whipped to death by three negroes near Tuskegee last week.

John Floyd, a murderer in the Montgomery jail got religion the other night.

Hon. T. J. Carlile, of Troy will address the people of Crenshaw county July 14th, in the interest of agriculture and the State society.

A child of Mr. Henry Parker, who lives two and a half miles from Centreville, Bibb county, while playing around a table, overturned a lamp and was so badly burned that it has since died.

The Decatur Valley says one of the saddest accidents that has happened in our city for many years, happened at the Chemical and Charcoal works Tuesday morning. While some [illegible] fell and it struck Mr. Joseph Drake in the face and breast, inflicting what may prove fatal injuries.

Aleek Young, colored, was shot and instantly on the L. & N. work train at Falkville a few days ago. Joe Rodgers, assistant cook, was taking the load from a pistol that had just been given him to take care of by one of the hands, when the weapon exploded. The ball struck Young in the right side, just below the breast, and passing through his body came out on the left side.

The Enterprise says during an electrical storm there was considerable display of electricity in Rutledge last Sunday about noon. A heavy cloud rose in the southeast and passed around to the north, and not a drop of rain fell here. The flashes of lightning were very vivid and struck the earth in several places. A tree was set on fire in Mrs. Howard's plantation. Mr. William Flinn's fence was set on fire, and a stalk of corn in Mr. T. A. Sikes' field was torn into shreads. Still another current struck the house of Mr. J. W. Tranum, melting about three inches of the blade of a grain cradle underneath the house, tearing the east corner block of the front porch into fragments, and melting a link of a trace chain which was stapled in a tree near by. At the time Mr. Tranum was asleep on the east end of the porch, and the same current striking him in the right shoulder and passed down the right leg tore his shoe from his foot. Mr Tranum was knocked senseless and painfully burned. He soon recovered and has been gradually improving, and is now thought to be out of all danger.

The Palmerston Telegraph says: "We are sorry to have to record the removal of one of our subscribers to the Stratford jail." The Telegraph possibly neglected to add that he was in arrears for subscription, and when called upon by the collector, requested the paper stopped and intimated that although he had been receiving and reading it he was not sure he had ordered it. If he was one of these kind of subscribers, the Telegraph should not regret his removal to jail. He ought to be there.

POPULAR SUPERSTITION.

Beliefs Which Survive in Spite of School and Newspapers.

Philadelphia Press.

With all the boasted freedom of the present age from superstitions once so popular, a little close observation teaches one that the Pennsylvania Dutch are not the only people who retain either in secret or openly a very firm belief in spooks, goblins, omens and all sorts of good and bad signs. There are very few people, no matter how intelligent, who would not rather get their first view of the new moon over their right shoulders. A complete catalogue of these superstitions still thoroughly believed in various parts of the country would be too long for an ordinary newspaper article. A list of the most common of these fanciful notions will not be without interest, however.

Washington Irving says that the country people of England have a household sprite, the legitimate successor of the Robin Goodfellow of the days of Shakespeare and Milton, which they call a Dubbie. This fairy seems to be the exact counterpart of the Redcap of the Pennsylvania Dutch. He lives about the farms and outhouses at times, but generally prefers to live within doors, especially in the winter. A great hearth and a hot fire, before which he may warm himself at night after the family have retired, are his especial delight. If properly propitiated by warm lodgings and an occasional chance at a rich cream bowl, the Dubbie becomes a veritable mascot, helping to save the harvest in advance of destructive storms and churning the cream, brewing the beer and spinning the flax while the good wife sleeps at night. Particularly thrifty farmers' families or more of these helpful and grateful fairies. The English Dubbies are not all of this helpful kind, however. Some of them are fond of frightening. These mischevious sprites are said to haunt ruined mills and other abandoned buildings, sallying forth on dark nigts to treat belated horseback riders to the exciting experience of Tam O'Shanter. The English warlock, instead of letting go at the first running stream that is crosses, continues to hug and strangle his victim till the nearest inn is reached. Tam O'Shanter seems to have found his warlock where the superstitious Englishman gets rid of his.

Coming down to native superstitions their number is simply endless. Among the most fondly cherished of these are those which portend riches and prosperity. Children with down on their hands or arms are bound to be rich. A white speck on the finger nail presages a valuable gift, as does the itching of the palm of the right hand. Most ladies are terribly annoyed at the appearance of an incipient moustache on their upper lips, but is a sign of riches. If the sign always proved true it wold certainly furnish a very acceptable compensation to many of the victims of this masculine adornment. Good luck is persaged by a whole array omens. To pick up a four leaf clover, to find a horse-shoe or a pin are certain harberingers of good fortune. Just how to pick up a pin when you find it is a matter of some dispute. The Yankee, Thad Stephens, who represented a Pennsylvania Dutch constituency in Congress till he died in the harness, always maintained that the pin must be picked up by the point. The majority of authories are against the Vermont-Pennsylvania statesman, however, declaring that the pin must be picked up by the head. To put your sock or stocking on wrong side out is a lucky blunder. To fall up stairs not only promises good luck to the owner of the bruised shin or nose, but presages a wedding in the house within a year. A maiden who gets beaten invariably at cards will get a good husband, a far more important winning to her. To assure a bridal party good luck throw the shoe from the left foot at them, but be careful not to hit either of the newly married couple. If the shoe should hit either nothing will save the couple from speedy disaster unless they propitiate the fates by carrying a piece of coal in their pockets. If you put on something new on Wednesday good luck will attend you all the year. Those who want to be assured of success in all their undertakings are directed to take the first spider they come across and throw it over the left shoulder. If afraid the spider will bite a black snail will answer as a substitute. Take the snale by the horns as Paddy did the bull and if you throw it over your left shoulder you will have better luck than Paddy did. To keep your luck you must not turn your feather bed on Sunday or kill the cricket that sings on your hearth. If your keys or pocket knife get rusty it is a sign that some one is laying up money for you.

The girls are fond of propitiating the fates. Their heads are filled with signs and prognostications. There are few maidens of sixteen and upwards who has not swung an apple pearing three times around their pretty heads and drop it on the floor in the confident expectation that it would form the first letter of their future husband's name. A girl with more than one beau tests the relative strength of their affection for her by throwing an apple seed in the fire as she names each suitor. The seed that cracks loudest indicates the most ardent lover. When shelling pease she takes the first pod that contains nine peas and lays it on the threshold. The young man that walks over it will fall in love with her. Akin to this is the wish bone charm, the maiden placing the piece remaining in her hand over the door instead of on the threshold. The first young man that walks under it is the harness with her in future. Girls like a sunny wedding day. "Happy the bride the sun shines on" has become a proverb. The bride of a stormy wedding day starts on dead bliss has been wrecked before it was begun.

Here is a starting miscelaneous sign: A child born on Christmas will be able to see spirits. One that does not cry at baptism is too good to live. When several children are baptized together, the girls first, the boys will have no beards when grown. An old rhyme runs thus:

Born on a Sunday, a gentleman;
Born on a Monday, fair in face;
Born on a Tuesday, full of grace;
Born on a Wednesday, sour and grum;
Born on a Thursday, welcome home;
Born on a Friday, free in giving;
Born on a Saturday, work hard for Your living.

If a child's finger nails are cut before it is a year old it will be a a thief. If your cheek burns somebody is talking scandal of you. If you hear a singing in your right ear somebody is praising you. If in your left somebody is abusing you. You can get even with your traducer by biting your little finger sharply. He will feel it in his evil tongue. If you spill salt on the tablecloth you will quarrel with your best friend. If you drop knife fork, spoon or dish cloth company is coming. If the rooster crows on the doorstep the same thing will happen. The farmers say that if the majority of the women in any given neighborhood go visiting the same day rain is sure to follow. Many people will never begin any enterprise on Friday, The howling of a dog betokens death, the hooting of an owl ram.

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. So don't 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. Nisbet's. No2

The Republican.

JULY 9, 1887.

The Governor has appointed Mr. R. F. Kolb of Barbour county Agricultural Commissioner of the State *vice* Judge Betts resigned.

The Talladega Mountain Home defines its position on the tariff this week so as not to be mistaken. It is solidly democratic. It now remains for the protectionists to es tablish a rival paper to—die an untimely death.

Mr. Bookwalter, whose views we print this week, is a very extensive manufacturer; yet Mr. Bookwalter says that the Democratic party must carry out its pledges of tariff reform if it hopes to win in the next presidential election.

Since we have seen the wood cut of the Agricultural and Mechanical college, in the Montgomery Dispatch, we have ceased to regard its destruction by fire as a calamity.

A correspondent of the Talladega Mountain Home, signing himself "Farmer" says:

"Influences are at work, secretly and insidiously, to retire Gen'ls Morgan and Forney from Congress and fill their places with men who will labor to protect the industries of the manufacturing nabobs to the total neglect of the toiling millions who are engaged in agriculture." But he don't think they be able to do it.

Senator Morgan made a speech at Montgomery on the 4th of July the occasion of laying the corner stone of an iron furnace in that city, and made a strong speech against protection. He closed with a tribute to the farmers and an appeal to the people for fair play in the great industrial battle. Closing he said: "I would rather no brick should ever be laid in yonder furnace than see our people slaves to fraud and monopoly," and the sentiment was very vigorously applauded by the crowd including the president of

The *Dispatch* interviews with many of the people of Jacksonville on political matters in the interest and comment. In the main the interviews were correct, though here and t ere occurred ene vitable typographical errors, which sometimes changed totally the meaning of sentences. In only one instance do we recall when Mr. Hood, the admirable reporter was at fault, and that occurs when he totally misapprehended the drift of Mr. Brothers' remarks in one particular. It is made to appear that Mr. Brothers said the masses of the people of the county would vote against protection be cause Mr. Noble was for it, when in fact he assigned no such puerile motive to the people governing their political action. He said that one motive that would lead Mr Noble to support a protective tariff would lead the people to be against it, i. e. self interest. In other words that Mr. Noble's interest lay in preserving a high tariff, while the interest of the people lay in a reduction of taxation in a reduction of duties on imports.

Maj. Wyly's Birthday.

Invitations were issued this week for a reception, at the residence of Mrs. Ida Williams, Thursday evening, commemoratire of Maj Jno. M. Wyly's fiftieth birthday. A very large number of the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Wyly attended. The rooms were tastefully decorated in honor of the occasion and a rich collation was spread for the refreshment of guests. During the evening Maj Wyly, (who carries his fifty years as lightly as if they were but twenty-five) was the recipient of countless compliments upon an honorable and successful career to the present and warm wishes for a future full of happiness, usefulness and content. His good was the sunshine of the eve and in the companionship of relatives and warm friends and amid the festives of the evening, this worthy couple renewed their youth and entered into every pleasure with as keen zest as the youngest of the party.

We sincerely hope that Maj. Wyly may live to enjoy the aniversary celebration of his hundreth birthday, and as sincerely hope that that auspicious hour may find his faithful and loving wife still at his side to cheer and sustain him in life's conflict.

COL. McKLEROY DENIES.

TALLADEGA, June 20.—Col. John M. McKleroy denies very bitterly the charge made by the Jacksonville Republican that the Anniston City Land Company had given Congressman Kelly stock in that company. Col. McKleroy says there is not a scintilla of truth in the rumor.—*Montgomery Dispatch.*

The REPUBLICAN gave the matter out as one of mere rumor and distinctly stated the proposition of Kelly's material interest in this section in the alternative. We called attention to his rumored interest in Anniston, not to injure Anniston by any means, but to show, if true, that our people were under no obligation to go into spasms of gratitude and let Kelley control us in political action, because, forsooth, he had said some good things of this country. Col. McKleroy's denial is not entirely candid nor sufficiently embracing. The charge went to an interest in the Anniston City Land Company or the Woodstock Iron Co. Of this latter Col. McKleroy says nothing. He could have said (and that would have covered the whole ground) that Mr. Kelley did not have a dollar's interest in Anniston. It is certainly a fact that Mr. Kelly has owned stock and does now, if he has not sold it, of the Woodstock Iron Co., and possibly the Anniston City Land Company, which, we are told, was acquired by purchase, he coming in on the ground floor. This need not necessarily go the discredit of either Mr. Kelly or the companies. Mr. Kelly can no doubt own an interest in the mineral section of the South and still be above exaggeration when he comes to speak of the country. But such an interest on his part would absolve us from any special gratitude to him for speaking well of the section in which that interest might be; and this was the point the REPUBLICAN endeavored to make.

"How We Stand."

We publish in another column a communication from a friend, signing himself "A Farmer." Our friend desires to know how we stand upon the great questions of [illegible] and taxation. The Home is paper. We believe in the policy of the great national democratic party, and stand upon the plat [illegible] We construe that platform to mean revenue reform and reduction. The party is unimstakably pledged to that policy and it owes it to the people to encourage and foster it by every available means. To sum the matter up in few words: We are for tariff for revenue sufficient for the needs of the government economically administered, with whatever incidental protection that may afford.

We shall have more to say on this subject when the necessity arises. — *Talladega Mountain Home.*

Keep Cool!

Some of our contemporaries, notably the Montgomery *Dispatch* and Birmingham *Chronicle*, are getting terribly exercised about the political outlook in the 7th Alabama Congressional District. Keep cool, gentlemen! The mercury is too high to get unduly excited about a matter that is to be settled eighteen months hence. We respectfully suggest that you "possess your souls with patience." The sentiment of a few protectionists around Talladega and Anniston is no more certain as an index of the feeling in the 7th District than was the protection "Boom" of Birmingham an index of the sentiment in the 6th District last year. When the time arrives the 7th District will elect a Congressman, and he will be a simon-pure Revenue Reforme democrat. The democratic party through several national democratic conventions is pledged to Revenue Reform, and the 7th District democrats stand upon that platform and will march to victory upon it.—*Talladega Mountain Home.*

Another County Heard From.

Hold on! General Forney has not retired yet, and it will be some time before he does. The people of this district know him. They have tried him, and have found him true to all the interests of the people, and are willing to try him again. He protects the masses, is in favor of protecting the people and all their interests equally. Don't try to side track him, you will get side tracked yourself."—*Edwardsville Standard.*

THE TARIFF AND ALABAMA.

The following is an extract from the speech of Senator Mogan, delivered at the laying of the corner stone of an iron furnace at Montgomery, July 4th, 1887:

"We will never understand this subject if we refuse to look at the facts, while blindly adhering to some theory, or committing ourselves to the leadership of men whose interest control their opinions.

To understand the true interests of Alabama, in connection with the iron industy, we must remember that, in iron production, more than in any other industry, the competition is entirely between capitalists and not between laborers, either skilled, or unskilled. The use of capital, in large and constant supply, is as necessary to the iron industry as a supply of water is to a water mill.

If we should take out of these industries all that is produced by organized capital, leaving only that which is produced by laboring men, by their labor and the use of their property or capital, not five per cent of the annual product would remain.

Without capital, and in large amounts such works can neither be built nor operated, but pig iron can be manufactured into one thousand articles without capital For the sake of personal security to the capitalists, the money is put into a corporation which is managed by a board of directors. The owner of the stock are very rarely persons who have either skill or experience in the business. These essential matters are bought from men who are brought up to the business, and whose necessities compel them to work at it. They have not the capital to enable them to work for themselves and so they must work for the capitalists.

Two sets of capitalists in this country, or one set here and the other in England, are engaged in the iron business. What is the real point of competition between them? It is simply and only this; which of them can realize the largest dividend on the capital invested? One of them may find his interest, or gratify his pride or sense of humanity, in paying his neither of them will [illegible] but to lose money on his investment The increase, or decrease, of profits on the investment controls in every operation in the iron and steel business.

It is not my purpose to discuss the questions of the division of the profits derived from tariff protection, or otherwise, between the capitalist and the employe, in our manufactories, but I must say that there is no class of people who are so utterly helpless, when we consider their talent, skill and industry, as the men and women who are the servants of capital in the way it is massed in companies and corporations in the control of all manufacturing enterprises. The strike seems to embody all the power they have for self-protection, and the lock-out is fully its equivalent, in the hands of the capitalists. They have my sympathy, and will have my best efforts for their relief.

Capitalists arrayed against capitalists, on either side of the Atlantic ocean, are the real parties to the issue whether we shall have high or low taxation on imported manufactures. This is peculiarly true of the iron and steel production. A high tariff on iron and steel invites money from abroad, where it is abundant, and can only command low rates of interest to come here for investment in these industries. It comes in great abundance, takes shelter under our laws of incorporation, reaps the advantage of the higher home market produced by the tariff, and sends the profit back to Great Britain.

Andrew Carnegie, at Pittsburg, the largest steel maker in America, is a Scotchman and has never declared his citizenship among us. I read that a great car works is coming to Decatur and I hope it will. But I also read that all the stock in it is held in England and the profits will go there.

A high tariff, if it produces high wages, invites the skilled and unskilled laborer to come also and we have not the power, if we so desired, to keep them out so that foreign labor and foreign capital have only to come here to get all the advantages of our home market and send the money taxed out of the people for their enrichment back to the country from whence they came. This is being done at a destructive rate every day.

True, this builds up the country and gives us population, but the farmers pay the expense and get no profit.

The control of the money market of the world will turn away from London and come to us if we will save our money in the hands of the people who make it. Make trade possible between this country and eastern Asia and Japan and South America and make our warehousing systems liberal to all the world.

To do this we should reduce the cost of all articles of necessity that are used by our laboring people, whether farmers or mechanical operatives. In the list of two thousand taxed articles we surely can find one hundred articles of prime necessity that we can reduce.

The receipts of the United States to July 1, 1887, were, from customs, $217,403,983.

Increase over the previous year, $24,498,960.

From internal revenue, $119,137,447.

Increase, $2,331,511.

Miscellaneous sources, $24,840,463.

Increase, $3,890,935.

Total, $371,380,894.

Against $336,439,727 for 1886.

Total increase, $34,941,167.

In 1886 we paid $109,707,646 to the public debt, and still have in the treasury $482,433,917.

As we have no interest bearing debt that we can pay until 1891, in September, we will have by that time $600,000,000 in the treasury, if the tariff is held at its present statuts.

Of course the people cannot, and will not, stand this terrible draft on their resources, and this is tyrrany of taxation. It must be reduced, and will be.

If the reduction should include iron and steel and their manufactures, this will be one of the times—the first one—when Alabama will get an advantage from the adjustment of tariff taxation. The reduction will force those who cannot compete with us under the present tariff of $6.72 per ton on iron, to move their business to Alabama, where we can make iron $4.00 per ton cheaper than they can.

In building up our iron and steel industries we have the opportunity to reduce the cost of the outlay for furnaces, coal lands and our [illegible] that yield an equal amount of tons of metal. With this advantage British capital can never make iron at home in competition with us. The control of the iron trade has, in fact come from England to Alabama, and Montgomery is doing wisely to see it and act upon it.

This the fruit of real independence.

The iron and coal trade of Alabama is about to receive an impulse that will carry it through centuries, as a source of power and wealth that no mind can now measure.

On this subject I perhaps have information possessed by no other man in Alabama. I recently saw Mr. Menocal, an engineer, who has been to the Isthmus and made a personal survey. He says money is raised to open a canal across Nicaragua, and in a few years it will be done.

The speaker described in glowing terms the vast trade that would spring up between this State and South and Central America, gathering its impetus from this great canal.

The speaker closed with a tribute to the farmer, and an appeal to the people for fair play in the great industrial battle.

He believed that Montgomery had no need to rob any man for her enrichment."

Mulcahey Was Dead.

From Exchange,

The following brief but pointed scrap of conversation was heard the other day on a south Halstead street car:

"Good mornin', Mrs. McCarthy."

"Good mornin', Mrs. Mulcahey; an' how's Mr. Mulcahey?"

"He's dead, thank you."

Sheriff's Sale.

Under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, on the 28th day of March 1887, in favor of D. C. Savage and against John J. Wilson, I will sell on Monday the 8th day of August 1887 before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Ala., within the legal hours of sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, the following described real estate to-wit: The E½ of the NE¼ of Sec 1, T. 13, 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.

july9-4t.

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 we invite you to call and get a Trial Bottle Free. No1

Second Hand Piano for sale at a remarkably low bargain. For information apply to REPUBLICAN office. apr30-3t

Probate Will.

STATE OF ALABAMA
Calhoun County

In Probate Court, Special Term, July 4th 1887.

This day came Mrs. Elizabeth B. Elston, and filed in court a paper writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Sevier Elston deceased, and also filed her petition in writing and under oath praying that said will be probated and admitted to record as the true last will of said deceased.

It is therefore ordered that the 1st day of August 1887, be and is hereby appointed the day upon which to hear said petition, and to probate said will, and that notice thereof be given by publication for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper published in said county, as a notice to John C. Elston of Johnson county, Texas, Martha Hollingsworth, of Austin, Texas, W. C. Elston, Rising Star, Texas, and Clifton Hays, Charlotte, N. C., and other non-residents, Postoffice unknown, and to all others interested, to appear in said Probate Court on said 1st of August 1887 and contest said will if they think proper.

E. F. CROOK,
Judge of Probate.

july9-3t

J. T. NUNNELLY.

NUNNELLY & SKELTON,

UNDERTAKERS,

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

NUNNELLY & SKELTON.

H. HIRSCHBERG'S
IMPROVED DIAMOND
SPECTACLES
&
EYE GLASSES.
PAT'D JULY 1ST 1879.

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

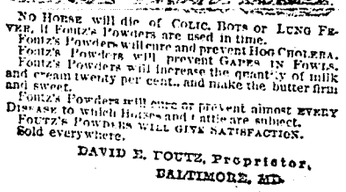
MILLER BROS. STEEL PEN
THE BEST IN USE.

When not for sale by local dealers, we will mail its leading styles in 12 boxes of 1 dozen each, on receipt of $1 25.

4 styles School Pens, 4 boxes, 1 doz. each, $0.4
4 " Business " 4 " 1 " " .4
4 " Business & Stub, 4 boxes, 1 doz. each, 1.

Address THE MILLER BROS. CUTLERY CO., Meriden, Conn.

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS



NO HORSE will die of COLIC, ROUP or LUNG FEVER, if FOUTZ'S Powders are used in time.
FOUTZ'S Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.
FOUTZ'S Powders will prevent GAPES 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 Cattle are subject.
FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.
Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.

A Chance for a Fortune!

Mineral, Farm and Timber Lands

NEW COUNTY MAP OR IN DIRECTORY.

GREAT CHANCE

TO ADVERTISE YOUR

$KAGGS & DUNN,

P. O. Box 302, Anniston, Ala.

Your name and lands given special notice on map for a small sum, the most judicious and permanent advertisement you can place. For terms and space apply to

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 12160 for the SE¼ SW qr. Sec 20 T 8S R 8E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land viz: Ab. Littlejohn, Wm. Bonds, George Gorey, Aaron Mead, all of Jacksonville, Ala.

J. G. HARRIS,
Register.

July2-46

Guardian's Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the Court House door in said county, on the 1st day of August next the interest of my minor daughters Mary A. E. and Fannie W. which is an undivided one-sixth interest each, in the following described lands commencing at the SW corner of Fraction 14 in Frac. Sec. 3 of T 12 S, R 5 east in the Coosa Land District, thence run east along the southern boundary line of said Section to a point 660 feet East of where the said line crosses the centre of the track of the Ala. G. S. R. R., thence in a north-easterly direction and parallel with the centre of the track of said rail road, to the centre of the track of the T. & C. R. R., thence west along the centre of the track of the last named rail road, to where it intersects the western boundary line of the SE¼ of said Sec. 3, thence south along the western boundary line of said quarter section, to the NE corner of the Fraction 14, in said Section, thence west to the NW corner of said Fraction, thence south to the SW corner of said Fraction 14 the beginning point, containing 7 acres more or less, subject to a right of way of 50 feet of the Ala. G. S R. R., and of 25 feet right of way of the T. & C. R. R., and to the life estate of the undersigned, in a half interest of the estate sold.

Also at same time and place, an undivided three-twentieth interest each of said lands, in the SW Frac ¼ Frac. Sec. 2, T 12, (8) of Range East, in Coosa Land District containing 119 acres subject to like life estate as above.

J. D. HAMMOND,
Guardian.

june14-'87

Sheriff's Sale.

Under and by virtue of two executions issued out of the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, Alabama on the 5th day of May, 1887 and to me directed, one in favor of J. B. Graham vs. C. D Davis and the other in favor of E. G. Roberson and against C. D. Davis. I will proceed to sell at public out-cry on Monday, the 18th day of July, 1887, before the court house door, in the town of Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Alabama to the highest bidder for cash, within the legal hours of sale the following described real estate to wit: Part of N½ of NE¼ Section 10, 135 acres also the NE¼ of sec 15, 160 acres, all in township 16, and range 9. Levied upon for the want of personal property and as the property of C. D Davis to satisfy said executions.

This the 13th day of June 1887.

M. W. WOODRUFF,
Sheriff.

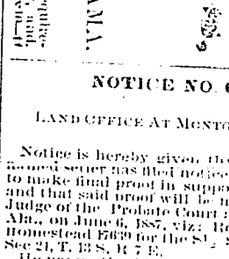
june 18-30d tds

Trustee's Sale.

Whereas by virtue of a Deed of Trust, by Ivy B. McAlpin and Julia McAlpin to secure a debt due C. B Gibson, on the 7th day of April 1887, I will, as such trustee, under the power conferred upon by the parties to said deed of trust, having been requested in writing so to do proceed to sell on Monday the 11th day of July 1887, before the Court house door of said county, between the legal hours of sale, the following described real estate, viz: One undivided half interest in the NW qr of the SW qr of Sec. 33, T. 14 R. 9. Also one acre adjoining the above described land and being on the east side of the same, to-wit: Beginning at a stake in the mill branch on the east boundary line of said land, thence east 8 poles to a stake, thence north 20 poles to a stake; thence west poles to a stake on said boundary line of said above described land, thence south 20 poles to the beginning.

S. D. G. BROTHERS,
Trustee.

june1-4t



FREE TO ALL.
Our Illustrated Catalogue, containing a complete assortment of the choicest Plants, Seeds, Bulbs, Roots, Small Fruits, Grape Vines, Shrubs and Trees in cultivation, will be mailed FREE to all Applicants. NEW PLANTS, best quality of stock, lowest prices.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Address
NANZ & NEUNER, LOUISVILLE, KY.

DR. J. C. FRANCIS,

DEALER IN

PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

(NORTHWEST CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE)

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

Has just received a large Stock of pure Drugs of all kinds. Stock fully up to the requirements of the times. Has experience the wants of the community, and

NOTICE NO. 6325.

LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA.
April 8th 188..

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 of the Probate Court at Jacksonville, Ala., on June 6, 1887, viz: Robert E. Griffin, Homestead 7859 for the the S½ SE¼, S½ SW¼ Sec 21, T. 13 S, R 7 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Samuel A. McCollum, Geroge W. Clough, Thos J. Rich, Elisha B. Dickinson, all of Mack, Ala.

J. G. HARRIS, Register.

ap23-6t

NOTICE NO. 6418.

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 of the Probate Court at Jacksonville, Ala., on July 25th 1887, viz: William S. McLain, Homestead 12215, for the E½ NE¼ Sec 28, T 11 S R 10 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Francis M Coleman, Wm W Johnson, Samuel T Thompson, Reed Cheatwood, all of Shoal Creek Ala.

J. G. HARRIS,
Register.

June186t

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 SHOE.

The only $3 SEAMLESS Shoe in the world.
Finest Calf, perfect fit, and warranted. Congress, Button and Lace, all styles toe. As stylish and durable as those costing $5 or $6.
W. L. DOUGLAS $2.50 SHOE excels the $3 Shoes advertised by other firms.

Boys all wear the W. L. DOUGLAS $2 SHOE. If your dealer does not keep them, send your address postal to W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

WANTED
EMIGRANTS
Contemplate Moving
West to Know that the
GEORGIA PACIFIC R. R.
TEXAS AIR-LINE
VIA.
Birmingham, Ala.,
IS THE
SHORTEST, QUICKEST & BEST ROUTE
TO
MISSISSIPPI,
LOUISIANA,
ARKANSAS,
TEXAS AND
THE
WEST AND NORTH-WEST.

Write for low emigrant rates. Correct Maps of any of the Western States furnished free upon application to

SAM B. WEEKS, Passenger Agt.
ALEX. S. THWEATT, Trav. Pass. Agt.
Atlanta, Ga.
GEO. S. BARNUM, G. P. A.
E. Y. SAGE, Gen'l Supt.

Established 30 Years.
H. A. SMITH,
ROME, GEORGIA.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Bookseller & Music Dealer,

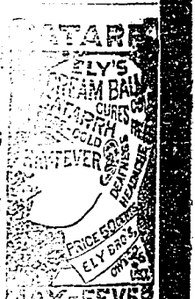
School, Classical and Miscellaneous Books, Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, Photographs and Autograph Albums, Scrap Books, Blank Books, Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, Pencils etc., Immense stock Wall Paper, Bordering and Room Decorations direct from the manufactory, samples

Pianos and Organs.

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

apr1tf

ELY'S
CREAM BALM
Gives relief at once
and Cures
COLD IN HEAD
CATARRH
HAY FEVER
Not a Liquid, Snuff or Powder. Free from Injurious Drugs and offensive odors.



A particle of the Balm is applied into each nostril and is agreeable to use. It is quickly absorbed, effectually cleansing the head of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions.

It allays painful inflammation, protects the membranal linings of the head from additional colds, completely heals the sores, and restores the senses of taste and smell. Beneficial results are realized by a few applications.

A thorough treatment for a recent cold.

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 particular specific effect Catarrh always starts in the nasal passages and belongs to the head. There is no medicine that reaches the origin of this dreadful disease. It is folly to neglected cold. One of the kind that is sure to be better in a few days.? Thousands of victims know how ill this has proved by sad experience. Ely's Cream Balm cures cold in the head and catarrh in all its stages.

ELLIS & STEVENSON
Attorneys at Law,
Jacksonville, Alabama.

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	M.
Arrive at Atlanta	6:35	P. M.
" " Chattanooga	7:00	" "

TRAINS GOING WEST:

Leave Atlanta	7:40	A. M.
" Cartersville	9:50	" "
" Cedartown	12:00	M.
Arrive Cross Plains	1:25	P. M.
" Jacksonville	2:02	" "

Especial care is taken to make connections promptly and surely in both directions.

Trains leave and East and West junction for Broken Arrow and Boag and at 2:20 P. M. and 9:15 A. M.

T. J. NICHOLL,
G. M. & G. F. & P. A.

feb5tf.

e Republican.

Rates of Advertising.

...sient advertisements $1 per ...re, and one inch makes a square. ...al notices 10 cents per line.

...he next Mite meeting will be at ... Jas. Crows, Friday night the ... A good progmrame promis...

WANTED to rent the store ...n under the hall occupied by ...ights of Honor, on west side ...he square. Terms cheap. Ap... at this office.

...he young ladies of the Presby... Church will serve ice cream ... cake at Mrs. Wyly's, on Tues... evening, July 12th, from 8 ... lock to 11, p. m.

...he Georgia Central surveyors ar... ...y five or six miles east of Jackson... ...e now. Early next week the... ...tackle the mountain. Mr. Park... ...the chief engineer, has rode ove... ...mountain and does not seem t... ...gard it as formidable. Havin... ...ched this point the mat... ...of practicability will be settled... ...no obstructions exist betwee... ...s point and Gadsden. The rou... ...far found is a good one but it ma... ...changed at a point 12 miles east... ...re, so as to shorten the distance ...m Carrollton to Jacksonville, o... ...event the people along the one o... ...her line are illiberal in the matte... ...rights of way.

A flying visit to Anniston Thurs... ...y evening disclosed to us many ...idences of the rapid growth of th... ...odel city and the thrift of her pop... ...ation. It would be unfortunate fo... ...acksonville and other towns in thi... ...rticular mineral belt if Anniston... ...ould halt in her upward progres... ...nd, neighborly good feeling aside... ...nd looking at the matter purel... ...om a point of self-interest, we ar... ...atified at these evidences of sub...tantial progress. While in the city ...e had the pleasure of meeting ou... ...rethren of the quill, as a matter... ...course. It was our first meeting wit... ...Mr. Randall, the gifted poet-editor o... ...the Hot Blast. He had long bee... ...known to us th ough his writing... ...nd reputation, and a personal ac...quaintance confirmed a preconceive... ...good opinion. Mr. Randall sti... ...cherishes the hope of being ablet... ...secure funds to raise a monument t... ...the immortal Pelham. It is needless ...to say he will have the very warm ...co-operation of the REPUBLICAN i... ...this laudable enterprise, whenever ...*he shall think* proper to move in th... ...matter *through* the Hot Blast.

Fine Fruit, Grapes and Flowers.

...G. H. Miller & Son of the Rom... Nursery have employed Walte... W. Montgomery to sell their stoc... in Calhoun county. He respect... fully asks the people to hold thei... orders for a home institution—on... whose stock is acclimated, an... bound to do well here. This is... great advantage that Miller & ...Son's stock has over more north... erly nurseries.

A prime feature; beside this, i... the cheapness of their stock, whic... ranges from 10 to 100 per cent. b... low others, for the very same va... rieties. Wait until you see plate... and prices, then decide.

W. V. MONTGOMERY.

july9-1m.

Mr. McManus, of Anniston, ha... rented a house in Jacksonville an... will hereafter live and do busines... in Jacksonville.

Resolutions of Morrisville Snada... School.

Whereas it has pleased Almight... God to remove from our midst ou... beloved sister Carrie Brown, an... while we sorely lament the sa... event we humbly bow to the wi... of Him "who doeth all thing... well," knowing that our loss is li... tle Carrie's gain; that she has en... tered into the rest that remaineth... for the people of God, listening t... the songs that she loved to sing s... well with us while on earth, no... sung by the angel band around th... throne of God in heaven; there... fore

Be it Resolved, that in the death of Carrie our Sunday School ha... lost one of its most beloved mem... bers; that a link has been broke... that never can be mended in thi... world; that the children of thi... neighborhood have lost lost one o... the brighest ornaments of thei... society.

Resolved, that we deeply sym... pathize with the bereft family i... the hour of their trial and grief... commending them to Him who ha... given and who has taken away... and may they truly say blessed be... His name forever.

Resolved, that as a token of our... sorrow and high esteem in which... we held our little sister we give... our expression by a rising vote.

Resolved, that we send a copy... of these resolutions to the Jack... sonville REPUBLICAN and the An... niston *Watchman* for publication

E. M. REID,
L. B. INGRAM,
S. P. HOWARD,
} Com.

[illegible]

Messrs. D. F. Lowe, Jno. M. Wyly and C. H. Beal of Mont... gomery, have been in Jacksonville several days of this week wit... their families who are spending the summer here.

Mr. Martin one of the newspa... per men of Anniston was in Jack... sonville Wednesday.

Brass Signs and Door Plates.

New ways of making a living continue to present themselves. The professional brass sign polisher dropped in to solicit job from me this week. He carried his kit under his arm and was willing to con... tract to keep the brass sign which I migh... own, but do not, dazzling to the eye for a fixed sum per month. He looked as i... he trade was not a bad one, for he wa... decently dressed and jingled some money in his pocket. I saw him next day busy on a store front where there are sever... signs and noticed that he worked quite expeditiously and effectively. As brass signs tarnish over night and are a... numerous as wooden ones once were here... should not be astonished if my visito... lied a millionaire.

Speaking of brass signs, how completely the door plate has gone out of fashion... When I came to New York to work for a living a door plate was as essential an in... signia of gentility as a bank account, an... hops where they were sold were to be found everywhere. On the residence streets of the better class at a certain hour every morning you would see a ser... vant on every stoop polishing the plate u... before its owner had his breakfast. Th... door plate was with us what the marbl... front step is to the Philadelphian. Phila... delphia's front steps are there yet. Ou... door plates have become things of the past, found only on old fashioned house... without pretensions to style. Thei... places have probably been taken by th... coats of arms which fashionable Ne... York now pays a clever Frenchman to in... vent or borrow for it.—Alfred Trumble i... New York News.

He Wanted to Say.

"I came in here a few weeks ago," sai... a stranger to the proprietor of a place o... Michigan avenue, "to buy some candy and a cross eyed woman with a stuck u... nose"——

"That woman, sir, was my wife," re... plied the proprietor as he moved along th... counter.

"Ah! Excuse me! But there was a girl here. She was a tall, slab side... young woman with red hair, and ha... freckles all over"——

"That was my daughter, sir, and how dare you talk that way!"

"Oh, it was! Beg your pardon, sir—beg a dozen pardons. The boy tha... waited on me had a mouth as big as a pumpkin pie, and I don't believe he knew enough to last him over"——

"That was my son, sir! Have you com... in here to deliberately insult my family? shouted the proprietor.

"Your son, eh? Beg more pardons—lot of pardons. What I wanted to say was"—

"You get out! You came here to giv... me a bit about an old man with dye whiskers who had married his third wif... and walked with a game leg, and I wont stand it! Go right out or I'll do you mort... injury inside of a minute."—Detroit Fre... Press.

The Fascinating Gypsy Woman.

I marvel if there exists another of human kind so wise in all unwisdom, so knowin... in all that beclands others, so cunning i... all that is valueless to the world, so adep... in all that bewilders the ignorant, so kee... in all that blunts and dulls those tha... yield to her spells, so fascinating in a... part which, sorted and sifted for huma... service, is so utterly trivial and unwhol... some. In contemplating the gypsy woma... through years of study, I have never bee... able to get away from the notion of he... likeness to a splendid wild animal, a leo... pard or a tigress, trained to matchless c... maneness and humility by some Hindo... magician, still under the lash of the blac... art master, capable of strangest attractio... in wondrous eyes and supple movemen... and possessing a charm of mystery, ... power, of suppressed ferocity and a dead... fascination which magically sway and ho... in such subtle way as can only be felt, an... can never be told. Thing of the night an... mystery she certainly is. Human, as w... neigh humanity, she is not.—Edgar L... Wakeman's Letter.

The "Buckeye" and the "Papaw."

Originally Arkansaw had 45,000 squar... miles of timber land and about 900 squar... miles of prairie. She has no need of a "arbor day" yet. Among her trees a... some which have peculiar properties, th... Ohio buckeye, for instance. The fru... and roots of this tree are used by Indian... on their fishing excursions. They put th... roots and fruit in a bag, and drag th... latter through the water. In an hour o... so the fish rise to the surface dead. Catti... die after eating of the fruit or leave... Man eats the fruit of the papaw; hor... won't. Ropes and mats are made of i... bark. The fruit and bark of the bay tre... are used for medicinal purposes. The... are supposed to be a cure for rheumatis... and intermittent fever.—New York Times

The March of Civilization.

"Yes," said the gentleman from Texa... as he put his feet up on our desk an... leaned back, "they say there is no ad... vancement in the southwest, that progres... in that region is unknown, but there's where they're mistaken. You know Texas railroad conductors used to yell 'Twenty minutes for robbery—have you... valuables ready?' but that's all out o... date now. The robbers meet the train a... station, put their horses in the dining car... and ride to the next town, making the... robbery while the train is running twelve or thirteen miles an hour. I tell you, Texas doesn't lag in the great march o... civilization so much as you might think."—Dakota Bell.

Public Gambling at Spa.

It seems the Belgian government is in... clined to ignore the anti-gambling law passed by the Frere-Orban ministry about five years ago. Spa, which ever since has had rather indifferent seasons, is filling up fast now that a new banker is said to have been found in the person of the rich Count De Lannoy, who has paid the trifling sum of 200,000 francs a season for the privilege of opening a roulette and trente et quarante table at the Casino.—Paris Register.

Not So Humble, Perhaps.

It is easy enough to call one's self names. Those self depreciating mortals who are so fond of calling themselves miserable sinners and worms of the dust would flare up instanter if anybody should presume to corroborate their statements; and it is just possible that the poor publican, with all his humility, would not have been overpleased had somebody at hand called him the names he bestowed upon himself.—Boston Transcript.

The Planet Uranus.

Two astronomers of the Grand Ducal observatory, Carlsruhe, have made the remarkable observation that the disc of the planet Uranus appears distinctly elliptical instead of perfectly circular.—Arkansaw Traveler.

Gordon Cumming likened an African jungle to a forest of fish hooks relieved by an occasional patch of pen knives.

THE SULTAN'S SIGNATURE

LIKELY NEVER TO BE ATTACHED TO THE ANGLO-TURKISH TREATY.

The Attitude of Turkey Being Discussed in Political Circles—France's Interest in Egypt—Parnell's Power—The Pope's Special Envoy—Other Foreign News.

LONDON, July 1.—The temporizing attitude of Turkey in the matter of signing the Anglo-Turkish treaty, in the negotiation of which the sultan representatives displayed so much ardor and enthusiasm, is the uppermost topic of discussion in political circles and among the general public as well. The belief is now gaining ground, receiving confirmatory impetus from constant accessions of information official and unofficial, but equally trustworthy that France is acting in the affair simply as a cat's paw for Russia.

Really France's interest in Egypt are greater than those of Russia, but Russia's interests in Bulgaria and India are more vital than those of France, and from France's association with her in protesting against England's implied control over the land of the Pharaoh's, Russia expects to secure a favorable ally in the prosecution of her Asiatic schemes and Balkan entrigues. Thus the combined opposition of those two powers to the Egyptian treaty, may be regarded not so much a protest against the status of Egypt which the treaty provides or as the initation of a policy of coercion on the part of Russia against England in India. That this view of the situation has forced itself upon the government is now quite obvious from the fact that Lord Salisbury had a prolonged conference with Sir Evelyn Baring, British diplomatic agent in Egypt, yesterday, resulting in eliciting from the premier expressions of opinion almost identical with the foregoing. Lord Salisbury doubts the sincerity of France, but is convinced of the futility of her adopting another course than the one she has taken owing to the fact that France's isolation from the continental powers has made Russia's friendship necessary to her and the knowledge that it can be acquired and maintained only through concerted action in matters suggested and conducted by Russia.

It is therefore apparent that Lord Salisbury sees nothing to be gained by insisting upon the ratification of the treaty, and would rather than not, as matters have shaped themselves, see Sir Henry Drummond Wolff's mission turn out a failure. The Egyptian matter can wait, but the question of Russia's supremacy on the Afghan frontier will admit of no delay in settlements, neither can England afford to place herself in a position offering to Russia the slightest pretext for aggression or retaliation, nor can she just now allow the sultan to get into trouble which England would have to help him out of.

England has in her history gained a great many substantial victories by the exercise of patience, a virtue of which she possesses a abundance, and she can more profitably solve the Egyptian question for future decision while prosecuting the settlement of more vital matters, than to commit the blunder of insisting upon the possession of the Egyptian shadow, the Indian substance meanwhile drifting into the hands of the enemy. In consideration of this view of the situation it would not be rash to predict that the sultan's signature will not be appended to the treaty for a long time to come.

Mr. Parnell's decision that Mr. Gill must give way to Mr. Sexton in the contest for the nomination of a candidate to succeed Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M. P., as lord mayor of Dublin for the ensuing year is in flat contradiction of the rumors that the Irish leader's power had waned, and that he had or would shortly resign his place at the head of the National party, and the prompt and graceful acquiescence of Mr. Gill in the request of his chief adds strength to the refutation. Mr. Parnell has not only not resigned, but has no intention of doing so and if any refractery member of his party believes that the power of his leader has lessened he needs only to set himself up in opposition to his authority to be convinced of his error and fully persuaded that the strength of Charles S. Parnell with his party was never so great as at this moment.

The pope's postponement and virtual withdrawal of the mission of Mgr's. Persico and Agnaldi, ostensibly to inquire into the condition of the Catholics of Ireland was a timely step. In view of the presence in London during the jubilee festivities of Mgr. Scilla, the pope's special envoy bearing his holiness' jubilee gift to the queen, the Irish Catholics were much perturbed over the proposal to send a mission specially charged with the duty of investigating them and were aroused to a feeling of resentment unexpected as it was dangerous to the interests of the church. Cardinal Manning and Archbishop Welsh, of Dublin, at once saw that if there really existed any necessity for such a mission, which the latter very strongly doubted, the present time was inopportune for carrying out the idea and represented the state of affairs to the Vatican.

They did not put the case too strong when they stated that the Catholics of Ireland, added to desperation at the near approach of the passage of the coercion bill and stung to the quick with indignation at the festivities celebrating the jubilee of the queen, who, in the fulsome adulation of her adherents was described as having overwhelmed Ireland with blessings, were on the eve of revolt, and the Vatican exhibited the astuteness which invariably characterizes its actions by losing no time in heeding the warning of its advisers. Too much reliance was placed upon the loyalty of the Irish people to their religious convictions.

In ordinary times there would have been no doubt of their acceptance of the pope's emissaries with submission and even gladness, but in the hour of their slavery to the English government, and at the times when their oppressor was forging new chains for their limbs, and a heavier yoke for their necks, the insistence of the vatican upon sending its representatives on a questionable mission would infallibly have caused the secession of thousands of Catholics whose love for their homes, wives and children is stronger than their faith in ecclesiastical diplomacy.

"Civil War" in London.

LONDON, July 1.— Mrs. James Brown Potter produced "Civil War" at the Gaiety theatre last night before a large and brilliant audience, including the Prince and Princess of Wales, the king of Greece and many other personages. Mrs. Potter showed marked improvement over her previous histrionic efforts and was well supported by Kyrle Bellew and Amy Roselle Fernandez.

Railroad Accident.

BERLIN, July 1.—An express train running between Berlin and Cologne, while going at a high rate of speed, was derailed at Muelheim. Seventeen persons were injured by the accident.

The Queen's Medals.

LONDON, July 1.—The queen has presented gold medals, commemorative of her jubilee, to each of her royal visitors, and silver medals to their attendants.

NOTICE NO 6316.

LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA. April 15th, 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, Ala., on June 4, 1887, viz: Robert A. Wilkson, H.E. 10127, for the N½ of SW¼ Sec 20 T18 R. 9 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuus residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Richard Gidley, Robt. Champion, George Champion, Wins Leach, all of Jacksonville, Ala.

J. G. HARRIS, Register.

apr23-6t

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

VICTIM OF ROAD AGENTS.

Old Benonia Fletcher Gives His Traveling Experience.

HOUSTON, Tex., June 29.—One of the passengers on the train which was held up and robbed at Piatonia trestle was Benonia Fletcher, who lives near Big Trees, Cal., and who has had a remarkable experience on his trip, which is the first he has taken in thirty years. He stopped here a day or two until he could make arrangements for money, and among other things said that he had intended to go clear to Cape Cod, but would content himself now with stopping at St. Louis, providing he didn't get robbed again.

"I left home with $500, he said," "and calculated that it would last me through, but blamed if a road agent didn't get it before I got out of the Yosemite. That was two years ago. Then the fellow stopped the stage and took everything we had. I made up my mind that I would not be cheated out of the trip, and I borrowed enough money to get me up to San Francisco, where I went to work. I had some little property, too, and a year ago I put a small mortgage on a piece of it and got ready to start again. The night before I was to leave I got roped into a banko shop and put up the last nickel I had before I knew it. No trip that year. I began to work again and this summer wanted to come east again, and so raised a little money and started out. The train robbers got nearly all I had. There was $450 in my tobacco box that they didn't see. I am hung up here now, and if the landlord will have a little patience I'll get some dust pretty soon and move on. I had made up my mind long ago that things had quieted down. I would rather go on the old overlandroute than try his thing again." Benonia is not particularly cast down by his misfortune, but he seems to feel as if he ought to be getting home. He left his wife two years ago last March, and he says "presumes the old woman thinks he is dead stuck on his eastern relations by this time."

The Elks Playing Base Ball.

NEW YORK, June 30.—A game of base ball was played in Paterson between the Paterson and New York lodges of Elks. The players were dressed in costumes. A ballet girl pitched. The catcher was a pigeon with a bird cage over his head. Sinbad, the sailor, guarded the third base, and a fat clown was short stop. A Turk, carrying a parasol, tried to stop the balls in center field. The several hundred spectators were served with beer, milk and soda free. A hack carried the players from the home plate to the bat, distant fifty feet, each time there was a run. The band played to celebrate base hits, and when one of the players made a home run the base drummer split the head of his instrument. A fresh umpire had to make his escape at the end of each inning. A giant fire cracker was fired off each time the batter struck a ball. If a runner was hurt or a base beer was carried out to him. Toward the end of the game the players got tired and were carried from base to base in sacks. When darkness stopped the game the score stood somewhere in the neighborhood of fifty to sixty. The exact figures could not be obtained, as the scorer, who had taken beer with each run, was paralyzed. But nobody cared who beat. The Elks went out for an afternoon's fun and got it.

Big Fire in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 29.—A fire, which seems to have had an incendiary origin, destroyed over $300,000 worth of property in tobacco and tobacco warehouses at 2 o'clock this morning, starting in the rear of the Boone tobacco warehouse, right in the middle of the block, bounded by Main, Market, Tenth and Twelfth streets. The property destroyed was the Boone warehouse, owned by Samuel H. Glover, valued at $15,000, and its contents, 1,500 hogsheads of tobacco, worth $225,000, partially insured; Sawyer, Fallon & Co., warehouse, owned by Henry Hoke, worth $20,000 and about $20,000 worth of tobacco, well insured; the Banner warehouse, owned by B. M. Parish & Co., worth $7,000, and containing 500 hogsheads of tobacco, loss $15,000; Mrs. Annie Bender's boarding house, where the inmates had a narrow escape. All the buildings were substantial brick structures, with metal roofs. The approximate loss on tobacco destroyed, cost down at $250,000; loss on warehouse buildings at about $40,000; boarding house and stable at $4,500; Austin Cochran & Co., sundry at $2,000; total, $327,500.

Mexican Cabinet Rumors Baseless.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 29.—The Diario flatly denies, by authority, rumors that a ministerial crisis exists. For the last fortnight past reports have been rife here at the capital, and most politicians believed that the president intended to reorganize his cabinet. The newspapers are ridiculing as absurd the project of placing Don Carlos on the throne, and some of them are printing lists of a future royal cabinet, to the annoyance of many worthy survivors of the Maximilian era. It was announced to-day that the British minister, Sir Spencer St. John, would not preside at the jubilee dinner of the English colony to-morrow. The trouble grows out of an alleged social slight. There is a lively row in the embassy, and Englishmen whose loyalty to the queen has hitherto been unquestioned, flirt themselves termed Fenians and Irish sympathizers.

Bitten By a Rattlesnake.

ST. LOUIS, June 27.—Last night "Professor" Charles M. C. Leon, a coon doctor, was bitten by a large rattlesnake, from which he was trying to extract the fangs. Some days ago a showman in the neighborhood of fifty to sixty. The exact figures could not be obtained, as the scorer, who had taken beer with each run, was paralyzed. But nobody cared who beat. The Elks went out for an afternoon's fun and got it.

Jennie Bowman's Murderer to Hang.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 30.—Albert Turner, the colored murderer of Jennie Bowman is to be hanged next Friday and is preparing for a fine funeral. Yesterday, his reception day, he refused to see any one unless he was paid five cents for a look of fifteen seconds. By the sale of his photographs and by his charges to visitors he has collected over $80 and has ordered a coffin with elegant trimmings.

Full Extent of the Law.

BALTIMORE, June 30.—Judge Phelps sentenced the convicted election judges and clerks to-day to the highest penalties of the law. Owens, Waters, Brandau, Sanner and Byrne, of the First ward, got two years in jail. Hamlin, of the Eighteenth ward, was sentenced to two years and a fine of $1,000. Hemzinger, of the Eighteenth ward, jumped his bail.

Pursued By Lynchers.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 2.— At 10 o'clock last night two negroes named Conners and Squires got into a fight about a woman. Conners was fatally stabbed, dying in ten minutes. Squires has only one arm. He fled, and is being pursued this morning by infuriated negroes, who intend to lynch him when caught.

Statue of General Robert E. Lee.

RICHMOND, Va., June 30.—A contract for an equestrian statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee, has been awarded to the French sculptor, Mercie, of Paris.

Backlen's Arnica Salve

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

may2-1y.

FOR SALE.—Fine herd registered Jersey Cows and pure blood Jersey bull at a sacrifice. Apply at this office.

FIZZ, POP AND BANG.

THE PRESENTATION OF POINTS PECULIAR TO PYROTECHNY.

How Spectacular Combustion Finds a Market—Fireworks No Longer Monopolized by the Fourth of July—Collections for Corporation Celebrations.

One does not have to overhaul his memory to any great extent to reach back to the time when Independence day was the one day of the year when skyrockets and pinwheels asserted themselves as a symbol of our country's greatness. Along in the fall, it is true, when candidates for public office sought the suffrage of their fellow citizens, the Roman candle supplemented the oil torch as an adjunct of political processions. But, as a general rule, the fireworks that were not burned on Fourth of July night were carefully packed away for next year. It is not so any more. Pyrotechnic displays are prominent attractions at summer resorts all through the season, and the father of a family who takes his boys and girls in the country to pass the heated months not unfrequently adds a box of fireworks to the Lares and Penates that he carries along.

"This fireworks package business has grown to some considerable proportions, hasn't it?" asked the truth seeker.

BOX COLLECTIONS.

"Well, I guess you'd think so," replied the pyrotechnician. "We instituted the plan of putting up these box collections about sixteen years ago, and it has been growing more popular every year. Want to know why? Well, most people who buy fireworks for a Fourth of July celebration very naturally put off the purchase until the last minute. For that matter, most purchasers of any kind of goods do the same thing, but just stop and think how the rule applies to fireworks when you consider what they are. It is not to be expected that a man would want a box of them lying around loose in his house for two or three weeks. Yes, if there's anything that's bought at the eleventh hour, its fireworks. Then, again, not one person in twenty knows what he wants. There is a general desire for something that will make a show, and perhaps make a noise, but the average man knows only the commonplace names of pieces that will produce certain effects. They know what bengola lights, triangles and mines are, but we can't expect the president of a bank, or a man who has made a fortune in potatoes, to expend his valuable time in trying to learn the difference between a saucisson mine and a tourbillion rocket.

So we, as it were, do their thinking for them, and put up a collection according to our knowledge of results consistent with the price charged for it. It's very much cheaper for the purchaser, too. Now there's a collection packed ready for delivery. We charge 50 cents for it just as it stands. It contains thirty pieces—none of them very elaborate, it is true, but what do you suppose you'd have to pay for them if you came in here and puttered around our stock, selecting this one here and that one there, and wasting at least half an hour's time in doing it? Well, here's our catalogue, and you can see at once that if you bought each one of those thirty pieces at retail, you'd have to pay something over $1 for the lot, and they wouldn't be so compactly packed for delivery either. How could they be, under the circumstances?"

CORPORATION CELEBRATIONS.

"How expensive a collection do you put up?"

"To any amount that a customer wants, for that matter, with corresponding rates of discount as between wholesale and retail prices, but for regular catalogue goods we have a $100 collection. This is adequate to a complete town or corporation celebration, and contains goods that would cost, at retail, just double the money. There are pieces in it whose prices range from $5 to $15 when purchased singly."

"What do you mean by 'corporation celebrations?'"

"I'll tell you. There are lots of manufacturing concerns that come to us every year and buy a collection of fireworks for their mills up in the country. Only the other day a mill superintendent came in and gave me a $50 order. 'It keeps the boys at home,' he said, 'and they spend their money right in town instead of coming to Boston.' Very frequently the local tradesmen chip in with the mills for a fireworks display for this reason.

"But, of course, we don't have to depend upon the Fourth of July alone for business. You know it has become the regular thing to have pyrotechnic displays at the summer resorts, and excursion parties often consider a box of fireworks as necessary to a good time as a basket of champagne."

"What have you to say about fire crackers?"

"Fire crackers are no object to our trade nowadays. We have to keep them, of course, because they are bound to be popular, but there is no profit in them. Have you seen that American cannon cracker, by the way, that was introduced last year? There's one point about them that's worth consideration. Not the noise especially—of course we expect that—but the fact that no danger from fire attends their use. When they go off they go for good and all, leaving no vestige of a spark behind them. We're ahead of the Chinese in this respect at least."—Boston Herald.

Monotony of Farm Life.

The monotony of farm life and its attendant dangers are well shown by the fact that the large majority of the inmates of our insane asylums have been farmers or their wives. The never ending round of work, with no opportunities for amusement, are the predominant features of such life. The dangers to physical health are also many. The water supply is too often contaminated by surface water containing decomposing animal and vegetable matters, while the sleeping rooms, in winter especially, are too frequently badly ventilated, and too warm or too cold. The need of change of scene, of air and of water is as pressing for the farmer and his family as for the merchant and the society lady.—Globe-Democrat.

The Perilous Bar.

It is a source of mortification to the "old salts" of New York city that their harbor is nowhere deep enough, even in full front of the Atlantic, to permit a steamer in distress to reach a point of safety inside of the perilous bar. The disabled and leaky Britannic was detained outside a long time because she draws thirty feet of water, and if a storm had arisen she would probably have been sunk in sight of land.—Chicago Times.

Robert T. Lincoln's law firm is said to have an income of $60,000 a year, and he declares that he will never hold another political office.

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.

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 motion 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

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 Bros., Jacksonville, will receive prompt attention. Extra fine body of timber to saw from.

HEART BILLS A SPECIALTY.

NUNNELLY & MCREYNOLDS.

apr21f.

State Normal SCHOOL

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

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

FACULTY:

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

RATES OF TUITION.

Normal Department ..... Free
High School Department:
Junior Class ..... $2.00 per month
Senior Class ..... 3.00 " "
Intermediate Department
Class No. 1 ..... 2.00 per month
Classes No. 2 and No. 3 ..... 1.50 " "
Primary Department ..... 75 " "

Tuition to children of licensed ministers of the gospel, FREE

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

BOARD:—Students can obtain good board with the best families in Jacksonville at from $8.00 to $12.50 per month, according to accommodations required. By messing together, living may be brought down even below these figures. Young men who wish to try this plan will be furnished with excellent quarters free of charge.

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

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

aug21tf

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

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

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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 of the Probate court at Jacksonville, Ala., on June 13th 1887, viz: William Bryant Homestead 13061 for the E½ SE¼ SW¼, S½ NE¼ SW¼ Sec. 31 T 13 S, R 6 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: S. A. Fleming, Wm. Thompson, Wm. F. Kennedy, Wm. Elders, Pecks Hill, Ala.

J. G. HARRIS, Register.

apr23st.

Register's Sale.

Under and by virtue of a decree rendered by the Chancery Court for the ninth (9th) District of the North Eastern Chancery Division of the State of Alabama, composed of the County of Calhoun, at the April Term 1887 of said court in the case of James C. Francis vs. P. J. Hines, I will as Register of said court sell to the highest bidder for cash on Monday the 1st day of August 1887, before the court house door of Calhoun County, Ala., the following described House and Lot to-wit: House and Lot wherein the said Hines now resides, bounded as follows: On the north by Mrs. Sarah A. Adams and Mrs. W. A. McAfee's lot, on the south by depot street, on the east by Carroll old lot, and on the west by W. P. Crook's lot and W. H. Forney's land, and being a part of the SE¼ of Sec 11, T. 14, R. 8, east in Calhoun County, Alabama, in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala., said lot containing about 9 acres more or less to satisfy said decree. This June 29th 1887.

WM. M. HAMES, Register.

july2-t4

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

In Probate Court, for said County, Special term June 29th 1887.

This day came H. L. Stevenson, administrator of Estate L. A. Weaver, and filed in Court its accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of his administration of said Estate.

It is therefore ordered by the Court that the 5th day of July 1887 be and is hereby appointed the day upon which to audit and pass upon said account and make said settlement; and that notice thereof be given for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear before me, duly called in the Court House of said county, on said 25th day of July 1887—and contest said settlement if they think proper.

E. F. CROOK, Judge of Probate.

july1-3t

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

Jacksonville Planing Mill.

Dressed Lumber of all kinds, such as flooring, ceiling, weatherboarding &c always on hand. Orders filled quickly. Adress JACKSONVILLE PLANING MILL, Jacksonville Alabama.

J. G. Hudson,
Notary Public & Ex-Officio Justice of THE PEACE.
DeArmanville, Alabama.
Courts fourth Saturday in each month. Marriage license for sale.
jan8tf.

Dr. S. G. Stone,
Jacksonville, Ala.,
Office 2nd door South of Hotel.
june17-

FIRE INSURANCE.
I. L. SWAN AG'T.
Jacksonville Ala.
Two Good Home Companies to-wit
Georgia Home, Ga.
Central City, Ala.
may1-'86

E. B. KELLY, J. A. W. SMITH
KELLY & SMITH,
Attorneys at Law,
Jacksonville, Ala.
Will practice in all the courts both State and Federal, and in Calhoun and adjoining counties. jan8tf

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

B. F. Wilson,
Attorney at Law,
TALLADEGA, ALA.
Will practice in the counties of Talladega, Calhoun and all surrounding counties.
feb13-86tf

THE INDUSTRIAL SOUTH.

ITS GROWTH AS GIVEN BY THE MANUFACTURERS' RECORD.

The Sound and Healthy Growth During the Past Three Months By the Fourteen Southern States—A Table of Comparisons—Building of New Cotton Mills.

BALTIMORE, July 1.—The Manufacturers' Record, in this week's issue, publishing its semi-annual review of the industrial growth of the south, gives the name, location and character of business of all new manufacturing and mining companies organized or established in the fourteen southern states during the last three months, the number of new enterprises and amount of capital invested since January 1, 1887, as compared with the same time in 1885, comparing these new enterprises by the character of business for the two periods there were:

	1887.	1886.
Iron Furnaces Companies	20	7
Machine Shops and Foundries	53	49
Agricultural Implement Factories	11	7
Flour Mills	68	48
Cotton Mills	44	8
Furniture Factories	33	18
Gas Works	24	15
Water Works	46	15
Carriage and Wagon Factories	26	11
Electric Light Companies	31	17
Mining Enterprises	93	70
Lumber Mills	361	218
Ice Factories	55	30
Canning Factories	41	8
Stove Foundries	2	3
Brick Works	116	36
Miscellaneous Iron Works, Rolling Mills and Pipe Works	47	8
Cotton Compresses	26	7
Cotton Seed Oil Mills	13	2
Natural Gas Companies	30	16
Miscellaneous	475	198
Total	1855	812

As shown by these figures, says the Record, there is a wide diversity of new enterprises indicating a sound and healthy growth. The building of cotton mills is again attracting great attention, and in nearly all the southern states new mills are under construction. In South Carolina several very large mills are being built by old established companies, and others are enlarging their capacity by new machinery, while plans have been consummated for a $500,000 mill at Greenville, and several others at different points. It is noticeable that cotton manufacturing is attracting much attention in Texas, where but little in that line has heretofore been done, and quite a number of companies, with capital ranging from $100,000 to $500,000, are preparing to erect mills in that state. The increase in brick yards shows a great activity in building. In cotton seed oil mills there has been a decided gain, as in all other kinds of mills and factories. The amount of capital represented by the new enterprises organized or chartered in the south and in the enlargement of old plants, and rebuilding of burned mills during the first six months of 1887, compared with the same time in 1886, was:

States	1887	1886
Alabama	$ 32,681,000	$ 4 805,500
Arkansas	22,312,000	11,42..000
Florida	805 000	981,000
Georgia	9, 5..000	1,300, 00
Kentucky	21,719 000	17,250 700
Louisiana	3,972 000	1,905,0 0
Maryland	11,2 5,000	5,130,000
Mississippi	2,23 ,0 0	457,0 0
North Carolina	3,212 000	1,485 00
South Carolina	1,666 0 0	5 8,0 0
Tennessee	26, 55,000	5,257,000
Texas	10 04,000	2,9 6,000
Virginia	10,389,000	5,55 ,00
West Virginia	4,96 ,00	5,125,800
Total	$161,192,000	$64,618,2 0

MORE TROUBLE IN ROWAN.

Tolliver Mob Forming in Elliott County to Retake Morehead.

FLEMINGSBURG, Ky., June 30.—The war in Rowan county is by no means ended. The escaped Tollivers are now in Elliott county, their home, rapidly recruiting a large following and this week propose to retake Morehead, till every man they can who took part in the recent killing of Craig Tolliver and three of his supporters, and then burn the town. Cal Tolliver, a brother of Craig, is at the head of the movement. Cal and a cousin also named Tolliver were arrested in Elliott county last Friday on a warrant from Rowan county, and placed in jail at Martinsburg. That night a mob of forty or fifty Tolliverites broke into jail and rescued the two prisoners. here is intense excitement again throughout Rowan county in anticipation of the proposed raid.

John Rogers, one of the Tolliver men who had such a narrow escape from death at Morehead last Monday, was arrested at Mt. Sterling, Ky. He is charged with murder.

Successful Jail Delivery.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 30.—A special from Blackfoot, Idaho, says that Henry Nickerson, who was confined in jail there for horse stealing, was visited by his wife last night, and with a revolver which she furnished him with overpowered the guard and locked him in a cell. The pair then liberated Woods and Williams, two murderers under sentence of death, and another horse thief. The party then locked up the rest of the watchmen and escaped to the outside, where horses were awaiting them. Woods, who weighs 250 pounds, would not trust to this course, and took to the brush on foot. The others escaped on horseback. At last accounts Woods had been recaptured, and a sheriff's posse was in pursuit of the others. As the criminals are armed a desperate fight is likely.

Music By Telephone.

NEW ORLEANS, June 30.—Once every week the musical band of the Continental Guards gives a concert in Lafayette Square, Frank T. Howard, a generous and wealthy citizen, paying the expenses. On music night the square is crowded with women and children. Not to be outdone the manager of the telephone company has fixed instruments over the music platform, and when the band plays he switches on his instruments, so that the music is heard not only in hundreds of city residences, but on plantations up and down the river and hundreds of miles in the interior.

Trouble Among the Settlers.

RATON, N. M., June 30.—The trouble among the settlers on the Maxwell land grant in the northern part of New Mexico and the bitter feelings among the claimants are growing stronger daily. Several fights have occurred and threats are made on every hand. A call for a great mass meeting to protest against the reversal of the order throwing open the territory to settlement has been issued.

Forger Hoke's Case.

PEORIA, ILL., June 27.—A supersedeas has been granted by Supreme Judge McGruder in the Hoke case. Hoke was to have been taken to Joliet Tuesday. The effect of the supercedeas will be to remand him to jail until the supreme court meets in December. The question was one of jurisdiction.

A Female Seminary Destroyed.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 29.—Maple Hill Female seminary, in Wilson county, burned last night. Loss, $27,000; insurance, $17,000.

Dr. S. G. Stone,

Jacksonville, Ala.,

Office 2nd door South of Hotel.

june17-

FIRE INSURANCE.

I. L. SWAN AG'T.

Jacksonville Ala.

Two Good Home Companies to-wit

Georgia Home, Ga.

Central City, Ala.

BLOODY FIGHT.

A Negro's Crime Causes the Death of Two White and Six Colored Men.

GIRARD, La., July 1.—A riot occurred at Oak Ridge, yesterday morning, about 5:30 o'clock, in which one white man and six negroes were killed, and several white men dangerously wounded. Parties arriving here to-day give the following particulars of the affair: Sunday evening a negro man living in the vicinity of Oak Ridge indecently assaulted a white girl. He was arrested about 7 p. m., and when the deputies were taking him to the calaboose they were fired upon by Jerry Baldwin, colored, his two sons and three other negroes, wounding Deputies Baker and Gardner. The negroes then dispersed and later rendezvoused at a negro cabin two miles from town.

On learning their whereabouts the officers went to arrest them. On approaching the cabin they were fired upon, and one of their number, G. W. Higginbotham, was instantly killed, and Constables John Conger, Gardner and Baker dangerously wounded. During the melee which followed John Baldwin and one of his sons and four other negroes were killed. Great excitement prevails at Oak Ridge, and further trouble is apprehended.

LATER—A courier just arrived from Oak Ridge reports everything quiet. Twenty men from Bastrop have arrived there. Town Marshal John Conger, who received eleven bullet wounds, died at 3 o'clock yesterday.

SURRENDERED.

The Renegade Apaches Again Plead for Mercy.

SAN CARLOS, Ariz., July 2.—The renegade Apaches have given themselves up. After two weeks of steady chasing the hostiles began to scatter and made for the reservation, narrowly escaping death or capture four different times. Seeing they could not escape they sent one of their number to plead for terms of surrender. Gen. Miles, being at San Carlos in person, notified them that he would accept their unconditional surrender, nothing less. Finding it next to impossible to escape they surrendered with a plea for mercy.

During the raid the troops followed the hostiles forty-five miles over the roughest mountains in Southern Arizona, through intense heat, with no water. It was the sharpest, quickest and most emphatic campaign ever made against these Indians. In crossing the San Pedro valley the hostiles traveled nearly fifteen miles on tip-toe to hide the trail, but the Indian boy, Eaton, a graduate of Hampton school, held the trial. Only two citizens were killed, and but little stock was stolen.

Waiting for Arms.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—There is great excitement at Honolulu over the threatened revolution against King Kalakua. The missionary planters are arming their retainers and preparing for hostilities. The Chinese, who number 30,000 on the island, are intensely hostile to Kalakua, and will furnish money to organize a revolt. A letter received to-day from Col. Lane, the commander of the DeLong Grand Army post at Honolulu, to Grand Commander Solomon, of California, says: "We are only waiting for arms to begin the racket." The United States man-of-war, Alams, now on the way to Honolulu, has been ordered to remain there to protect American interests. The steamer Alameda, which sails in a few days, will carry a detachment of marines and officers from Marc Island to fully man the Adams and for shore duty.

A Battle Under Water.

WACO, Tex., July 2.—A fight took place last night in the Brazos river between Constable Lee Jenkins, of the Waco prison, and Bill Davis, alias Jim Williams, a mulatto of herculean build, an escaped convict. Deputy Sheriff Dan. Ford and Constable Lee Jenkins went to the negro's hiding place, in East Waco, and attempted to take him prisoner there, but he made a dash past the officers and ran to the river. When the negro leaped from the bank, the constable followed; they then locked and went down into the mud together, the negro stabbing him with the energy of despair, using a big butcher knife, and the constable shooting. The revolver was submerged, and its sound was drowned, but it did its work well, as the negro bowels were pierced and his back bone broken by the bullets. Constable Jenkins is seriously cut in three places.

Big Fire in a Kentucky Town.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Ky., June 30.—A fire broke out in Elliott's drug store here late last night and spread with alarming rapidity, notwithstanding strenuous efforts of the fire department. At one time the flames got beyond the control of the firemen and it was feared the entire town would be destroyed. Building after building was burned, but the firemen worked hard, and, aided by the citizens, succeeded in checking the flames. One-fourth of the business portion of the town was destroyed, causing an aggregate loss of $100,000. The insurance is placed at $60,000. The fire was caused by the explosion of a lamp in Elliott's drug store.

A Successful Mission.

NEW YORK, June 30.—It is announced that Mr. P. Grace's mission to England on behalf of the Peruvian government has been successful. The holders of the Peruvian debt have signed the agreement suggested by Mr. Grace, whereby a committee of the bondholders will operate the Guano and mineral lands, and control the railroads and water routes and banking privileges of Peru for sixty-six years, only small royalties being reserved by the government. Mr. Grace's valuable concession of the Corro De Pasco mines is not impaired by the arrangements.

Half a Million Missing.

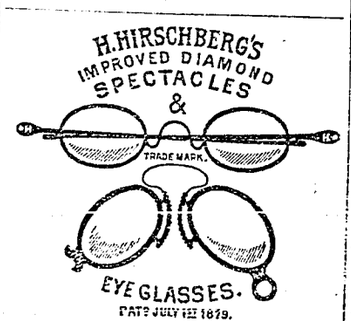
ATLANTA, Ga., June 30.—The bonds, stocks, insurance policies and other effects of Judge Lochrane, who died ten days ago, are missing. Their value is about $500,000. They are probably in some safe deposit bank in the north. The judge was attorney for the Pullman Car company, and was an intimate friend of Mr. Pullman and of Lawyer Isham, of Chicago, Mr. Lincoln's law partner. Mr. Pullman is abroad and Mr. Isham says he knows nothing of the whereabouts of the securities. The will is also missing.

Brick Block Burned.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 29.—Fire broke out last night at 11 o'clock and totally destroyed the large brick block corner of Bay and Clay streets, occupied by Clark & Lostus, furniture, Watson & Co., drugs, and Sable Bros', leather. The loss on the buildings and stock is $50,000. Insurance, about $30,000. It is supposed that three men who were in the building trying to save goods when the walls crashed in were killed. Their names are unknown. Six others are hurt from the same cause. None fatally.

Horse Thieves Put Out of the Way.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 30.—A fight was reported in the Choctaw Nation between a sheriff's posse and a band of horse thieves, in which two of the latter were killed outright and three wounded. The officers escaped serious injury. The posse has been chasing these thieves for several days, and when they were finally overtaken they refused to surrender and a battle resulted. Three of the gang escaped.



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WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

THE CROP PROSPECTS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Decidedly Discouraging to the Unfortunate Foreigners, But a Brilliant Opening For the American Markets—Southern Developments—Other News Notes.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The latest reports of the condition of European crops are not of a favorable character. The department of agriculture, as is well known, keeps its paid agents in all the European countries, and receives from them frequent reports of the condition of crops. Those just received are far from favorable in their tone. There is a marked absence of harvest promise throughout Europe, and nowhere is this more marked than in England.

The times have been out of joint since November, and the queen's jubilee found the average farmer in a despondent mood. Practically speaking, England has had no spring. As it stands to-day the harvest must be late and small. The same thing may be said with regard to the condition of the crops in France. The late reports of the French department of agriculture admit that the spring and winter wheat crops are badly off. The weather has been cool and the rain-soaked ground has not had the sunshine needed to push along the crops. Rye and barley are suffering, too, and so are the vineyards.

In Germany there is a similar complaint—frequent rains but cool weather and backward crops. In Austria-Hungary the crops suffered from hailstones and inundations. In Italy the weather has been exceptionally cold, and the crops are correspondingly backward. In Russia the weather has been a little more favorable, but in many cases the lack of good seed has made the crop poor. On the whole the outlook is for a increased demand in Europe for American grain next year.

The Tariff Kickers.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—There is probably no branch of the government service against which there is so much and so constant "kicking" as against the enforcement of the tariff laws. There seems to be a general opinion that there is no impropriety in evading the payment of tariff if it is possible to do so. The result is that the mails arriving at the treasury department are burdened with complaints about the enforcement of the tariff law, and constant and determined efforts to evade it. Go into the room of the chief officer of the customs bureau any day and you will find upon a table, laid out for the benefit of the press or others who may desire to see them, a stack of decisions by the department in regard to customs cases. They are nine-tenths of them appeals by shippers against decisions of collectors.

Your average porter seems to think it is his first duty to fight on his customs charges, and it is a duty which never neglects, apparently. His appeals are often based on the most trifling points and the most absurd construction of the law. Of course in such cases he is promptly overruled, but that don't seem to embarrass him in the slightest degree, for he comes up smiling in the next round with some equally absurd proposition or appeal, only to be knocked out again. In nine cases out of ten the department sustains the ruling of the collector. It is natural that it should be so, for his familiarity with the customs laws usually enables him to render proper decisions in the first case. Sometimes, however, his decisions are overruled by the department, and the appeal of the "kicker" sustained.

Industry in the South.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Developments of the past few years in the portions of the southern states is noted here. The "truck farming which was held in such contempt by the old cotton and sugar-growers of the south is proving a very profitable industry. The possibility of producing in the section bordering on the gulf all the vegetables and fruits for table use during the winter months, and having them ready for northern tables at a time of the year when they cannot be produced elsewhere, renders this a very profitable business. The possibility of getting $2 per dozen for cucumbers and early squashes, $2 per gallon for strawberries, $3 per barrel for onions and sweet potatoes, ten cents apiece for cabbage and three times that for cauliflower, $200 per acre on radishes and other articles in proportion has opened the eyes of the farmers of that section, and the increase in the number of market gardeners in the south has been quite as wonderful as the fortunes they are making.

Relief for the Money Market.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Secretary Fairchild said this afternoon that the reports received by him from New York did not indicate that the treasury would be called upon to interfere for the relief of the money market. Had such action proved necessary, he could have ordered the immediate payment of the interest due July 1 on 4 per cent. bonds, about $8,000,000, or the immediate redemption of the outstanding 6 per cent. bonds, $19,700,000. As far as he was informed the flurry is a speculative and artificial one, and only very incidentally due to a demand for money. As matters now appear he did not think the treasury could do anything.

Imported Bread for the French.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—A curious story comes to the department of agriculture from France. Recently the French tariff on wheat was put up, away up, for the protection of the farmers of that country. A curious result of this has been the importation of bread on which there is no tariff. The neighboring countries, especially Belgium, are shipping in bread in immense quantities, made from wheat on which no tariff is paid, and the trade is proving so profitable that preparations are being made by the Belgian bakers to extend their business in this line very greatly.

Alleged Presidential Trip.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—It is stated here that Mrs. Cleveland will precede the president on his intended western trip, going first to Madison, Wis., where she will visit the family of Postmaster General Vilas. The president will visit his wife there in the second week in September, and together they will visit Detroit, Jackson, Grand Rapids, Chicago, St. Louis, the Twin Cities and the Pacific Coast.

Rolling-Mill Destroyed.

WATERTOWN, Wis., June 27.—At 11:30 o'clock last night fire broke out in the rolling-mills of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway here. The entire plant was destroyed, entailing a loss of $150,000 and throwing about two hundred men out of employment. The carpenter and blacksmith shops were also threatened with destruction.

President Cleveland's Gift.

NEW YORK, June 27.—Secretary Shepherd, of the national rifle association, has received a letter from President Cleveland, enclosing a check for $25. This is the amount of the prize to be offered by the association at the second stage of the president's match at the rifle association's coming contest.

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.

YELLOW FEVER SPREADING.

Eight New Cases of the Dread Disease During the Past Three Days.

NEW ORLEANS, July 2.—Some five hundred hospital tents, belonging to the government and stored here, have been shipped to Florida for use by refugees from Key West. A camp for the unacclimated, it is understood, is to be established at Edgewood Key, under the charge of experienced yellow fever doctors of this city. Information has been received that eight additional cases of yellow fever developed during the past three days, making evident and rapid spread of the disease and giving cause for most serious apprehension.

Among those taken sick are Capt. Milinoivitch, master of the Austrian ship Stobadnia, who has been detained at Key West settling claims against his vessel, recently wrecked on the reef; Judge Fipps, chief inspector of customs, who has resided there almost a year; Stephen McKillup, a merchant of several years' residence; J. H. Clayton, a clerk at Mallory's steamship office, recently from New Orleans; Sergeant McNamara, wife and child, in charge of and living at the United States barracks. All these cases have developed in different parts of the island, showing conclusively that the disease is now beyond the control of the health authorities and is no longer confined to the labor classes. The controversy over the character of the prevailing disease continues. There is no question that the present disease differs somewhat in character from the yellow fever which has raged before, being more fatal, the record showing that out of forty-six cases nineteen have died.

Fight With Smugglers.

EAGLE PASS, Tex., June 28.—News was brought here late last night that a conflict was in progress between smugglers and river guards at a place fifteen miles below Piedras Negras, Mexico. A band of twenty well-armed smugglers with a cavalcade of twenty pack mules was surprised by a force of twenty-five river guards and police at that point and at once showed fight. At the first volley from the strugglers two of the guards fell mortally wounded, and the horses of four others were shot from under their riders. The force of officers then beat a hasty retreat, and sent a courier to Piedras Negras for re-enforcements. During the time thus afforded them the smugglers pressed forward to the Rio Grande, eight miles distant, evidently intending to cross to American territory. At last accounts the smugglers were engaged in a desultory skirmish with the reinforced police.

Sunday Morning Prize Fight.

WHEELING, W. Va., June 28.—A brutal prize fight took place near this city early Sunday night between two Englishmen, Thomas Johns, 170 pounds, of Martin's Ferry, and John Evans, 190 pounds, of Kenaville, both millmen. The battle was a slugging match from the start, eighty bloody rounds with bare knuckles being fought before a decision was reached. In the next to the last round Evans struck Johnson in the jugular, laying him out cold. The referee, thinking the latter was dead, forgot to call time at the expiration of the specified time, and allowed Johnson to get on his feet, when he struck Evans a terrible blow in the neck, laying him out in turn. The fight was awarded to Johnson. Warrants will be issued for both men.

Did Not Represent the Church.

NEW YORK, June 30.—The Tribune's Baltimore special says that Cardinal Gibbons yesterday declared Dr. McGlynn mistaken in supposing that the holy see has ever expressed any intention of sending a nuncio to this country, or that any such intention is entertained. Dr. McGlynn's impression to the contrary may have arisen from the fact that a Catholic prelate once called upon President Cleveland and broached the question of having a papal ambassador at Washington. This prelate was not a representative man in the church and acted on his own responsibility, and without the knowledge or sanction of the church rulers here or abroad.

Fast Steamboat Travel.

CHICAGO, June 30.—Two remarkable achievements by steamboats were reported yesterday. The Susquenanna, which arrived here at 11 o'clock in the morning made the run from Mackinaw City in twenty-two hours, beating the best record by one hour and twenty minutes. The Tioga which came in Monday night, completed the round trip from Chicago to Buffalo and return in six days and twenty hours, including the time spent in handling cargoes at Buffalo, where she discharged 2,500 tons of grain and merchandise and took on 1,000 tons of back freight. It is the fastest round trip ever made between the two ports.

Accident on the Rail.

WHEELING, W. Va., June 30.—Near Fairmont, W. Va., at 2 o'clock in the morning the second section of a freight train going east over the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, ran into the rear of the first section, which had broken in two, instantly killing John Jennings, engineer, of Grafton, W. Va. John Davis, the fireman, saved himself by jumping. Ten cars of cattle on the first section were completely wrecked, burning two car loads of them and crippling many others.

No Bail for McGarigle and McDonald.

CHICAGO, June 30.—Judge Shepard this morning refused to admit McGarigle and McDonald to bail. He held that, even if he possessed discretionary power to grant the request of the defendants' attorney, it would be more in accordance with law to keep in jail men whose punishment had been fixed at a term in the penitentiary. The principal ground taken by the court was that the jury, in fixing the punishment, had taken it out of the category of misdemeanor.

Can Only Be Stopped By Force.

WINNIPEG, Man., July 2.—Rumors are current here that the Dominion government has actually taken steps to prevent the building of the Red river road. The local government, backed by the people, will only be prevented from going to the boundary line by a display of force. The Canadian Pacific is preparing to move workshops to Fort William simultaneously with commencement of work on the Red river.

Cotton Mills Shut Down.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., July 2.—The three large cotton mills at Manville have shut down indefinitely on account of the weavers' strike, and the mill officials have notified all former employes to quit the company's tenements. The operatives, who number 2,000, are mostly French-Canadians and are unorganized.

A Minister Criticised.

NEW YORK, June 30.—A special to the Herald from the City of Mexico says: "The British minister at this place, owing to a disagreement in the British colony, Saturday night absented himself from a banquet given in honor of the queen's jubilee. The action of the minister is sharply criticised."

Resisting Arrest.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., June 30.—A man named Hobbs shot and fatally wounded Deputy Sheriff Green, of Hancock county, who attempted to arrest him for shooting a man at Sneedville. Green then shot and killed Hobbs.

Second Hand Piano for sale at a remarkably low bargain. For information apply to REPUBLICAN office. apr30-3t

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MODERN COOKING AND MODERN LIVING have brought it on. It comes upon us unawares. The patients have pains about the chest and sides, and sometimes in the back. They feel dull and sleepy; the mouth has a bad taste, especially in the morning. A sort of sticky slime collects about the teeth. The appetite is poor. There is a feeling like a heavy load on the stomach; sometimes a faint, all-gone sensation at the pit of the stomach which food does not satisfy. The eyes are sunken, the hands and feet become cold and feel clammy. After a while a cough sets in, at first dry, but after a few months it is attended with a greenish colored expectoration. The patient feels tired all the while, and sleep does not seem to afford any rest. After a time he becomes nervous, irritable and gloomy, and has evil forebodings. There is a giddiness, a sort of whirling sensation in the head when rising up suddenly. The bowels become costive; the skin is dry and hot at times; the blood becomes thick and stagnant; the whites of the eyes become tinged with yellow; the kidney secretions becomes scanty and high colored, depositing a sediment after standing. There is frequently a spitting up of the food, sometimes with a sour taste and sometimes with a sweetish taste; this is frequently attended with palpitation of the heart and Asthmatic symptoms; the vision becomes impaired, with spots before the eyes; there is a feeling of great prostration and weakness. All of these symptoms are in turn present. It is thought that nearly one-half of our population has this disease in some of its varied forms. Shaker Extract of Roots (Seigel's Syrup) changes the ferments of the Digestive organs so as to convert the food we eat into a form that will give nourishment to the feeble body, and good health is the consequence. The effect of this remedy is simply marvelous. Millions upon millions of bottles have been sold in this country, and the testimonials in favor of its curative powers are overwhelming. Hundreds of so-called diseases under various names are the result of indigestion, and when this one trouble is removed the other diseases vanish, for they are but symptoms of the real malady.

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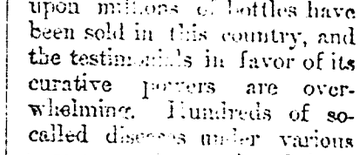

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Jacksonville Republican.

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Mountain Scenery, Strange Pits, Pure Water, Beautiful Surroundings—A Place to Rest, to Study and to Recuperate—Col. McKees View's.

Special Cor. Montgomery Dispatch.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., July 4th.—To this quiet, modest-looking, unpretentious town, situated in the mountains of north Alabama, there recently came a man who had grown tired of the active walks of life, who had lived to labor and labored to live, and worked on through many weary years busily engaged and mentally tortured with the every-day cares of life. He knew not what rest was. Physically weak, but mentally strong, of a bilious temperament, easily wrought up, with nerves that were like a woman's, and a heart of adamant when it came to a question of right or wrong, having a high sense of honor, and believing in that code of morals that recognized any deviation from its rules, however slight or apparently insignicant, as evidence of a depravity intolerable to respectable people. He labored on consistently through the years of early manhood to the meridian of a life crowned with honors: and finally tired and weary and worn, with shattered nerves and enervated nature, he came there to seek rest to recover his health, to restore his nerves, and to enjoy the quietude of the most delightfully *quiet town* in Alabama.

That man is Col. Robert McKee, the veteran and distinguished ex-journalist, one of the best informed, and ablest and most conscientious writers in the state. Honest, able, earnest, courageous, a man of convictions, who, rather than sacrifice a principle, would go to the poor house, Col. McKee stands to-day before his people, one of the grandest specimens of true southern manhood, and his honored career should be held up to the young men of this section as one worthy of emulation.

Quietly nestling down among the hills, just about one mile from the courthouse, and just within the corporate limits, surrounded by lovely and picturesque scenery, embraced in vines and shaded by the broad branches of oaks, is a beautiful little cottage. From the front a splendid view of the town is gained, but the grandest and most picturesque scenery may be seen from the rear. Mountain upon mountain ranges, at first the outlines clear and distinct, but gradually, as the eye climbs to one and then strains to reach the other, they grow dim and murky and finally seem to evaporate into thin air. Cool breezes from off the hills fan the cheek and fill the lungs with healthful air, giving new energies, new hopes and aspirations, new will power and physical and mental strength, to the new comer and visitor. Cool and sparkling water comes from out the mountain sides, finding an opening through the earth's surface here, there and elsewhere bubbling up and sparkling in the clear sunlight, and creating large and everflowing streams, wending, serpentine-like, their way through rich meadows of rich clover and broad tillable fields, over pebbly bottoms, making glad the heart of the tiller of the soil and quenching the thirst of the many sleek and fat cattle browsing among the meadows and on the hillsides.

Verily, this a great country, a great climate and a great people.

But I digress. This lovely and picturesque cottage is owned and occupied by Col. McKee and his amiable and accomplished wife. Only two of them, their children have grown up and married and left them. They have each just passed the meridian of life. They perhaps, felt they were growing old when they left Montgomery and came to make this their quiet home. They are young once again. Bright, cheerful, happy and perfectly contented. These two charming people who have seen so much of the fashionable world and fashionable life, have a model home in a model old-fashion town. Mocking birds pick crumbs from the dining room window and sing their sweetest songs from the nearest rose bushes and tree tops; rabbits browse around the door steps and play leap frog upon the grass in the front yards, and are becoming close friends and intimate acquaintances of the favorite house dog, a little terrier the colonel brought from Montgomery with him to this place. At night the Katydid's chatter can be heard, and ever and anon the philosophic frog chimes in with his base voice, and the whippoorwill mournfully awakes the echoes throughout the hills and valleys The mountains in the bright moonlight resemble huge boulders piled one upon the other mountain high, and their outlines, clear and distinct against the horizon, are wild, weird and awe-inspiring, and fills the soul with superstitious emotions. And yet on this quiet night, as I look out over the beautiful landscape, all is quiet, so lovely, I wonder how it is possible to live here and not commune with nature and nature's God, and not become imbued with the Great Master's wonderful handiwork. Here, too, we can think—those of us that are capable of thinking—think for ourselves and think for others Here we can study, without prejudice, without bias, uninfluenced by the views of others intruded upon us, the great politico economic questions of the day. Here we can view all sides at our leisure and at our pleasure The opinions, therefore, of a brain worker like Colonel McKee, situated as he is, are entitled to great weight, and considered maturely, as they are, they will necessarily attract considerable attention throughout the state. That I should have therefore sought him out here and discuss the tariff question with him, and get his views for these specials, is natural.

INTERVIEW WITH COL. ROBT. M'KEE.

"What is the character and extent of the opposition in this district to Forney?"

"A number of estimable and capable gentlemen in the district, worthy and well qualified for the public service, and honorably ambitious, would like to be in congress, and for a chance to that end would be glad to see Forney promoted, any otherwise provided for or retired to private life—not that they are opposed to him but that they are in favor of themselves. Perhaps under the sadow of furnaces *in esse* or *in posse* there are those who think him too much of a revenue reformer. Perhaps here and there in the rural district there are those who think him not enough of a revenue reformer. He is very conservative, very much disposed to avoid extremes, and therefore very safe. In every county in the district are those who fought with him in the Mexican war. In every precinct in the district are those who followed him in many weary marches, on many hard-fought battlefields, in the war between the states. These know him, trust him, support him, and will stand by him through thick and thin and then to the death. He is wise, capable, discreet, and honest. His friends are whole-hearted and zealous. It is not likely that he will have a serious contest for re-nomination, or dangerous opposition before the people. Unless he makes mistakes not expected of him, the boys must wait for his shoes until he is at rest with his fathers."

"Is there in the district any marked and considerable growth of the feeling in favor of protection?"

"No, you have seen nearly all there is of it. Around the furnaces that are, or are to be, there is some disposition to regard the tariff question or a local one, that is a personal one, on which men may properly vote as they work, for the promotion of their individual interest regardless of the general good, and in these localities it appears a few hitherto sound democrats have persuaded themselves the people at large ought to be taxed for their benefit. These have jumped to conclusions regretted by their friends once and to be regretted by themselves hereafter Their attitude will give present prominence to the question in the district, and the discussion to follow will interest and solidify the people in favor of the tariff for revenue only. It is a little breezy to tell the industrious, saving, poor farmers and machanics of the district that it is necessary to tax them in common with their countrymen everywhere for the protection of a business in which under their own eyes one company has in fourteen years made millions of dollars on an investment of less than $150,000. The Woodstock Furnace Company has made this profit on their capital since 1873. Every protectionist in the district is an iron man or expects to profit by the development of the iron interest. Manufacturers have had protection for many years and are rich. The people have paid for this protection, and are poor The sooner the tariff question is made an issue, and the controling issue, in our politics the better it will be. This district is ready for it. There are not 300 protection democrats—if there is any such-thing—in it."

H. H.

A Complete Cure of Cancer.

Gentlemen.—I had a sore on my upper lip for eight years. Seven different doctors attempted in vain to heal it. One gave me a small vial for five dollars, which was a "certain cure." It is needless to say that it did me no good. About two years ago I became quite uneasy, as people thought I had a cancer, and I took a course of eighteen bottles of S. S. S. The result has been a complete cure. The ulcer or cancer healed beautifully, leaving scarcely a preceptible scar. From that I have been in excellent health the Specific having purified my blood thoroughly, increase my appetite and perfected my digestion. In a word, I feel like a new woman, and, best of all, the eight year ulcer is gone entirely. Yours sincerely,

MRS. W. P. CANNON.

Trenton, Ky., Feb. 25, 1887.

Two Bottles Effect a Cure.

Gentlemen—My blood was in such a condition that on the slightest abrasion my flesh would fester, and sores were difficult to heal. I took two bottles of S. S. S., and after that any abrasion would heal on first intention and my flesh was firm.

W. T. WILKINS.

Jesup, Ga. March 3, 1887.

Treatis on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

The man who goes into the congressional race in this district hoping that the protectionists have enough money and votes to elect him will be the most badly disappointed politician that ever sought office in this state. There are not enough protection votes in the district to give him a respectable minority, and the time has not come when money can secure an office in this state, although it will no doubt be the case if the protectionists ever get the upper hand.—*Fort Payne Journal.*

Housekeepers will find that the price of fruit jars has advanced. This is caused by the going out of blast of all the green glass factories in the states on the last day of June, not to begin work again until September 1st. The custom in New England of canning fruits and berries is so general that the quantity of fruit jars now consumed is enormous.

Stagg, the famous Yale pitcher, and Caldwell, stroke of the winning Yale crew, are both to become preachers. If they preach as well as they displayed their muscular power they will make sinners tremble.

HOW PROTECTION EFFECTS FARMERS.

Household Articles Taxes for Manufacturers and not for the Government.

J. S. Moors contributes to the New York Times another article in his series about the "organized army of protection" and the "mob of consumers." The following paper is devoted to the tax paid on oil-cloth, druggets and tapestry carpets:

Nothing is more plausible for the ignorant or the wily protection advocates than the sterotyped legend: "Tax luxuries high and put a moderate tax on common necessaries." Sometime ago I showed in the deadly parallel column that in the American tariff system it is just the reverse. For instance, a rich man who can avoid to drink a bottle of dear still wine costing $3 or $4 will only pay tax of at most 15 per cent., and on champagne the average duty in 1886 was 52 per cent. But the tax on castor oil was in 1886 no less than 189 28 per cent. Perhaps I am wrong, after all. There may be a greater luxury in castor oil than in a bottle of champagne or Chateu Yquem. The latter may bring pain. The former in general relieves it. I am therefore puzzled how to class a luxury or necessity.

Our friend the farmer who builds a new house (which protectionists may, first of all, consider a luxury) may be desions to put down some floor oil-cloth, a drugget carpet, and even a tapestry carpet. Should the American farmer entertain such a luxury ambition as using oil-cloth he should certainly be made aware that this free, rich and great country imposes a severe tax on such extravagance, not because there is a heavy interest on the national debt to pay, nor indeed is the wanted at all, as the country is actually cursed with a surplus of $100,000,000 annually, but simply for the best of of all reasons, that there were in 1880 the following hands employed in the floor oil cloth business, namely 1600 men, 5 women and 40 children, and these receive a total of $733,-255 wages, which would give an average of about $8 25 a week to the men. Hence the duty on floor oil-cloth is 40 per cent. In 1880 the value on floor cloth produced at home was $1,721,056. I dare say it is now at least $6,000,000. The enhanced tax paid on this home made product is at least $1,500,000, and we collect in 1886 a duty of $110,317, and account stands thus:

Paid in 1886 to home-made floor cloth Tax	$1,500,000
Paid to the Treasury duty on floor cloth	110 317
Total	$1,610,317

With these little statistics before us I beg to call the farmer's attention who has built a new house that if he wants to buy $50 worth of oil-cloth the tax there on is about $14; or, in other words, he has to raise 17½ bushels of wheat at 80 cents a bushel to pay an "extra tax" on $50 worth of oil-cloth. The value of a yard of floor oil cloth abroad in 1886 was 63 cents.

The next great luxury that the farmer's wife may desire for her room's is common drugget. Well, this luxorious article costs abroad 26½ cents a square yard, and the duty thereon is 15 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 30 per cent. ad valorem, or say altogether 71 40 per cent. Should Mrs. Hodge indulge in this great luxury, and need, say, 100 yards only, she will have to pay an extra tax, as near as possible, of $26. And her worthy husband will have to raise twenty-five and a half bushels of wheat at 80 cents a bushel, not to pay for an an extra value in the carpet, but simply for the "tax." There is at least one room left which will be furnished with that showy and lively looking carpet known as tapestry Brussels. The duty on this goods was in 1886 39 96 per cent. This carpet costs 68 cents a square yard abroad. Should the farm house parlor need forty square yards of carpet the farmer will pay an extra tax of $15 34 and raise twenty bushels of wheat to pay the extra tax. Thus, then, furnishing his house with the cheapest kind of floor cloth and carpeting it costs him:

On floor cloth tax	$11.00
On drugget tax	2600
On tapestry tax	16.34
Total	$53.34

This may in some measure look small. But suppose there are of the 5,000,000 separate farms now in the country only 2 per cent., newly built and rebuilt, that would be 100,000 houses. If each should pay this outrageous swindling tax it would aggregate >$5,000,000. That is, this good, solid money is taken from the farmers without the least compensation to uphold the so much lauded American home system. Now, I wish my much-swindled and oppressed tax paying friends fully to understand that if I had it in my sole power to take off the whole tax or duty on floor oil-cloth, druggats, or carpets, and make them free of duty I would certainly not do it all at once. I do not believe in a policy that goes from one extreme to the other, but with free jute and free oil there is no necessity of a greater duty than 20 per cent. on the above articles, which would certainly not destroy the home industry but would rather give our manufacturers a chance to export carpet and floor cloth, and would relieve the consumers of these products of more than half the tax. But there is a cursed protection oligarchy astir that will not listen to reason. This wicked clique knows full well that protection is doomed as was the worship of Moloch and Baal. But every year of respite, though it is a gallows respite, puts hundreds of millions of dollars taken annually from the pockets of the multitude into the pockets of the few thousand monopolists and corporations. And as long as that can be made to last every effort will be made to keep it up. How Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, was disposed of by the tin-plate and cotton-ties protectionists of Pennsylvania is but too well known. How Mr. Randall, a so called Democrat, was kept in Congress by the forbearance of a Republican protection district is a matter of history. And now we have in New York a literary club known as the "Educational Organization." Capital, $100,000. Object of the organization, "To lay unsatisfactory candidates out" who refuse to keep up the present tariff system.

As it is my purpose to show the farmers in a practical shape and in detail the taxes they are oppressed with on account of our swindling tariff system, I shall give a detailed list as far as I have collected it. The tax monster is only in its babyhood now. But still it is as follows: Duty on lumber, $2 per 1000 feet; on screws, 30 per cent; on nails, 40 per cent; on hinges, 40 per cent; on paint, 3 cents a pound; on slate, 25 per cent; on common window glass, 88 13 per cent; on plastering, 89 38 per cent; on oil-cloth, 40 per cent: on druggets, 71 40 per cent; on tapestry carpet, 59 36 per cent. Before I get through with this shameful tariff swindle the list of taxation will run up to several columns. I can only assure my rural friends that the real taxation expose has hardly begun yet.

FREE TRADE.

The reduction of internal revenue and the taking off of revenue stamps from Proprietary Medicines, no doubt has largely benefitted the consumers, as well as relieving 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-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.

may28y1

The site of the city of San Diego, Cal., comprising a tract of 800 acres, was sold about twenty years ago for $220.

A company of titled Frenchmen are raising Arabian horses on Lake Johnny creek in Dakota.

THE COST OF IRON MAKING.

The Huntsville Mercury in a recent issue says: "But for the tariff on iron there would be no iron made to-day in Alabama."

The Mobile Register says: "The Birmingham Age states the case accurately and forcibly when it says that if protection should be removed from the iron industry, "The millions of dollars now being brought into Alabama to employ Alabama labor would suddenly cease to flow to the States, and the value of lands would relapse to the condition of thirty years ago."

Here are the utterances of three daily newspapers of Alabama in favor of protection. They argue as if there was probability of an entire removal of the tariff on iron, a condition of affairs not likely to exist in many years to come, if ever. Not many months ago a publication was made, on the authority of a distinguished banker of Birmingham, that iron could be made $5 a ton cheaper in Alabama than anywhere else in the United States. That statement has never been denied, and assuming its correctness, which we have a right to do, there is in that fact a protection in itself which will beat down all competition and protect Alabama iron against foreign or domestic competitors.

In another place in to-days Advertiser will be found an article from the Baltimore Manufacturers' Record, to which the attention of all the citizens of Alabama is specially invited. We venture to say it will not appear in the columns of any of the papers of this State which oppose revision and reform of the present tariff, and denounce all who do not advocate a high protective tariff as free traders. Yet the Record is the strongest sort of a protection advocate, and like the Birmingham papers can see no good in revising a law which not only robs the people, but enables those so disposed to plunder the government. It emphasizes the fact that Gadsden claims to be able to make iron at a cost of $8 00 to $8 50. This fact was originally published in the Gadsden Times, which is perfectly willing to let all the world know how cheaply pig iron can be made in that city. So far no other place on this continent has given as cheap figures, and the statement, be it remembered, has never been contradicted. For some reason, known only to themselves, the Birmingham papers have never published a statement of the cost of iron making in that vicinity.

But the main item to attract attention in the Record article is the statement of Mr. Tyler, the president of the Woodstock Iron Company, of Anniston. On an annual output of 75,000 tons he declares the net earnings will be $260,000. Now if the plant of the two furnaces is worth $1,000,000, and half that would not be a low valuation, profit would be over 25 per cent. At the valuation of $500,000 the net earnings would be 50 per cent. Is there any business in the South declaring such profits, and is it not the clearest demonstration possible, that a tariff of nearly $7 per ton on pig iron is not needed to induce the investment of capital in iron making in this State? Such profits are declared not on the basis of high prices, but "on the basis of the lowest price for iron in the Cincinnatti market touched since 1860."

Now we want to hear what the high protective tariff people, who want to tax everybody to death to support struggling industries, will say about a profit of over $3 50 a ton on pig iron at the lowest price touched in thirty years.—*Montgomery Advertiser.*

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, 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 Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup and every affection of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. Trial Bottles Free at W. M. Nisbet's Drug Store. Large size $1.00. No3

A CALAMUS FARM.

A Quarter of an Acre Represents a Small Fortune.

From the Griffin (Ga.) News.

A short time ago Col. E. W. Hammond was passing through the northern part of Fayette county, on the Newnan road, when he came in sight of a very marshey swamp that was covered with a very luxuriant growth. This excited his curiosity, as the swamp was so marshy that it seemed almost impossible that anything should grow there.

He got out of the buggy and investigated the growth, which proved to be a calamus, a most valuable drug, owing to the medicinal properities of the roots of the plant. A short distance further on he discovered a farmhouse and driving up he met an old gentleman siting in front of the dwelling reading a copy of the Griffin Weekly News, who seemed to have an air of contentment and prosperity about him that at once stamped him as a person who kept fully informed and was wide awake to the interests of diversified crops. Accosting him with a pleasant "good morning," the colonel inquired the cause of his planting his swamp in calamus.

"I will tell you," said he, "when I first moved on this place it was very unhealthy: my stock died rapidly, and family had no health. My wife had been in the habit of keeping calamus in the house for her own use, and she decided to plant out a small patch on the edge of the swamp. It began to spread rapidly, and in a short time the whole quarter of an acre of marsh was covered with it. The cattle drank the water from the branch on which it grew, and at once became healthy and ceased to die. It was then I first began to take an interest in the growth of the calamus, and to take pains to save the dry roots for market, as I understood that it would sell well."

"Have you ever made a sale?" inquired the colonel.

"Yes; I shipped $1300 worth to a Northern drug house last year from the quarter of an acre that you see down there in the swamp, and they were very much pleased with the quality of the drug, so much so, that they have given me an order for all I could raise this year. I have raised all I could for them and have orders now for $5265 worth I will ship as soon as as it can be dried sufficiently. That quarter of acre pays me better than my entire farm, and I shall, as soon as I can get slips enough plant out the rest of the marsh. Let me give you a bunch of the roots to take home. Will you have them?"

A Maine drummer says to the Pittsfield Advertiser that the present railroad regulations are the best ever made for the drummer. He said, for instance, to an Oakland man, wants to go to Waterville from Oakland and has 300 pounds of baggage in two trunks. The truckman will get one trunk checked for him; soon after, he will go himself and get the other one checked with his ticket; then will charge the firm thirty-eight cents for excess baggage from Oakland to Waterville. So he makes thirty-eight cents. Another way—with the same baggage he buys two tickets and gets his trunks checked, and then he will give one ticket to some one else and have him go to the agent and say he has concluded to go some other way; so the agent takes back the the ticket and gives him the money. This man didn't say he worked the racket this way, only it had been done so. Still another way is: Two men with excess baggage will each buy a ticket and lend to each other, so they will each have two tickets when they have their trunks checked, but after they get their checks only have one ticket each.

Mrs. George Gould is admitted by everybody but the members of her her own sex to be the prettiest woman that bathes in the Coney Island surf during the present season.

The Republican.

JULY 16, 887.

"The greatest curse I can conceive," says a manufacturer and protectonist of this District, "is cheap necessaries of life." Then the protectionists turn right around and tell us that it has been the protection of American industries that has cheapened everthing which is ordinarily consumed every day by the American people. Somebody's logic is at fault here evidently. Again we are treated to a pathetic incident of a poor family who raised one bag of cotton, paid what they owed and had $13 left with which to buy many things they needed, and how they fondly hung round the store all day trying to make the pittance go as far as possible. But for a tariff tax on everything, they could have bought at least $20 worth with that $13, and this again does not exactly dovetail in with the claim that the tariff has cheapened everthing. It is a hard problem.

CURRENT NOTES.

SCHOOL FUNDS.

Total Amount Public School Funds for Calhoun County, Oct. 1st 1886 to Oct. 1st 1887.

T.	R.	White.	Col'd
12	7.....	$ 4 05	— —
"	8.....	84 21	— —
"	9.....	79 40	— —
"	10.....	95 67	22 15
13	6.....	122 89	— —
"	7.....	232 97	17 82
"	8.....	243 06	53 4
"	9.....	258 98	58 2
"	10	363 83	101 0
14	6.....	304 23	95 3
"	7.....	363 00	213 3
"	8.....	486 06	355 1
"	9.....	263 98	89 4
"	10	42 25	— —
15	5.....	181 80	23 3
"	6.....	392 69	47 8
"	7.....	180 50	146 9
"	8.....	311 89	88 5
"	9.....	417 31	118 5
16	6.....	153 52	71 9
"	7.....	366 20	90 3
"	8	473 39	294 7
"	9.....	275 92	219 8
Anniston.....		653 43	277 8

It is hoped that the Trustee will arrange to pay out every cen of the above amounts. Trustee will remember that this is th month for the enumeration of th children between the ages of sev en and twenty-one. Remembe your school money, for the nex two years, depends upon th enumeration.

G. B. RUSSELL.

County papers please copy.

CIRCULAR LETTER.

To Teachers, Township and Count Superintendents:

Believing that the teachers institute, provided for by act of th last Legislature, can and should b made the means of arousing in th public mind a deeper interest i the cause of education, and of s curing better qualified teachers fo our public schools, I am particu larly anxious to have them we attended. I earnestly urge tha teachers and superintendents wi use their best endeavors to secur a large atterdance at these in - tutes, which, for the white teach ers of the State, will be held at th following times and places:

Athens, July 18-23rd, to be con ducted by Prof. T. J. Mitchell President of Florence Norma College.

Attalla, July 25th-30th, conduc ted by Prof. J. A. B. Lovett, Su perintendent of Madison county, and editor of Alabama Teachers Journal.

Greenville, August 1-6, conduc ted by Prof. S. H. Bartlett, Super intendent of the public schools o the city of Montgomery.

Scottsboro, August 15-20, con ducted by Prof. Mitchell, of Flo ence.

LaFayette, August 22-27, to be conducted by W. F. Slaton, Super intendent of the Atlanta Public Schools.

Troy, August 29 to September 3 also by Major Slaton, of Atlanta

On Friday of each of these in stitutes the instructors will con duct an examination of all appli cants present for scholarships a the Nashville or Florence Norma Colleges, in Geography Grammar Arithmetic, Algebra, U. S. Histo ry; and applicants must show som familiarity with Physiology, Geol ogy, Rhetoric and Book keeping No one will receive a scholarshi who does not stand a satisfactor examination at some one of thes institutes.

The citizens of the towns in which these institutes are to b held have kindly promised to giv free entertainment to teachers at tending. On application to th County Superintendent were held, reduced rates can be secured on railroads.

Two institutes have already been held, one at Shelby Springs and the other at Fayette C. H. Both of them were well attended and resulted in much good. I hope to be able to arrange for one or two other institutes for white teachers free. If there are towns willing to do this, I hope they will communicate the fact to me without delay.

FOR COLORED TEACHERS

two will be held in East Alabama, under the general superintendence of Prof. B. T. Washington of Tuskegee, two in West Alabama, to be conducted by Prof. W. B Patterson of Marion, and one in North Alabama, under the general superintendence of Prof. J. A. B. Lovett of Huntsville. Correspondence with them as to time and place is invited.

Teachers from any part of the State may attend any or all these institutes for their race without any charge for instruction.

I hope this circular letter will be widely distributed for information, and shall be specially obliged if the press will keep the dates of these institutes, and their importance to the cause of education, before the public and urge teachers to attend.

SOLOMON PALMER,
Supt. of Education.

Let Calhoun be well represented at Attalla.

G B. RUSSELL.

NICE PLACE TO LIVE.

Bloody Record Made By the Denizens of Indian Territory,

FORT SMITH, Ark., July 7.—Parties just in from Lake West, Choctaw Nation, report a series of tragedies last week in that section. Joseph Mayo and his brother-in-law, Mike Johnson, became involved in a fight over some trivial matter, and H. M. Mayo, a brother of Jeff., attempted to separate them. Jeff. was stabbed several times, and H. M. Mayo was seriously if not fatally cut, and Johnson was badly wounded by being struck several times with a plow-point, though he was able to make his escape.

In the same locality, a man named John Frey was assassinated by his neighbor, George Phillips, who shot his victim from ambush, and then fled the country. Frey had loaned Phillips $2 a time last winter, which he had failed to return, and a falling-out over the matter led to the murder.

A negro, residing just above Lake West, who was suspected of being a horse-thief, was called to his door by a party of men and shot to death.

John Jones, a non-resident at Horse Prairie, Choctaw Nation, was seriously if not fatally shot by a fisherman on Red river.

This makes over a dozen murders reported from Indian Territory within two weeks.

Mrs. Pickett's Expenses.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—The expenses incurred at Gettysburg by Mrs. Pickett and her son in attending the reunion of Pickett's division and the Philadelphia brigade have been defrayed by the boys in blue. As soon as it was learned that Pickett's division had voted to settle the bill, W. S. Stockton, of the Seventy-first Pennsylvania regiment, says that the members of the brigade at once notified the division that Mrs. Pickett and her son were considered the guests of the Philadelphia brigade, who deemed it an honor to act as host to the lady, whose presence on the battlefield had added so much to the pleasure of the reception.

A Mother's Fatal Mistake.

SOMERSET, Ky., July 7.—The little two-year-old child of Mrs. John Vaught, living near this place, was accidentally poisoned yesterday morning. The mother of the babe had been very ill for some time, and the attending physician prescribed small doses of morphine for relief. The child was taken suddenly ill, and the mother, not knowing what the powders contained, gave the child a small portion of one. She became violently ill soon afterward and died before a physician could be procured.

Earthquake Investigation.

MEXICO, July 9.—Professor T. S. Clarke, of Bisvapo, is here under the auspices of the Hawaiian government, engaged in the investigation of traces left by the earthquake of May 3 and succeeding shocks. The damage to Bisvapo is complete, not a house being left uninjured. The people of the ruined town, 800 in number, are living in rude shelters. One hundred and sixty-nine persons were buried in the ruins caused by the first shock.

The Shock Killed Her.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 7.—Mrs. Mary Whitaker dropped dead at her home in Carroll county. Her husband, H. N. Whitaker, was arrested recently, charged by Rev. Mr. Wilson with having murdered the minister's father in Overton county, Tennessee, seventeen years ago. Mrs. Whitaker died upon being told of her husband's apprehension. Whitaker will be taken to Tennessee this week for trial.

Oil Discovery.

NEW ORLEANS, July 9.—The Times-Democrat prints this morning an account of the discovery of oil near Nacogdoches, Tex., where wells were driven by the New Orleans Petroleum Prospecting company. Six wells have been driven or bored, one 600 feet and another 300 feet deep, but oil is found at a depth of eighty-five feet. Nine barrels of oil from these wells were received here yesterday.

Mormon Miseries.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 11.—Trouble is brewing in the upper parts of this state between Mormon missionaries and members of other denominations. Last Sunday a Methodist pastor was assailed in his pulpit by Mormon Elder Joseph Thorpe and several of his sympathizers and converts. Knives were drawn but no blood was spilled. Thorpe and six of his converts were arrested.

Severe Wind and Rain Storm.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 8.—Dispatches from Carlisle and Jacksonville, Ark., state that these places were visited by a severe wind and rain storm yesterday afternoon. The Baptist church at Carlisle was blown down, and several other buildings were completely destroyed. It is impossible to estimate the loss to crops and property. So far as ascertained there has been no loss of life.

A Railroad's Earnings.

BOSTON, July 8.—The gross earnings of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad for May were $1,353,716; increase over the same month last year $355,495; net earnings $678,171; increase $153,421. For five months this year the earnings of the road amounted to $7,749,758; increase over the same period last year $1,811,144; net $3,491,921; increase $1,722,761.

Murderous Work of a Lunatic.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 9.—A special from Jonesboro, Ark., says yesterday a man got off the west bound train at that place, and walking up to a small crowd of people, drew his revolver and fired three shots, killing one man and fatally wounding another. The man was captured. He is a stranger, and is believed to be an escaped lunatic.

AMERICANS IN ENGLAND.

THEIR NUMBER GRADUALLY INCREASING EACH YEAR.

It is Believed That There is To-Day About Two Hundred Thousand Americans in London—Buffalo Bill's Popularity—Various Other News From Abroad.

LONDON, July 8.—The number of American residents and visitors at present in London is unprecedented, and their large increase is attracting general attention. The time was not very long ago when the presentation of Americans to the queen and their participation in public receptions, exhibitions, formal ceremonies, etc., were rare events, but now they have become among the most common occurrences; and, indeed, such occasions would nowadays seem conspicuously strange and lacking in their ordinary features if the Americans were not in some way connected with them.

Although Americans have been noticeably prominent in London society for some time and particularly so during the jubilee festivities, the numerical strength of their representation here was not at any time so apparent as Monday, the anniversary of American independence, but the attempts of some of them, among them many who were paying their first visit to England and realizing their first absence from American soil, to conceal their nationality and pose as Britons were so pitifully apparent as to excite the disgust of Englishmen and the indignation of manly and patriotic citizens of the United States. A careful estimate reveals the fact that there are now in London about 200,000 Americans, including residents, pleasure seekers, business sojourners, politicians in search of relaxation from intrique labor, professional people and last, but not least in numbers, toadies to royalty and nobility and tuft-hunters, and the indications are that this average will be kept up, if not increased, in the future.

Some of the more shrewd of the professional and business visitors, both male and female, have managed to turn to good account their recognition at the levees of royalty as a means of advertising their particular merits, or abilities, or obtaining the public to their shortcomings with the glare of princely patronage, but in many instances even this device has failed to convince the British public of the surpassing worth of their representations or the validity of their claims upon their popular attention.

Probably no American who has visited London for purely business, or for that matter speculative purposes in many years has been more free from this voice than Buffalo Bill and certainly no American has received more conspicuous attention from the royal family than he. His distinctively American individuality has been in marked contrast to the very many examples of obsequious fawning furnished by others in pursuit of sovereigns and political notes through the endorsement of persons in high places and has contributed more toward his success here than all of the peculiar features of his show combined and elevated him in the respect of every one who admires manliness, independence and patriotism and detests the artifices of the adventurer and the hanger on to the skirts of some lion or persons within the charmed circle of the queen's household.

The Hon. Justice William O'Brien, of the queen's bench, division of the high court of justice of Ireland, in opening the Carlow assizes yesterday reflected the pessimism which pervades all branches of the Tory government in regard to its Irish policy, by declaring that the state of Ireland was never worse than it is now, and asserting that the country had never stood in such great need of stringent and repressive laws as at present. These utterances give liberal expression to the temper of the men who within the next few weeks will be clothed with almost absolute power in construing and administering the most arbitrary law that was ever enacted for the government of a civilized people and the victims of that crowning act of injustice, knowing full well they have nothing to expect in the way of leniency, are prepared to resist the operation of the bill and the execution of its provisions to the last.

Looks Threatening.

LONDON, July 8.—Lord Salisbury announced in the house of lords this evening that the convention between Turkey and Great Britain for the administration of Egyptian affairs had not yet been ratified and that he had instructed Sir Henry D'Arcy Wood Wolff, the British commissioner, to leave Constantinople.

Calls it a Nuisance.

LONDON, July 8.—An action has been commenced to restrain Buffalo Bill's Wild West show from their exhibition of rifle shooting, the complaint calls it a nuisance.

Turkey Breaks Faith With England.

LONDON, July 8.—The sultan has left the Anglo-Egyptian treaty to go by default. Yesterday was the last day and he withheld his signature.

Anniversary Celebration.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 8.—The celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the reception of Sister Mary Ann McAleer into the order of Sisters of charity took place this morning at 8 o'clock at St. Agnes' hospital. Cardinal Gibbons celebrated the mass, with Monsignors McColgan and McManus as deacon and sub-deacon respectively. Rev. John S. Foley, D D., preached the sermon. Archbishop Elder, of Cincinnati; Bishop Kain, of Wheeling, W. Va.; Bishop Curtis, of Wilmington, Del., and a large number of priests were present. Sister Mary Ann was born in York, Pa., the daughter of the late Thomas McAleer, a citizen of prominence. She is a sister of Madam McAleer, of the Sacred Heart convent, Philadelphia.

Fatal Fall of a Stone Carver.

ERIE, Pa., July 8.—Marcus A. Shannon, of New Orleans, recently of Erie, well known as one of the most skilful stone carvers in the United States, was killed yesterday by a fall of fifty feet from a scaffold on the new government building here. He had been employed to remodel the Corinthian capitals, and fell while examining the work. His skull was crushed in and his legs were broken. He died almost instantly. A wife and daughter survive him.

Two People Injured.

CATLETTSBURG, Ky., July 8.—The westbound fast train on the N. N. & M. V. railroad was badly wrecked at Fultz yesterday noon. The engine and baggage car were thrown over a steep embankment and Engineer McWilliams and W. B. Crail, of Newport, Ky., were severely injured. A number of passengers were quite badly hurt.

Witnesses All Murderers.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 8.—James Broceny, who, while serving a term for manslaughter killed a fellow-convict, was yesterday acquitted by a white jury. His witnesses were all men convicted of murder.

Wheeling Reunion Fund.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 9.—The finance committee of the big August reunion is meeting with success in raising funds. The board of county commissioners yesterday subscribed $1,000 to the fund.

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 Bros., Jacksonville, will receive prompt attention. Extra fine body of timber to saw from.

HEART BILLS A SPECIALTY.

NUNNELLY & MCREYNOLDS.

apr2tf.

CHEAP PROPERTY

—FOR—

SALE

—BY THE—

JACKSONVILLE REAL ESTATE, LOAN AND INSURACE 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, 1 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 houses, barnes, stables &c., good gin furnished with latest improvements and best machinery; also an excellent business house. 12½ 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.—$6000.

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—$500.

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, tenant house, 1 framed or cotton or store house, 65 to 70 acres cleared, balance finely timbered, 20 to 30 acres bottom land, half cleared, other handsomely 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 $1000.

No. 5--C. W. Arnold.

Two hundreds acres, 3½ miles from Jacksonville at E & W and E T & V R. 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.)

241 acres near Jacksonville.

560 acres near Germania.

71 acres in Choccolocco Valley.

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 6 1887, viz: David Sellers Homestead 12460 for the SE¼ SW qr Sec 20 T 13S R 8E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land viz: Ab. Littlejohn, Wm. Bonds, George Gorey, Aaron Mead, all of Jacksonville, Ala.

J. G. HARRIS,
July2-16 Register.

Guardian's Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the Court House door in said county, on the 1st day of August, next the interest of my minor daughters Mary A. E. and Fannie W. which is an undivided one-sixth interest each, in the following described lands commencing at the SW corner of Fraction 14 in Frac. Sec. 3 of T 12 S, R 5 east in the Coosa Land District, thence run east along the southern boundary line of said Section to a point 660 feet East of where the said line crosses the centre of the track of the Ala. G. S. R. R., thence in a north-easterly direction and parallel with the centre of the track of said rail road, to the centre of the track of the T, & C. R. R., thence west along the centre of the track of the last named rail road, to where it intersects the Western boundary line of the SE¼ of said Sec. 3, thence south along the western boundary line of said quarter section, to the SE corner of the Fraction 14, in said section, thence west to the NW corner of said Fraction, thence south to the SW corner of said Fraction to the beginning point, containing 7 acres more or less, subject to a right of way of 50 feet of the Ala. G. S. R. R., and of 25 feet right of way of the T. & C. R. R., and to the life estate of the undersigned, in a half interest of the estate sold.

Also at same time and place, a undivided three-twentieth interest each of said lands, in the SW Frac Frac. Sec. 2, T 12, (S) of Range East, in Coo a Land District containing 19 acres subject to like life estate as above.

June14-'87 J. D. HAMMOND, Guardian.

Sheriff's Sale.

Under and by virtue of two executions issued out of the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, on the 5th day of May, 1887 and to me directed, one in favor of J. I Graham vs. C. D Davis and the other in favor of E. G. Roberson against C. D. Davis. I will proceed to sell at public out-cry on Monday, the 5th day of July, 1887, before the court house door, in the town of Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Alabama, to the highest bidder for cash, within the legal hours of sale the following described real estate to wit: Part of W½ of NE ¼ Section 10, 135 acres also the NE¼ of sec 15, 160 acres, all in township 16, and Range 9. Levied upon for the want of personal property and as the property of C. D Davis to satisfy said executions.

This the 13th day of June 1887.

M. W. WOODRUFF,
June 18-30d tds Sheriff.

Trustee's Sale.

Under and by virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the undersigned trustee, by Ivy B. McAlpin and Virginia McAlpin to secure a debt due J. B Gibson, on the 7th day of April 1887, I will, as such trustee, under the power conferred upon me by the parties to said deed of trust, having been requested in writing so to do proceed to sell on Monday the 1st day of July 1887, before the Court house door of said county, between the legal hours of sale, the following described real estate, viz: One undivided half interest in the NW qr of the SW qr of Sec. 33, T. 11 R 9. Also one acre adjoining the above described land and being on the east side the same, to-wit: Beginning at a stake in the mill branch on the eastern boundary line of said land, thence east 8 poles to a stake, thence north 20 poles to a stake; thence west 8 poles to a stake on said boundary line of said above described land, thence south 20 poles to the beginning.

S. D. G. BROCKUS,
may4-4t Trustee

FREE TO ALL. Our Illustrated Catalogue, containing complete assortment of the choicest Plants, Seeds, Bulbs, Roots, Small Fruits, Grape Vines, Shrubs and Trees in cultivation, will be mailed FREE to all Applicants. NEW PLANTS, best quality of stock, lowest prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address NANZ & NEUNER, LOUISVILLE, KY.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

DR. J. C. FRANCIS,

DEALER IN

Has just received a large stock of pure Drugs of all kinds. Stock fully up to the requirements of the community. Store on the Southwest corner Public Square.

(SOUTHWEST CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE)

PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

NOTICE NO 6325.

LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA. April 15th 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 of the Probate Court at Jacksonville, Ala., on June 6, 1887, viz: Robert F. Griffin Homestead 12870 for the S½ SE¼ S½ SW¼ Sec 24, T 13 S, R 7 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Samuel A. Moore, Benjamin W. Clowzo, Thos. A. Rice, Enos A. Dickinson all of Macedonia.

apr23-6t J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO 6418.

Land office at Montgomery, June 6, 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 of the Probate Court at Jacksonville, Ala., on July 25th 1887, viz: William S. McLain, Homestead 12145, for the E½ NW¼ Sec 28, T 14 S R 6 E.

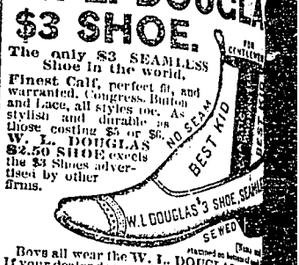
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land; viz: Francis M. Cole, Wm. W Johnson, Samuel T Thompson, R Cheatwood, all of Shoal Creek Ala.

June186t J. G. HARRIS, Register.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE.

The only $3 SEAMLESS Shoe in the world.

Finest Calf, perfect fit, and warranted. Congress, Button and Lace, all styles toe. Stylish and durable as those costing $5 or $6. W. L. DOUGLAS $2.50 SHOE excels the $3 Shoes advertised by other firms.



Boys all wear the W. L. DOUGLAS $2 SHOE. If your dealer does not keep them, send your address postal to W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

WANTED EMIGRANTS

Contemplate Moving

West to Know that the GEORGIA PACIFIC R. TEXAS AIR-LINE VIA.

Birmingham, Ala.

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

Write for low emigrant rates. Correct maps of the Western States furnished upon application to

SAM B. WEBB, Passenger Agt.
ALEX. S. THWEATT, Trav. Pass. Agt. Atlanta, Ga.
GEO. S. BARNUM, G. P. A.
Y. SAGE, Gen'l Supt.

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 Autograph Albums, Scrap Books, Blank Books, Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, Pencils &c., Immense stock Wall Paper, ordering and Room Decorations direct from the manufactory, samples sent on application.

Pianos and Organs

Special Agents for Chickering, Cathedral, Bent & Arion Pianos and Packard, Bay State and Mason & Hamlin Organs for cash or on the instalment plan.

apr6tf

ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM

Gives Relief and Cures

COLD IN HEAD

CATARRH

HAY FEVER

Not a Liquid, Snuff or Powder. Free from Injurious Drugs and Poisonous Odors.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable to use. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. Circular sent free.

ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N.Y.

Catarrh is Not a Blood Disease.

No matter what parts it may finally affect, catarrh always starts in the head, and belongs in the head. There is no mystery about the origin of this dreadful disease. It begins in a neglected cold. One of the kind that is sure to be better in a few days." Thousands of victims know how it is by sad experience. Ely's Cream Balm cures cold in the head and catarrh in all its stages.

ELLIS & STEVENSON

Attorneys at Law,

Jacksonville, Alabama.

East and West R. R. of Ala.

Quickest Route to Atlanta and the East VIA. E. & W. JUNCTION AND GROSS PLAINS.

TRAINS GOING EAST:

Leave E. W. Junction	9:15 A. M.
" Cross Plains	9:53 " "
" Cedartown	12:00 M.
Arrive at Atlanta	6:35 P. M.
" " Chattanooga	7:00 " "

TRAINS GOING WEST:

Leave Atlanta	7:40 A. M.
" Cartersville	9:50 " "
" Cedartown	12:00 M.
Arrive Cross Plains	1:25 P. M.
" Jacksonville	2:02 " "

Especial care is taken to make connections promptly and surely in both directions.

Trains leave and East and West Junction for Broken Arrow and Rome land at 2:20 P. M. and 9:15 A. M.

T. J. NICHOLL,
G. M. & G. F. & P. A.

feb5tf.

The Republican.

Rates of Advertising.

Transient advertisements $1 per square and one inch makes a square. Local notices 10 cents per line.

PERSONAL.

Messrs. Henry Edwards and George Rowan, of this place returned home Tuesday after a weeks stay at Tate's Springs.

Mrs. D. F. Lowe and Miss Sadie Wyly left Tuesday for a months stay at Tate's Springs.

Miss Nannie Williams of this place, is visiting relatives in Chattanooga.

Miss Jessie Woods daughter of the honored Alexander Woods is spending the summer season with friends in Jacksonville. Her father, Judge Woods, was Probate Judge of this county for near forty years and removed to Florida only last year.

Mr. Gaboury and family of Montgomery spent several days of this week in Jacksonville *enroute* to Canada. Mr. Gaboury is one of the most progressive men of the age, and is very much impressed with the natural advantages of Jacksonville. He will return here with some gentlemen after spending some weeks in Canada.

Messrs. W. H. Dean, J. W. Burke, Jno. M. Wyly and L. W. Grant were in Montgomery the first of this week attending a Directors meeting of the Jacksonville Land Co.

WANTED to rent the store room under the hall occupied by Knights of Honor, on west side public square. Terms cheap. Apply at this office.

Married by Judge E. F. Crook at the court house, in Jacksonville, Tuesday, John Thomas Carker to Miss Sarah Ann Claressa Mary Margaret Elvina Pendergrass.

The ladies of White Plains will give an ice cream supper Wednesday night, 20th inst., for the benefit of the Methodist church at that place.

Mr. Packer, chief engineer of the Ga. Central Carrollton & Decatur extension, has been looking over *the old grade* between this point and Gadsden. His force will strike the mountain directly east of here in a few days. The impression is that he will find a fine line from here to Carrollton.

The following is the assessment for this year for Calhoun:

Realty	$2,681,630
Personalty	2,015,652
Total	$4,697,282
Tax on realty	$11,265 8[illegible]
Tax on personalty	$14,748 9[illegible]
No. polls	2 25[illegible]
Tax on polls	$3,378 5[illegible]

Owing to the increase in value as shown by the last assessment the court of county commissioners have reduced the county tax rate to 40 cents on the $100 worth of property. The increase this year is about $500,000.00. The tax rate last year was 60 cents on the $100 worth of property. This is a very material reduction of the tax rate being 33⅓ per cent. The State tax was also reduced slightly by the last Legislature. The rate, State and county, will be this year 5 cents on the $100 instead of $1.2 on the $100.

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 northerly 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.

july9 1m.

In Chancery.

Thomas Best vs. Jennie Best } In Chancery at Jacksonville, Calhoun Co. 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 6th day of Sept. next or in forty 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.

July16-4t

FINIS.

When this comes the book we close,
And, somewhat sadly, fancy goes,
With backward step, from stage to stage
Of that accomplished pilgrimage.
The Chorus feel thicker than the rose!
Tis not so much that no one knows,
So much unreached that none suppose;
What flaws, what fanfaron every page,
When this comes.

—Austin Dobson.

A CUBAN DUEL.

I made my initial appearance on the field of honor in Havana a few days since as second to a howling Cuban swell. It was a duel that set the queen of the Antilles agog. On Sunday night there was music in the park, and after dinner an English lord, a Chicago gambler and I were strolling tranquilly along in the starlight when a magnificently appointed victoria rose up and a man whom we all knew jumped out.

"I was at your hotel," he said, raising his hat amiably, "but you had out gone, and so I come here."

"Haw!" said the Englishman, fixing his glass in his eye and beaming through it upon the young Cuban, "I'm shaah we're always glad to see you—indeed, we—ah—we are vawstly indebted to you already for so many agreeable attentions"——

"Indeed," said the Cuban, with a deprecatory wave of the hand, "it is I that am complimented by meeting men of the world."

The gambler nodded to him sagely, and patted his shoulder with a thin, white hand, on which glittered a diamond as big as an acorn. Having passed creditably through the complimentary stage of the conversation—an absolute necessity in the tropics—we wandered over to the big Louvre cafe. Here the Cuban told us of a masked ball that was on that night. As near as we could make out it was a sort of half way respectable dance, where one might expect to meet almost anything. There was always more or less mystery in our talk, as the Cuban spoke very little English. He, however, knew some German—the gambler knew the tongue well—and was admirable in French. The Britain nobleman's knowledge of the language of the merry Gaul was on the same eccentric scale as my own, and we all knew a little Spanish. The talk was commonly, therefore, a touching mixture of French, Spanish, German and English.

"And I rawther like it, too, if'ye know?" the Englishman remarked that to me. "I—ah—nevah really understand what people are talking about in my own tongue, and I'm quite shuah no one has the slightest idea what—ah—what I happen to be prating about, though we all keep up such a tremendous seeming, you know. This way it doesn't make"——

There was a sudden movement in the crowd, a chair was overturned and fell with a crash on the floor, and the Cuban at one table sprang to his feet and glared savagely at a sallow faced man who stood twenty feet away with his flaming eyes fixed on the Cuban's face. Neither man moved. The space between them was cleared instantly, and every man in the room was on his feet except the noble man, the gambler and myself.

"There's goin' t' be shootin'," murmured the Chicago man softly.

"Looks that way," said the Englishman incredulously, as he turned his handsome and imperturbable face more toward the stranger. When the Cuban jumped to his feet his hand fell mechanically on his shoulder, and his grip tightened as he glared at his foe. Till I thought he nails would bore through my coat. Then he turned his awhile, and then the strange man left the room was surrounded by his friends and hurried out. He went with his face turned toward us to the last. It was a brutal face. The Cuban sank in his seat and lighted a cigarette, the waiter moved slowly about and I rubbed my shoulder gently.

"Are y' armed, m' son?" asked the gambler in his soothing voice as he laid his hand on the young fellow's knee.

"No, sir," I lied like as he stand."

"Well, we'll just g' over with you t' your house till you get in shape, see? I don't know much, you understan', but I come from a corner o' the airth where men take care o' themselves, an' I know th' look of a man that'll shoot. If that white livered snipe gets the drop on you, yer gone."

"Cool," said the boy—he was but 21—"I will go arm myself, but I go alone—I seem coward. Will join you here in."

We nodded and he left us, while the gambler watched him closely. Then the Chicago man twisted about in his seat, lighted a cigar nervously, moved his big diamond ring upon the table on his right hand, and said in his peculiar, insinuating voice:

"Don't you think I had better go with him?"

We nodded again and he slid out of the box and moved hurriedly across to the box in the direction taken by the young Cuban. The Englishman pulled himself together and told me of the trouble between our Cuban friend and the sallow faced man who had glared at him in such a theatrical manner.

"That chap," he said, with a nod toward the place where the yellow faced man had stood, "is one of the best swordsmen in Havana. He is the head of a family that's very well known here, and he's fought a number of duels both in Paris, Switzerland and home. He has a surly disposition, but his skill with the pistol and sword has made him more or less famous, and he is a good deal of a local hero. He is consumptive and looked for the voyage within a few years, anyhow, and that seems to have made him reckless. His trouble with our friend Tomaso here is of less than five hours' standing. They were playing carte after breakfast today; there was some dispute, and the boy here threw the cards in the duelist's face. I heard of it all in the clubs this afternoon while you were asleep. Several of Tomaso's friends have tried to get him away, but the boy has the right spirit, and he's a good deal more of an Anglo-Saxon than most of the people here. I rather think that is the reason that he followed us to the park to-night, and it was certainly the reason that I was glad to see him when he told me so. His countrymen are very excitable, and he is gifted with a good deal of coolness. I suppose he finds us the same way. I cannot say that I am particularly gratified with the turn affairs have taken, though, for I rather thought that one of the three of us was booked when that big eyed fire eater stood glaring at us."

We sat and sat on tranquilly, waiting the return of Tomaso. I do not think either one of us felt particularly cheerful, for there is an element of uncertainty, not to say uneasiness, about it when you find yourself in the situation of lying around town in a strange country near midnight with a companion for whom somebody is searching with murderous intent.

Presently Tomaso returned, but before he entered the Louvre the gambler slipped in ahead of him, and I doubt if he knows to this day that he had a vigilant, sharp eyed and cool headed guard in his lonely walk through the park that night and back again to the crowded cafe. The gambler moved his chair against the wall, crossed his legs, lighted another of his inimerable cigars, and all three of us chatted in a desultory way while Tomaso moved from table to table, nodding to his friend and shaking hands with that as he approached. News of the trouble had apparently got abroad, for the cafe was crowded and every eye was fixed on the placid young Cuban.

He was a good type of the tropical man about town, clubman, yachtsman, and sandy. His shoes were russet leather with high heels and tied with tiny bits of lue ribbon, affording a glimpse of silken hose. His coat, waistcoat and trousers were white flannel, cut by a Parisian tailor and almost molded to his slim figure, and a $200 Panama hat with a tiny crest a gold worked in the top of the crown, was pushed back on the top of his head. He wore the snowiest of linens, and the general whiteness of his attire was relieved by a brilliant scarlet scarf in which there was a black diamond set in white enamel. He wore several showy rings. There was something that relieved his appearance of all suggestions of effeminacy, and I think it was the steady gaze of his eyes. His face was clean cut and regular, the mouth firm and the expression very winning when he chose to smile. He was the only son of a rich widow, had the entree to the best houses in Havana, and was more of a favorite among men than among women. This is the best recommendation any man can have. I had met him in New York, and so posed as his oldest friend among the queerly constituted trio that night, but we had all been in Havana a month, and we had been together constantly, so that he was quite as well acquainted with the English nobleman and the Chicago gambler as with me.

When he finally got to our table he pulled out his little jeweled watch and said:

"It is beyond 12, o'clock, and so we go to the ball."

When we got to the Tacon theatre, where the masked ball was going on, the floor was crowded by men and women in carnival attire dancing a curious and suggestive Cuban waltz. We went in the box immediately over the governor general's, in the second tier. In an instant every head in the room was turned towards Tomaso.

There was nothing new about the ball. It was the same old series of wriggles and contortions which invariably characterize the Cuban dance, and which make it in its vulgar form the grossest of known public amusements. We had all been up late the night before, and I am afraid I was rather sleepy. At all events, I dozed off a bit at the back of the box, while the music strummed away monotonously. The others talked and watched the crowd. It must have been nearly 2 o'clock, when a young yachtsman pulled open the door of the box, stuck a half scared face in and nodded significantly to Tomaso. The latter raised his eyebrows perceptibly and smiled his thanks for the warning. It was evident that the duelist had arrived. The gambler pulled my sleeve and told me in a hoarse whisper to wake up, but the suggestion was not needed, for I saw by the movement in the crowd that we were in for the row at last. A crowd of club men and loungers surged in on the floor, and with them was the hero of the hour, with his face whiter than ever and his big eyes rolling from face to face. The Englishman had evidently been thinking deeply and he was very much perturbed. As the little group of rounders pushed their way on the floor he arose and leaned over the young Cuban with a more fatherly air than I had ever seen him exhibit before.

"I wish you would come home, my boy," he said, with a half sullen and half husky voice. "I feel like a criminal. I ought to have spanked you and put you to bed three hours ago. The trouble is that the duel is such a recognized institution in these countries than an outsider can never interfere, but it is a pity that you have to get into any sort of a scrimmage with that white faced cat down there on the floor."

"It must be, you know," said the youngster resignedly. "It is the custom of the country, and if I showed the least tendency to shirk I would be cut by every friend and relative on the island."

The Englishman sank back again into his seat. Then I proposed a walk through the corridors. We moved out slowly with the gambler beside Tomaso, and the Englishman and I walking together beside them. I was rather surprised to see the none of the Cubans came to Tomaso's side, but I learned the reason from one of them as we walked along. He said that as Tomaso had deliberately chosen foreigners, meaning us, for his associates in the trouble they thought it would only be courtesy to respect his wishes, but that they all held themselves at his services at any time. This I was told to communicate to him by the speaker, whose good breeding apparently prevented him from approaching Tomaso himself. We moved down the broad flight of stairs and into the open court adjoining the Tacon theatre. At the same moment the other party hurried ominously out of the further door, and we heard occasional slurs and gibes leveled at Americans and Englishmen, including four or five imitations of how we spoke Spanish. The imitations were so deftly and cleverly made that both the Englishman and I grinned, but the gambler and Tomaso were apparently quite unconscious of the fusillade of remarks that were leveled at us. It began to look as if we were in for more of a row than we had at first supposed. We were walking directly toward the crowd, and in the front reared the duelist, with a sort of stage smile on his thin lips, and his eyes fixed directly on the slim boy who was walking by the gambler's side.

I had rather have had that famous Chicago faro dealer and gambler for a guard at that moment than a regiment of the czar's imperial guards. There was something about his immovable face and the protecting manner in which he hovered about the boy that caused even the hot blooded and half tipsy crowd that we were approaching to moderate their voices. We had approached within five feet of the crowd, when Tomaso, without a word of warning to us or any one else, sprang forward like a cat directly into the crowd, and, with a single back handed motion, slapped the duelist in the face with his left and stood where he landed, staring at him. The face turned crimson, and the man gasped from sheer amazement and stepped back a pace. Then there was a howl from the crowd, and the men and women from the ball poured out of Coor into the open court. The duelist was so amazed by the suddenness of the attack—for he evidently expected that he would have to provoke the quarrel—that he pointed angrily to a tall Spaniard by his side, turned on his heel and pushed his way back into the theatre without a word. Tomaso, who was not flustered in the least by the crowd that was pushing and jostling him, turned to me and raised his hat with a meaning smile. I suddenly discovered that I had been selected as second in a duel. The tall Spaniard bowed and we approached each other while the crowd fell back and the gambler hurried Tomaso off toward the entrance. They drove to our hotel and the Spaniard, his brother, the Englishman and myself went out on the Prado, stepped into a carriage and drove rapidly down to an all night club—which was the only one open at that hour—where we arranged the preliminaries within the hour. They were simple enough. Dueling swords were agreed upon as the weapons and the hour was to be 7 o'clock that same morning at a quiet place on the beach two miles from the cemetery. The Spaniard agreed to bring a surgeon, which made three spectators on each side, not including the principals. The Spaniards were courteous and exceedingly polite in making all the arrangements, and the whole matter was settled within ten minutes. We parted to meet again within four hours.

The Englishman and I drove back to the hotel and went up to the second corridor, where we discovered the man from Chicago still smoking and leaning against the railings outside of his room. He looked at us and then said:

"Well?"

"They are to fight at 7 o'clock."

"Any stakes?"

Both of us grinned, but the gambler seemed perfectly serious. "Because," he continued, "if there are any stakes I want to back this youngster right here, and I'll show you why."

He pulled back the fluttering curtain of his room. We looked in and saw Tomaso stretched out upon the bed sleeping as sweetly as a 2-year-old child!

"That's what I call nerve," said the Chicago man, "and that's what I like to back."

I think it dawned on all of us at that time that the affair was no longer a farce. We allowed the boy to sleep until 5 o'clock, by which time we had succeeded in finding a fencing master, and then we aroused Tomaso, and all of us went round to the gymnast's apartments in Neptilla street. We had discovered that Tomaso had never held a foil in his hand. He was taught two things—how to thrust and how to parry. For an hour he exercised there, and then we all drank coffee, took two hacks and drove out on the sea road. I have never seen a more thoroughly self contained and well balanced man in my life than the young Cuban, who sat by my side smoking cigarettes in that beautiful drive in the early morning. There was a gentle breeze blowing in from the sea, over which the sun's rays were dancing like a network of diamonds, and the few laborers we passed nodded and smiled with the conventional courtesy of the children of the tropics.

We were five minutes late, for the others were there when we arrived. The duelist looked more ghastly by daylight than he had the night before, but he bowed pleasantly to us all. I told his seconds that Tomaso had had no experience with the sword, but they shrugged their shoulders carelessly, and one of them said something about the fortunes of war. It was quite evident that they knew of the fearlessness of the boy, and that their principal was also acquainted with the condition of affairs. To tell the truth, this was rather a source of satisfaction to me, for I did not believe the duelist would butcher the young Cuban outright, but would probably exercise his skill in giving him some slight wound which would satisfy the demands of honor.

I was wrong. A quicker duel was never fought. The men faced each other and stood for a moment with their swords crossed. Then the duelist, who, by the way, was as agile and firm a swordsman as I ever saw, made a conventional thrust at the boy. Tomaso parried it and sprang forward again precisely as he had done in the attack after the theatre. His teeth were set and his eyes gleamed. His antagonist was so unprepared and fierce that his antagonist threw his sword too high for the parry, and the point of Tomaso's sword sped under it with a flash like lightning and laid open the cheek of the duelist straight down to the neck. Then the boy brandished and stood with the blade of his sword clasped in his left hand staring at his astounded foe. It was the quickest thing I ever saw. The wound was a disfiguring one, but by no means dangerous. The presence of blood satisfied the honor that had been so violently outraged that night. There was a conventional hand shaking and a moment later we were rolling back to town. I don't think we had been out of the carriage six minutes. The amazement of the duelist was to complete that I doubt if it realized to this day what had occurred, and the laughter of the three Anglo-Saxons who had made up the party of the young Cuban extended far into the following night. The forbearance of Tomaso had saved him, for no man with a knowledge of fencing would have exposed himself as he did in that furious onslaught.—Blakely Hall in New York World.

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 Burrie Bitters, after everything else had been tried in vain. So don't 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 Disorders of the Kidneys. Invaluable in affections of Stomach and Liver, and over come all Urinary Difficulties.

Large Bottles only 50 cts. at W. M. Nisbet's. No2

TURKISH BATHS AND BEAUTY.

The Art of Dancing All Night and Coming Home Fresh in the Morning.

Ladies in New York are getting more and more into the way of resorting to the Turkish bath as a means of restoring color to the cheeks and brightness to the eyes after a night of dissipation. I know a girl whose complexion is of the clearest, but who has left the ballroom, many a time as early as 5 o'clock, so fearful is she of injuring her greatest charm. She heard of the Turkish bath and therefore risked dancing until 5 and after the other morning. From the ballroom she went directly to the bathing establishment, feeling as if the entire world saw her inflamed eyes and sunken cheeks. From the office she was conducted to a box of a room about as large as a section in a sleeping car. When my friend had removed her garments she was led into an iron walled room where the air was so hot that the perspiration started at once from every pore. She was told to sit down—there were several chairs for the purpose—and to wait until called for. The heat was surprisingly great, but after a moment it produced that languid feeling that is perfectly delicious to a tired body. The attendant returned shortly and bound a wet towel about the new customer's head. It began to steam almost immediately. Five minutes of this and it became uncomfortable, ten a torture, fifteen frightful and the last five of the twenty minutes were simply immeasurable suffering. Then a strong, motherly looking woman came in. She had on a loose gown that had no sleeves and fell only to the knees.

"How long must I stay here?" exclaimed the suffering customer.

The attendant ran her hand along the dear girl's back and limbs, and said:

"You seem to have sweated pretty well; I guess you can come along now."

They went into a room adjoining. It was nearly as hot as the first. There was a table in it on which the parboiled girl was requested to lie down. Then the stalwart attendant went at her in a hammer and tongs style. She rubbed and scrubbed, and lathered her for several minutes, and scraped her with a brush, and kneaded her flesh until it seemed as if her very bones must have felt the cleansing effect of the operation. The attendant was puffing and blowing from the exertion when she told the customer to sit up, and went to a hose that lay innocently coiled up at one end of the room. Without more ceremony "sit still now, please," she began to play a cooling stream of water on the lathered and glowing girl. The word cooling is used advisedly, for as it played it rapidly grew chilly, and presently the dear girl was spluttering a helpless plea for a change. The contrast with the intense heat she had endured was tremendous. The attendant dropped the hose when she thought best, but before the poor innocent customer could rejoice at the relief she was being pounded with the icy cold blows of a shower bath. It was agony itself, and it seemed as if every inch of her glistening cuticle were being overlaid with pricking icicles. But this, too, had its end, and the novice was all but crying with weariness and torture when the attendant led her into another room and began to dry her. When the water had been entirely removed from her body, she was wrapped in a blanket and taken to her room.

"How long will you sleep?" asked the attendant.

"Why, I don't want to sleep at all," replied the customer. "I want to go home."

But she was told she would have to lie there a while anyway, and that she would surely fall asleep, so she would better say when she wanted to get up. She named her hour and was tucked up in her bunk. She was still perspiring, and in two minutes was sound asleep. She was awakened promptly, and her eyes feeling heavy and her body weary, was told to go into a tank of water sunk in the floor of still another room into which she had been led. The water was chilly and she was glad to get out of it hastily. It was the last torture. She was rubbed with alcohol to prevent her from taking cold and then permitted to dress. When the dear girl got home it was just her time for breakfast. She slipped into the house unobserved and promptly appeared in the dining room, feeling as bright and vigorous as if she had had a full night's sleep, and betraying not the slightest sign of her dissipation.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Gambetta as an Organizer.

"For fourteen years," said the diplomatist, "Gambetta had, as a subordinate officer, chafed and fretted that he could not carry out plans of reorganization of the French army that had been his constant study since the iron entered his soul at the battle of Sedan. In witnessing the overthrow of the French forces. This overthrow, he felt, was due to the shortcomings of the French soldier and the want of thorough organization of the French army. As minister of war he could give those plans a trial, and the speed with which they were put in operation showed how long and carefully he had studied out the details of his scheme. He is a wonderful organizer, and I am sure his only ambition lies in the desire to redeem the military reputation of the French people by restoring the prestige of their soldiers."—New York Graphic.

Col. Bob Farley Peore.

Maj. Poore owed his admirable sense of color in reporting, to some study of the Paris papers, when the graphic quality was well appreciated. He had training as a journalist both in London and Paris, and began as a society reporter. No one understood better how to observe and throw in the touches which distinguish a live narrative from a dead one. He once came near missing a very momentous piece of news. He lived in Georgetown, and had been at his office in Washington late getting off his dispatches, and finally took the horse car for home. Just as the car was getting well out of the city, a person got in and announced the assassination of Lincoln at Ford's theatre.—Springfield Republican.

Instrument Tuning by Telephone.

A firm of Birmingham music dealers was lately required to tune an organ to accord with a piano in Moseley. It was impracticable to bring the instruments together, but a happy plan was of length stumbled upon. A note of the piano was struck in front of a telephone, and the sound was so accurately transmitted to the distant tuner that he was soon able to accomplish his task, and the organ was sent in season for its intended use with the piano in a concert.—Arkansaw Traveler.

When He's First Married.

A guide who has conducted many bridal couples through the Capitol at Washington declares that they are his best customers. Learning that a man is ever going to throw away money on his wife, it's when he's first married."—Harper's Bazar.

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Gents', Ladies', Childrens' and Infants' Honest Quality and Honest Prices

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Head Gear

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Our Ladies French Kid, Hand-Turned Shoes are a marvel of neatness and durability. Our

Gents Hand-Sewed Shoes

Speak for themselves.

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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

Sheriff's Sale.

Under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, on the 28th day of March 1887, in favor of O. C. Savage and against John J. Wilson, I will sell on Monday the 8th day of August 1887 before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Ala., within the legal hours of sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, the following described real estate to-wit: The S. of the NE¼ of Sec 1, T. 13, 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.

july9-4t.

State Normal SCHOOL

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

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

FACULTY:

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

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

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

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

MRS. IDA J. WOODWARD, Principal Primary Department.

MISS MARIE DUPLISSIS, Teacher of Music.

RATES OF TUITION.

Normal Department ..... Free
High School Department:
Senior Class ..... $2.00 per month
Junior Class ..... 3.00 " "
Intermediate Department
Class No. 1 ..... 2.00 per month
Classes No. 2 and No. 3 ..... 1.50 " "
Primary Department ..... 75 " "

Tuition to children of licensed ministers of the gospel, FREE.

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

BOARD:—Students can obtain good board with the best families in Jacksonville at from $8.00 to $12.50 per month, according to accommodation required. By messing together, living may be brought down even below these figures. Young men who wish to try this plan will be furnished with excellent quarters free of charge.

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

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

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Ladies School Pens, 4 boxes, 1 doz. each, .30.45
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NOTICE NO 6337.

Land office at Montgomery Ala., April 2nd 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 of the Probate court at Jacksonville, Ala., on June 14th 1887, viz: William Bryant Homestead 1065 for the E½ SE¼, W½ SE¼, NE¼ SW¼, Sec. 3 T 13 S, R 6 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: S. A. Fleming, Jno. Thompson, Wm. E. Kennedy, Wm. Elders, Peeks Hill, Ala.

J. G. HARRIS, Register.

apr9-6t.

Register's Sale.

Under and by virtue of a decree rendered by the Chancery Court for the ninth (9th) District of the Northeastern Chancery Division of the State of Alabama, composed of the County of Calhoun, at the April term 1887 of said court in the case of James C. Francis vs. P. J. Hines, I will as Register of said court sell to the highest bidder for cash on Monday the 1st day of August 1887, before the court house door of Calhoun county, Ala., the following described house and Lot to-wit: House and lot wherein the said Hines now resides, bounded as follows: On the north by Mrs. Sarah A. Adams and Mrs. W. A. McAfee's lot, on the south by depot street, on the east by Carroll oil dot, and on the west by W. T. Crook's lot and W. H. Forney's land, and being a part of the SE¼ of Sec 11, T. 14, R. 8, east in Calhoun County, Alabama, in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala., said lot containing about 9 acres more or less to satisfy said decree. This June 29th 1887.

WM. M. HAMES, Register.

july2-td

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

In Probate Court for said County, Special term June 27th 1887.

This day came H. L. Stevenson, administrator of Eliza L. A. Weaver, and filed in Court is account and vouchers for a final settlement of his administration of said Estate. It is therefore ordered by the Court that the 4th day of July 1887 be and is hereby appointed the day upon which to audit, and pass upon said account and make said settlement; and that notice thereof be given for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear before me, my office in the Court House of said county, on said 25th day of July 1887 and contest said settlement if they think proper.

E. F. CROOK, Judge of Probate.

July1-3a

Probate Will.

STATE OF ALABAMA Calhoun County

In Probate Court, Special Term, July 4th 1887.

This day came Mrs. Elizabeth B. Elston, and filed in court a paper writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Sevier Elston deceased, and also filed her petition in writing and under oath, praying that said will be probated and admitted to record as the true last will of said deceased.

It is therefore ordered that the 1st day of August 1887, be and is hereby appointed the day upon which to hear said petition, and to probate said will, and that notice thereof be given

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY.

FIRST DAY OF THE REUNION AT GETTYSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

The Old Historic Town Resounding to the Tread of Soldiers Who Fought in Both Armies—the Fraternal Sentiment Which Prevailed—The Speakers Present.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., July 5.—The first day of the reunion of the Philadelphia brigade and Pickett's division was a grand success in every particular, and the historic town of Gettysburg resounded with the echoes of the cheers given the soldiers of the south as they came into the city. The Philadelphia brigade arrived late in the afternoon and number about 450 members, while their wives and children and friends, swelled the number to at least 2,000.

Pickett's division arrived at 8:45 and were met at the depot by the brigade whose guests they are. Before the train came to a halt the air was rent with cheers and when it stopped there was one continuous yell. The Confederate veterans were marched to the square where a rousing reception was given to them. Then the Blue and Gray, arm in arm, marched to the court house, where they were welcomed to Pennsylvania.

The meeting in the court house was memorable. The room was crowded to excess by enthusiastic soldiers who fought in both armies and on every occasion breathing fraternal sentiments. There was great applause.

The widow of Gen. Pickett and her son were among the audience and attracted very general attention. After John W. Frazier, of the Third brigade, had called the meeting to order Mrs. Pickett and son were escorted to the platform amid a burst of applause, which continued several seconds. Mr. Frazier said that nothing has occurred since the war that would conduce so much toward sincere fellowship between the north and the south as this reunion.

Col. Charles H. Banes, of Philadelphia, in a felicitious speech complimented the bravery of the Confederate troops and particularly the division of Pickett. The latter sentiment was the signal for great applause.

Captain P. K. Reid, of Virginia, for Pickett's division, expressed his warm thanks for the reception tendered the surviving members of the command, after which Col. A. K. McClure delivered an address, in which he referred to the importance of the reunion in cementing the good-fellowship between the north and south. "Gettysburg," he said, "has been consecrated to imperishable immortality by both armies. Both had fought for their convictions It was not a causeless war, as some people contended. It was a war of earnest, profound conviction." Men who had hindered peace after the war had ended were strongly criticised.

Col. W. R. Aylett, the youngest colonel in Gen. Armistead's division, was then introduced and created great enthusiasm. He said the meeting was a touch of nature that made us all akin. He felt as if he was in the house of his friends, and declared that any man who tried to rekindle the fires of war was not worthy of the name of American citizen. He had something to say about the the flags. The south surrendered its flags when the war ended. The only flag they recognize was the flag of his father's—pointing to the United States flag, as it was unfurled by one of Pickett's men. Tremendous applause followed, which lasted several minutes. He did not care what was done with the old flags. Much enthusiasm was provoked by a reference to a Union woman at Greencastle who defied Pickett's entire division to take from her a small United States flag, and the division, he said, did not dare to wrest it from her. This woman he would like to take by the hand.

Letters were read from President Cleveland, S. [illegible] Sherman and Gen. Alex S. Webb, endorsing the object of the reunion, after which the meeting adjourned and the guests of the Philadelphia brigade were given a supper.

The visiting soldiers from both sides spent Sunday morning in wandering over the battlefield and exchanging reminiscences. In the afternoon the procession, headed by Adjt. Gen. Whitecar, marched from the Eagle hotel over the route taken twenty-four years ago to the scene of Pickett's famous charge. The band played "Rally Round the Flag" as the Philadelphia boys reached the "Bloody Angle," where they successfully resisted Pickett's advance. The stone fence is still standing which formed their bulwark.

Col. Oorien, of the Sixty-ninth, then called the assembled soldiers to order and read a list of the killed and wounded of that regiment. He introduced Gen. J. T. Owen, who delivered an eloquent oration, telling how the Philadelphia men won the name of "Paddy Ownen's Regulars." He complimented Pickett's men and said the charge was one of the most desperate in the annals of warfare. He closed by leading three hearty cheers for Pickett's division.

Col. Reilly then presented the monument in the care and keeping of the Battlefield Memorial association. Col. S. B. Bachelier received it in their name, and when he had finished Col. Reilly presented him with a gold watch in the name of the Sixty-ninth.

Mrs. Pickett, escorted by Gen. Burns, was sitting on the platform, and when she was seen the crowd loudly cheered her. Adjt. Gen. McDermott presented her with a floral cross, which she acknowledged by bowing her thanks.

The Seventy-first then took the platform. Gen. Burns was introduced as orator and spoke for some time. Gen. Baldy Smith spoke for a few minutes after him.

It was Gen. Wister's duty to turn the monument over to the association, and he was very much affected at the sight of so few men remaining of the brigade. His whole speech was interrupted by his emotions. Col. John W. Vanderslice, of Philadelphia, received the monument for the Battlefield association. Col. R. Penn Smith then presented the association the tablet of Cushing's battery, also received by Col. Vanderslice. Prayer was then offered at the famous clump of trees where the Cowan's battery monument is erected. Col. Cowan presented the monument to the Memorial association, and spoke of the events of twenty-four years ago, when he had been commanded to place his battery there.

The monument was received in behalf of the association by Capt S. N. Wakener. Mr. William Sawyers thanked Col. Cowan for his efforts to make a success of this dedication. Perhaps the most interesting incident of the whole dedication exercises was the presentation by Col. Cowan to the Pickett Division association of a sword which he captured during Pickett's famous charge. It was taken from a young rebel officer who was sent exactly in front of the colonel, and no owner has ever been found for the sword. The relic was accepted by Maj. J. C. Crocker, of Virginia, in behalf of the Pickett Division association, promising to use every possible means to find the family of the officer.

After brief speeches by Gen. Baldy Smith and Gen. Hunt, the assembly broke up and returned to town. There were many pleasant re-unions on the field, and at night many were in reality "tenting on the old camp ground on the spot where they slept on their arms twenty-four years ago."

Dr. S. G. Stone,

Jacksonville, Ala.,

Office 2nd door South of Hotel.

june17-

FIRE INSURANCE.

I. L. SWAN AG'T,

Jacksonville Ala.

Two Good Home Companies to-wit

Georgia Home, Ga.
Central City, Ala.

mar1'90

BRUTAL MURDER.

A Quarrel Over $1.03 Results in a Farm Laborer's Head Being Blown Off.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 7.—George Turner, owner of Valley Falls Cotton factory, and one of the wealthiest citizens and largest farmers in Spartanburg county, is a fugitive from justice, for whose apprehension Governor Richardson has advertised a reward of $150. Turner had in his employ as a farm laborer a poor, friendless German named Julius Metzkia, who had recently arrived in this country. Last Sunday morning Metzkia, having been offered more lucrative employment elsewhere, went to Turner's office for settlement. A dispute arose about $1.03. Turner seized a heavy stick, with which he threatened to strike the German. The latter picked up an ax to defend himself, but put it down upon Turner's promise not to strike him, and then went away.

In the afternoon Metzkia went up to the window of Turner's office, and in a respectful manner asked him if he would settle with him then, as he desired to go away early next morning. Turner, for a reply seized a shotgun, pointed it through the window at Metzkia and fired, blowing off the entire top of his head, and scattering his brains on the side of the house and over the ground, where in a few minutes they were eaten by chickens. Turner went about his business as usual, and no attempt was made to arrest him until two days after the murder, when he had fled.

GOVERNOR GORDON'S IDEAS.

State University for Negroes Only—Silent on Prohibition.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 8.—There are several features of the message which Governor Gordon will send to the legislature to-morrow likely to attract national attention and none more so than the attitude which he proposes to take in regard to the Atlanta university. This institution is for colored students and is taught by white professors who mix their own children in with the negroes. Governor Gordon's idea is to give the state aid of $8,000 per annum to a purely negro university, taught by negro professors, thus cutting off the offending whites.

The governor renews his plea that the convict leases be abolished and that the convicts be put upon public works. He declares the agitation for the payment of the repudiated bonds to be mischievous, in that the barriers in the way of payment are insurmountable. He will call attention to the barbarous condition of the prisons throughout the state and will urge more humane treatment of the prisoners. Upon the question of prohibition, which just now supplants Democracy, he will be strangely silent. There is a strong effort being made to get him to insert a recommendation for more extended annuities to ex-Confederate soldiers under the guise of artificial limbs, the idea being to give the commutation for such articles to the soldiers direct.

A Lawless Town.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 8.—There is no change in the situation of affairs at Atchison. The city marshal and one police officer patrol the town, attend the police court and boss the chain gang. The marshal has given warning that the city is already overrun with pickpockets, thieves and confidence men, who have heard of the dismissal of the police force. Atchison is a city given over entirely to disorder since the mayor and council discharged the police and firemen and turned off the gas and electric lights, declaring the city bankrupt and unable to longer maintain these necessary adjuncts to municipal government.

Exc tement Over a County Seat Removal.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 11.—The disturbances in Calhoun county, Mississippi, over the removal of the county seat from Friars Point, is much more serious than at first reported. A negro was murdered at Friars Point, Wednesday night, as the result of the excitement and more tragedies are feared. Gangs of men are circulating through the county, ostensibly to canvass for the removal of the capitol to Clarksdale, but really bulldozing the people. There is no politics in the fight, but real estate interests are at the bottom of it. Money is freely spent, riotous scenes are enacted and everybody is demoralized.

Judge Lochrane's Lost Papers.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Although the records of all the safe deposit companies in the city have been carefully scrutinized, no clew has been discovered to the hiding place of the valuable papers belonging to the estate of Judge A. O. Lochrane, the attorney for the Pullman Palace Car company, who died at Atlanta, Ga., nearly a month ago. The missing documents include a will, stocks and bonds, and several life insurance policies. None of the intimate friends of the deceased are able to throw any light upon the subject, and the indications are that a long and anxious search is before the heirs.

Fatal Cutting at a Camp Meeting.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., July 7.—Last night at a colored camp meeting at Mesner's grove, half a mile from town, James Hutchison and Joe Burley both colored, got into an altercation about a woman. The latter took up for the woman and struck the former with a large plank across the abdomen, upon which Hutchison drew his knife, and Burley in trying to take the knife away from him cut a terrible gash across Hutchison's arms which may result fatal. They were both arrested to await the examining trial.

Honest Men Scarce.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 8.—Hinton Miller, treasurer of Perry county, has absconded, taking $67,000. It is believed he went to Canada. The wildest excitement prevails, as the last treasurer, who was a Democrat, absconded in like manner with a large sum of money. Perry is a Democratic county, but the Republican was elected on account of the rascality of his predecessor. It is said that Miller's bondsmen are not good for the amount lost.

The Boston Advertiser Sold.

BOSTON, July 9.—The Advertiser and the Evening Record have been sold to Charles E. Whitin, of Whitinsville, for $300,000. All of the stock of the old corporation is wiped out, and all of the old stockholders retire from ownership in the new concern. In addition to the purchase price, Mr. Whitin assumes $150,000 indebtedness. The paper will remain Republican in politics.

Over Whirlpool Rapids.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., July 9.—Richard Cronan, while starting from the Maid of the Mist landing in an attempt to swim across Niagara river, was caught in a current yesterday and carried through the Whirlpool Rapids and drowned. Cronan came to the falls from Boston a week ago.

A Tiger Keeper's Misfortune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 7.—Dan Rice, a keeper of the tigers cage in a circus, while attending to the cage yesterday morning, caught his arm in the bar and before he could extricate himself, one of the animals seized the arm and tore it from its socket and then clawed the unfortunate man's eye out.

Jacob Sharp's Birthday.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Jacob Sharp feels somewhat better to-day, although he ate no breakfast. To-day is Mr. Sharp's seventieth birthday. He preserves an unbroken silence for hours at a time. Mrs. Sharp still remains by his side.

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

WILL POWDERLY RETIRE.

A PROBABLY VAIN SEARCH FOR ONE TO FILL HIS PLACE.

No Doubt But What the Grand Master Workman Will Resign His Position at the Minneapolis Convention in October. Bloodshed Feared in the Coke Regions.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—There is no doubt that Grand Master Workman Powderly has determined to resign his position at the Minneapolis convention which is to meet in October. In a public address in Denver last May he said he would not run for the office. In Boston, on June 17, he declared that he was not a candidate for re-election.

These declarations were generally understood as being final, but it was not believed that he would refuse to serve until the expiration of the present term of two years, dating from October last. What he meant was that after the close of the present year, which ends in October, he would step down and out. On his recent return from a trip he was asked by members of the executive board whether he meant to retire at the end of the year or at the end of the present term. His answer was: "I meant that I did not intend to serve after this year. I meant that, and I intend to say it everywhere I speak to the people."

In personal letters he has expressed the same intention. His reasons are the distress he suffers because of the dissensions in the order, the false accusations which are made against him, and, lastly, his desire for privacy and rest. That he has worn out, mentally and physically, can't be denied, and his intention to retire from active service as the head of the Knights of Labor is very well known to his intimate associates. Nevertheless there are other careful watchers of events in the labor world who contend that this is merely a repetition of what he said two years ago. Just previous to the special session at Cleveland last year, in reply to reports of dissatisfaction, Mr. Powderly said: "If the order doesn't want me to hold my position I'll resign at once." At Richmond he said substantially the same thing.

Albert Carlton, of the general executive board, was spoken to yesterday and said the idea should come to a man with sense of sorrow and pain that there should be any need for a successor for Mr. Powderly, and whoever does take up the position must take it up as the hardest task that could come to anybody in the world, and should feel that other men than Powderly can never expect to perform the work of the position acceptably to the order. This would be so even if it should turn out that Mr. Powderly's successor should be his superior. By virtue of his remarkable personality, as well as the office he holds, Mr. Powderly is actually the center and pivot around which moves the whole of the great army.

Cartmen on a Strike.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Nearly three hundred building materials cartmen of the West Side of this city struck yesterday morning, and unless they soon return to work building operations will be suspended. The men, who furnish their horses and wagons or carts, were heretofore paid by the load or day, and a man with a horse and cart could make $4 a day, and if he had a team and a wagon, $7. The dealers insisted on the cartmen "dumping" or contracting for the job, and the men found they had more work to do for less money than under the old system, and they "tied up." The men met yesterday and resolved to stand by their demand, that the contract system must go. The strike is general on the West Side.

Armed Evictors.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., July 11.—It is plainly understood that the bringing in of the Pinkerton men by the coke operators is to evict the men from the company's houses. It is expected that they will begin to-morrow at the Leisering works, and that the Hungarians there employed will certainly resist, and bloodshed will result.

Strike Settled.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The strike of the terra cotta workers at Ravenswood, L. I., was settled to-day, and the strikers are going back as fast as the superintendent can find places for them. Both sides made concessions.

Organization of an American Party.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—Delegates from various portions of California closed a three days' session here in formulating a plan for the organization of an American party. The platform of the new party, as adopted at a mass meeting calls for the unconditional repeal of the naturalization laws; modification of the immigration laws so that shiftless, criminal and other undesirable classes may be excluded; prohibition of alien land holdings; total separation of church and state; non-interference by any church with the American school system and also calls for a law compelling citizens to vote at elections. A state central committee was organized with Oliver Eldridge as chairman.

Thought He Was Fooling.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 9.—Late last night the sergeant at the police station heard a scream from behind the bars, and, running back, found Pleas Terry, an old negro, trying to hang a small boy, who was also a prisoner. The negro made a rope out of a blanket, and, catching the boy, proceeded to hang him to the bars of the cell. A woman who was scrubbing gave the alarm. The boy was unconscious when rescued by the sergeant. Terry was examined and pronounced insane by Dr. H. Mitchell. The boy thought the negro was fooling until it was too late to help himself.

Texas Train Robbers Surprised.

FORT WORTH, Tex., July 8.—An attempt was made yesterday morning to rob the through Kansas City express on the Santa Fe railroad, between Pendleton and Temple. The Pendleton telegraph operator suspected a robbery from the strange actions of eight men around the station, and wired Temple just in time to take on an armed posse. Halfway between Pendleton and Temple the train was flagged and six men attempted to board the cars. The posse opened fire and one of the robbers fell and the others fled. The wounded man was carried off by his companions.

Whipped By a Mob.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 8.—Ephraim Jones and Samuel Breen were terribly whipped at Graysville, Ga., yesterday morning. Breen had circulated stories derogatory to the character of a respectable young woman, and the friends of the latter organized to punish her columniater. After being whipped almost to death, Breen was ordered to leave town within twenty-four hours. He was told that any attempt to arrest the mob meant "certain death," and he finally decided to depart as soon as possible.

Followed His Father.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 9.—Eddie Robinson, aged twelve, was drowned in the river yesterday by the upsetting of a johnboat. His father was asleep in a skiff floating with the current at the same place about a year ago when a towboat struck the skiff, and both Robinson and his companion, named Parker, were drowned.

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.

THE PRESIDENT'S WESTERN TRIP.

Mr. Cleveland Will Not Attend the G. A. R. Encampment.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—President Cleveland will not attend the Grand Army encampment, as will be seen by the following letter from the president to Mayor Francis:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, July 4.

"The Hon. David R. Francis, Mayor and Chairman:

"MY DEAR SIR—When I received the extremely cordial and gratifying invitation from the citizens of St. Louis, tendered me by a number of her representative men, to visit that city during the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, I had been contemplating for some time the acceptance of an invitation from that organization to the same effect, and had considered the pleasure it would afford me if it could be possible to meet not only the members of the Grand Army, but the people of St. Louis and other cities in the west, which the occasion would give me an opportunity to visit."

The president goes on to say, however, that after his acceptance of the invitation certain members of the G. A. R. made statements that he would not be a welcome guest, owing to certain acts done by him in the line of his official duties which did not appear to meet their wishes. He would still make the visit rather than disappoint the citizens, if he alone were concerned, and even submit to insult; but if there are among the G. A. R. some who are determined to denounce him, he believes they should be permitted to do so, unrestrained by his presence. The encampment is the first to be held in a southern state, and the least discord might retard the progress of the sentiment of the common brotherhood which the G. A. R. has so good an opportunity to foster. He, therefore, commanded by a sense of duty and with greatful appreciation of the kindness of the citizens for their invitation, abandons the proposed visit.

He closes with the hope that the encampment may be an occasion of much usefulness and an illustration of high patriotism.

An Indian on Trial.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 8.—The trial of Della Hemby, son of old Sarsa Chu-Fuer, head chief of the Cherokee nation, for the murder of his sweetheart, a girl of the Choctaw tribe, in September last, was begun in the United States court yesterday. The tribes have had many fights on account of this murder, and at least one hundred warriors have been slain. All the leading braves and chiefs of both tribes are in attendance. The prisoner seems penitent, and when arraigned he filed a plea of not guilty, but at once broke out into loud lamentations and began singing his death song, which he kept up until removed from court. He will probably be hanged.

Southern Newspaper in New York.

NEW ORLEANS, July 8.—Maj. Burke, of the Times-Democrat, yesterday confirmed the report that southern newspaper men intend to start a daily newspaper in New York city, to be devoted principally to the material interest of the south as those now published in that city are to local interests. Those interested are, besides Mr. Burke, Col. Belo, of the Galveston News; Col. Grady, of the Atlanta Constitution, and W. J. Keating, of the Memphis Appeal. They consider that the immense growth in wealth and importance of the southern states calls for more extended notice in the New York press than the existing journals find it to their interest to give.

Forced to Ride in the "Jim Crow."

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 9.—Rev. W. A. Sinclair, of Georgetown, S. C., black, but intelligent and popular, was, with his wife, ejected from a first-class car on the Western & Atlantic railroad, near Chattanooga, and forced to ride on the "jim crow" car, which was filled with smoke and not a first-class car, although they had first-class tickets. Mr. Sinclair says he was badly beaten by the train hands. He will appeal to the interstate commission and also bring suit in the courts against the railroad. He is supported by many prominent whites of the state.

Preparing for Train Robbers.

AUSTIN, Tex., July 9.—A number of railway managers have been here in consultation with the governor trying to arrive at some plan by which railroads may be protected from train robbers. It has been determined to arm eight men on each passenger train. The governor is to have them sworn into service as regular rangers. They will be, as far as possible, regular train men and will be armed and paid by the railroad companies. To put eight men on each train will require 400 men to be sworn in.

Prominent Mine Owner Murdered.

EAGLE PASS, Tex., July 8.—James H. Duvall, owner of the Cedral mines, is reported killed at Santa Rosa, Mexico. Mr. Duvall left the mines on Saturday with $250 on his person. His body was found to-day in some rush near the roadside leading from the mines into Santa Rosa. There was a bullet hole in the head, and his pockets were empty. His mule was found near by with its throat cut. Mr. Duvall was a native of Georgia, and was prominent in mining circles.

Unknown Assassins.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 8.—Mrs. Strickland, wife of Bradley Strickland, a farmer of Harry county, and Miss Malinda Sibbitt, were shot last night while sitting on Strickland's piazza, by some unknown person from the opposite side of the road. Mrs. Strickland died in a few hours. Miss Sibbitt, although badly wounded, will probably recover. Strickland and a woman of loose character, with whom he has been intimate, are suspected.

Saved His Neck.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 8.—William Bowman, who murdered his mistress, Mattie Gudjer at Dalton, Ga., last winter, was to have been hanged to-day for the crime, and late yesterday afternoon Governor Gordon commuted his sentence to imprisonment for life. The prisoner was removed to the Dade coal mines last night for safety.

Young Lady Killed by Lightning.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 8.—During a thunder storm in Edgefield county yesterday, Miss Sallie Barnes, sixteen years old, was at the well drawing a bucket of water when she was struck by a bolt of lightning and instantly killed. Miss Barnes was the daughter of a well-to-do farmer, and was the belle of the neighborhood.

Boy Stabs a Man to the Heart.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 9.—Milo Thomas, a white man, in the employ of the Port Royal & Augusta railway, slapped Charles Lockley, an eleven-year-old negro, for abusive language toward him. The boy thereupon drew a spring-back dagger and stabbed Thomas to the heart. He was arrested.

Almost Lynched for a Joke.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 9.—William Flodrug, a wife beater, was strung up by the neck by some of his fellow-workmen at the Cresent mill yesterday morning. He narrowly escaped death, being cut down in the nick of time by his friends. His assailants say the affair was only a joke.

East Atchison, Mo., is being washed away by the Missouri.

NOTICE NO. 6316

LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA.
April 15th, 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, Ala., on June 4, 1887, viz: Robert A. Wilkinson, 1604, 1027, for the NE of sec 7 Sec 20 T 15 S R 6 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Richard Gidley, Rome, Champion, George Champion, Wing Leach, all of Jacksonville, Ala.

J. G. HARRIS,
apr23-6t Register.

CALDWELL, HAMES & CALDWELL

Attorneys at Law.

JACKSONVILLE,..... ALA

A DRUGGIST'S MISTAKE.

A Sick Man's Wife Discards the Druggist's Advice and So Saves the Life of Her Husband.

I am a wood carver by trade and it is out of my line to write letters; but my wife thought it was no more than right that I should let you know what your remedy has done for me, and I think so too.

I live in East 127th street, west of Third avenue, and have lived there for about twenty-three years, where I own real estate. Up to the time I am about to mention I had been a strong, well man. There was always more or less malaria in the neighborhood, but I had not personally suffered from it. It was in 1880 I had my first attack. It came on as such attacks commonly do, with headaches, loss of appetite and ambition, chilly sensations with slight fever afterwards, a disposition to yawn and stretch, and so forth. I was employed at that time at Killians & Brothers, furniture manufacturers, in West 32d street. I hoped the attack would wear off, but as it didn't I consulted a well-known and able physician in Morrisania, who gave me quinine and told me what to do. I can sum up the first four and a half or five years of my experience in few words. Occasionally I was laid up for a day or two, but on the whole I stuck to my work. I kept taking quinine, in larger doses from year to year, and kept on getting weaker and worse, slowly but surely, all the time. My trouble was now well defined and its symptoms were steady and regular. I had dumb ague in its worst form, and it was grinding me down in spite of all that I could do or the doctors could do. It held me in a grip *like iron in a burning out mine.* The poison had gone all through and over me and nothing was able to touch it. I was fast losing flesh and strength, and about March, 1884, I knocked off work entirely and went home to be down sick, and to die for all I could tell. I ran down so rapidly that I soon became unable to walk any distance. Later I went from room to room in my own house only by friends holding me up by each arm. The doses of quinine were increased until *I took forty grains at a dose.* The effects of this tremendous stimulation was to make me nearly wild. It broke my sleep all up, and I often walked the floor, or staggered about it, all night long, scarcely able to bear any noises or even human speech. My temper was extremely irritable. As to food, one of my [illegible] children would eat more in a meal than I could in a day. I would order food and then turn from it in disgust. I lived on quinine and other stimulants and *on myself*, like a bear in winter. The quinine set my head in a whirl, and the liquor given as a medicine made my stomach so sick I could not tolerate it.

From 175 pounds (my proper weight) I ran down to 97 pounds the weight of a light girl—and was scarcely better than a skeleton.

If somebody had taken a hatchet and knocked me down at it killed me I should be glad to be off.

During the latter part of this period, early in 1886, my physician said: "Miller, there's no use in my taking any more money from you. I can't do you any good. I might pour pounds of quinine down your throat and it wouldn't help you."

On the strength of this I gave up the use of quinine altogether, and made up my mind to do nothing more and take my chances.

Three weeks afterwards—about the last of May—my wife saw an advertisement of Kaskine in a New York paper. She told me of it. I said: "Stuff and nonsense! it can't do me any good." But she went to a druggist's, nevertheless, to get it. The druggist advised her against Kaskine; he said it was nothing but sugar; that she ought not to throw away her money on it, &c. he said he didn't keep it, but could get it if she insisted on having it. Turning away in disgust my wife spoke to our neighbor, Mr. A. G. Hogewald, who got her a bottle at a drug store in Sixth avenue.

Almost against my will, and without the least faith, I began taking it. In one week I was better. I began to sleep. I stopped "seeing ghosts." I began to have an appetite and to gain strength. This was away the first of June, 1886, and by the end of that month I was back at my bench at C. P. Smith's scroll sawing factory in 116th street, where I work now.

Since then I have never lost a day from sickness. Taking Kaskine only, about forty pellets in four equal doses a day, I continued to gain. The malaria appeared to be killed in my system, and now I've got back my old weight (175 pounds—and my old strength to labor. I am an astonishment to myself and to my friends, and Kaskine did not do this I don't know what did. The only greater thing it could do would be to bring a dead man to life. FREDERICK A. MILLER.

630 E. 137th Street, New York.

P. S.—For the absolute truth of the above statement I refer to the following gentlemen, who are personally acquainted with the facts: Mr. Alexander Weir, 626 156th St.; Mr. George Seaman, 158th street and Courtlandt avenue; Mr. A. Meehan, 154th street and Courtlandt avenue; Mr. P. F. Vanped, 154th street and Courtlandt avenue; Mr. John Lenny, 630 East 158th street; Mr. John Renshaw, 124 125th street, and many others. I will also reply to letters of inquiry.

We submit that the above astonishing cure, vouched for as it is by reputable men, is deserving of a thorough and candid investigation by thinking people. And we further submit that when druggists turn away customers by falsifying the character of a remedy because they do not happen to have it on hand, they do a great wrong. If this afflicted man had not disregarded the druggist's advice and sent elsewhere for the remedy he would without doubt have been in his grave.

Other letters of a similar character from prominent individuals, which stamp Kaskine as a remedy of undoubted merit, will be sent on application. Price, $1.00, or 6 bottles, $5.00. Sold by Druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

The Kaskine Company, 51 Warren St., New York.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

For sale by Wm. M. Nisbet.

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FOR SALE.—Fine herd registered Jersey Cow and pure blood Jersey bull at a sacrifice. Apply at this office.

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

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EUREKA WHEAT CLEANING MACHINE

Our Mr. E. G. Morris, senior member of the firm, has an experience of forty-three years as a practical mill-wright and has given the highest satisfaction wherever he has undertaken work. The firm will take contracts to build or repair 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.

Jacksonville Republican.

ESTABLISHED JAN. 21, 1837. JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1887. PRICE $1.50 A YEAR.

HIGH NOON.

BY WALACE P. REED.

Republic Constitution

There was not a more daring and active scout in Bazaine's army than Pierre Danton.

When Pierre volunteered to sound Quinquambo, to see what the Mexicans were doing, it never occurred to him that there was the slightest danger.

Quinquambo was a little mountain village, with a small garison and Pierre determined to appear in the role of a deserter. The son of a Spanish mother, he did not look much like a Frenchman, and spoke the language of the country like a native.

But there was one thing that the scout had no thought of. Col. Campos, then commanding the post of Quinquambo, had served on the western cost in the early part of the war. If Pierre had known this fact he would have blown out his brains rather than play the spy in the vicinity of the terrible Campos.

At sunrise the Frenchman walked boldly into the village and gave himself up to the first sentinel he met.

His story was plausible enough. He had lost faith in Maximilian and his cause, and had grown weary of hard fighting and scanty rations. Moreover, he had fallen in love with a black-eyed senorita, and could no longer bear arms against Mexico.

The sentinel called a corporal, and the story was repeated. To these simple soldiers it seemed that the deserter was telling the truth, and nothing but the truth.

"Ah, that French devil, Bazaine!" said the corporal, "he is frightened, is he not?"

"Comrade," replied Pierre, "you have spoken truly. Bazaine is *in despair*. His men are deserting by hundreds. They have nothing to eat, and the usurper is without money to pay them."

"In a few weeks they will be driven into the sea," said the enthusiastic corporal.

"You speak like a prophet," answered the spy.

In the presence of Colonel Campos the Frenchman measured his words. The veteran listened with out showing any interest or surprise. His brown, leathery face never changed its expression, and his eagle eyes were apparantly fixed upon the ground.

"And you would serve the republic?" he asked, coldly.

"Try me," was the enthusiastic response.

"How am I to know that your story is true?"

"Let me swear——" began Pierre.

"No!" shouted the colonel in a voice of thunder.

The officers and soldiers gave a start of surprise, and for the first time Pierre felt uneasy.

"Bind him hand and foot" was the unexpected order.

Despite his protestations two men carried out the colonel's instructions, and then braced the prisoner in a sitting position against a convenient wall.

"A year ago," said Campos, "I captured that fellow near Vera Cruz. I shot off the little finger on his right hand, and he marked me here on the forehead with his saber. The villain escaped that night, but another prisoner told me all about him. He is not a soldier. He is a spy. He has caused more trouble than any other man in Bazine's army. Now, Pierre Danton what have you to say?"

"The Colonel is mistaken," said Pierre, "I never saw him before, and I am no spy. My name is Jean Rouville."

"Look!" explained a soldier.

A glance showed that the prisoner's right little finger was missing.

"Only a coincidence," muttered Pierre.

"Guard him well," said the Colonel. "No court martial is wanted here," and the grim soldier walked off.

Securely pinioned as he was, Pierre saw that he could not escape. His eyes roved restlessly about, but there was nothing to encourage him.

"The barbarians," he growled. "They will butcher me in cold blood. I doubt whether they will be kind enough to hang me. That Campos looks like a fiend, and the chances are that he is even now inventing some diabolical torture. Well it is the fortunes of war.

Quinquambo did not look very interesting to the spy as he sat there propped up against the Colonel's headquarters. There was a plaza and a few scattered houses around it, except on one side, where they had been destroyed by fire. There were no citizens. The inhabitants had all abandoned the town, leaving it to the garrison.

"There are not more than three hundred of the yellow rascals," mused the spy. "Lord! Wouldn't I like to see some of our cavalry come along They would take the place in the twinkling of an eye."

Just then two soldiers came along, and lifting Pierre in their arms, carried him to the center of the plaza. The captive at first thought that his hour had come, but the men proceeded in sullen silence to tie him to the mouth of the solitary cannon, an old-fashioned twelve-pounder, pointed at the vacant side of the square. They lashed him with his breast to the muzzle of the gun so securely that it was impossible for him to move.

Pierre though of the brutal British fashion of blowing Indian rebels from the mouth of a cannon, and wondered whether he was to be served in the same way.

"It will be talked about all over Mexico," said Colonel Campos, coming up. "The French will get it into their heads that they are all to be treated in this way, and very few will be willing to face such a death."

"Comrade," said Pierre to one of the soldiers, after the Colonel had gone, "does he mean it?"

"When the noonday sun strikes that," replied the soldier, "it will be all over."

Pierre looked, and noted an iron framework over the breech of the gun. On the top of this was a round object so bright and dazzling that it made his eyes blink.

"I do not understand," he said.

"The burning glass there," explained the soldier, "is so placed that it fires the powder exactly at noon. It never fails."

The victim shuddered. There was something horrible in the idea of being killed by the bright luminary whose rays had all his life given him light and warmth.

He knew that even in the large cities of Mexico what was called the midday gun was fired in this ingenious fashion during the dry season. For six months in the year there was never a cloud in the sky, and the action of the lens was as sure as fate itself.

The guard paced up and down his beat, and Pierre was left to his meditations.

He struggled until his strength was gone, trying to loosen his bonds, but it was useless.

His head fell upon his breast, and he closed his eyes. But he could not calm himself, and he again looked around the square. All of the soldiers were marching off with the exception of one company. It was evident that the French were not supposed to be in the neighborhood.

"Stranger things have happened," thought Pierre, "I may yet be rescued."

His eyes turned upward and he saw that the sun was almost directly over head.

He glanced down to the priming, and it seemed to him that he could hear the fizzing noise of the powder.

The sun was intensely hot, and this inspired terror.

'Saits above!" groaned the poor wretch. "On such a day as this the gun will go off ahead of time!"

What did it matter? A few minutes would not save him. The glass shone with an infernal brilliancy, and not a speck of cloud was to be seen.

"If I ever do get out of this," grunted Pierre.

He did not say what he would do. There was no use in making any promises.

Higher and higher in the heavens moved the flaming orb. Surely it was noon!

The half-fainting prisoner held his breath. The muscles of his face twiched nervously, and his eyes were fixed with an intense stare upon the other end of the gun.

Like the echo of an echo came a familiar sound wafted upon the mountain breezes.

"God!" gasped the miserable man throgh his pallid lips.

Was it a bugle? Even if it was it was too late. If relief came it would have to be at once.

Louder, clearer, sounded the triumphant note, giving forth the sweetest ring that the listener had ever heard. He threw his head back, and the light of hope and courage danced in his eyes.

"The devil!" he shouted, "whether I am saved or not, these yellow dogs will soon bite the dust!"

The Mexicans heard the French bugles, and in another moment Quinquambo was in a tumult of disorder.

But the defenders of the town, weakened by the departure of their comrades in the morning, were unable to cope with anything like a strong force, and no sooner did the French dash through the outposts than the Mexicans fled to the woods, fully half of them being shot down before they reached shelter.

Pierre's bonds were cut by a trooper, who, with three whacks of his sabre set the prisoner free.

To Pierre's immeasurable gratification, Colonel Campos and his command had been captured on on the way and brought to town by the raiders.

"I must see him," said the spy. "I have a little settlement to make with him."

Boom!

"Sacre!" yelled Pierre, "I had forgotten all about the gun!"

The smoke slowly lifted, and on the open side of the plaza was seen a group of dead and dying Mexicans. The discharge had occurred just as the prisoners were marching by.

One of the unfortunates was lying on his face, but his uniform showed him to be an officer of high rank.

Pierre turned this man over, gave one look at his face, and then fell upon his knees in a prayer of thanksgiving.

In the dead man he had recognized Colonel Campos!

MALARIA.

Twenty-five hundred dozen bottles of Ague 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.

DUE 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 bottle and it never fails. I have cured cases where quinine had no effect whatever.

Yours truly,

W. H SHAW & Co.

Another American girl is about to become a European princess. Miss Winnaretta Singer, daughter of the late Mr. Singer, of sewing machine notoriety, is going to wed the Prince de Montfeliard, whose title dates from the time of the Crusades. His future mother-in-law, now the Dutches de Campo-sélice, was the daughter of an English Confectioner.

Mr. J. L. M. Curry, our minister to Spain, will spend his holiday at his home in Richmond, Va., and he will take an active part in starting the building of a new Baptist church. Mr. Curry is a Baptist minister.

The Advertiser, published in Centre, Cherokee county, in which several iron industries are located, says "it feels sorry in advance for the man so mistaken as to run the race in the Seventh District on a protection platform."

ALABAMA NEWS ITEMS.

FROM ALL PARTS OF ALABAMA.

Whooping cough at Eutaw.

Colbert county wants a fair next fall.

Attalla is to have a charcoal furnace.

Big Methodist meeting at Union Springs.

A mad dog killed at Scottsboro last week.

The Russelvill Idea favors a protective tariff.

The new hotel at Decatur will contain 50 rooms.

The salvation army has gone to Montgomery.

The interest due on our state bonds is $150,000.

Mrs. Frame has been preaching in Gadsden 2 weeks.

Montgomery has started another new broom factory.

The Hartselle index has discarded its patent outside.

The Mercury is calling for a new jail in Madison county.

A dead baby was found in the creek at Tuscumbia last week.

The name of Slip Up postoffice has been changed to Simpson.

A. B. Cooper 87 years old died near Union Springs last week.

Editor Grubbs has been presented with a new pair of scissors.

H. McVay Moore has been appointed Sheriff of Lauderdale.

Blount county is going to sperd $16,200 on a new court house.

Troy will entertain the State Agricultural society on August 9.

Tuition in the University of Alabama is now free to all students.

Teachers' Institute at Athens free to all, from July 18 to July 23.

There is a young lady near Russelville named Miss Sallie Gadabout.

The Birmingham Evening News is to be turned into a morning daily.

A negro boy made hash out of a white boy at Greenville last week.

A telephone is being talked of between Birmingham and Huntsville.

Birmingham and Memphis will be connected by rail by October 1st.

Jo Price was crushed to death by the cars at Birmingham last week.

A starch factory wanted at Decatur to stiffen her much watered stock.

The Morgan County Agricultural Wheel meet at Hartsell on July 16.

J. A. V. Lovett of Huntsville is suggested for State Superintendent next year.

Mis Kate Warren has been elected organist of the Tuscumbia Presbyterian church.

Jas. Chastler shot and instantly killed Hue Boyle at Coleburg one day last week.

Alabama is building more railroads and iron furnaces than any of her sister states.

Bill Ehller is in Jail at Birmingham for bursting open a trunk over his wife's head.

2 negroes are in the Tuscumbia jail for trying to derail a train on the M. & C. R. R.

Editor Green, of the Russleville Idea published his paper with red ink on the 4th os July.

W. J. Mathews of Jackson county recently had 1,000 bushels of corn burnt up by lightning.

The new safe in Jackson county court house was robbed of $1000 night week.

It now turns out that the car works to be be brought to Decatur only employ about 300 hands.

The Chilton View Editor has been presented with a basket full of new sweet potatoes.

Two negro boys shot and killed two colored children near Selma recently out of sheer devilment.

The next meeting of the Morgan Pomona Grange will meet at Danville on July 29 and 30 1887.

First of last July Decatur had a population of 1500. and by actual calculation she now has 3,411.

Col. Jos. Hodgson, editor of the Register, goes in again as register in chancery of Mobile county.

The Y. M. C. A. of the northern district of Alabama will meet at Decatur on the 22nd of July.

Fred Marx, a Jew, goes to the coal pit at Birmingham for stealing a gold ring from another Jew.

The Decatur Free Lance is advocating the shot gun policy as a means of getting rid of Mormon Elders.

The Age claims that the big car works from Ohio are to be located at Birmingham instead of at Decatur.

750 acres of land, one mile west of Huntsville, sold last week to a New York company for $75,000.

A. C. Lance fell from a 2d story building at Decatur last Saturday, wrenching his back and spraining his ankle.

Mrs. E. W. Petty has been sending Editor Kellar Irish potatoes from Leighton that weighed 1½ pounds each.

J. J. Barclay & Co., with ex-judge E. H. Foster as attorney, have established a real estate agency at Decatur.

Fitzhue Thornton was accidentally killed at Tuscumbia last Saturday by Fred Alexander while fooling with a pistol.

The Beligreen News says Rev Jas Gibson concluded his recent Masonic address at Russelville amid raptuous applause.

J. H. Simpson goes in as circuit clerk of Colbert county, and Capt. Kolb gets the portfolio as commissioner of agriculture.

Louis Jordan, 16 years old stabbed Gabe Coats in the heart with a barlow knife near Eutaw and killed him instantly—both negroes.

Some two weeks ago Jas. Drake had his head craked by a falling scantling at Decatur, from the effects of which he died a few days ago.

The North Alababamian says Alabama is in a better financial condition now than she has been in many years, and it is due to Democratic rule.

Prof. Herbert Langworthy is the author of "Ever True," a beautiful waltz, which can be had for 60c by addressing Cooper & Lovett at Huntsville.

The Alabama Baptist State Convention is now in session at Union Springs and Birmingham has offered that body $170,000 in land and money to move Howard College from Marion to that city.

Reed Townsend, a prisoner in the Huntsville jail murdered Tim Anderson with an iron bar while the latter was discharging his duty as an employe of the prison.

The Russelville Idea referring to the late celebration at that place says: The address by Hon. Jas. Gibson, on the subject of "Masonry," was learned, eloquent and profound, and was delived in a style at once pleasing and entertaining.

One of our exchanges apologizes for not publishing an item of news about a bride and groom, giving as a reason that the wind blew away the copy.

Mrs. Augusta Evans Wilson, of Mobile, has written another novel, which will be out, it is said, sometime in September. Its title is "At the Mercy of the Tiberians."

It is time the Gadsden people were waking up. The Times says: So far as we know there is not a town or village in Alabama of 1000 or more inhabitants which has not better churches and better school houses, and has made more provision for the education of their people than Gadsden.

The Board of County commissioners of Lowndes County have cited over a hundred tax payers to appear before it on the 2nd Monday in August and show cause why their assessment should not be raised.

Brother Jourd White, of the Moulton Advertiser, says watermelons have begun coming into Moulton, but they are so high priced that a newspaper man can't buy them. Is it possible Brother White has been wasting so much of his life publishing a newspaper and is not able to get a watermelon without paying a tariff duty thereon?

"Uncle George" Shuford, one of the best known and most respected colored man about Hayneville, and who is nearly a centenarian, fell from his steps with a hatchet or chop axe in his hand, and striking his face on it inflicted an ugly wound, extending from his left eye to the right cheek bone, which nearly cut his nose off.—True Citizen.

All reports from the surrounding country represent crops of cotton and corn as very promising There has been plenty of rain everywhere, a few complain of too much, but these cases are rare. Field hands work well and there is little difficulty found in subduing the grass, etc. Our planters are cheerful and full of hope for the best crop that has been made of late years.—Marengo News.

It was stated yesterday by those claiming to be informed on the matter, that next week engineers would arrive and commence the immediate survey of the Selma and Cahaba valley railroad; that dirt would be broken in thirty days, and that the road would be completed to Centerville by the first of January. We cannot vouch for the accuracy of this report, but we know it is a consummation devoutly hoped for by the citizens of Selma.—Selma Times.

Financially, there is a healthy state of affairs up at Gadsden. The Times says: Some of the notes are falling due for real estate that was bought here last winter, and they are being paid promptly. And some parties have cashed their notes for the deferred payments on real estate that were not due for nearly 2 years yet. This shows the confidence that our people have in the prices of real estate holding up, and shows, furmore, that money is easy in Gadsden.

The following from the Decatur News will give some idea of how real estate is selling and advancing in price in that part of the State: The farm of the late Henry Grizzard, three miles south of town, was sold Wednesday by real estate agent S. A. Sparkman, Esq., to Herndon Bros., of Birmingham for $100 per acre. This land could not have been sold for $5 per acre twelve months ago. On the same day Mr. Sparkman sold 150 acres of the R. B. Day farm, a part of the old homestead of the late William Grizzard, six miles south of the city, at $50 per acre.

This is the chaste and elegant manner in which an Alabama editor speaks of a Georgia editor: "The editor of the Georgia-Alabama Tallassee "Progress" in a recent issue sets up a whine for $30,000 of the people's money to be voted for a free school at Tallassee. We admit that if there is any one on earth that needs education it is the horse editor of the "Progress." He will have to bind a piece of fat meat to the back of his neck and draw his brains near enough to his head to get a focus on Webster's blue-back speller before he can understand that a patent sheet printed in Georgia does not control the laws of Elmore county.

On last Tuesday evening, Mrs. Sam. Speegle, living near Falkville, was struck by lightning. She was at home, all alone, except her infant babe, which was asleep at the time the accident occurred. Mrs. Speegle was in the act of putting some bottles on the mantlepiece, on which was sitting a kerosene lamp filled with oil. A current of electricity ran down the chimney, broke the lamp, ignited the oil, which spattered in Mrs. Speegle's face and set her clothing on fire and also the house. Mrs. Speegle was not damaged by the lightning except in one foot which was badly mutilated, two toes were entirely cut off and the ankle bone so terribly injured that amputation became necessary. Fortunately Mr. Tabscott was passing the house at the time, and but for his presence, the house, unfortunate woman and innocent babe would all have been consumed by the fire.—Decatur News.

We are glad that the light is beginning to break upon us. We see the clearing in the distance and are inclined to strike for it. See what railroads have done for Birmingham, Montgomery and other cities. There are the results. We have lands in Pickens that would be worth thirty or forty dollars per acre, if situated near a railroad. We have an intelligent, industrious and enterprising population. Our farmers have their clubs in every section of the county, and are alive to their great interests. All they want is cheap and regular transportation for their products to the markets of the country. They can then sell and buy when and where they please. They can patronize those places that offer the greatest inducements. They will not be bound hand and foot to any market. We hope our friends will push on the work.—West Alabamian.

Two Cetrain Cures of Poison Oak.

Gentlemen—Three years ago I was poisoned with oak vine. The poison broke out on my body and face. One large bottle of S. S. S. entirely cured me. My case was perfect test of the power of S. S. S. as a blood purifier.

A friend of mine had been cured of a similar poison by S. S. S., and it was through his recommendation that I took it. So here are two certain cures of poison oak by Swift's Specific. Yours truly,

ARTHUR W. WHITE,
Cor. Carroll and University Sts.
Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 28, 1887.

A Capitalist's Case.

Eli Mitchell is the wealthiest man in Corinth, Miss. He has been retired from active business for years. His word has the greatest influence in his community. He has long been a staunch advocate of S. S. S., and here is the cause of his great faith and his friendship for the medicine:

Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen—I had had rheumatism for twenty years in my arms and shoulders, and some time ago I underwent a course of S. S. S., taking a dozen or so bottles. It entirely cured me, and I very cheerfully give this testimonial of its virtues in my case.

E. S. MITCHELL.
Corinth, Miss., Feb. 17, 1887.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

Interesting Experiences.

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

Sold at fifty cents a bottle by W. M. Nisbet. No4

Philadelphia Record: A man may bathe on Sunday, it seems; but not in a public bath-house. If he have no private bath-room he must wait until another day. Such is the law in this great commonwealth.

Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson, the novelist, will leave England in September for a visit to the United States. He has many admirers in this country.

On a hot holiday Coney Island finds foot room for about 100,000 people.

The Republican.

JULY 28, 1887.

THE SULTAN OF TURKEY.

HE IS IN NO HURRY TO SIGN THE ANGLO-TURKISH TREATY.

By Playing the Egyptian Question Against the Bulgarians Middle He Expects to Realize Some Substantial Advantage. Various Other Foreign News.

LONDON, July 17.—The sultan of Turkey is still holding off from the ratification of his agreement with the British special commissioner, obviously with the intention of making the best possible terms for signing or repudiating the treaty, as the case may be, and in so doing his action is not altogether to be condemned as savoring of duplicity or any other species of knavery. The same sort of a game has been practiced upon him by one or another of the European powers until he has become thoroughly acquainted with the benefits accruing to the "party of the first part" from transactions conducted upon methods of questionable honesty, and he now seeks to avail himself of them by turning the tables.

With Germany, England and Italy on the one hand urging him to sign the treaty and Russia and France on the other demanding that he shall not sign, while Austria, having all that she can attend to nearer home, makes no definite decision one way or the other, the sultan can well afford to temporize. Had the assembling of the Bulgarian sobranje and the immediately subsequent election of Prince Ferdinand been deferred until now or later, the sultan would in all probability have been compelled to make his intention specifically known and abide the consequences, but the recent events at Tirnova have fortunately come to his aid and the Turkish government by skillfully playing the Egyptian question against the Bulgarian question will likely realize substantial advantage from one or the other.

The same powers that are interested in the Egyptian matter are also deeply concerned in the Balkan difficulty. The former question can wait, but the latter is now in such shape that its settlement cannot be much longer delayed. For the same reason that he has neglected to sign the Egyptian treaty the sultan has also put off his acceptance or rejection of the sobranje's election of Prince Ferdinand. He prefers that both of the questions shall be settled by the powers, leaving the porte to ally itself with the strongest side in both cases, for both will undoubtedly be settled to the satisfaction of the same combination of powers.

As things now look the porte will side with Russia, in the belief that whatever the ultimate outcome of the Egyptian muddle may be, Turkey cannot fare much worse in the settlement than she has been treated in the administration of Egyptian affairs during the last five years, while in the final adjustment of the Balkan question she is likely, as the price of her good offices to Russia, to get something substantial in the way of territorial guarantees that could not be obtained in the face of Russia's opposition. It is a very pretty fight, as matters now stand, and Turkey, enjoying the, to her, entirely new experience since she became a European power of engaging in a difficulty in which all Europe is concerned without being the "under dog," is likely to be the gainer rather than the loser when the smoke blows away and the spoils are divided.

Celebrating the Fall of the Bastile.

PARIS, July 17.—The great celebration commemorating the fall of the Bastile began at midnight. Thousands followed through the main streets a couple of vans and carriages containing a band playing alternately the Marseillaise and the Boulanger march, "Le Revenant de La Revue," the crowd joining in the chorus and lustily shouting "Vive Boulanger, il Reviendra," "Demissez," etc. The people appear generally good-tempered, but hostile demonstrations were made against houses not decorated. Numerous out-door balls and torchlight processions were to be seen everywhere. The air was filled with cries of "Vive Boulanger."

A demonstration was made at the statue of Strasburg this morning, but it was entirely of a peaceful nature. Members of the Patriotic league and of other associations, with banners and trumpeters, marched past the statue and deposited upon it colossal memorial crowns. As this was done there were cries from the procession of "Vive la France!" "Vive la Republique!" and "Vive Boulanger!" but there were no attempts at disorder.

The Bitterness Growing Hourly.

BERLIN, July 17.—A German resident of Caudry, department of Nord, France, writes to a Mannheim journal that the anti-German feeling in Caudry is terrible, and that he and other Germans had narrowly escaped being killed. He and his countrymen were insulted in the streets daily, and it was hardly safe to venture out. He would be obliged to move to St. Pierre, as he had no hopes that the persecution would cease.

The Kreus Zeitung, referring to this letter, says it is intolerable that Germans would have to endure such treatment. "France," it says, "must be made to understand that there is a thus far and no further in the matter."

The Deutsche Tagblatt publishes in a prominent position, a number of verses, reminding France that the German hand rests upon the sword.

Why Don't He Show Them?

LONDON, July 17.—Professor Tindall, in a communication published to-day, says that he has received numerous letters from all parts of America on the Irish home rule question and they all recommend the utmost resistance to Mr. Gladstone's policy. "Inasmuch," says Professor Tindall, "as a desperate gamester, miscalled statesman, has chosen to invoke ignorant foreign opinion against the instructed opinion of his own countrymen, it is worth showing that American opinion is not entirely on his side."

Irish Land Bill.

LONDON, July 17.—The Unionists abstain from voting on the bankrupt clauses of the land bill if they are not abandoned. In the face of the threatened prolonged opposition to the bill many of the Conservatives are urging to the government to be content to pass the lease-holder's clause, and to leave the remainder of the new bill over till the next session.

Foreign Stocks Feel It.

LONDON, July 17.—The stock markets are dull in consequence of expected disturbances in Paris during the celebration of the anniversary of the Fall of Bastile. American securities are very flat in response to the low New York quotations. A gloomy feeling pervades most of the markets.

Hubbub at Sophia.

SOFIA, July 17.—The military element in this city is turbulent and is calling upon Maj. Petroff, the new minister of war, to resign.

A Denial by the Howler.

LONDON, July 17.—This morning's Times denies that the Marquis of Londondery intends to resign the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

E. B. KELLY. J. A. W. SMITH

KELLY & SMITH

Attorneys at Law,

Jacksonville, Ala.

Will practice in all the courts both State and Federal, and in Calhoun and adjoining [illegible]

TWO MEALS PER DAY.

TO INTERRUPT WORK AT MIDDAY IS A GREAT MISTAKE.

A Pernicious Custom of the Anglo-Saxon Race—Effects of Overworking the Stomach—Benefits of Occasional Fasting. The Chinese Habit.

Now, say that breakfast time is 7 o'clock. It takes a full hour afterward before it is safe to interfere the nervous energy essential to digestion. By 10 o'clock a healthy person ought to be in good condition for work. At about 11 o'clock the air out of doors reaches the highest point of purity, or in other words, the oxygen in the atmosphere is approaching the maximum. It continues in this state until 1 o'clock p. m. The electricity following the sun is then at its height."

So we have at midday the inner and outer conditions for the greatest brain and bodily power. To interrupt work at such a time is a mistake which the Anglo-Saxon race does not realize, because it has inherited the custom of stopping to take provisions between 12 and 2 o'clock in the day.

All kinds of mental and physical work proceed by better sustained attention. The difference between an Isaac Newton and an ordinary mortal is shown in the ease with which the occupation of the day is thrown aside in order to do what is described as "fortifying the inner man." Newton could concentrate his mind upon a subject so as to be oblivious of all else, including eating and sleeping, for twenty-four hours. I think there is an appropriateness in comparing the too frequently loaded human stomach to an engine which is all fired and working splendidly when the fire is buried under new coals and the steam cooled down by a deluge of water. I am convinced that there ought to be an interval of at least seven hours between the two meals of the day. If there must be a brief rest from labor at noon it will be found healthier to do anything else than eat and drink.

Nature is quicker to forgive the mistake of sleeping, bathing or walking too much than the fault of oppressing the whole man with an unnecessary load of food. The theory that the stomach demands something to sustain it after a few hours from the last time it took food is as wild as that a horse should be put to work in a very little while after it has had hard service.

BENEFITS OF FASTING.

The stomach is not dependent upon work for its health, except as, of course, it and the whole body must have the blood made from its digested food; but this blood does not need replenishing so often as is supposed, considering that it remains in the system and continues an endless circuit.

Disease is occasioned by the over fatigue of the digestive system, just as overwork kills the horse. Many persons of mature judgment obtain relief from bodily troubles by fasts of three days. I have often tried this experiment, and have always found that the stomach gains in tone. I have even done the seven day fast, studying and working the whole time, and believe it did me good.

Fasting for long periods has to be done intelligently or it may do more harm than good. I can fully appreciate the danger of advising any particular course of action outside the line beyond which everyday people should go; but there is good ground for advising them to become accustomed to two meals.

When Christ sat at the well in Samaria waiting for his cold victuals it was 6 o'clock p. m., Roman reckoning. He is never mentioned as having eaten at noon. The eating habits of his disciples were the same. The only exception to the general record was St. Peter, who is said to have eaten a noon meal on the roof at Joppa; but, judging from what appears elsewhere concerning him, I believe he was then only breaking his fast for the day.

The Chinese habit of eating only twice a day is confined to those who do not work in the fields. The latter mentioned class eat three times.

To break off the habit of eating the noon meal, it only requires about four days' persistent fasting. After that the craving for food will become more and more moderate, and ultimately disappear. —W. Crofut in Herald of Health.

Hints to Swimmers.

The expert swimmer acquires the knack of expelling a little air the instant he finds himself going under. This drives out any water that may have been inhaled if he has been taken by surprise by a wave or by any other sudden immersion, and he can usually hold his breath long enough to reach the surface. If not—if he is kept under water too long for his non-breathing powers—he involuntarily tries to breathe, and drowns, as do the porpoise and his confreres under like conditions.

The cruel and dangerous practice among boys of ducking one another violently and at unexpected moments, much as it is to be reprehended, has probably saved more lives than it has sacrificed, for it teaches its victims to catch the breath almost as instinctively as does a seal.

The same end may be attained, however, by less brutal methods. If the learner will begin by ducking himself in shallow water, and as the submerged condition becomes familiar, advance to diving, swimming under water, and the like, until, within the bounds of reason, it is a matter of indifference whether the head is under water or not.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Killing Rats by Strategy.

"To attempt to catch rats by traps or by poisoning them suddenly will fail," said an old rat catcher recently to a reporter. "Old rats know too much and can be caught only by kindness. To destroy them give them a good meal every day. Do not put any poison in the food, but simply prepare a dish for them daily, as a free lunch, composed of corn meal moistened with milk, into which one egg with salt to season has been beaten. At first they may not touch it, but keep it before them, making it fresh every day. They will soon try a little, and if not injurious their suspicions will be allayed. In a week or ten days they will expect it and every rat on the place will be at the appointed spot for the treat. Give plenty of it so as to induce all the rats in the neighborhood to join in. Do not be in a hurry to poison them. If they eat all the food give them a larger portion next time. As soon as they have thrown off all suspicion get some phosphorus paste or other rat poison, mix it with the food and be sure to give them enough and something to spare, so as to induce all to eat. They will either be killed or become so suspicious of all food that not a rat will remain."—New York Mail and Express.

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., want you boys in the dry counties to send your jugs to him and he will wet them for you.

FROM OUR FOREIGN COLONEL.

How Buffalo Bill Is Raking in the English Guineas.

NEW ORLEANS, July 16.—The following letter from Buffalo Bill to Col. William Ray, formerly of the Twenty-first Indiana, and a "chum" of Buffalo Bill on the plains, has been given to the public:

"LONDON, June 23, 1887.

"MY DEAR COLONEL: It was a pleasant surprise to receive your letter. I have often thought of you and wondered what had become of you. So you are still on top of the earth. Well, ever since I got out of the mud hole in New Orleans things have been coming my way pretty smooth, and I have captured this country from the queen down. Am doing them to the tune of $10,000 a day. Talk about show business, there never was anything like it ever known, and never will be again, and with my European reputation you can easily guess the business I will do when I get back to my own country. It's pretty hard work with two and three performances a day and the society racket at receptions, dinners, etc. No man—not even Gen. Grant—was received better than your humble servant. I have dined with every one of the royalty from Albert, Prince of Wales, down. I sometimes wonder if it is the same old Bill Cody, the bull-whacker. Well, Colonel, I still wear the same sized hat, and when I make my pile I am coming back to visit all the old boys. If you meet any of them tell them I ain't got the big head worth a cent. I am over here for 'dust.' Will be glad to hear from any of them. Write me again. Your old-time friend,

"BILL CODY."

Whisky Crookedness.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 15.—Early in June information was given to the internal revenue department at Washington that crookedness was going on at the "C. F. C." and "Carlisle" distillery warehouses at Frankfort. The officers found upon examination that it was necessary to reguage 4,400 barrels, and when this was done it was found that 300 barrels were entirely empty, while 1,200 of the 4,400 were short from ten to thirty-eight gallons each. An examination held before Collector Robinson developed the fact that in one of the warehouses was found a siphon and a bucket, besides all the necessary apparatus for "equalizing." The impression seems to prevail that the whisky has been stolen. The lowest penalty that can be inflicted is the ordering out of bond the 4,400 barrels reguaged. This will cost the distillers in the neighborhood of $50,000.

A Distressing Death.

NEW YORK, July 18.—One of the saddest incidents that has ever occurred in the New York stock exchange transpired at noon to-day, and was surrounded by circumstances so peculiarly sad that their occurrence caused members to suspend all business at once, without any preliminary notice from their chairman. Vice-President Hill, apparently in full health, ascended the platform to announce the death of M. E. De Rivas, and had hardly finished when he was taken with a sudden weakness. Friends assisted him to the main entrance, but he had just passed the flight leading to the door when he expired. The announcement of his death was immediately made and a special meeting of the governing committee was called to take action. Business remains entirely suspended. The stock exchange adjourned on account of Mr. Hill's death.

Trying to Lynch Him.

PETERSBURG, Va., July 13.—Mrs. Savidge, a white lady, was outraged by Reuben Coleman, a negro, in the woods near here Thursday. Mrs. Savidge was horribly maltreated, and is now dying. Coleman was captured and lodged in jail late that night, and a mob gathered to lynch to him, but, owing to approaching daylight and the incompleteness of the plans, the attempt was postponed. Last night a mob of twenty-five men battered in the jail doors. Coleman was taken from his cell and led to the scene of his crime, he all the time whining piteously for mercy. The sheriff quickly followed the mob with a strong posse, and succeded in overtaking them. Coleman was rescued with a rope round his neck after a sharp fight and carried back to jail. Another attempt to lynch him will be made to-night.

Invited to Cross the Line and Fight.

EL PASO, Tex., July 18.—E. L. Fox, a prominent contractor of this city, and James A. White recently had a falling out over some law cases. Fox challenged the sheriff to cross the line into Mexico and settle the difficulty with pistols at ten paces. Last evening the men met on the main street and the sheriff severely caned Fox as a reply to his challenge to fight. The affair caused a sensation. Fox is hot tempered, and it is feared that more trouble will follow. Ordinarily the sheriff is one of the mildest mannered men to be found, though but few men care to provoke his wrath.

Bad Americans in Mexico.

EL PASO, Tex., July 13.—John Vanston and J. H. Clum, Americans, were arrested Thursday night at Paso del Norte, Mexico, for sandbagging and highway robbery. They belong to a gang who have been working Paso del Norte for months, and are wanted for other desperate crimes. They were arrested in the act of "holding up" two soldiers. The Mexican code makes highway robbery a capital crime and they will probably be shot, as the evidence is clear against them.

A Bloody Tragedy.

ATHENS, Ga., July 16.—One of the bloodiest tragedies ever enacted in Georgia took place on the streets here yesterday just before dark. Councilman Tobe Murray shot Mr. Reaves dead. The city was filled with distinguished men—Governor Gordon, Senator Brown and others. The crowd which gathered around the dead body was thus a notable one. The murder was the result of a business quarrel. Both men were in the livery and stock stable business.

A Sherman Landmark Burned.

NEW ORLEANS, July 16.—A dispatch from Alexandria announces the burning of an old landmark. It was the Buck building, built and occupied by Gen. W. T. Sherman when he was president of the Louisiana State seminary, a few years preceding the war, and which he vacated when he went north to enter the Federal army.

Telegraphing From a Coffin.

GUADALAJARA, Mex., July 13.—Yesterday the body of Juan Aminte, a telegraph operator, lay in its coffin in church ready for burial. A companion near it heard regular taps inside, which clearly ticked out, "I am alive." Surprised, he gave the alarm, and the telegrapher, weak but still alive, was rescued and restored.

They Met Above the Clouds.

CLOUDLAND, N. C., July 18.—The Tennessee Press association, twenty-nine papers represented, met yesterday above the clouds on the top of Roane mountain, 6,349 feet above the sea. Honorable John Allison, secretary of state, delivered the oration. The association will be in session several days.

Kentucky Farmers Won't Pay Taxes.

LOUISVILLE, July 18.—Taylor county has refused to pay the railroad tax for which an order was recently issued by the Federal court. This places the farmers there in as open rebellion as in Muhlenberg.

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 Bros., Jacksonville, will receive prompt attention. Extra fine body of timber to saw from.

HEART BILLS A SPECIALTY.

NUNNELLY & MCREYNOLDS.
apr2tf.

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, 1 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 house barnes, stables &c., good gin furnished with latest improvements and be machinery; also an excellent business house. 12½ miles from Jacksonvill 11 miles from Anniston, 9 miles from Weavers, 6 miles from E. & W. R. 4 miles from Alexandria. Best society. Good business stand one of best Calhoun county.—$6000.

No. 2--Wm. Reed.

Eighty acres, 9 miles from Jacksonville, 3 miles from Cross Plains, tw Railroads pass through, E. T. & V. and E. & W. under cultivation—$500.

No. 3--J. L. Hughes.

About 420 acres, Cleburne county, on Terrapine creek, 8 miles east Cross Plains. E. & W. R. R. runs 1 mile through the place. 75 acres bo tom, 175 to 200 acres farming 60 to 75 acres in cultivation, 250 acres we timbered. Extensive iron bed and probably large quantities manganes 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 or cotton or store house, 60 to 70 acres cleared, ba ance finely timbered, 20 to 30 acres bottom land, half cleared, other ha heavily timbered with white oak, hickory &c. Two and a half miles of L & W. R. R. 15 miles west Jacksonville, creek runs through the place. 1 good resair. Price $1000.

No. 5--G. W. Arnold.

Two hundreds acres, 3½ miles from Jacksonville at E & W and E T & V R. R. Junction. About 65 acres in cultivation, fine land, 1 well, 1 goo house, 1 spring, well timbered, located conveniently to R. R. or Jackson ville. 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.)

241 acres near Jacksonville.

560 acres near Germania.

71 acres in Choccolocco Valley.

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 12960 for the SE¼ SW qr Sec 20 T 13S R 8E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land viz: Ab, Littlejohn, Wm. Bonds, George Gorey, Aaron Mead, all of Jacksonville, Ala.

J. G. HARRIS,
jnly2-16 Register.

Guardian's Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the Court House door in said county, on the 1st day of August next the interest of my minor daughters Mary A. E. and Fannie W. which is an undivided one-sixth interest each, in the following described lands commencing at the SW corner of Fraction 14 in Frac. Sec. 3 of T 12 S, R 5 east in the Coosa Land District, thence run east along the southern boundary line of said Section to a point 660 feet East of where the said line crosses the centre of the track of the Ala. G. S. R. R., thence in a north-easterly direction and parallel with the centre of the track of said rail road, to the centre of the track of the T, & C. R. R., thence west along the centre of the track of the last named rail road, to where it intersects the western boundary line of the SE¼ of said Sec. 3, thence south along the western boundary line of said quarter section, to the SE corner of the Fraction 14, in said section, thence west to the NW corner of said Fraction, thence south to the SW corner of said Fraction 14 the beginning point, containing 78 acres more or less, subject to a right of way of 50 feet of the Ala. G. S. R. R., and of 25 feet right of way of the T. & C. R. R., and to the life estate of the undersigned, in a half interest of the estate sold.

Also at same time and place, an undivided three-twentieth interest of each of said lands, in the SW Frac Frac. Sec. 2, T 12, (S) of Range East, in Coosa Land District containing 119 acres subject to like life estate above.

J. D. HAMMOND,
jne14-'87 Guardian.

Sheriff's Sale.

Under and by virtue of two executions issued out of the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, Alabama the 5th day of May, 1887 and to me directed, one in favor of J. R Graham vs. C. D Davis and the other in favor of E. G. Roberson against C. D. Davis. I will proceed to sell at public out-cry on Monday, the 8th day of July, 1887, before the Court house door, in the town of Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Alabama to the highest bidder for cash, within the legal hours of sale the following described real estate to wit: Part of S½ of NE ¼ Section 10, 135 acres also the NE¼ of sec 15, 160 acres, all in township 16, and Range 9. Levied upon for the want of personal property and as the property of C. D Davis to satisfy said executions,

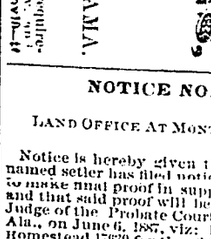
This the 13th day of June 1887.

M. W. WOODRUFF,
jne 18-30d tds Sheriff.

Trustee's Sale.

Under and by virtue of a Deed of trust executed to the undersigned trustee, by Ivy B. McAlpin and wife Julia McAlpin to secure a debt due J. B Gibson, on the 7th day of April 1887, I will, as such trustee, under the power conferred upon by the parties to said deed of trust, having been requested in writing so to do proceed to sell on Monday the 11th day of July 1887, before the Court house door of said county, between the legal hours of sale, the following described real estate, viz: One undivided half interest in the NW qr of the SW qr of Sec. 33, T. 14 R. 9. Also one acre adjoining the above described land and being on the east side of the same, to-wit: Beginning at a stake in the mill branch on the east boundary line of said land, thence east 8 poles to a stake, thence north 20 poles to a stake; thence west 8 poles to a stake on said boundary line of said above described land, thence south 20 poles to the beginning.

S. D. G. BROTHERS,
June4-4t Trustee.



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DR. J. C. FRANCIS,

DEALER IN

HIGH GRADE PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Has just received a large stock of pure Drugs of all kinds. Stock fully up to the requirements of the market. He knows from long experience the wants of the community and will keep a complete assortment.

(NORTHWEST CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE)

JACKSONVILLE, ... ALABAMA.

NOTICE NO. 6325.

LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA. April 18th 1887.

Notice is hereby given that the following named setler 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 of the Probate Court at Jacksonville, Ala., on June 6, 1887, viz: Robert F. Griffin, Homestead 17639 for the S½ SE¼, S½ SW¼ Sec 24, T. 13 S, R 7 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Samuel A. McCollum, Gerge W. Clough, Thos J. Rich, Elisha B. Dickinson, all of Mack, Ala.

ap23-6t J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO. 6418.

Land office at Montgomery Ala June 6, 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 of the Probate Court at Jacksonville, Ala., on July 25th 1887, viz: William S. McLain, Homestead 12345, for the E½ NW¼ N½ SE¼ Sec 28, T 14 S R 10 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Francis M. Coleman, Wm W Johnson, Samuel T Thompson, Robt R Cheatwood, all of Shoal Creek Ala.

June18'86 J. G. HARRIS, Register.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE.

The only $3 SEAMLESS Shoe in the world.

Finest Calf, perfect fit, and warranted. Congress, Button and Lace, all styles too. As stylish and durable as those costing $5 or $6. W. L. DOUGLAS $2.50 SHOE excels the $3 Shoes advertised by other firms.

Boys all wear the W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE. If your dealer does not keep them, send your postal to W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

WANTED EMIGRANTS

Contemplate Moving West to Know that the GEORGIA PACIFIC R. R. TEXAS AIR-LINE VIA. Birmingham, Ala., IS THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST & BEST ROUTE TO MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, ARKANSAS, TEXAS AND THE WEST AND NORTH-WEST.

Write for low emigrant rates. Correct Maps and any of the Western States furnished upon application to

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ALEX. S. THWEATT, Trav. Pas. Agt. Atlanta, Ga.
GEO. S. BARNUM, G. P. A.
C. Y. SAGE, Gen'l Supt.

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School, Classical and Miscellaneous Books, Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, Photograph and Autograph Albums, Scrap Books, Blank Books, Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, Pencils etc., Immense stock Wall Paper, Bordering and Room Decorations direct from the manufactory, samples sent on application.

Pianos and Organs.

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

apr16tf

ELY'S CREAM BALM

Gives relief at once and Cures

COLD IN HEAD CATARRH HAY FEVER

Not a Liquid, Snuff or Powder. Free from Injurious Drugs and offensive odors.

A particle of the Balm is applied into each nostril and is agreeable to use. It is quickly absorbed, and gives relief at once. It opens and cleanses the nasal passages of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions.

It allays pain and inflammation, protects the membranal linings of the head from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores the senses 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, Owego, N. Y.

Catarrh Is Not a Blood Disease.

No matter what parts it may finally affect, catarrh always starts in the head, and belongs in the head. There is no mystery about the origin of this dreadful disease. It begins in a neglected cold. One of the kind that is "sure to be better in a few days." Thousands of victims know how sadly sad experience. Ely's Cream Balm cures cold in the head and catarrh in all its stages.

ELLIS & STEVENSON

Attorneys at Law,

Jacksonville, Alabama.

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 M.
Arrive at Atlanta	6:35 P. M.
" " Chattanooga	7:00 " "

TRAINS GOING WEST:

Leave Atlanta	7:40 A. M.
" Cartersville	9:50 " "
" Cedartown	12:00 M.
Arrive Cross Plains	1:25 P. M.
" Jacksonville	2:02 " "

Especial care is taken to make connections promptly and surely in both directions.

Trains leave and East and West Junction for Broken Arrow and Rome at 2:20 P. M. and 9:15 A. M.

T. J. NICHOLLS,
G. M. & G. F. & P. A.

feb5tf.

COMER & TRAPP,

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.

July 23-3m

Anniston Alabama.

The Republican.

Rates of Advertising.

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

PERSONAL.

Died, Miss Lou Mattison, daughter of Mr. J. L. Mattison, in Jacksonville, Tuesday, the 19th day of July, 1887, after a long and painful illness.

She was universally beloved in Jacksonville and her death has cast a shadow of sadness over the entire community.

Miss Marie Duplissis has returned to Jacksonville from her home in Mobile and will soon resume her music school.

Mrs. Abernathy and daughter, Ella, have returned to Jacksonville after a prolonged visit to the hospitable home of Maj, T. W. Francis.

Mr. Wm. Bell, of New York, spent Tuesday in Jacksonville among his many friends here.

Mr. J. H. Francis, of New York, after a stay of some weeks in Jacksonville, has returned to that city. He will make extensive investments in Jacksonville in the fall.

Mrs. Dr. J. Y. Nisbet, Miss Ada Nisbet, Mrs. Brent Clark and children, accompanied by Messrs. Ed. Nisbet and Arthur Skelton, left Thursday morning for Sulphur Springs where they will spend a month. They will be joined on Saturday by Miss Jessie Woods, of Ocala, Fla., and Miss Mamie Frank, of this city.

Misses Helen Adams and Mary Atkins, of Hampton, Ga., are visiting their uncle, Mr. David Atkins, of this place.

Mr. Ott Smith, of Ohatchie, was in Jacksonville Friday.

The game of ball between the Anniston and Jacksonville base ball clubs was very interesting, the score being 16 and 16 up to the eighth enning, when the manager of the Anniston's called the players from the field, owing to a decission of the umpire, and the game was decided in favor of the Jacksonville's.

We learn by private letter from Baldwyn Miss., that Mrs. Lennie B. Griffin, wife of Barton Griffin, formerly of this county, died at Baldwyn the 18th inst. She was seventy three years of age at the time of her death. She was a consistent christian and a member of the Babtist church.

The surveyors of the Georgia Central have crossed the mountain and find a good route. The road will go north of the town coming down from the mountain.

Several people went up from here Friday to Cross Plains to hear Senator Morgan Speak.

The Ogden Comedy Company will give an entertainment at the old court house to-night (Saturday) and also Monday night.

The Blount County *News* is for Gen'l. Forney for Congress. The *News* does not think much of the opposition movement.

Notice to the Afflicted!

Dr. A. J. Brewster, Birmingham, Alabama, Chronic and Malignant Diseases! We treat all kinds of Chronic Diseases, Male and Female, Chronic Liver Complaint, Lung and Throat Diseases, Sore Eyes, Scrofula, Syphilis, Chronic and Acute Asthma, Rheumatism. Scurvy, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, and blood and skin diseases. We also successfully treat cancers, extract worms, tumors etc., in a few minutes, without the use of the knife, pain or loss of blood. Piles cured without the knife, or caustic. Stammering cured without medicine. Diseases peculiar to females.

Will remain to first of August. Office at Jacksonville Hotel.

FOR SALE.—Fine herd registered Jersey Cow and pure blood Jersey Cat at a sacrifice. Apply at this office.

TRIBUTE OF RETPECT

To the Memory of Mathew M. Price, who Departed this Life June 18th, 1887.

ALEXANDRIA LODGE No. 208, F. & A.M. June 17, 1887.

Whereas, it was the will of our most Excellent Grand Master of the Universe to call our worthy brother from our temporal Lodge below to that celestial Lodge above, where all good masons by faith hope to arrive; whilst by the srtong ties of nature we are loath to give him up, yet we are, as we learn from his last declarations, satisfied that our loss is his eternal gain, and we fully anticipate that we in realization of our faith, that when the Lion of the Tribe of Judea shall have fully prevailed, his body will be raised as immortal as his soul. Bro. Price was made a Master Mason at our Lodge in the year 1865, and joined the Baptist church at Post Oak Spring the same year. While our brother was not entirely free from all imperfections in life, yet the older he grew the more consistent and devoted he became in the course of the christian religion, and his place will be hard to fill. Our brother has gone from labor to refreshment where many bright lights preceded him, and the time is rapidly approaching when the Master's gavel will be sounded to call Alexandria Lodge, one by one, from labor to refreshment, and brethren, it should behoove each and every one of us, that we should be clothed in the whole panoply of a mason and a christian, that we may attain to that Sanctum Sanctorum where we believe our departed brother has gone.

Resolved, that we, Alexandria Lodge, No. 208, wear the usual badge of mourning 30 days, and that these proceedings be spread upon the records of the lodge, and that the Jacksonville REPUBLICAN be requested to publish the same, and a copy be sent to the bereaved family.

Com. { B. G. MCCLELEN, W. P. COOPER, E. T. CLARK.

MACK.

MR. EDITOR:—Local items are scarce in this section, but we send a few dots. Farmers are still at work in their crops; would have been done, had it not been for the late rains. There is but little sickness in this vicinity. Scarcely any fruit, but we hope to have the pleasure of eating nice melons soon.

Mrs. Corley has just returned from a visit to Gadsden. Miss Ida Dickenson contemplates a trip to South Carolina shortly to spend some time with relatives. Miss Fannie McCollum has been a victim of toothache for some time past.

Mr. Editor I am solicited to request everybody to attend the pic nic at Sulphur Springs on Tuesday next, (July 26th.) to bring a basket of lunch and spend a plesant day. More anon,

"COUNTRY LASSIE."

Killed in a Quarrel.

PALISTINE, Tex., July 8.—Ban. Craig and John Hill were shot and killed yesterday by Green Hill, a brother of John. Craig and John Hill had quarreled with Green Hill over wages claimed to be due them for labor in the latter's tie camp. They attacked him, and in defending himself he shot them dead. He then gave himself up.

Hunting Tennessee Moonshiners.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 11.—Deputy United States Marshals Spurner and Young have returned from a six week's tour of the Upper Cumberland counties in quest of illicit distillers. They made forty arrests but found no stills, the owners having removed and concealed them.

Stole a Skiff to Rob a Safe.

CAIRO, Ill., July 8.—At Canton, on the Cumberland, yesterday morning, a safe was robbed of $1,400 in paper and coin by two men who stole a skiff. Fifty dollars were in old coin with holes in them, and there was one $100 bill among the paper.

Good Prospect for a Long Term.

CYNTHIANA, Ky., July 7.—Dr. Joseph Barker had his trial and was held over to the criminal court, his bond being fixed at $5,000. Since the doctor's arrest another party has come forward, accusing him of the same offense.

Union Labor Party in Texas.

WACO, Tex., July 8.—The Texas Union Labor convention adopted the Cincinnati platform of the party except the woman suffrage plank, and strengthened the temperance plank to make it a prohibition declaration.

WANTED to rent the store room under the hall occupied by Knights of Honor, on west side public square. Terms cheap. Apply at this office.

LADIES OF JACKSONVILLE

You have tried different preparations to clean your family silver and nine out of ten the powder scratched or the acid in the liquid injured it, and you are beginning to loose faith in all kinds. Let me assure you that I can restore it. Here is a perfectly pure preparation.

P. P. K.

I manufacture it myself. Crow Bros., have the exclusive sale of it in Jacksonville, Ala. They will give you a guarantee from me to pay all damages for any injury made by use of

P. P. K.

Every bottle is warranted to do all claimed for it or money refunded.

J. N. SMYTHE, Manufacturer. 120 Clark St. Atlanta, Ga.

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

EMMETT F. CROOK, Jacksonville, Ala.

july23-4t

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

The taxpayers of Calhoun county will take notice that the Tax Assessor's assessment book for 1887, is on file in the Probate Judge's office of said county, ready for inspection by them as provided by the Revenue laws of Alabama.

EMMETT F. CROOK. Judge of Probate.

july23-2t

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. So don't 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. Nisbet's, No2

In Chancery.

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

july16-4t

BOWDEN & ARNOLD,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

sept13-6m

Dr. S. G. Stone,

Jacksonville, Ala.,

Office 2nd door South of Hotel.

june-17

J. G. Hudson,

Notary Public & Ex-Officio Justice of THE PEACE.

DeArmanville, Alabama.

Courts fourth Saturday in each month. Marriage license for sale.

ian3tf.

NOTICE NO 6316.

LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA. April 15th, 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, Ala. on June 4, 1887, viz: Robert A. Wilkson, H.E. 10427, for the NE¼ of SW¼ Sec 20 T18 R 9 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continus residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Richard Giddey, Robt. Champion, George Champion, Wins Leach, all of Jacksonville, Ala.

J. G. HARRIS, Register.

apr23-6t

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

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

For sale by Wm. M. Nisbet.

may2-1y.

COUNTY TREASURER'S SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT.

TO THE HON. COURT OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF CALHOUN COUNTY, ALABAMA.

The undersigned, J. J. Skelton, County Treasurer of said County, respectfully submits the following Report showing his receipts and disbursements as such County Treasurer from January 1st 1887 up to July 1st 1887:

1887.	GENERAL FUND.	DR.	CR.
Jan 1	To am't balance on hand as per last report	451 31	
" "	" received of Probate Judge on License	17 07	
" "	" County Judge on Co court costs	10 45	
" 5	" Tax Coll'r on Co tax for 1886	2533 33⅓	
" 24	" Co. Judge on Co court cost	11 65	
" 27	"	9 22	
Feb 3	" Tax Col. on Co. tax for 1886	2043 33⅓	
" 7	" Judge Probate on Insolvent tax lists for 1885	77	
" 18	" Sheriff over pay on Election claim	1 50	
Mar 2	" Tax Collector on Co tax for 1886	2133 33⅓	
" 11	"	533 33⅓	
" 22	" Circuit Clerk	5 25	
Apr 1	" Co Judge on County court cost	6 65	
" 5	" Tax Collector on Co Tax for 1886	2600 00	
" 8	" Probate Judge on License	528 12	
" 9	" Co Judge on County court costs	14 45	
" 11	"	15 58	
May 7	" Tax Collector on Co tax for 1886	2333 33⅓	
" 12	" Co Judge on County court costs	6 20	
" 25	"	4 75	
June 2	" Tax Collecior on Co tax for 1886	533 33⅓	
	CONTRA.		
	By amount paid out on Jail and Prisoners		102 60
	" " " Roads and road service		65 50
	" " " Poor House and Paupers		1061 20
	" " " Bridges		61 70
	" " " New Court House		3274 09
	" " " Registration and elections		23 39
	" " " Water for the Court House		17 50
	" " " Inquests		101 50
	" " " Convicts		40 30
	" " " Printing Stationery &c for the county		590 27
	" " " Commissioners Court and Service		261 80
	" " " Petit Jurors		1000 25
	" " " Coffins and Burials		38 05
	" " " Constables' Certificates		272 75
	" " " Indigent Poor		40 00
	" " " Grand Jurors		563 80
	" " " Jury Commissioners		28 00
	" " " Lunatics		72 30
	" " " Goods for County		6 80
	" " " Visiting Jail		18 30
	Commission		282 00
	Amount to balance		5870 87
		$13792 97	$13792 97
	To balance on hand	$5870 87	

I hereby certify that the foregoing is just, true and correct, this July 1st, 1887.

J. J. SKELTON, County Treasurer.

1887.	ROAD FUND.	DR.	CR.
Jan'ry 1	To am't bal on hand as per last Report	128 00	
" 5	" Received Tax Col on Road Tax for 1886	633 33⅓	
Feb'y 3	"	510 83⅓	
" 15	" Road Com. on	378 45	
" 16	"	30 35	
" 21	"	87 80	
" 22	"	62 25	
" 23	"	65 75	
Mar. 2	" Tax Collector	533 33⅓	
" 5	" Road Commissioner	75	
" 11	" Tax Collector	133 33⅓	
April 5	"	650 00	
May 7	"	583 33⅓	
June 2	"	133 33⅓	
	By amount of claims paid and canceled		2682 61
	" Commission		94 13
	" am't to balance		1154 11
		$3930 85	$3930 85
	To bal on hand	1154 11	

I hereby certify that the foregoing is just, true and correct July 1, 1887.

J. J. SKELTON, Co. Treasurer

1887	BRIDGE FUND.	DR.	CR.
Janry 1	To am't balanceance on hand as as per last report	45 00	
" 5	" rec'd of Tax Col. on bridge tax for 1886	633 33⅓	
Feb'y 3	"	510 83⅓	
Mar. 2	"	533 33⅓	
" 11	"	133 33⅓	
April 5	"	650 00	
May 7	"	583 33⅓	
June 2	"	133 33⅓	
	By amount of claims paid and canceled		1658 61
	" Commission		62 91
	" Amount to balance		1501 88
		$3223 40	$3223 40
	To bal. on hand	1501 88	

I hereby certify that the above and foregoing is just, true and correct, this July 1st 1887.

J. J. SKELTON, Co. Treasurer.

1887	FINE AND FORFEITURE FUND.	DR.	CR.
Jan'ry 1	To bal. on hand as per last report	1 82	
" 1	" am't rec'd of County Judge on fines	95	
" 15	"	5 00	
" 27	" Co. Agent on hire of convicts	184 50	
Feb'y 21	" Justice of the Peace on fines	35 00	
" 25	"	16 25	
Mar 22	" Circuit Clerk	571 85	
April 9	" County Agent on hire of convicts	116 22	
May 25	" County Judge on fines	10 00	
	By amount of claims paid and canceled		887 30
	" Commission		29 49
	" Am't to bal.		18 89
		$935 68	935 68
	To bal. on hand	$18 89	

I hereby certify that the above and foregoing is just, true and correct, this July 1st 1887.

J. J. SKELTON, Co. Treasurer.

I, Emmett F. Crook, hereby certify that the Treasurer's Report from January 1st, 1887 to July 1st 1887, has been carefully examined by the Court of County Commissioners and found correct. This July 12th 1887.

EMMETT F. CROOK, Judge of Probate.

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 institufion—one whose stock is acclimated, and bound to do well here. This is a great advantage that Miller & Son's stock has over more northerly nurseries.

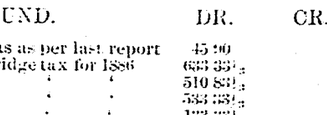
A prime feature; beside this, is the cheapness of their stock, which ranges from 10 to 100 per cent. below others, for the very same varieties. Wait until you see plates and prices, then decide.

W. V. MONTGOMERY.

july9-1m.

FOUTZ'S

HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS



NO HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time. Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA. Foutz's Powders will prevent GAPES 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 Cattle are subject.

FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION. Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor, BALTIMORE, MD.

JAMES CROOK, Jacksonville, Ala.

S. D. G. BROTHERS, Jacksonville, Ala. J. J. WILLETT, Anniston, Ala.

CROOK, BROTHERS & WILLETT,

Attorneys at Law,

Jacksonville and Anniston.

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 motion 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

Sheriff's Sale.

Under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, on the 28th day of March 1887, in favor of D. C. Savage and against John J. Wilson, I will sell on Monday the 8th day of August 1887 before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Ala., within the legal hours of sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, the following described real estate to-wit: the E½ of the NE¼ of Sec 1, T. 15, 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.

july9-4t.

State Normal

SCHOOL

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

This school, established for the training of teachers, opens with enlarged faculty and increased facilities, on Monday August 29th 1886. In connection with the Normal Department, and as auxiliary to it, a thorough course of primary and academic instruction is open to all. Music, both Vocal and Instrumental, and Art, will be taught by first-class instructors.

FACULTY:

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

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

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

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

MRS. IDA J. WOODWARD, Principal Primary Department.

MISS MARIE DUPLISSIS, Teacher of Music.

RATES OF TUITION

Normal Department	Free
High School Department:	
Junior Class	$2.50 per month
Senior Class	3.00 " "
Intermediate Department:	
Class No. 1	2.00 per month
Classes No. 2 and No. 3	1.50 " "
Primary Department	.75 " "

Tuition to children of licensed ministers of the gospel, FREE

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

BOARD:—Students can obtain good board with the best families in Jacksonville at from $8.00 to $12.50 per month, according to accommodations required. By messing together, living may be brought down even below these figures. Young men who wish to try this plan will be furnished with excellent quarters free of charge.

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

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

aug21tf

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 motion 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.

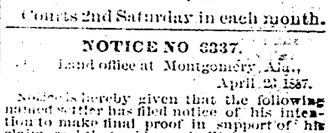
ANNISTON, ALA.

may7-tf

YOUR ATTENTION

IS CALLED

With Special Index



Your attention is invited to the fact that in procuring the latest issue of this work, you get

A Dictionary

containing over more words and nearly 2000 more illustrations than any other American Dictionary.

A Gazetteer of the World

containing over 25,000 Titles, with their pronunciation and a vast amount of other information, (recently added) and

A Biographical Dictionary

giving pronunciation of names and brief facts concerning nearly 10,000 noted Persons; also various tables giving valuable information.

All in One Book.

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary is recommended by State Superintendents of Schools in 36 States, and by 50 College Presidents of the United States and Canada. It is Standard authority with the United States Supreme Court and in the Government Printing Office. It has been adopted by the State Purchasers where State Purchases have been made, and is the Dictionary upon which nearly all the school books are based.

Get the Latest and Best.

It is an invaluable companion in every School and at every Fireside. Specimen pages and testimonials sent prepaid on 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 2, 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 of the Probate court at Jacksonville, Ala., on June 13th 1887, viz: William Bryant Homestead 6164 for the E½ SE¼ NW¼, SE¼ NE¼ SW¼ Sec. 31 T 14 S. R 6 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: S. A. Fleming, Wm. Thompson, Wm. F. Kennedy, Wm. Elders, Pecks Hill, Ala.

J. G. HARRIS, Register.

apr9-6t.

MILLER BROS. STEEL PEN

THE BEST IN USE.

Put up for sale by local dealers, we will mail 12 pens in 12 boxes of 1 dozen each, on receipt of $1.25.

4 styles, School Pens, 4 boxes, 1 doz. each, 50c.

4 " Business " 4 " 1 " " .45

4 " Business & Stubs, 4 boxes, 1 doz. each, .45

Address THE MILLER BROS. CUTLERY CO., Meriden, Conn.

FIRE INSURANCE.

I. L. SWAN AG'T.

Jacksonville Ala.

Two Good Home Companies to-wit

Georgia Home, Ga.

Central City, Ala.

B. F. Wilson,

Attorney at Law,

TALLADEGA, ALA.

Will practice in the counties of Talladega, Calhoun and all surrounding counties.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

In Probate Court for said County, Special Term, July 25th 1887.

This day came H. J. Stevenson, administrator of the estate of L. A. Weaver, and filed in Court his account and vouchers for a final settlement of his administration of said Estate. It is therefore ordered by the Court that the 26th day of July 1887 be and is hereby appointed the day upon which to audit and pass upon said account and make said settlement; and that notice thereof be given for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, as a notice to all persons interested, to be and appear before me, at my office in the Court House of said county, on said 26th day of July 1887—and contest said settlement if they think proper.

E. F. CROOK, Judge of Probate.

B. G. McCLELEN,

County - - - Surveyor

Alexandria, Ala.

Jacksonville Planing Mill

Dressed Lumber of all kinds, such as flooring, weatherboarding &c always on hand. Orders filled quickly.

JACKSONVILLE PLANING MILL. Jacksonville Alabama.

Probate Will.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County

In Probate Court, Special Term, July 4th 1887.

This day came Mrs. Elizabeth B. Elston and filed in court a paper writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Sevier Elston deceased, and also filed her petition in writing and under oath praying that said will be probated and admitted to record as the true last will of said deceased.

It is therefore ordered that the 1st day of August 1887, be and is hereby appointed the day upon which to hear said petition, and to probate said will, and that notice thereof be given by publication for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican a new-paper published in said county, as a notice to John C. Elston of Johnson county, Texas, Martha Hollingsworth, of Austin, Texas, W. C. Elston, Rising Star, Texas, and Clifton Hays, Charlotte, N. C., and other non-residents, Postoffice unknown, and to all others interested, to appear in said Probate Court on said 1st of August 1887 and contest said will if they think proper.

E. F. CROOK, Judge of Probate.

july9-3t

KALAKAUA'S TROUBLE.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE KING OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

He Says that He Will Not Sign the New Constitution Unless His Privy Council Backs Him To—Latest Information Reports a Threatening State of Affairs.

NEW YORK, July 15.—A Honolulu special to the Herald, dated July 5, gives a report of an interview with King Kalakaua. The king is reported as saying: "The history of the present trouble would be too long to enter into now. My position to-day is largely one of ignorance at to what is exactly going on.

"As I understand it, however, a new constitution is being drawn up by the committee of revision composed of my present ministry, the supreme court and a number of citizens. What that constitution contains I do not know, but I am informed that it has provisions that will radically alter the political condition of affairs. For instance, I am told that it will confer the franchise upon all residents, whether citizens or not, provided they are property-holders. Now, unless class legislation is practiced that will extend the franchise to Chinese, Japanese and Portuguese, and cut off the voting power of some three or four thousand natives, whose present qualification is that of education, and under that there are between eleven and twelve thousand voters, of whom not more than five or six hundred are white. Now, it is a serious question whether I have any right to sign a document working such injustice to my countrymen as this new constitution would do at the instigation of the meeting, more than three-fourths of whose members have no say in their country's affairs."

"Will you sign the document?" I asked.

"I shall not," he replied, "unless advised to do so by my privy council, to whom I shall submit, unless I am compelled to do it forcantly under duress. But no matter whether signed by duress or by advice, I shall consider the document illegal. The only way the existing constitution can be changed is by the vote of the legislature at two successive sessions, and when the people attempt to change the constitution in any other way, they simply make me an unwilling party to an illegal act."

"What are the relations between yourself and your new ministry?"

"I cannot tell," answered the king, spreading open his hands. "I have not seen them since they took the oath of office."

"But that," I said, "is nearly a week ago. Why do you not summon them and ask to be informed as to the true condition of affairs? It is surely the duty of your ministry to keep you informed of all that is occurring."

"It is," said the king, firmly. "That will show me their hand, or at all events, they shall bear the responsibility of keeping me in ignorance as to what is going on. I'll do it."

And summoning Antoine Rosa, his chamberlain, he gave orders for the immediate convening of his ministry.

"Do you fear any personal violence?" was my next question.

"If you mean dreading it, I say no," he answered. "If you mean anticipating it, I cannot say. I do not fear dying, and I do not believe the end of the trouble has been reached."

"What means have you of self-defense?"

"I have my body-guard of sixty men, who are passably well-armed and drilled," he replied, "an Austrian battery of six field-pieces, two grape cannon with sweeping fire, good bolts to outside doors and good hearts within. Then, too, there are two companies of native volunteers, called the Queen's and King's Own, composed mainly of old retainers."

"But outside, as I understand it," I said, "there are 300 men, over 1,000 rifles and ammunition enough for a siege?"

"Yes," replied the king nervously, wetting his lips, "but they have not got inside yet."

"Will you call upon the United States ship Adams for assistance?"

"Not exactly for assistance," answered Kalakaua, "but I have determined upon the sailing of the Australia this afternoon either to request the minister of foreign affairs to ask foreign representatives to consider the advisability of adopting certain plans for assuring me of my personal safety or else to make an appeal over my own signature.

"My proposition is that a detachment of marines shall be landed from the Adams, and be quartered at the the palace, and my argument will be that their presence may stop bloodshed, which might otherwise occur."

Much more was said, the conversation lasting two hours, but the above is all it is necessary to dispatch.

Ten Hours' Later News.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—Advices by letter from Honolulu, which are ten hours later than those published, say that the steamer Australia sailed at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of July 5, and at that time the streets were full of excited people. The Rifles had just been called out, and it was said that if the king did not agree to sign the new constitution which has been prepared there would be bloodshed. Nothing was seen of the king during Friday and Saturday. Workmen were engaged both those days in placing large iron bolts and bars on the palace gates. Inside the palace, in the basement, were three hundred natives, all well armed, and the three native volunteer companies were also prepared to turn out at a moment's notice.

At noon Tuesday, July 5, the Honolulu Rifles were ordered out in full uniform. The Secret League is also arming. Gibson and Hayselden were moved to the prison on the reef. This is said to have been done because messages were passing between Gibson and the king. The general report is that the king will refuse to sign the document, and will defend himself in the palace until to-morrow, July 6, when three British and one French men-of-war are expected at Honolulu. Then he will place himself under the protection of the British flag. At 1:30 a. m. the streets were full of people, and the whites feared bloodshed would result.

Mormons Disheartened.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 17.—In the election for school trustees this week the Gentiles carried five out of the twenty-one districts in Utah voting. This surprises and disheartens the Mormons. If the ratio is preserved in the constitutional election the majority for the new constitution will be small.

Disastrous Fire.

HANFORD, Cal., July 17.—About 3 o'clock last night fire broke out in the Lafayette house, which, fanned by a strong wind, quickly spread over the entire block, destroying the principal business houses of the town. The total loss is $150,000. Insurance, $90,000.

Shooting Over Prohibition Argument.

WILLSORNE, Tex., July 17.—At a meeting last night to debate prohibition, W. E. Farquahr, who opposed prohibition, shot at but missed, Dr. J. F. Eaves, who advocated it. Dr. Eaves continued his speech as if nothing had happened.

JAS. HUTCHISON.

HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER,

(Jacksonville Hotel,)

JACKSONVILLE..... ALA.

H. R. KELLY. J. A. W. SMITH

KELLY & SMITH

Attorneys at Law,

Jacksonville, Ala.

Will practice in all the courts both State and Federal, and in Calhoun and adjoining counties. jan3tf

THEY HATE THE YANKEES.

The Rabid Utterances of the Church Party in Old Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 16.—The anniversary of the death of President Juarez on the 18th inst. will be the occasion of a noteworthy celebration, in which the students of the various government institutions of learning, the school children, journalists of the Liberal party, benefit associations and surviving comrades of Juarez during his retreat towards Paso del Norte twenty-two years ago, will take part. The organs of the Church party, for the most part, make the commemoration of the statesman's death the text for lively assaults on the Liberal party and the existing constitution. Evidences of the deep seated hostility of that party toward the United States are frequent.

The Tiempo yesterday morning published the following: "The Yankee newspapers, Two Republics, says that the Catholic newspapers published in Mexico are distinguished for their intolerance and their hatred for anything coming from or having relation to the northern republic. We believe that it is exactly here that we take the most satisfaction. To be anti-Yankee is to be patriotic, as to love Mexico with true affection, is to desire its autonomy, its entire independence and its grandeur, with humiliation or compromise with that enemy which has carried off half our territory. As regards the Liberals, it is natural and logical that they should hobnob with the Yankees, for it is to them that they owe the existing condition of things. The Yankees have been their allies. For them the Liberals have opened wide the doors of the nation and received with open arms the Protestant missionaries. The Liberals would be ungrateful if they acted otherwise with Americans. As for ourselves, our policy is right; for true patriotism forbids our having anything to do with the external enemies of our country."

The anniversary of the death of Juarez, who was aided by Americans in overthrowing the empire of Maximilian, has the effect to revive old memories and provoke the annual outburst from the clerical press against the United States which interfered to bring about the evacuation of the French troops. The Liberal journalists propose to make the 18th inst. a memorable day, and the celebration is likely to be a notable political event, from the eminent character of the men who take a leading part. Some of the Liberal party press is friendly toward the United States, but the clerical press continually attacks the administration for its friendship with the United States. The recent postal treaty is being taken as new evidence of the growing intimacy between the two governments.

Inviting Cleveland to Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 16.—If cordial invitation will bring President Cleveland west during the autumn, he will certainly come, a committee of which Governor Knott, of Kentucky, is chairman, and which is organizing a great industrial and commercial convention for the state in October, held a meeting yesterday, and will in a few days forward to the president pressing invitations from this committee from the governor, from the city authorities of Louisville, the board of trade and all the important civic organizations. The invitation is for Tuesday, October 4, but it is very well understood that they will be pleased to have the president at any date that will be convenient for him. The industrial and commercial convention in the most important congress of the kind undertaken in the south since the close of war, and the president is to be invited to open the proceedings with an address. The presidential visit will also occur during the holding of the southern exposition in Louisville.

Indignant Citizens of Dalton, Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 18.—A large public meeting of leading citizens of Dalton, Ga., has denounced as slanderous the reports sent out about the hanging of Governer Gordon in effigy by a mob, and a disturbance in the city. The meeting passed a series of resolutions in which they declare that but three men were engaged in the effigy-hanging, and that these three men were all intoxicated, and deeply regret their thoughtless conduct; and that there was no disturbance in the city. The resolutions close with these words: "Our confidence in the justness, fairness, firmness and ability of the honored chief magistrate of Georgia remains unshaken." Governor Gordon declares that he could not have done otherwise than commute the sentence of Holman because the attorney general, the judge, the state's solicitor and all of the jury asked it, and witnesses who testified against Holman have since sworn that they committed perjury.

Fight Between Robbers and Guards.

ST. LOUIS, July 15.—A special from Fort Worth, Texas, says; There was considerable of a flurry in the city at 11 o'clock last night. A rumor became current that a bloody fight had taken place near Little River, south of Fort Worth, on the Missouri Pacific, between robbers and guards. Little River is a watering station, and no news can be received from there. It is certain that officials of the road have cause to fear robbery and secretly put guards on both the north and south bound night trains, and the trainmen are also armed. The north bound train reached here without molestation. It is stated that Trainmaster Ray also accompanied the party.

Murdered and Eaten by Hogs.

OWINGSVILLE, Ky., July 16.—Evidences of a horrible double murder have just come to light near Farmer's Station, on the Licking river. Zeik Auxier, while cutting timber near that place, discovered the mutilated remains of two persons, a woman and a child, the bodies having been partly devoured by hogs. Some bloody clothing and an empty five-barreled pistol were also found. The remains were probably those of a woman and a six-weeks-old baby, who, in company with a tow, heavy set man of twenty-five, with light hair and blue eyes were seen near the place not long ago. It is evident that a terrible tragedy has taken place.

Attacked Her Slanderer.

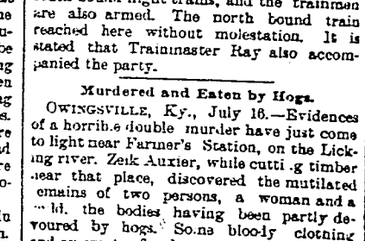
STAUNTON, Va., July 16.—Miss Margaret Elliott, a young lady of good family, residing in Rockbridge county, attacked David Clark on Monday with a pistol, slightly wounding him. The cause of the attack is said to have been the circulation by Clark of slanderous reports affecting Miss Elliott's reputation. There is much excitement in the community over the affair, and it is feared that further trouble will ensue.

Female College to Be Removed.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 16.—The committee of the Kentucky Methodist conference, appointed for that purpose, met here to consider the question of removing the Kentucky Wesleyan Female college from Millersburg to some more convenient town. Winchester's bid, $39,918.33, and land valued at $3,000, being the best one made, the college will be removed to that place as early as practicable.

A Prohibition Candidate Disqualified.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 16.—J. C. Woodward, the Prohibition candidate for the legislature from this city, is off the track by reason of ineligibility, he having not been a resident of this city the requisite time. Simon Shea, the Labor candidate, will probably get Woodward's strength.

H. HIRSCHBERG'S
IMPROVED DIAMOND
SPECTACLES
&


EYE GLASSES.
PAT'D JULY 12, 1879.

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

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

IS THE GREAT LABOR ORGANIZATION BREAKING UP?

Grand Master Workman Powderly Replies to the Assertion Made By a Number of Newspapers—Carpenters' Strike Threatened in Chicago—Other Troubles.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—T. V. Powderly will print the following in the Journal of United Labor in reference to the assertions in a number of newspapers that the organization of the Knights of Labor was breaking up:

"We are breaking up as the ploughman breaks up the soil for the sowing of new seed; we are breaking up old traditions; we are breaking up hereditary rights and planting everywhere the seed of universal rights; we are breaking up the idea that money makes the man and not moral worth; we are breaking up the idea that might makes right; we are breaking up the idea that legislation is alone for the rich; we are breaking up the idea that the congress of the United States must be run by the millionaire for the benefit of millionaires; we are breaking up the idea that a few men may hold millions of acres of untitled land while other men starve for want of an acre; we are breaking up the practice of putting the labor of criminals into competition with honest labor and starving it to death; we are breaking up the practice importing ignorance bred of monarchies in order to depreciate intelligent, skilled labor at home; we are breaking up the practice of employing little children in factories, thus breeding a race deformed, ignorant and profligate; we are breaking up the idea that a man who works with his hands has need neither of education nor of civilizing refinement; we are breaking up the idea that the accident of sex puts one-half of the human race beyond the pale of constitutional rights; we are breaking up the practice of paying women one-third the wages paid men, simply because she is a woman; we are breaking up the idea that a man may debauch an infant girl and shield himself from the penalty behind a law he himself has made; we are breaking up ignorance, intemperance, crime and oppression of whatever character and wherever found. Yes, the Knights of Labor are breaking up, and they will continue their appointed work of breaking up until universal rights shall prevail; and while they may not bring in the millenium they do their part in the evolution of moral forces that are working for the emancipation of the race."

The employes at the general office of the Knights of Labor in this city will, during the warm weather, stop work at 1 p. m. on Saturdays.

Carpenters' Strike Threatened.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Next Monday at least 1,500 carpenters expect to go on a new strike. They made an offer last night to have all grievances settled by arbitration, but it was flatly refused by the master carpenters. The latter held a stormy meeting at the builders' exchange last night, and refused to consider a communication from the carpenters asking for the adoption of the eight-hour day, or arbitration. When the members of the Carpenters' council learned of the action of the bosses, they said: "They want to force us to another strike; they shall have it on Monday."

No Change in the Brooklyn Strike.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 18.—There is no material change in the strike of the engineers and firemen of the Brooklyn Elevated railroad company. All attempts at arbitration have failed. The state board of arbitration have decided to proceed with an investigation of the affair. On request of counsel for the strikers the hearing was postponed until late this afternoon pending the arrival of Mr. Arthur, chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

A SHOWER OF BUGS.

Remarkable Phenomenon at St. Paul. Sidewalks Covered a Foot Deep.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 18.—St. Paul was last night treated to a phenomenon in the form of clouds of what are variously called green Bay. Sunday and day bugs. About 9 o'clock a breeze sprang up from the south, and with it came countless millions of bugs, which swarmed at every light, often becoming so thick around many street lamps as to almost obscure the light. Around the electric light masts they seemed to congregate in greater numbers than elsewhere, and in the vicinity of Bridge square, Seven Corners and at the park, at the head of Third street, the streets were literally covered with the pests.

Along the Wabash street side of the Second National bank the sidewalk was covered to a depth of over a foot; around the market house, at whatever point an electric light was located, the sidewalk was covered with them. The Merchants' hotel recived a liberal share of the bugs, the steps leading to the veranda being completely hid from sight, and it is estimated that more than a wagon-load of the bugs could have been taken from in front of the building.

In Rice park was witnessed a curious sight. The trees near electric lights were covered with bugs, giving the trees the appearance of being moving masses of life, while the electric light wires were strung with insects. It is probable that after striking the wire they were unable to get away on account of the current. At 2 o'clock in the morning the streets in the vicinity of Bridge Square, which had been cleaned, were again covered with them, and they still continued to come.

A HORRIBLE DEATH.

A Michigan Farm Laborer Overpowered and Killed By Rats.

DETROIT, Mich., July 18.—An extraordinary story reaches here from Fletcher, Kalkaska county. Sunday the remains of a human being were found in the woods. The body had been partially eaten, apparently by rats, and was wholly unrecognizable. An inquest was held, but it brought out nothing beyond the fact that the deceased belonged to the laboring class; that his death had been caused by hemorrhage resulting from wounds; that he had been dead several days, and the jury gave it up for a bad job. While a verdict was being rendered in accordance with these facts a young man named Davis, who had been drawn by curiosity to pay a second visit to the spot where the corpse was found, dashed among the jurors with badly tattered clothing, a bloody club, and a solution of the mystery.

The unknown man had been killed by field rats. Davis had himself been attacked by them, and had to fight for his life. When he approached the fatal spot he said the vicious little creatures sprang upon him from all sides, and, though he killed many of them, it seemed only to whet the courage of the survivors. He was obliged to make a run for it, and had been followed to the place of inquest, some of his assailants clinging to him and biting him cruelly. The jury returned with him and surprised the surviving rats in the act of carrying away and concealing the bodies of their defunct brethren.

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., want you boys in the dry counties to send your jugs to him and he will wet them for you.

CROP SUMMARY.

Prepared From Reports Gathered By the Chicago Farmer's Review.

CHICAGO, July 14.—The following crop summary appears in this week's issue of the Farmer's Review: During the last week refreshing rains were experienced quite generally throughout states of the Mississippi Valley, though many unvisited localities suffered from drouth. The winter wheat harvest is now so nearly completed as to furnish safe basis of the estimate of the yield. Estimates of yields per acre, reached by summarizing the reports of our correspondents in this issue, are as follows:

For seventeen counties in Illinois, seventeen bushels; nine counties in Indiana give an average of fifteen and two-third bushels per acre; twelve counties in Kansas, thirteen bushels, which former reports incline us to think is too high; four counties in Kentucky, eleven and one-fourth bushels; three counties in Michigan, thirteen bushels; seven counties in Missouri, eighteen and four-seventh bushels; twelve counties in Ohio, sixteen bushels, and four counties in Wisconsin, sixteen and three-fourth bushels. The reports on the condition of spring wheat are quite uniform from Dakota, Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin. The lowest percentage of condition as compared with the average crop is seventy, from Nebraska, and the highest, seventy eight, from Wisconsin. The spring wheat is rapidly approaching maturity, and now, in spite of drouth and insect injury, gives promise of about three-quarters of an average crop. The same condition will very nearly apply to the condition and prospective yield of oats.

The condition of drouth and heat have favored the development of injurious insects, and to these two causes can be attributed the loss of full 25 per cent. of the crops of spring grain.

Corn is generally in very promising condition, and fully two weeks ahead of the season. There are already some complaints of chinch bugs' depredations, and there is danger that as the spring wheat and oats are harvested the bugs will move in force to the adjacent cornfields, doing much injury.

Potatoes and apples do not promise much more than half crop. Hay hardly reaches that figure. Pastures are somewhat improved, an effect of recent rains, as are also the later berry crops.

DESERTING FROM THE NAVY.

One Hundred and Two Men Missing From the United States Flagship Trenton.

NORFOLK, Va., July 18.—The United States flagship Trenton left the navy yard yesterday for Fort Norfolk, to take on the supply of powder for her crew. On Monday she will proceed to Hampton Roads, where she will be inspected by the naval board. She will return to the navy yard, take on her coal and supplies and sail for New York or Newport.

A wholesale desertion has for some time been going on among the seamen and marines of the ship. A day or two ago it was discovered that 102 of the men were missing. Rewards have been offered for the arrest of the deserters, and all liberty, except for first-class men, has been stopped. Much dissatisfaction has for some time existed among the seamen on account of the crowded condition of the quarters, and this has been augmented by their recent deprivation of ninety-two of their sleeping apartments.

Georgia Asked to Pay $3,000,000.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 15.—Developments in the state legislature were decidedly sensational yesterday. They grow out of a demand from United States Senator Joseph E. Brown, president of the lessees of the Western & Atlantic Railroad company, for $3,000,000 for improvements. The senator shows that when he took possession of the road it had only 600 inferior cars, while now it has 1,400 latest style cars. This proportion holds good all the way through. The intimation was that if the state did not pay for these improvements they would be removed. Ex-Congressman William H. Fulton, who is a member of the legislature, at once moved that an injunction be served upon Mr. Brown, and that attachments be served upon all the appurtenances of the road. A bill to the same effect was also reported. Both will be acted upon later.

Robbing the Unfortunate.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 15.—The story of the wreck of the steamer Merrimac is one of the most remarkable in the history of marine disasters. The people of the steamer escaped a terrible fate, after being driven ashore on a clear and cloudless night, but their baggage was rifled and many valuable articles stolen while the owners were on deck seeking to save their lives. The robberies were committed by members of the crew when they found there was no immediate danger of the vessel's sinking. The crew afterwards got uproariously drunk and added to the terror and confusion in launching the boats. All the circumstances considered, it is miraculous that no lives were lost.

Turning Over His Property.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—An assignment has been executed by Oscar J. Harvey, the defrauding treasury official, of all his property for the benefit of his creditors. He recites that real estate he has none, nor any interest in any, and assigns his property, consisting of furniture and eight shares of stock of the First National bank of Wilkesbarre, Pa., now pledged with the Second National bank of that place to secure the payment of $700. He makes preference to the United States of $11,700, "Being the amount justly due said United States," and, after paying the same, he directs the payment to about a dozen creditors of an aggregate of $4,107.

Disaster to Mining Towns.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 15.—A disastrous flood occurred Saturday at Tompson's Falls, Idaho, caused by the breaking of the big dam on Blossom lake. Much property was destroyed and a number of lives were lost. It is reported that the mining towns of Mountain City and York were nearly destroyed.

Anarchists Abandon Hope.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Gruenhut, the Socialist, says their friends have abandoned hope of a new trial for the Anarchists. About twenty-five persons will be sent through the state to get signatures to petitions to the governor to commute the sentence to life imprisonment.

A Dakota Hail Tornado.

PIERRE, Dak., July 15.—A terrific tornado and hail storm passed over the northern portion of Hughes and the southern portion of Gulley counties last night. Stones as large as hen eggs beat the crop out of time, while the wind laid houses low.

Prominent Young Man's Rash Ride.

FORT SMITH, Ark., July 18.—John Archibald, a prominent young man of Oxford, Miss., was thrown from a pony yesterday and probably fatally injured. He attempted to ride an unbroken Indian pony without a saddle.

Postmaster Appointed.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., July 13.—News has just been received here to the effect that in a difficulty at Lewisburg Mr. Rucker shot Postmaster Beirn, the bullet striking in the left arm.

NOTICE NO. 6316.

LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA.
April 15th, 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, Ala., on June 4, 1887, viz: Robert A. Wilkson, H'd. 6427, for the N½ of SW¼ Sec. 20 T18S R. 9 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continus residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Richard Gidley, Robt. Champion, George Champion, Wins Leach, all of Jacksonville, Ala.

apr23-6t J. G. HARRIS, Register.

CALDWELL, HAMES & CALDWELL

Attorneys at Law.

JACKSONVILLE,..... ALA

FAITH CURE FAIRLY BEATEN.

Chaplain Hall Writes the Following Remarkable Letter.

From "Alabama N. Y. Express."

For many years my wife had been the victim of nervous dyspepsia of the chronic, distressing and apparently incurable type from which so many of her sex suffer, languish and die. It was all the worse because the tendency to it was inherited. She had been under the systematic treatment of many of the best physicians in New York and Brooklyn and elsewhere for twenty years with only temporary relief. In fact, there were few, if any, kinds of food that did not distress her, so diseased, sensitive and torpid were all the organs of digestion. The usual symptoms of dyspepsia, with its concomitant ailments, were all present—bad taste in the mouth, dull eyes, cold feet and hands, the sense of a load upon the stomach, tenderness on pressure, indigestion, giddiness, great weakness and prostration, and fugitive pains in the sides, chest and back. I have often risen in the night and administered stimulants merely for the sake of the slight and transient relief they gave.

Intermittent malarial fever set in, complicating the case and making every symptom more pronounced and intense. By this time the pneumogastric nerves had become very seriously involved, and she had chronic Gastritis, and also what I may be allowed to call chronic intermittent malarial fever all at once. For the latter the physicians prescribed the good, old-fashioned, sheet-anchor remedy, Quinine gradually increasing the doses, until—incredible as it may seem—she actually took THIRTY GRAINS A DAY FOR DAYS IN SUCCESSION. This could not last. The effect of the quinine was, if possible, almost as bad as the two-fold disease which was wearing away her strength and her life. Quinine poisoning was painfully evident, but the fever was there still. Almost every day there came on the characteristic chill and racking headache, followed by the usual weakness and collapse.

About this time I met socially my friend Mr. Norton, a member of the firm of Chauncey Titus & Company, brokers, of Albany, who, on hearing from me these facts, said: "Why, I have been through almost the same thing, and have got over it." "What cured you?" I asked eagerly. "Kaskine," he said, "try it for your wife." I had seen Kaskine advertised, but had no more faith in it than I had in sawdust, for such a case as hers. Mrs. Hall had no higher opinion, yet on the strength of my friend's recommendation I got a bottle and began its use as directed.

Now recall what I have already said as to her then condition, and then read what follows: Under the Kaskine treatment all the dyspeptic symptoms *showed instant* improvement, and the daily fever grew less and soon ceased altogether. Side by side these diseases vanished, as side by side they had tortured their victim for ten years—the dyspepsia alone having, as I have said, existed for twenty years. Her appetite improved from week to week until she could eat and digest the average food that any well person takes, without any suffering or inconvenience. With renewed assimilation of food came, of course, a steady increase in flesh, until she now looks like her old self.

She still takes Kaskine occasionally, but with no real need of it, for she is well. I consider this result a scientific miracle, and the "New Quinine" is entitled to the credit of it, for from the time she began with Kaskine she used no other medicine whatever.

If you think a recital of these facts calculated to do good you are welcome to make them public.

(Rev.) JAS. L. HALL,
Chaplain Albany, N. Y., Penitentiary.

P. S.—Sometimes letters of this kind are published without authority, and in case any one is inclined to question the genuineness of the above statement I will cheerfully reply to any communications addressed to me at the Penitentiary. JAS. L. HALL.

Other letters of a similar character from prominent individuals, which stamp Kaskine as a remedy of undoubted merit, will be sent on application. Price $1.00, or six bottles, $5.00. Sold by Druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

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Jacksonville Republican.

ESTABLISHED JAN. 21, 1837. JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1887. PRICE $1.50 A YEAR.

ALABAMA NEWS ITEMS.

FROM ALL PARTS OF ALABAMA.

The court house, with its new iron steps in front nicely painted, looks like a sage and dignified judge with a new, stiff collar on.—Wilcox Progress.

Mr. Rafter, the engineer of the land company, has gone to work in earnest locating the Tuscaloosa & Friedman furnace dummy line.—Tuscaloosa Gazette.

A farmer who lives near here, and who knows what he is talking about, says crops are better and larger in this vicinity than ever before—Gainesville Messenger.

The artesian well under the bluff is now 490 feet deep, and since the casing has been put in, gives a flow of about 125,000 gallons of water per day. This assures the success of a system of water works for our city.—Eufaula Mail.

The Memphis, Birmingham & Kansas City railroad, it is now said by those posted, will be ready to go into operation throughout its entire length by October 1st. The last rail will be laid in September.

Montgomery Star: We are reliably informed, though details cannot not now be given for obvious reasons, that negotiations are on foot for the building here of a cotton mill of large size, invested in which will be a quarter of a million dollars.

The merry hum of the saw and ring of the hammer is heard in every quarter of our wide awake little city from the rising of the sun until the going down thereof. This is a busy place, and drones are sadly out of their element.—Russellville Idea.

The big fishing at Van's mill came off Wednesday. The pond was drained off, and is is estimated that a thousand pounds of fish were caught. A large crowd attended; fish frying was the order of the day, and all enjoyed it hugely.—Abbeville Times.

Gen. Stephen D. Lee, President of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Mississippi, says that fifty-six per cent. of all the students who have attended that school are farming. It is the largest per cent. of farmer production by any Agricultural and Mechanical College in the country.—Livingston Journal.

On last Wednesday while Mr. Lancaster was cutting corn in his field, he found a rattle snake coiled up watching a squirrel eating corn on a stalk. Mr. L. was in the act of cutting down the stalk when he discovered his snakeship. He immediately dropped the stalk and killed the reptile. It measured five feet and had twelve rattles.—West Alabamian.

It was stated by those claiming to be informed on the matter, that next week engineers would arrive and commence the immediate survey of the Selma & Cahaba Valley railroad; that dirt would be broken in thirty days, and that the road would be completed to Centreville by January 1st. We cannot vouch for the accuracy of this report, but we know it is a consummation devoutly hoped for by the citizens of Selma.—Selma Times.

Miss Nellie Huffstutler, a young lady residing in White's Beat, had removed from her right ear, on the 12th inst., by Drs. A. S. Davidson and Joseph F. Hendricks, a piece of slate pencil measuring three-eighths of an inch in length. This foreign body the young lady had carried in the delicate membrane of the ear for nine years, and yet had felt from it no pain or other distress from its presence. Dr. Davidson kindly gave us the above facts.—Blount County Dispatch.

The governor has appointed the following board of trustees for the colored university; H. M. Caldwell and Charles Wheelan, of Birmingham, for six years; Thos. G. Jones of Montgomery, Fleming Law of Union Springs, and F. M. Paterson of Greensboro, for four years; H. S. D. Mallory of Selma, J. M. Potts of Talladega, and H. C. Gilbert of Decatur, for two years.

Birmingham Age: It is getting to be a conviction with a good many that the business of the Louisville & Nashville between here and Decatur is big enough to warrant a double track all the way. Not less than forty eight trains a day are run on this road

Eufaula Mail: Rev. M. M. Wamboldt is now in Jacksonville, Fla., with his wife and two children. He is going soon to his home near that city, and says he will never again accept a pastorate of a church. He bitterly denies the charge preferred against him in Chattanooga, and while there he was offered money to prosecute the Times for libel, but he refused to accept it. Now that he is again at home and under his own vine and orange tree, let him rest and let him stop preaching.

Bessemer is a Phœnix when occasion requires. All the houses of the burned district will be built and more besides will be erected. Col. Jas. A. Yates, president of the Carolina company, have arrived from Charleston, and has contracted for the rebuilding at once of all the houses burned and five additional. The Natchez Improvement company began to clear away for rebuilding before the ashes were cold on their property.

Marion Standard: An old railroad man, who is in a position to keep well posted, says there is no doubt that Marion will soon be on the line of the Birmingham & Mobile railway. We have strong faith that Marion within the near future will have two or three new railroads and will then begin a steady upward growth. For health society, morality and education Marion has no equal in the South, and if her citizens will only show the necesaary enterprise she has a bright future before her.

Birmingham Age: The Age has been shown a letter from Mr. W. T. Underwood, president of the Mary Pratt Furnace company, giving the result of an experiment of making coke for furnace use from the New Castle seam of coal. The coal was washed and coked by the Woodward Iron company, and used in the Mary Pratt Furnace in this city. The result is a decided success. Birmingham need have no fear now on the coke, as this vein is from seven to nine feet thick; and covers an area of 1,000 square miles in the immediate vicinity of the city.

Eufaula: A man who has evidently gone wild over the copious flow of water from the new artesian well, says he shall hear of no more low water in the river below this point. The well will keep the river in good boating order the year round. Wonder what Columbus would give for such a well?

Cherokee Advertiser: Cherokee county now has five charcoal furnaces of which 3 are in blast and all of them turning out the finest quality of iron and furnishing employment to hundreds of people. In the near future Cherokee will be one of the greatest manufacturing counties in the south and her miles of railroad will be second to no other county. The whole county is filled with iron ore and other useful minerals and soon as these can be reached by railroads an era of prosperity hitherto undreamed of shall smile upon our people.

Linden Reporter: The Birmingham Age says Senator Morgan wants to be elected and is trying to secure the farmers' vote next year. The Age adds Senator Morgan is no statesman. May be so; but if he gets the farmers—about nine-tenths of the respectable people of Alabama—he will prove himself politician enough to be his own successor. When the Age decides that he is no statesman and the Register advises him to "stop talking about the tariff," you may bet your bottom dollar that the gentleman is a democrat whom Alabama delights to honor. The protectionists are making Mr. Morgan's election certain, and we are glad of it.

Our country is bigger than China. We have 3,002,000 square miles, and China has only 2,000,000.

GIRL IN THE GRAY DRESS.

I am a lawyer and live at Englewood, coming into the city every morning in the cars. I do not live there from choice, for I should prefer bachelor apartments in the gay city, but my pocketbook is not very well filled, so I have to board cheaply.

I was going in one morning, as usual, to the office, and had curled myself up in the seat, when I heard a soft voice ask: "Is that seat engaged?" and, looking up, saw a vision in a soft gray dress, with bright eyes and the loveliest color in her face, and a pair of lips I trembled to look at.

I could not keep my eyes off the young lady during the entire trip, though I suppose I was awfully rude, and even when we arrived in the city I stopped on the corner of the street to see her thread her way through the carriages.

I was even tempted to follow the little apparition in gray, and had the satisfaction of seeing her finally enter a public building, naturally concluding she must be a teacher.

My pilgrimage made me very late in getting to the office. Arriving there I found Mr. Podgrass had left a message saying he had waited an hour for me, but that as his business required immediate attention he had taken it elsewhere.

"There goes a fat fee, and one of my best clients," I said to myself, with a long drawn whistle, in which there was nothing very cheery. "Well, never mind! There is no great gain without some loss," I added, with the ghost of a smile, endeavoring to adjust the familiar old proverb to suit the circumstances.

I made no more morning expeditions. I could not afford them; but as I am making a clean breast of this matter, telling the truth, I may as well own that I did make various changes in my hour in the hope of meeting the fair traveler.

It was an accident, however, that brought us finally together.

We had been bowling along for some time at the usual speed, when all at once, there was a jar and a crash and we came to a sudden standstill. An investigation of the state of affairs made it clear that a couple of hours must elapse before the train would again be put in motion; and the passengers decided upon walking on to R—— station, a distance of less than two miles. I was not slow in placing myself beside "my lady in gray," as I called her. I offered a few remarks which were pleasantly replied to. I relieved her of the small hand bag which she carried, and at last I ventured to offer her the assistance of my arm, which she gracefully accepted, as the road was slippery from the rain and sleet which had fallen early in the day and had frozen.

The walk was too short by half. If I could have had my own way about it I suppose it would have been prolonged indefinitely.

A few days after this episode, as I was hurrying down Broadway, I was startled by a vigorous slap on the shoulder.

"How are you, Jack?" said a hearty voice, which carried me back in an instant to old Yale and college days.

"Why, Charlie, how are you? And where did you come from?" I exclaimed, grasping the hand of my favorite classmate.

"Oh, from out West," answered Charlie. "I've been in Chicago these five years. Somehow, we seem to have lost track of each other."

We walked down the street, talking of old times and old friends, and when we parted Charlie said to me:

"I have been East on a visit to my mother, who lives at R——, just out of the city. Can't you come and stay with me? Say to-morrow night?"

"Yes, I think I can," I replied, almost before the invitation was out of his mouth; for was not R—— the home of my traveling companion? And was there not a possibility of learning something of her there?

In so small a place every lady knows every other lady. Charlie's mother would undoubtedly know who the girl in the gray dress was. It was a cold night when I went down to accept the invitation, snowing hard, so I was glad to reach the house, where, everything looked inviting and hospitable; and when we entered the little parlor, with its blazing fire in the grate, its soft radiance from shaded lamps, and its flowers blooming in the windows, it seemed as though we had suddenly set foot upon a small island of summer, put down, as by magic, among the wintry scenes from which we had just made our escape.

And in the midst of all this brightness and comfort, waiting to welcome us, I found "my lady in gray"—Charlie's sister.

The story is told: for you all know how it turned out.

From being fellow-travelers on the Erie railroad we soon agreed to travel together on that long road which, with all its crooks and turns, is always onward, and provides no return tickets.

We no longer live in New Jersey. Mary declares that she cannot trust me to go back and forth to my business: for, having once been caught, there's no knowing how soon I might be again entrapped.

Senator Morgan spoke at Cross Plains last Friday, and from the short report in the Post we clip the following extract as showing the drift of the Senator's remarks:

"The eloquent speaker urged the importance of a reduction in taxes, especially on the prime necessities of life. He stated that there was a tax of a little over seventy per cent. on sugar, which was only for the benefit and protection of a small class of capitalists in Louisiana. He said he wanted the tax on tobacco taken off, for it was "the poor man's luxury," but desired that it remain on whisky, as free whisky would be a universal curse. We regret that our limited space forbids a more extensive notice of the great speech. Success to Gen. Morgan "the noblest Roman of them all!"

The Senator's position in favor of free tobacco and in opposition to free liquor, and also in favor of a reduced tariff tax on the necessities of life, is the common ground on which nearly everybody seems willing to unite except Mr. Randall.—*Montgomery Advertiser.*

Inveterate Case of Erysipelas Cured.

Gentlemen—My little daughter was sorely afflicted with erysipelas every spring and fall for eleven years, continuing for about two months each attack. It affected the whole skin surface with redness, thickening of the skin and often followed by a pustular eruption. The physicians failed to relieve or arrest it, but the case grew worse every year for eleven years.

At the beginning of one of her spells I commenced the use of Swift's Specific. In a few days it brought out a profuse pustula eruption, which in a few days passed away, leaving the child perfectly well, and she has not had an attack or a symptom of the disease since, now three years ago, and has been in perfect health. Have given her a few bottles every spring and fall, and she has had no return of the disease.

I know that S. S. S. cured her, for she had it ever fall and spring from the age of three years to thirteen years. She is now sixteen years old, and has not had a spell in three years. Yours truly,

J. W. DUNN.

Bryantsville, Ky., Feb. 28, 1887.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

An End to Bone Scraping.

Edward Shepherd, of Harrisburg, Ill., says: "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters, I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. Have had a running sore on my leg for eight years; my doctors told me I would have to have the bone scraped or leg amputated. I used, instead, three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and my leg is now sound and well."

Electric Bitters are sold at fifty cents a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at 25c. per box by W. M. Nisbet. No5

GENERAL NEWS.

Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., the well known story writer, is dead.

Oscar Wilde has become editor of a London newspaper and eschews entheticism.

It is estimated that the corn crop in Kansas this year will be about 250,000,000 bushels.

The drafted men of Kingston, N. Y., want the $300 back which they paid for substitutes during the war.

The entire salmon output on the Pacific seabord has been "cornered," or at least will be controlled by one firm.

Monsignor Ruffo-Scilia, the Papal envoy at the jubilee, has received from Queen Victoria one of the gold medals intended solely for royal personages. No other envoy got one.

The bankruptcy of the malodorous Lord Colin Campbell seems to be complete. The official statement of his affairs puts his liabilities at $78,110, and his assets at $550. About $25,000 of the former consists of lawyers' bills for services in the late notorious divorce case. He has an allowance of $2,000 a year from his father, not available for creditors' claims.

The death has been recorded of William Fawcett, father of the late Professor Henry Fawcett, the blind postmaster general of England. He was ninety-four years old. He saw the Allied Sovereigns in London after Waterloo, and shook hands with Blucher. It was a careless shot from his gun when out shooting birds, that blinded his son for life.

Geo. W. Childs is preparing to erect a Gen. Grant memorial window in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal church, Long Branch, where the great commander was a constant summer attendant during his life time. This church is situated in the upper village, over a mile from the ocean. The window which will measure 14x7 feet, will be the largest and most ornate of its kind in Long Branch.

This ought to settle it. A British commission, composed of Sir James Paget, Dr. Lauder Brunton, Dr. George Fleming, Sir Joseph Lister, Dr. Richard Quaine, Sir Henry E Roscoe and Dr. J. Burdon Sanderson, with Prof. Victor Horsley as secretary, has reported favorably upon Pasteur's method of inoculation for rabies, of which it reports that it is "comparable with that which vaccination affords against infection from smallpox." This ought to silence Frisch, of Vienna, and the New York doctors, who so vehemently denounce Pasteur—some of them because he is "merely" a chemist.

Philadelphia Record: It is proposed by the Georgia legislature to tax wine rooms—a peculiar product of the local option law of the State—out of existence by enacting a law compelling all dealers in domestic wines to pay a tax of $10,000. As these dealers generally sell the most appalling compounds of bad wines and villainous whisky, the proposed enactment is likely to commend itself to the people of Georgia despite its doubtful unconstitutionality. After the wine-rooms shall have been closed the highly moral crackers may resume their favorite occupations of stealing shoats and raising "punkin yams."

Pittsburg Times: Rev. J. B. Koehne, pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, Sixth avenue, last Sunday night began a series of sermons, the title of each one being one of the expressions often heard on the street. "Damn It" was the title of last night's discourse, and the users of that and similar profane expressions were handled without gloves. The subject of the other sermons, so far as determined upon by Mr. Koehne, will be: "How's the score?" "He Held an Ace Full," "How Was the Show?" "Who is That New Girl. Has She Just Struck the City?" "Let Us Have a Game of Pool," and "Are You Trying to Make a Mash?"

A dispatch to the New York World from Columbia, S. C., says: "A story has been going the rounds of some of the Northern papers, telegraped from here to the effect that one 'Col.' Reynolds, the richest farmer in the state, and who had an unfortunate love affair in his youth, recently died, leaving a fortune of some $300,000 to a negro woman, with whom he had lived and their children. There is just this much truth in the story, that an obscure farmer in the interior named Reynolds died months ago, leaving his entire property to a negro woman. The property amounted to les than $2,000."

Giles Busby, a Toledo fishmonger, was cleaning a whitefish last week, and in the larger intestines of the fish he found a diamond ring. The ring had engraved upon the inner surface, "J. A. B." Chicago, '69." Busby forwarded the ring to the chief of police in that city. Last Wednesday Mrs. A. Lennox, of 12 Lenox place Chicago identified and recovered the ring. She tells an interesting story of its loss. In 1869 she, as Miss Bennett, became engaged to Mr. Lennox, and he gave her this diamond ring, for which he paid $450. Upon their bridal trip in 1871 Mrs. Lennox lost the ring; while she was washing her hands in the toilet room of the Pullman car the ring slipped from her finger and dropped through the waste pipe. As the train happed to be crossing the bridge over the St. Lawrence river, near Montreal, just at that time, the bereaved bride had no hope of recovering the ring. There are no whitefish in the St. Lawrence. The theory is that a small fish seized upon the ring, and that at some future time this small fish, while cruising about the lakes, fell a prey to the whitefish in which the long lost ring was discovered.

Philadelphia News: On Tuesday there was published in the daily News the story of a poor woman, who deserted by her husband, was driven to seek shelter in a rickety stable at Twenty-third and wood streets, where, alone in the darkness, she gave birth to a babe. The article attracted the attention of Lawyer James H. Heverin, who was at Sea Girt, and believed that such a pathetic recital could not fail to arouse womanly sympathy, he clipped it out, pasted it on a sheet of foolscap paper, and putting his own name down for a donation of five dollars, placed the paper on a centre table in a conpicuous part of the hotel parlor. At Sea Girt on Tuesday there was represented probably fifty million dollars of capital. There were a number of society belles with caramel-fed pugs, and quite a number of dowagers, who, during the winter, devote an hour or two a week to discussing the wants and needs of the heathen of the Sandwich Islands. Many of these ladies were mothers themselves, and Mr. Heverin congratulated himself in having been thrown in a company where a thousand dollars or so could be raised in five minutes without the owners feeling it. He sat down and waited and watched that center-table. A newspaper clipping always attracts attention among women, and in less than ten minutes every woman in the house had read the details of the sad story. This was the result: A dozen sneers, half a dozen shoulder shrugs, but not a solitary nickel. Nay, not even a kindly word. In their expensive robes, and with fortunes blazing at their fair throats in diamonds, these women passed by the appeal which of all others draws out true womanhood with less attention than they would give to the yelping of one of their lap dogs. Lawyer Heverin tore up the paper in anger, picked his grip and came home.

George Winfield Scott Hancock Garfield Pattison Yerks is an unfortunate infant in an interior county of Pennsylvania.

Peter Cooper has spent $1,500,000 on the Cooper institute in New York and will put $60,000 more into it this year.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

The Weather Favorable for the Cotton Crop—Corn and Tobacco in Need of Rain.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Following is the weather and crop bulletin of the signal office for the week ending July 23:

The temperature for the week ending July 23d has been normal or slightly cooler than usual in the New England states, the upper lake region and the Missouri valley. Elsewhere it has been warmer, the notable excesses ranging from four degrees daily in the middle of the Atlantic states to six degrees or more in the Ohio valley. These high temperatures had prevailed over the entire cotton, corn and tobacco regions. Since January 1st the temperature for the agricultural sections has closely accorded with the average, except over the corn and wheat districts of the Ohio valley and Missouri, where the mean daily excess of heat has been from one to two degrees.

During the week ending July 23d the rainfall has been in excess over the New England, Middle Atlantic states and the interior of the South Atlantic and East Gulf states, as well as in the greater part of Nebraska. The excess of rainfall has come largely in severe thunder storms, especially in Pennsylvania and Maryland. While Southern Michigan has been favored by a slight excess, the Mississippi valleys report for the week a deficient rainfall, varying from one-third to three-fourths of the usual amount. The most marked seasonal deficiencies of rainfall yet obtained amounted to ten inches or more and were in Iowa, the lower Mississippi valley, Alabama and Georgia. In Iowa this deficiency has steadily increased during the past month, but in the other regions named the deficiency has slowly diminished.

The reports for the week show the weather to be favorable for the cotton crop, except in the Carolinas, where many localities must need the rain to-day predicted. While the temperature tends to rapidly mature the growing corn, yet more rain must be needful from Kansas and Iowa eastward to Indiana. The great heat and bad distribution of rain may possibly affect the tobacco crop in North Carolina, where, however, the indications of this morning, July 23, look to occasioned rains.

Mr. J. J. B. McElrath has a relic in the way of literature. He owns a bible printed in the Russian language 415 years ago. It reads from right to left beginning at the bottom of the page and on the last page in the book. This is doubtless by far the oldest book in Cherokee county. The Russians call this book Ticken Lalo Sweis. It was published by Zettsbut, Wilna, Russia. The letters look like little pig pens and umbrellas. We are indebted to Mr. Sam Kiakofskyem, a Russian who is in the place, for reading the book to us.—*Centre Telephone.*

FREE TRADE.

The reduction of internal revenue and the taking off of revenue stamps from Proprietary Medicines, no doubt has largely benefitted the consumers, as well as relieving 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-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. may28y1

Prince Bismarck still refuses to read German text printed or written in Roman characters.

Japan knows how now to make black tea, and will send us all we require.

The Republican.

JULY 30, 1887.

Gadsden has got car shops and is now talking of a cotton factory.

The Ohio Republicans endorsed Sherman for President and Blaine is coming home to see about it.

Anniston and Birmingham have been bidding against each other for the location of Howard College, which will be removed from Marion. The Committee will soon decide between the contestants.

The President has accepted an invitation to visit St. Louis and Kansas City and now every city in the West is petitioning him to visit them too. He may as well make up his mind to "swing 'round the circle."

The killing of Gov. Seay's horse in Montgomery a few days ago by the falling of one of the wires of the electric street railway has started a big discussion in the city press as to the advisability of continuing the system. It is not likely that anything will come of it.

The Ga. Central road has reduced rates to the Piedmont Exposition in Atlanta to one-half cent a mile from all points outside a radius of 150 miles. This will compel other roads to make like concessions and the result will be a tremendous crowd in Atlanta to see President Cleveland when he visits the exposition.

The Ohio Democracy in State Convention assembled, have distinctly pronounced for a fair and just revision of the tariff and prominent Democrats elsewhere are saying that they can stand on the Ohio platform. Revision must come. All parties admit its necessity and none dare in their platform to oppose it.

During the "break up" of the heated term last week there were many storms in different sections of the country, which were quite destructive. There was also many lives lost and much damage done by lightning. In the vicinity of Reading, Pennsylvania, a number of barns were destroyed and much loss resulted. In Virginia, Illinois, and a several other states storms and lightning were frequent and destructive.

A recent meeting of the syndicate of Georgia Central stockholders in New York gave rise to much surmise and the Georgia press were afraid it meant a sale of the road. Gen. Alexander has stated that on the contrary it meant a continuance of the pool for five years longer and a general discussion as to enlistment of more capital, which probably means a more vigorous pursuit of its present policy of extension.

The fact that the Supreme Court had "reversed and rendered" in the case of the A. & C. R. R. vs the J., G. & A. R. R., which appeared in the Advertiser of Thursday caused much anxiety here to know what the opinion of the court was and information was at once telegraphed for. It will not likely change the status of the case, which has been for some time under discussion between parties interested, with a view to a fair compromise admitting both roads to passage through the Davis gap.

After reading the names of the Committee appointed by the State Baptist Convention to look after the removal of Howard College, one is impressed with the fact that, personally, they would be inclined to award the prize to Anniston, though as a matter of course they will place the college at the point that presents most advantages, pecuniary and otherwise. Pecuniary considerations should not alone control the committee.

Senator Morgan was in Birmingham a few days ago and interviewed by a reporter of the Age. On being asked if he was a candidate for re-election to the Senate, he intimated that he would be. When asked if his present speeches on the tariff were intended to have an effect upon his candidacy, he replied that the tariff question would be settled before the election of a U. S. Senator from Alabama would be made. The Senator evidently expects the next Congress to make the needed revision.

Mr. A. J. Pitts, of DeArmanville, this county, has tackled Mr. Hugh McElderry, on the tariff, through the *Mountain Home*, and has, so far, got much the better of the argument. If the masses of the people were as well informed on this subject as Mr. Pitts there would be little use of the news papers discussing it. He is an intellignt farmer and views the subject from a farmer's standpoint. Mr. McElderry is also a farmer and secretary of the tariff league, an organization made up mainly of northern manufacturers.

The speech of Senator Morgan at Cross Plains was delivered to a large crowd and gave great satisfaction. He discussed the tariff in a plain way and knocked all the props from under the protectionists. The effect of his work in Cross Plains will be felt in the northern part of this county for years. There has never been any great protective sentiment up that way. Since Senator Morgan's speech to those people we guess there is not a single protectionist left there. It is only necessary to discuss the question before the people in a plain and rational way in order to show the masses the iniquity of the present tariff and the enormous tax it imposes upon them.

THE CHATTANOOGA SOUTHERN.

A Barbecue will be Held at an Early Date to Discuss the Feasibility of Building the Road.

Public attention has already been called through these columns to the Chattanooga Southern rail road, which it is proposed to build from this city through Georgia and Alabama at or near Anniston. Hon. William Crutchfield, J. C. Henderson and others are interesting themselves in the enterprise and are confident that the road will be built. It is said there exists a strong feeling among the farmers and furnace men along the route to assist in constructing the road, and the projectors express great confidence that the road will pay well.

Arrangements have been made to hold a big meeting and barbecue at some point in Georgia not many miles from this city on the 7th of August in the interest of the road. At this meeting all who are desirous of having the road constructed are invited to be present and participate in the discussion. —*Chattanooga Times.*

PURCHASED PATENTS

And Organized a Company to Manufacture Steel in Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., July 26.—A company was organized here to-day to manufacture steel by the Henderson process. The company has purchased the patent of Henderson and a plant which is located at Boston. This plant will be moved here, and the company expect to make steel by January 1st. Henderson invented a process for making steel from phorphorous ores, which has been successfully tested.

The Virginia Story.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Turning state's evidence by ex-Commissioner Lynn recalls a story of old Virginia which we are tempted to repeat. It was in the early days of old Virginia, when the lawyers wore wigs and gowns in true English style. In one of the remote country towns court was in session when it was announced that a distinguished preacher was to hold services in a church near by. By general consent of the bar and bench it was resolved to adjourn court and attend church in a body out of respect to the preacher. Led by the oldest and most prominent members of the bar, in wig and gown, they proceeded to the church. Unfortunately they were somewhat late, and the sermon was already under way when they entered the church door. Marching down the aisle to secure seats, they created quite a sensation, and the minister, who had not been informed of their intention, supposing they had come to disturb the meeting, pointed his finger at the venerable leader, and said: "Thou hoary old sinner, I will bear witness against you in the court above." Astonished and indignant, the old lawyer, raising himself to his full height, leveled his finger at the preacher and thus spoke: "Sir, I have practiced law nigh on to fifty years, and I have always found that it was the d-est rascal who turns state's evidence."

Jacksonville has five acres of fine brick-making clay and she allows all parties to use this free of charge. This has encouraged several people to begin brickmaking for buildings.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

Chattanooga may get the Plum by Asking for it—Decatur Making Every Effort to Secure It.

From the Chattanooga Times.

The possibility of the extension of the Illinois Central to this city has been mentioned in these columns. A Times reporter met a prominent party yesterday and learned that a meeting of the directors of the road would be held in a few days, at which some action would be taken looking to the extension of the road to Decatur, Ala., or to Chattanooga. There is a strong desire on the part of many of the owners to extend the line to Chattanooga in view of the excellent advantages this city possesses as a terminal point.

Mr. S. B. Strong, of Aberdeen; Miss., the present terminus of the road, is in the city, and said yesterday that Mr. Gordon, president of the Decatur Land and Improvement company, was using every effort to take the road to that town and would make use of every influence to accomplish his purpose.

By dint of inquiry, the Times found that several had already been sent to the railroad company from this city, asking what inducements were need to secure the road to Chattanooga. It is believed that if the authorities of the road are given the proper encouragement, and it is shown that the extension of the line here is really desired, that it can be secured. The route could be readily obtained across Alabama and round Lookout mountain, on the Georgia side.

The Illinois Central is a strong company, and does not lack for funds to equip their lines. The Times urges some action, individual or concerted, as it is quite evident that some desire to have the road with its terminus at Chattannoga, evidenced at this time, will secure it without a doubt.

The Chattanooga Southern.

The projectors of the Chattanooga Southern railroad have arranged for a mammoth railroad meeting to be held August 25, at Guthrie Springs, Walker county, Ga., fifteen miles below Chattanooga. A number of booming railroad speakers will be present, and it is said that hundreds of people for miles around are making preparations to be present.

It is stated that the officials of this organization will at once correspond with the Illinois Central in the hope of inducing that company to adopt the right of way and route surveyed by the Chattanooga Southern.—*Chattanooga Times*

EAST TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA & GEORGIA R'Y.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT,
Selma, Ala., July 23, 1887.

TO AGENTS AND THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.

The increasing tide of travel in this section has enabled us to establish, in connection with our double daily schedule to-morrow, July 24th, an elegant line of Pullman Sleeping Cars on our Nos. 1 and 2 between Meridian, Miss., and Cleveland Tenn. This sleeper leaves Meridian, going north, at 6:00 p. m., and arrives at 1:30 a. m. connecting at this point with through sleeper for Washington. Coming south, sleeper leaves Cleveland at 4:25 p. m. and arrives at Meridian at 7:50 a. m.

Agents will please give this information to the traveling public

B. W. WRENN. G. P. & T. A. RAY KNIGHT. A. G. P. A.

In Chancery.

Rowan, Dean & Co., vs. H. T. Snow, L. E. Snow et als. } In Chancery at 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 courty 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.

july30-t4

ELLIS & STEVENSON
Attorneys at Law,
Jacksonville, Alabama.

ENTIRELY TOO HEAVY.

Discouraging Experiments With the Atlanta's Guns.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Private letters from an officer and a machinist on board of the new steel cruiser Atlanta to friends in the Brooklyn navy yard say that during the target practice in Gardner's Bay, day before yesterday, the eight inch bow and stern barbette pivot guns recoiled with such force as to tear loose the tracks on which they turn and also to rip a portion of the heave gun. These guns are the heaviest afloat in the service. The gun carriages and tracks were thoroughly tested at the Annapolis testing station before they were put on board ship, and during the earlier trials there one of them tore up the whole deck to which the track was bolted.

These guns are mounted on the practically open deck and at the bow and stern of the vessel. A low circular parapet of iron runs around each to protect the gunners from missiles from small arms and there is also an iron hood over the gun for the same purpose. The recoil of the gun is checked by a hydraulic buffer on the carriage, and the carriage is held in place by heavy clips which catch under the edge of the track. The rivets which hold the track go through the six-inch wooden deck and are fastened to the half-inch steel lining beneath. The account says that the rivets were drawn out and the deck torn up.

Just how serious the damage is couldn't be learned. No official report of it has reached the navy yard. The officers of the Boston are anxious to know the exact facts regarding the occurrence. The Boston is a sister ship of the Atlanta, and the tracks for her eight-inch guns are laid in the same way. Her guns are not yet on board. The letters say that the damage was done by a charge of ninety pounds of powder. The tracks will have to be made more secure to withstand the recoil produced by a full charge of 120 pounds of powder.

During the firing a live sheep was used to ascertain just how near the men may stand to the muzzle of these great guns when they are fired. At one discharge, the sheep was blown clear through a hatchway and killed. Officers on the Boston think something must be done to ascertain how an eight inch gun can be safely worked, while a six inch gun next it is being fired almost across the eight inch gun's track.

M'GLYNN FOR PRESIDENT.

How the Anti-Poverty Society Proposes to Abolish Pauperism.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Cheers greeted Dr McGlynn's announcement in Irving hall last night that the Anti-Poverty society would have a candidate of its own in the field at the next presidential election. He was making a speech in answer to the question: "How does the Anti-Poverty society propose to abolish poverty?" He said;

"We are going to do it by talking to the voters. By electing an Anti-Poverty majority to the legislature and to congress. In every future election we will nominate candidates of our own, pledged to carry out our ideas, and are to keep on reiterating our platform of principles. The Labor party, with its Anti-Poverty principles, would make no compromise with any other political party. We will have a candidate for president of the United States, too.

"He'll be Dr. McGlynn," shouted an excited anti-pauper.

It was the signal that set the audience wild. Dr. McGlynn said, in answer to the question, "What practical solution does the Anti-Poverty society offer for the abolition of poverty?"

When all taxes but taxes on land are abolished, people will have plenty of chance to work, because no man will be fool enough to pay taxes on unimproved land, but will employ men to improve it. With plenty of work for them to do, the people who can't then abolish their poverty had better die.

The Anti-Poverty society now has a total membership of 1252.

The President's Invitation West.

KANSAS CITY, July 25.—The Cleveland invitation has just been completed. It is in book form, making a volume eleven inches long, sixteen inches wide and four inches thick. The binding is of sealskin. On the front cover of the book, sunk in the binding, is a square of white satin, bordered with blue plush. Upon the satin, elegantly engrossed, is the following: "Kansas City, to the President and Mrs. Cleveland, Greeting, 1887." A similar inscription is on the back of the book. The water color pictures by Mr. Brason, are bunched together, following the title page in the following order: Kansas City, Kansas, Missouri, Texas, Indian Territory and Colorado. Then comes the invitation, signed by 21,000 citizens. The book is inclosed in a case of imitation sealskin, embossed with gold and lined with gold plush.

Colored School Question in Georgia.

ATLANTA, July 22.—Considerable excitement has been created in Atlanta by the introduction, by William Glenn, of Whitfield, of a bill in the legislature making it a penal offense to educate white and colored children in the same institutions. There is a clause in George's constitution against this, but little attention has been paid to it. The public became interested in the matter when the board of visitors of the state university reported officially to Governor Gordon that white children were being educated with colored children at the Atlanta university. This university has an annual appropriation from the state of $8,000 for the education of colored children. Mr. Glenn's bill is the outcome of the excitement raised by the announcement.

Working for the Almighty Dollar.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 22.—The state press is much agitated over the discovery that one of the leading county papers, the Abbeville Press and Banner, is printed exclusively by negro compositors who work at cut rates. These journals consider the Press and Banner particularly unjustifiable, as it has always been a ferocious enemy of negro education. The Press and Banner declares that it is working for the almighty dollar and proposes to have the cheapest and most satisfactory labor, without regard to the boycott. It is somewhat singular that the Baptist Tribune, the largest colored organ in the state, edited by colored men, should be printed exclusively by white compositors.

Pig Iron Production.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—The American Iron and Steel association will publish statistics showing that the total production of pig iron in the United States in the first six months of 1887 was but very slightly in excess of that in the last six months of 1886. This is attributed to Connellsville district strike. The production in the south fell off slightly, probably owing to lack of coke and non-completion of new furnaces. Bessemer steel ingots show a good increase, as do also open hearth steel ingots.

Found Floating in the River.

CINCINNATI, July 21.—At 2 a. m. James Donohue, the night watchman on the wharf boat at the foot of Evans street, found the dead body of a man aged fifty floating in the river. He had gray hair and wore a black diagonal coat, jeans pants and a new pair of slippers. The body was removed to the morgue, where it was found that the skull over the right eye had been crushed in with some blunt instrument. The police think that it is a case of murder. The body had not been identified.

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 Bros., Jacksonville, will receive prompt attention. Extra fine body of timber to saw from.

HEART BILLS A SPECIALTY.

NUNNELLY & MCREYNOLDS.

apr2tf.

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 and excellent orchard. Is well improved with a good dwelling, good tenant house barnes, stables &c., good gin furnithed with latest improvements and best machinery; also an excellent business house. 12½ 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.—$6000.

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—$500.

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 resair. Price $1000.

No. 5--C. W. Arnold.

Two hundreds acres, 3½ miles from Jacksonville at E & W and E T & V R. 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.)

241 acres near Jacksonville.

560 acres near Germania.

71 acres in Choccolocco Valley.

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 6 1887, viz: David Seibers Homestead 13508 for the SE¼ SW qr. Sec 20 T 13S R 8E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land viz: Ab, Littlejohn, Wm. Bonds, George Gorey, Aaron Mead, all of Jacksonville, Ala.

july2-t6 J. G. HARRIS, Register.

Guardian's Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the Court House door in said county, on the 1st day of August next the interest of my minor daughters Mary A. E. and Fannie W. which is an undivided one-sixth interest each, in the following described lands commencing at the SW corner of Fraction 14 in Frac. Sec. 3 of T 12 S, R 5 east in the Coosa Land District, thence run east along the southern boundary line of said Section to a point 660 feet East of where the said line crosses the centre of the track of the Ala. G. S. R. R., thence in a north-easterly direction and parallel with the centre of the track of said rail road, to the centre of the track of the T, & C. R. R., thence west along the centre of the track of the last named rail road, to where it intersects the western boundary line of the SE¼ of said Sec. 3, thence south along the western boundary line of said quarter section, to the NE corner of the Fraction 14, in said Section, thence west to the NW corner of said Fraction, thence south to the SW corner of said Fraction 14, the *beginning point*, containing 7½ acres more or less, subject to a right of way of 50 feet of the Ala. G. S. R. R., and of 25 feet right of way of the T. & C. R. R., and to the life estate of the undersigned, in a half interest of the estate sold.

Also at same time and place, an undivided three-twentieth interest of each of said lands, in the SW Frac. ¼ Frac. Sec. 2, T 12, (8) of Range 6 East, in Coosa Land District containing 119 acres subject to like life estate as above.

june14-'87 J. D. HAMMOND, Guardian.

Sheriff's Sale.

Under and by virtue of two executions issued out of the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, on the 5th day of May, 1887 and to me directed, one in favor of J. R. Graham vs. C. D Davis and the other in favor of E. G. Roberson and against C. D. Davis. I will proceed to sell at public out-cry on Monday, the 18th day of July, 1887, before the court house door, in the town of Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Alabama, to the highest bidder for cash, within the legal hours of sale the following leserlbed real estate to wit: Part of S½ of NE ¼ Section 10, 135 acres, also the NE¼ of sec 15, 160 acres, all in township 16, and Range 9. Levied upon for the want of personal property and as the property of C. D. Davis to satisfy said executions,

This the 13th day of June 1887.

M. W. WOODRUFF, Sheriff.

june 18-30d tds

Trustee's Sale.

Under and by virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the undersigned Trustee, by Ivy B. McAlpin and wife Julia McAlpin to secure a debt due J. B. Gibson, on the 7th day of April 1887, I will, as such trustee, under the power conferred upon by the parties to said deed of trust, having been requested in writing so to do, proceed to sell on Monday the 11th day of July 1887, before the Court House door of said county, between the legal hours of sale, the following described real estate, viz: One undivided half interest in the NWqr of the SWqr of Sec. 33, T. 14 R. 9. Also one acre adjoining the above described land and being on the east side of the same, to-wit: Beginning at a stake in the mill branch on the east boundary line of said land, thence east 8 poles to a stake, thence north 20 poles to a stake; thence west 8 poles to a stake on said boundary line of said above described land, thence south 20 poles to the beginning.

S. D G. BROTHERS, Trustee.

june4-4t

FREE TO ALL. Our Illustrated Catalogue, containing a complete assortment of the choicest Plants, Seeds, Bulbs, Roots, Small Fruits, Grape Vines, Shrubs and Trees in cultivation, will be mailed FREE to all Applicants. NEW PLANTS, best quality of stock, lowest prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address NANZ & NEUNER, LOUISVILLE, KY.

DR. J. C. FRANCIS,
DEALER IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, &c.
Has just received a large stock of pure Drugs of all kinds. Stock fully up to the requirements of the community, and, having had a large experience in the wants of the community, hopes to merit a liberal share of patronage.
JACKSONVILLE, (NORTHWEST CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE) ALABAMA.

NOTICE NO. 6325.

LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA. April 18th 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 of the Probate Court at Jacksonville, Ala., on June 6, 1887, viz: Robert F. Griffin, Homestead 17639 for the S½ SE¼ SE¼ SW¼ Sec 24, T. 13 S., R 7 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Samuel A. McCollum, Gerge W. Clough, Thos J. Rich, Elisha B Dickinson, all of Mack, Ala.

J. G. HARRIS, Register.

ap23-6t

The Republican.

Rates of Advertising.

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

The work on the new Methodist church is nearly completed.

Mr. C. D. Martin has completed the work on his store room.

Pic-nic at Sulphur Springs last Wednesday.

The erection of a parsonage for the Methodist church here will be let at once.

The continued rains of the last few days it is feared have injured the cotton crop to some extent.

The *Hot Blast* comes to this office very irregularly of late. We like to read the paper every day, and hope the manager will look to a more regular delivery here.

The handsome brick store room on the southside of the public square, recently erected by Porter & Martin, adds very greatly to the looks of things on that side of town. Who will build next?

The Ga. Central surveyors, having run a line to this point from Carrollton directly across the mountain have retraced their steps some fifteen miles and are now running their line to this point via Cross Plains and there is very little differene in the length of either one of the lines.

Mr. J. A. Graham has brought to this office a specimen stalk of the Southern corn, now used extensively for making flour. It has eight ears to the stalk and will produce from 75 to 100 bushels to the acre. The flour made from this corn cannot be distinguished from that made of wheat. It being so prolific would suggest that it be planted not only for flour making purposes, but for stock feeding as well.

Miss Lydia Borden, formerly a teacher in the State Normal School here and now a teacher in the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, at Talladega, is spending a month in Jacksonville, the guest of Mrs. Ross Whisenant. Miss Borden won many friends during her sojourn in Jacksonville by her amiable disposition and her fine capacity as a teacher.

If the proposed summer hotel was now up it could be rapidly filled with visitors from the more southern region. Since summer began there has been constant applications for board from Mobile, New Orleans, Selma and other points, and within the last few days no less than thirteen persons have applied, only three of whom have found room, they being three young ladies from New Orleans whom a lrdy here has kindly consented to entertain. By next summer this matter will be remedied.

Our readers were doubtless attracted last week by the extensive advertisement of Comer & Trapp, of Anniston, in the last issue of the REPUBLICAN. It affords us great pleasure to commend this firm to our subscribers. They do an immense business in the county, and, so far as we have heard, have never failed to give satisfaction. Mr. Wm. H. Cooper, of Alexandria Valley, well and favorably known to all the people of Calhoun is with this firm and will take great pleasure in serving his friends from all parts of the county. If you go to Anniston for supplies do not fail to give Comer & Trapp a call.

A few days ago the sad news of the death of Judge Woods reached this place. He had died at his new home in Florida, and his last wish was that his body be brought back to Jacksonville and interred amid a people who had long loved and honored him. When he determined to go to Florida it was a matter of deep regret to his friends here, for many then thought that, at his advanced age, he would never live to return. But he could not be dissuaded and the gloomy forebodings of his friends proved but too true. According to his wish his body was brought back to Jacksonville, and buried in the cemetery here by the side of loved ones who had long preceded him. No man who ever lived in the county was so often and so constantly honored by the people of this county, and it may be truly said no man was more universally popular. He was buried with every mark of respect and affection.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Leo King has gone to Walker's Springs.

Mr. C. H. Beale, of Montgomery is visiting his family at this place.

Mr. Ab Jones, of Oxford, was in Jacksonville one day this week.

Mr. Gordon Frank of McFall, Ala., was in the city last Monday.

Mr. W. B. Lathrop of the Anniston Hot Blast, was in Jacksonville this week, and paid the REPUBLICAN a visit.

Mrs. B. H. Denman has returned to Jacksonville after a very pleasant visit to relatives in Fayette, Ala.

The painting of the new Methodist church by Messrs. Keel and Wright is an artistic job and reflects credit upon them. The plastering is being done by Mr. Lindsey carefully and well. Mr. Tyson, the contractor has put in faithful work and altogether it is almost a perfect job. Great care will be given to the interior finish of the church.

Death of Judge Woods—Sketch of His Life.

Special to Dispatch.

JACKSONVILLE, Ala., July 27.—Alexander Woods, formerly of this county, died yesterday morning at Ocala Fla., aged 71 years. Judge Woods was a native of Tennessee, but came to this county from Georgia previous to 1840, and for some time taught school. In 1844 he was elected tax assessor and tax collector. In 1848 he was elected clerk of the county court and recorder of deeds. In 1850 he was elected probate judge and held this office until 1874 when he was beaten for it by the late Hon. L. W. Cannon. In 1880 he was again elected to it. Defeated last year he removed to Florida where he has since lived. His remains were brought here for interment.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

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

For sale by Wm. M. Nisbet.

may2—1y.

There Were Two of Them.

Chicago News.

"Where have you been?" demanded the wife of her spouse when she discovered him at three in the morning trying to unlock the door with a boot-heel.

"Been to greatest show on earth."

"Don't tell me that, now," reremanded the wife, "because there isn't a theater open."

"Ishn't, hey? She bills on boards crosed street—greatest actress ever saw—S'polio!"

"A soap advertisement, eh? Picture of a wash woman, and I suppose you found the washwoman, did you?" and she gave his hair a yank that made him yell, and then retired to her room.

"Och! Gosh! Yesh, I found her—jus' foud second 'dition now. Two of 'em. Shay, uzzer wash 'oman didn't pull my hair—jus' pressed shirt-front, 'at's all."

Good Results in Every Case.

D. A. Bedford, wholesale paper dealer of Chattanooga, Tenn., writes that he was seriously afflicted with a severe cold that settled on his lungs: had tried many remedies without benefit. Being induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, did so and was entirely cured by use of a few bottles. Since then he has used it in his family for all Coughs and Colds with best results This is the experience of thousands whose life has been saved by this wonderful Discovery.

Trial bottle free at W. M. Nisbet Drug Store. No 5

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 northerly 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.

july9-1m.

JAS. HUTCHISON,

HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER,

(Jacksonville Hotel,)

JACKSONVILLE..... ALA.

THE ROUVIER MINISTRY.

IT HAS SURPRISED ITS FRIENDS AND DISCOMFITED ITS ENEMIES.

The Cabinet Rapidly Gaining the Confidence of the People—It is Believed That the Present Government is Stronger Than Its Predecessor—Cable Notes.

LONDON, July 22.—The Bouvier ministry has surprised its friends and discomfited its enemies. When it was formed it is safe to say that not a man in France, including the ministers themselves and President Grevy, believed that the cabinet would hold together a month, but has grown strong and is gaining in the confidence of the people daily. Who would have been rash enough to predict six weeks ago that the government would banish Gen. Boulanger from Paris to the most remote military post in France, and do so, too, with the avowed purpose of preventing his presence at the July fete.

The mere suggestion of such action at that time would have driven the cabinet from their posts and out of Paris, who, six weeks ago, when M. Clemenceau was breathing vengeance against the government for the slight put upon the president in risking a prolonged crisis rather than call upon him to form a ministry, and openly declaring that he would seize the first opportunity to overturn the government, would have believed that the Radical leader would stultify himself by speaking in support of the government and against his friend Boulanger within two months? Yet M. Clemenceau has done these very things and is compelled to admit that the present government is stronger than its predecessor. One of its chief causes of strength, if not the sole cause, is its fearlessness.

In the beginning, when it had everything to gain and nothing to lose, its strength was in its weakness. It entertained no hope of surviving the hostility that confronted it, and was firm only in its purpose of asserting itself while it lived. That policy of self-assert was the foundation of its influence over first one and then another of the political factions opposing it, and really the basis of its successor. Having triumphed over its minor enemies it boldly attacked and removed its bete noir, Gen. Boulanger, and now purdoses the complete subjugation of his adherents. This will not prove an easy matter to accomplish, but M. Rouvier and his colleagues are filled with confidence and likewise possessed of an abundance of determination that the partisans of Revanche shall be suppressed even at the point of the bayonet.

The precautionary measures adopted on the occasion of the review at Long Champs, when the troops went through their evolutions with loaded weapons, have not been relaxed, but on the contrary have been strengthened and extended and a repetition of the Boulanger demonstrations, which within the last fortnight have been frequent, will be the signal for a general attack upon the offenders of such a character as to leave no doubt of the rashness of future movements of similar character. The government may fail in this course of action, as no one ever knows the strength and nature of the sympathy a French mob may inspire, but if it should be successful the Rouvier government, that everybody laughed and sneered at a few weeks ago, its enemies openly charging that it had been appointed at Berlin, will become the strongest government that France has had for many years, and the Parisian mob will find that it has no more chance of prevailing against the constituted power than it had in the days of the empire.

Doing the Highlands.

BRIDGE OF EARN, Scotland, July 22.—It was very quiet at Kilgaston. Black clouds hung low over Strathearn, rendering outdoor sports hazardous. Mr. Blaine, excepting two hours of morning exercise, kept close to the house. He had received another big consignment of his favorite American newspapers and spent most of the day digesting them and writing letters. The four-in-hand has been ordered up for 8 o'clock tomorrow to drive the thirty miles to Kinghorn, where Mr. Carnegie will participate in the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the Alexander III monument. Mr. Carnegie is going to make the most of tally-ho pleasure. He has ordered twelve additional roadsters, the very best to be had for money in Edinburgh, which will complete a stable of three changes. This means that the Carnegies will thoroughly do the highlands and it is likely that the Blaines will accompany them. Information about Mr. Blaine's plans is extremely precious now.

Nothing Like This Happens Here.

GENEVA, July 22.—There have been severe snow storms in the Swiss Alps. Six tourists, including three sons of the director of Zurich college, have been lost on the Jungfrau. Several parties were sent out to endeavor to rescue them, but their efforts were not successful.

Cholera.

CATANIA, July 22.—Forty-two cases of cholera and twenty-five deaths were reported here yesterday. Of 117 soldiers already attacked sixty-two died. An exodus of inhabitants is beginning.

Steamer Collison.

LONDON, July 22.—A collision occurred off Spithead to-day between the ironclads Ajax and the Devastation. The latter was badly damaged and is leaking fast.

To the Seraglio by Rail.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 22.—The railway between Nish and Pirot is finished, completing a line of direct railway communication between Calais and Constantinople.

Failed for a Quarter Million.

BRISTOL, July 22.—Mr. Brinkworth, a corn merchant doing business at this place, has been declared a bankrupt. His liabilities amount to $250,000.

A Horrible Accident.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 24.—A horrible accident, the result of carelessness, occurred last night at Hillard Goodwin's turpentine distillery in Lexington county. Thomas Griffin, the distiller, accompanied by a negro laborer, went in the still house with a kerosene lamp and by careless handling overturned a barrel of spirits and set fire to its contents. The two men made desperate efforts to extinguish the burning fluid with sand from the floor but the flames soon communicated with the hot spirits in the still, when a terrific explosion ensued. Griffin and his companion were enveloped in a sheet of flame. In an incredible short time the two men, with the entire establishment, were literally burned up in sight of Mr. Goodwin and several others, who were powerless to render any assistance. When the fire had exhausted itself, not a vestige of the remains of Griffin and the negro could be found.

Wealthy Citizen of St. Louis Dead.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—G. R. Allen, who died yesterday at Richfield Springs, N. Y., was the wealthiest citizens of St. Louis. His estate is estimated at $4,000,000. He was born in Ireland in 1813, and came to St. Louis in 1855. He established the Fulton Iron works and the Anchor line of steamboats.

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.

WANTED to rent the store room under the hall occupied by Knights of Honor, on west side public square. Terms cheap. Apply at this office.

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

EMMETT F. CROOK,
july23-4t Jacksonville, Ala.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

The taxpayers of Calhoun county will take notice that the Tax Assessor's assessment book for 1887, is on file in the Probate Judge's office of said county, ready for inspection by them as provided by the Revenue laws of Alabama.

EMMETT F. CROOK.
july23-2t Judge of Probate.

In Chancery.

Thomas Best vs. Jennie Best } In Chancery at Jacksonville, Calhoun Co., 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,
july16-4t Register.

BOWDEN & ARNOLD,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

sept13-6m

Dr. S. G. Stone,

Jacksonville, Ala.,

Office 2nd door South of Hotel.

june-17

NOTICE NO 6316.

LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA. April 15th, 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, Ala. on June 4, 1887, viz: Robert A. Wilson, H.E. 1627, for the N½ of SW¼ Sec 20 T18 R 9 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continus residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Richard Gidley, Robt. Champion, George Champion, Wms Leach, all of Jacksonville, Ala.

J. G. HARRIS,
apr23-6t Register.

H. HIRSCHBERG'S IMPROVED DIAMOND SPECTACLES & TRADE MARK EYE GLASSES. EST'D JULY 1ST 1879.

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

CALDWELL, HAMES & CALDWELL

Attorneys at Law.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA

NOTICE NO. 6418.

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 of the Probate Court at Jacksonville, Ala., on July 25th 1887, viz: William S. McLain, Homestead 12115, for the E½ NE¼ N½ SE¼, Sec 28, T 11 S R 10 E.

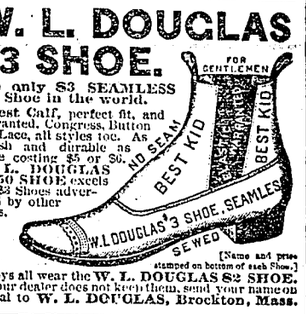
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Francis M Coleman, Wm W Johnson, Samuel T Thompson, Robt. R Cheatwood, all of Shoal Creek Ala.

J. G. HARRIS,
june18-6t Register.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE.

The only $3 SEAMLESS Shoe in the world.

Finest Calf, perfect fit, and warranted. Congress, Button and Lace, all styles too. As stylish and durable as those costing $5 or $6. W. L. DOUGLAS $2.50 SHOE excels the $3 Shoes advertised by other firms.



(Name and price stamped on bottom of each Shoe.)

Boys all wear the W. L. DOUGLAS $2 SHOE. If your dealer does not keep them, send your name on postal to W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

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EMIGRANTS

Contemplate Moving

West to Know that the

GEORGIA PACIFIC R. R.

TEXAS AIR-LINE

VIA.

Birmingham, Ala.,

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SHORTEST, QUICKEST & BEST ROUTE

TO

MISSISSIPPI,
LOUISIANA,
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TEXAS AND
THE

WEST AND NORTH-WEST.

Write for low emigran rates. Correct Map of any of the Western States furnished free upon application to

SAM B. WEBB, Passenger Ag't.
ALEX. S THWEATT, Trav. Pas. Ag't. Atlanta, Ga.
GEO. S. BARNUM, G. P. A.
J. Y. SAGE, Gen'l Supt.

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Bookseller & Music Dealer,

School, Classical and Miscellaneous Books, Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, Photograph and Autograph Albums, Scrap Books, Blank Books, Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, Pencils etc., Immense stock Wall Paper, Bordering and Room Decorations direct from the manufactory, samples sent on application.

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

apr16tf

R. B. KELLY. J. A. W. SMITH

KELLY & SMITH

Attorneys at Law,

Jacksonville, Ala.

Will practice in all the courts both State and Federal, and in Calhoun and adjoining counties. jan8tf

A GREAT CHANCE

TO ADVERTISE YOUR

Mineral, Farm and Timber Lands

ON THE

NEW COUNTY MAP OR IN DIRECTORY.

Your name and lands given special notice on map for a small sum, the most judicious and permanent advertisement you can place. For terms and space apply to

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

E. G. MORRIS & SONS

MORRISVILLE, ALABAMA,

Founders and Machinists and Practical Mill-wrights.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

MORRIS TURBINE WATER WHEEL.

Superior in many points to any other wheel now manufactured.

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

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

AGENTS FOR THE

EUREKA WHEAT CLEANING MACHINE

Our Mr. E. G. Morris, senior member of the firm, has an experience of forty-three years as a practical mill-wright and has given the highest satisfaction wherever he has undertaken work. The firm will take contracts to build or repair 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.

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 of the Probate court at Jacksonville, Ala., on June 13th 1887, viz: William Bryant, Homestead 13661 for the E½ SE¼ NW¼ SE¼, NE¼ SW¼ Sec. 31 T 15 S, 13 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: S. A. Fleming, Wm. Thompson, Wm. F. Kennedy, Wm. Elders, Pecks Hill, Ala.

J. G. HARRIS.
Register.

apr30d.

YOUR EYE IS CAUGHT

AND

YOUR SENSE OVERWHELMED

when you enter our store, with a line of

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Superior in quality to any ever before offered in this market, embracing a complete line of

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In Gents', Ladies', Childrens' and Infants' Honest Quality and Honest Prices

Is the force which gives life and motion 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

Sheriff's Sale.

Under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, on the 28th day of March 1887, in favor of D. C. Savage and against John J. Wilson, I will sell on Monday the 8th day of August 1887 before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Ala., within the legal hours of sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, the following described real estate to-wit: The E½ of the NE¼ of Sec 1, T. 13, 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,
july9-4t. Sheriff.

J. G. Hudson,

Notary Public & Ex-Officio Justice of

THE PEACE.

DeArmanville, Alabama.

Courts fourth Saturday in each month. Marriage license for sale. jan3tf.

JAMES CROOK, Jacksonville, Ala.
S. D. G. BROTHERS, Jacksonville, Ala
J. J. WILLETT, Anniston, Ala

CROOK, BROTHERS & WILLETT,

Attorneys at Law,

Jacksonville and Anniston.

State Normal

SCHOOL

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

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

FACULTY:

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

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

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

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

MRS. IDA J. WOODWARD, Principal Primary Department.

MISS MARIE DUPLISSIS, Teacher of Music.

RATES OF TUITION.

Normal Department	Free
High School Department:	
Junior Class	$2.00 per month
Senior Class	3.00 " "
Intermediate Department	
Class No. 1	2.00 per month
Classes No. 2 and No. 3	1.50 " "
Primary Department	75 " "

Tuition to children of licensed ministers of the gospel, FREE.

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

BOARD:—Students can obtain good board with the best families in Jacksonville at from $8.00 to $12.50 per month, according to accommodations required. By messing together, living may be brought down even below these figures. Young men who wish to try this plan will be furnished with excellent quarters free of charge.

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

C. B. GIBSON, A. M.,
aug21tf President Faculty.

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HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

NO HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if FOUTZ'S Powders are used in time.
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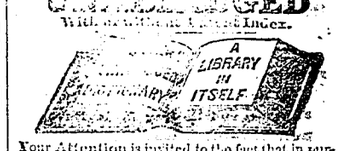
FOUTZ'S Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.
FOUTZ'S Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.
FOUTZ'S Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.
FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.
Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED.

With a Scholar's Companion.



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containing over 25,000 Titles, with their pronunciation and a vast amount of other information, (recently added,) and

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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 of the Probate court at Jacksonville, Ala., on June 13th 1887, viz: William Bryant, Homestead 13661 for the E½ SE¼ NW¼ SE¼, NE¼ SW¼ Sec. 31 T 15 S, 13 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: S. A. Fleming, Wm. Thompson, Wm. F. Kennedy, Wm. Elders, Pecks Hill, Ala.

J. G. HARRIS.
Register.

apr30d.

MILLER BROS. STEEL PENS

THE BEST IN USE.

When not for sale by local dealers, we will mail 12 leading styles in 12 boxes of 1 dozen each, on receipt of $1.25.

4 styles School Pens, 4 boxes, 1 doz. each, $0.45
4 " Business " 4 " 1 " " .45
4 " Business & Stubs, 4 boxes, 1 doz. each, .45

Address THE MILLER BROS. CUTLERY CO., Meriden, Conn.

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I. L. SWAN AG'T,

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Two Good Home Companies to-wit

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Central City, Ala.

mar21-3m

B. F. Wilson,

Attorney at Law,

TALLADEGA, ALA.

Will practice in the counties of Talladega, Calhoun and all surrounding counties. feb13'87tf

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

In Probate Court for said County, Special Term June 28th 1887.

This day came H. L. Stevenson, administrator, of Estate L. A. Weaver, and filed in Court his account and vouchers for a final settlement of his administration of said Estate.

It is therefore ordered by the Court that the 25th day of July 1887 be and is hereby appointed the day upon which to audit and pass upon said account and make said settlement; and that notice thereof be given for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear before me, at my office in the Court House of said county, on said 25th day of July 1887 and contest said settlement if they think proper.

E. F. CROOK,
july1-3t Judge of Probate.

B. G. McCLELEN,

County - - - Surveyor

Alexandria, Ala.

Jacksonville Planing Mill.

Dressed Lumber of all kinds, such as flooring, ceiling, weatherboarding &c always on hand. Orders filled quickly. Adress JACKSONVILLE PLANING MILL, Jacksonville Alabama.

Probate Will.

STATE OF ALABAMA
Calhoun County

In Probate Court, Special Term, July 4th 1887.

This day came Mrs. Elizabeth B. Elston, and filed in court a paper writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Sevier Elston deceased, and also filed her petition in writing and under oath praying that said will be probated and admitted to record as the true last will of said deceased.

It is therefore ordered that the 1st day of August 1887, be and is hereby appointed the day upon which to hear said petition, and to probate said will, and that notice thereof be given by publication for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper published in said county, as a notice to John C. Elston of Johnson county, Texas, Martha Hollingsworth, of Austin, Texas, W. C. Elston, Rising Star, Texas, and Clifton Hays, Charlotte, N. C., and other non-residents, Postoffice unknown, and to all others interested, to appear in said Probate Court on said 1st of August 1887 and contest said will if they think proper.

E. F. CROOK,
july9-3t Judge of Probate.

COMER & TRAPP,

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.

July23-3m

Anniston Alabama.

IRON AND STEEL IMPORTS.

HOW THE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS IS ON A BOOM.

Seventy-Five Thousand Tons of English Steel Rails Imported, and All Our Home Furnaces and Rolling Mills Have Been Busy Too—Other Washington News.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—A curious and interesting feature of the record of the fiscal year just ended is the remarkable increase in importation of railroad iron. While the iron and steel manufacturing business of this country has been "booming," and we have been pluming ourselves upon the fact that our iron industries were developing to such a degree as to render us independent of the entire iron world outside, "our friends the enemy" have been quietly filling our custom houses and our markets with railroad iron, and English rails are being spread upon our railroads in a way to make the home producer shudder. The figures of the year's work in this particular are just being completed by the bureau of statistics, and they show an importation of nearly 75,000 tons.

"You see," said Chief Clerk Whitney, of the bureau of statistics, talking of this curious development, "the prices of English iron and steel rails in England suddenly went down from about $30 per ton to about $20, and the result was that it became possible to ship them here, pay the tariff on them, and yet come into competion with our American rails. That is the way it happened. The importation of steel rails for the year, you see, will be nearly seven times as much as those of the preceding year."

"How does it happen that there was such a tumble in prices over there?'

"I suppose there was an overproduction. That is the way the English manufacturers do it generally. When they find that they have overstocked the market they generally get together and arrange a plan for putting their production the markets of the world at an agreed price at so low a figure that they cannot help getting purchasers."

The railroad iron imports are curious, but not much more so than a good many other articles in the iron line. The last year, as everybody knows, has been one of remarkable activity in the iron trade except the first five months. Yet the figures now being made up in the bureau of statistics are going to show an importation of about $80,000,000 worth of iron and steel and articles manufactured thereof. This will be a remarkable showing, for it will be an increase of twenty-five per cent. over the preceding year, and greater than any former year with perhaps four exceptions. The largest item in the year's imports under the head of "Iron and Steel Manufacturers of" is tin. The value of this article alone imported during the year just ended will amount to $17,000,000. Besides the steel rails imported during the year, which were an increase of forty per cent. over last year, there was a like increase in the importation of "ingots," blooms, slabs, billets and bars of steel.

The record now being made up will show the importation in this line during the year just ended as being nearly $5,000,000 in value against less than $2,000,000 in the former year. In pig iron the proportions have almost doubled during the past year, and in scrap iron for manufacturing, the importations of the past twelve months are five times as great as those during the preceding year. The importation of iron in the year just closed, as stated above, amounts to nearly $50,000,000. Of this $1,000,000 worth will be pig iron, $3,500,000 scrap iron, fit only to be remanufactured, steel railway bars $1,500,000, bar iron $2,000,000, ingots, bloom, etc., nearly $6,000,000, tin plates $17,000,000, wire and rods $4,000,000, cutlery and firearms $2,000,000 each. The duty paid on this amounts to $11,000,000. The duty paid on imported iron and steel and articles manufactured of iron and steel, since 1874, amounts to about as even $200,000,000, and the value of the imports themselves to $600,000,000.

The alarm that was felt a month ago with reference to the iron trade manufacture in this country, caused as it was by the sudden stagnation in demand and prices, seems to have given way to a more hopeful and confident feeling. The market has developed a good deal of strength despite the hot weather, and the general outlook is deemed very satisfactory. Indications of a heavy demand for early consumption are numerous and not to be mistaken. Stocks everywhere are now light, too, and it is believed that the manufacturers will have all they want to do during the next few months at least. Prices on orders that have been placed are about the same as last season.

Banker Fish's Pardon Application.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The president has pigeon-holed convict banker Fish's application for pardon, and is not likely to ever consider it. The dispatch adds that Ferdinand Ward wrote the president asking permission to make a statement before Fish should be pardoned, as he had some interesting revelations to make. The reply was made that Ward would be given a hearing before any action was taken.

Cowboys That Wanted to Kill Somebody.

CLINTON, Iowa, July 24.—Last night in the wild west feature of Sells' Bros. circus, the cowboys pursued the Indians, shooting revolvers, presumably with blank cartridges. At first the shots were directed low down, but finally the cowboys aimed directly at the spectators and fired. Three persons were shot, George Harrington, aged seventeen, in the center of the forehead, not expected to live; Wallace Phillips, aged fifteen, in the head, seriously, and Mrs. A. W. Lamberton, in the lung, dangerous. One of the pursued Indians reeled and was led away by his companions, supposed to be shot, but no satisfactory explanation was made. It is reported that the cowboys wanted to kill one of the Indians, and also that they were drunk, but no arrests were made. The extent of the affair was not fully realized until after the circus had left town.

Twelve Handsome Houses Burned.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 24.—The Dispatch's Tuscaloosa special says the town of Bessemer was almost totally destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. A lighted candle ignited the window curtain in a boarding house. The house being frame was soon wrapped in flames. The wind caused the flames to spread rapidly to adjacent buildings. Twelve of the handsomest structures in the embryo city were entirely destroyed. There was no fire-engine in town, and citizens who fought the flames so manfully suffered many severe burns. Several persons are missing, and it is supposed they perished in the flames. Loss unknown.

Girl Sentenced to Be Hanged.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 23.—Oxey Cherry, an eleven-year-old colored girl of Barnwell, has been convicted of the murder of her little white charge and was sentenced to be hanged in September. The young criminal was hired out by her parents to nurse the white baby. The work was distasteful to her, and she administered a dose of concentrated lye.

REMARKABLE RESCUE.

A Miner Imprisoned in a Mine for One Hundred and Ten Hours.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 25.—After an imprisonment of 110 hours in the Grand Junction coal mine, Charley Sanders, a miner, was released and rescued alive yesterday noon. The mine in which he was working was flooded by the caving in of an old shaft near by last Monday morning. As the water rushed in the miners fled, and all escaped save the young man Sanders, who was cut off by the rising flood. Pumps were set to work, but one after another failed, and as day followed day it seemed impossible that the boy could be alive, even if he escaped drowning. The state mine inspector joined the rescuing party and took active charge of the pumps, and after continuous working, at 4:45 p. m., yesterday, the water was lowered sufficiently to admit an entrance.

The family of the imprisoned miner had given him up and expected only to find his lifeless body. But, to the astonishment of all, the rescuers found in a distant air-chamber, a little corner walled up by dirt, and inside it, safe and sound, the young man, who had been confined there without food or nourishment of any kind for 110 hours. The rising water had compressed the air in the little chamber about ten feet long, which he occupied, and thus kept a supply which sustained him. He complained of hunger but otherwise was quite well. The town is wild over his rescue, and his escape is regarded as one of the most marvelous on record.

SEALING VESSELS SEIZED.

An American and a British Schooner the Unlucky Vessels.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—By the steamer Dora, from Ounalaska information, is received of the seizure of the two vessels for sealing within the limits prescribed by the United States government. The crafts are an American schooner, Challenge, of thirty tons from Seattle, and the British steam schooner, Annie Beck, hailing from Victoria. Both seizures were made by the United States revenue cutter Richard Bush, and the vessels and crews were sent in to Sitka. The Challenge was taken July 1, in Ekeston, Onekston Islands, when overhauled by the Bush. No seals were to be seen, but there was blood on deck and other evidences that the crew had been engaged in sealing. The Bush took charge of her, in spite of the protest of the captain, who urged that every skin that he had was obtained in the open waters of the Pacific.

The Rush took the prizes to Ounalaska. Two days later the Annie Peck was siezed near St. George, which is not far from Ounalaska. As in the case as the challenge, there was blood on the deck and the crew appeared as if they had been hard at it. Her captain sent up a protest and threatened to seek redress from the British government. He was likewise sent off to Sitka, where he, as well as the American captain, will be tried. When the Dora departed from Ounalaska there was a fleet of twenty sealers hovering off Sanack under the espionage of the Rush. Others were reported at Unge, and the officers of the Rush were in need of assistance. The Bear has gone to the Arctic waters.

MEXICAN MATTERS.

The Latest Happenings in Our Sister Republic.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 22.—Excessive rainfall are reported all over the republic.

This month the Vera Cruz custom house will produce $1,000,000 for the government.

The archbishop of Zamora has completely recovered of the wounds inflicted by the priest Rojas.

Saturday, at Pueblo, a mob of people attempted to force the gates of the plaza at an amateur bull fight. The officers of the soldiers an guard ordered them to fire on the mob and the result was a number of people shot dead and many trampled on and wounded by the fleeing crowd.

From all over the republic come signs of the popular approval of President Diaz for another term as president.

At Torreon, near Parras, Coahuila, a $500,000 factory has been established to make soap out of cotton seed oil.

On June 30 the Mexican army consisted of twenty major generals, eighty-six brigadier generals and sixteen generals on the retired list, 4,521 officers, 30,349 soldiers and infantry, 7,058 cavalry, 2,158 artillery and 251 on staff duty. A total of 50,375 men.

Sunday a lot of men attacked the San Gertrudis haciena, near Cerro Gordo, state of Durango, shot Don Benigno Torres, the proprietor dead, tied his wife up by the throat, and by threats of hanging her made her reveal the whereabouts of all jewelry and money on the place.

Opium Smugglers.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—The case of the United States vs. Alfred Rhodus, who was charged with smuggling opium, and who is believed to be connected with a large band of smugglers, was before United States Commissioner Sawyer yesterday. The defendant called a Coinaman named Jo Sing, who testified that he was a citizen of the United States, having been naturalized in Cincinnati; that he sold the 291 boxes alleged to have contained opium to a friend of Mr. Rhodus for thirty cents each; that the boxes contained no more opium than that which always adnered to the sides of boxes from which opium had been taken, and that the contents of the boxes was an antidote for opium smoking. Rhodus was discharged by the commissioner. Rhodus afterward called at a newspaper office and said he was engaged with a lot of rich smugglers who had tried by conspiring against him in this case to get him out of the way, and that unless he got what he wanted from them he would divulge what he knew and send them to jail.

Texas Cattle Fever.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 25.—A special from Topeka, Kas., says: "Since the Texas fever was reported at Greenleaf, Kas., two weeks ago, the contagion has spread with remarkable rapidity, until now reports from Washington and Montgomery counties show a most unhealthy condition of cattle. One farmer has already lost ninety per cent. of his stock. The disease came from Kansas City. A drove of several hundred cattle were shipped to Greenleaf against the orders of the inspector. The legislature failed to appropriate any money for the protection of the cattle interests, and the state is practically helpless to wage battle against the fever. The railroads, however, will be called upon to cease the shipment of any more diseased cattle.

Big Corn Crop Assured.

ELDORADO, Kan., July 25.—Copious rains during the last twenty-four hours assure us an old-fashioned, fifty to seventy-five bushels to the acre corn crop. The United Press agent here has made a most critical examination over a wide area, and announces in the most positive manner that our corn and grass crop will be immense and both are practically assured by this time.

Train Wrecker Arrested.

NEW ORLEANS July 25.—Detectives Saturday arrested a young man named Alonzo Kaylin, on a charge of wrecking a train on the Iron Mountain railroad a week ago. He will be taken to St. Louis.

OVER A MILLION FIRE LOSS

AN IMMENSE PLANT OF THE STANDARD OIL WORKS DESTROYED.

Two Large Warehouses, Three Immense Tanks, Four Big Docks and About Ten Thousand Barrels of Oil Burned—A Heavy Loss at Cincinnati—Elsewhere.

NEW YORK, July 23.—A fire broke out early this morning in the Standard Oil company's immense plant at Constable Hook near Boyonne, N. Y., and before it could be controlled consumed over a million dollars' worth of property. It was exactly 2:15 a. m. when a sheet of flame was seen to start up from the roof of the barrel house and in an instant the entire top of the building was in flames. The people of the village were awakened by cries of fire and knowing the inflamable material kept in the warehouse of the oil company, rushed from their houses feeling almost certain that their homes were doomed to destruction.

The entire fire department, comprising eight engines, hastened to the scene of the conflagration. Before the firemen could get the sluggish water through the hose the fire had assumed a mastery over the surrounding buildings, and from every nook and corner of the sheds and warehouses tongues of crackling flames shot forth. In a few minutes the barrel house was a mass of shining embers, but the supply house, built of solid timbers and heavy walls, gave ample food for the flames. Sparks from the burning buildings were blown to a neighboring oil tank, and an explosion that shook the entire village followed. Other tanks also exploded and in less time than it takes to describe it there were fully a half dozen explosions. The burning oil was scattered in all directions. It was thrown on the little wooden sheds and storehouses scattered throughout the yard, and in a short while a quarter of a mile of such structures, built along the water's edge, were brilliant lights out on the waters of the bay. The vessels had to move out of danger. It was a gorgeous scene.

It was the largest fire that has yet visited this gigantic corporation at Constable Hook. Two large warehouses, three immense tanks, four big docks and about ten thousand barrels of oil were licked up by the flames, leaving nothing but a mass of smouldering ruins. There is no insurance.

The cause of the fire could not be definitely ascertained, but the origin suggested spontaneous combustion.

As far as can be learned no one was injured. Hundreds of persons will be thrown out of employment. The Standard Oil company's possessions at Constable Hook includes the plant of the Tidewater Pipe company, the Polar Oil Company, the Ocean Oil company and other companies absorbed by the Standard. Work is carried on day and night. There are fifty oil tanks at the Hook and on the water front several manufactories, including the Bayonne Chemical works and the Oxford Copper and Sulphur company.

Big Fire at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—A big fire occurred about 10 a. m., and was attended by most exciting scenes and incidents. The alarm was sounded twice, and was followed by a general alarm. Dense clouds of smoke rolled heavenward from the immense four-story brick building at the northwest corner of Ninth and Sycamore, occupied for thirty-five years by Briggs Swift and his partner Evans, in the pork-packing business. It is, therefore, a historic pile, brought more prominently before the public by the Fidelity bank unpleasantness with which Mr. Swift was unfortunately connected.

In the cellar and sub-cellar of the building on account of its long occupancy as a meat depository, was a very bad air and to blow it out a fanning machine was kept contantly running. It was from a journal of this machine that the fire originated by friction, and by aid of the grease-saturated floors and timbers climbed quickly to the floors above.

Charles Shore and M. Goodman, at work on the second floor of the building, were the first to take alarm from the stifling smoke and they ran hastily to the office and gave the alarm. The two first floors of the building were occupied by the Gooch Ice Cream Freezer Manufacturing company. The Rigsby paper box factory occupied the third floor and the White Star laundry the fourth floor. In the box factory there were sixty-five and in the laundry thirty-five girls. When it was discovered that the house was afire the panic among these girls was very great, and their screams could be heard for squares. It was at first thought that some of them had perished in the intense conflagration following the great excitement attending the rescue of some of them. It was later announced that they had all been saved by means of ladders and fire-escapes.

The entire building was gutted. The building, which belonged to Briggs Swift, was valued at $35,000. In the box factory the loss was $10,000 on machinery and $20,000 on stock. In the freezer factory the loss will in round numbers be $20,000, and in the laundry $5,000. Total loss, $130,000. Partially insured.

Many were overcome with the heat in the terrible crush and violent exercise attending the fire.

The scenes attending the rescue of the girls was the most exciting of the fire. Billy Williams, the [illegible], and others did brave and good work in their rescue. It was at first supposed that Kate Mullaney would be burned as it was believed her escape was cut off, but she was finally brought from the fourth floor by means of a ladder.

At Aberdeen Dakota.

ABERDEEN, Dak., July 23.—A large fire at Ipswich broke out at midnight last night in P. E. Shaner's store, totally destroying the Prior house and livery barn, Ipswich hotel Rodinan's two large store buildings, Sutley's livery stable and Stage line, Julian Gilfgard's office, Judge Sturgis' residence, and a few dwellings. The loss, so far as ascertained, is $25,000; partly insured.

War of Extermination.

SHAWNEETOWN, Ill., July 23.—James D. Belt was assassinated in Hardin county, Monday evening. His head was blown to pieces, the assassin firing from ambush. Belt was a half brother of Logan Belt, who was assassinated a few weeks ago near the same spot. These men, with Earl Sherwood and others, were tried a few months ago for the murder of Luke Hambrink and were acquitted. It seems that a war of extermination is in progress against the alleged murderers of Hambrink, and it is feared many good men will lose their lives.

Walked Into the River and Was Drowned.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 23.—Giles Luther, an aged resident in the outskirts of Warren, left his invalid wife at 1 o'clock last night, to get a neighbor to go to town for a doctor, as Mrs. Luther was failing. On returning he walked into the Kickimul river, four feet deep and being much fatigued and partially blind he was unable to get out. His body was found this morning and his wife died while it was being brought into the house.

TWO TERRIFFIC STORMS.

Many Boats Capsized and a Number of Lives Lost in New York Bay.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Two of the most terrific wind and rain storms ever experienced in this vicinity swept over the country Sunday, the first about noon and the second at midnight. Each storm was of about an hour's duration. Preceding the storms the weather was oppressively hot, and thousands of people were on the bay in pleasure boats of all sizes and descriptions. That many lives were lost is certain, and upturned boats are found in abundance along the shores. The steamer Columbia, with 2,000 souls on board, was on her way to Rockaway when the squall struck her. She had almost reached there, but seeing the squall, put out to sea. The passengers were frightened at the prospect of running to sea before such a howling tempest. Women screamed and fainted and became panic stricken. The upper decks were crowded, the passengers fearing to go into the cabin lest the vessel sink and they be drowned like rats in a hole. These were drenched by the rain. The storm was safely rode out and the vessel returned with a wretched lot of excursionists.

The yacht Tough, of this city, was sailing near Staten Island when the storm arose. Those on board of her saw another yacht with five occupants go over. The five men were drowned. Jacob Scheverstein and his nine-year-old son, of Brooklyn, were boating on Canarsie bay. Several acquaintances of Mr. Scheverstein took four boats out, and they were all between Ruffle bar and Van Wycklen's mill, when the gale struck them. The little Scheverstein boy was drowned. His father, who is an old man, dived twice for him, and brought him up twice, but he was too weak to save him. The body was not recovered.

Twenty minutes before the storm three young men, accompanied by three young women, hired a yawl, and started out. About 100 yards off the Communipaw shore they hoisted the sail, and a moment afterward the squall struck it and capsized the boat. The women had raised umbrellas which helped to buoy them up, and their escorts left them to their own resources while they devoted their attention to righting the boat. Mary Tice, aged sixteen, who is noted in the locality for skill with the oar, volunteered to go to the rescue. Accompanied by John Wood she jumped into a yawl, and a minute or two later she and Wood hauled the party in.

Dr. Cyrus Edson, of the health board, had a narrow escape. He was rescued from a sinking boat off Staten Island. The police patrol boats saved many lives. A number of houses in the suburbs were unroofed and several persons injured by the flying debris.

THREATENED WITH DEATH.

Mormon Missionaries Driven From Wrightsborough, Ga.

NEW YORK, July 21.—An Augusta (Ga.) special says: The Mormon missionaries who have been preaching in the Wrightsboro district of this county, and who have succeeded in converting a large number of ignorant people to their religion, have greatly excited the people who are opposed to them in that section, and, in fact, the whole country is in a fever. Many attempts have been made to rid the country of them, but without avail, and Tuesday night a band of regulators composed of men from Augusta and the Wrightsboro district. The plan of the regulators was to tar and feather them, and throw them into the river, and make them swim for the Carolina side, threatening them with death if they returned to Georgia.

With this object in view they proceeded to the house of J. J. Farmer, ten miles from the city, where the Mormons had been staying, but upon arriving there they found the Mormons had flown. They were, however, informed by the occupants of the house that the Mormons had only left for a day or two in order to prevent bloodshed, but that when the prophets returned they would be supported by a larger number of people than before, who would see that they were not interfered with. In fact, it was stated that the people who would defend the Mormons with their lives. The regulators searched diligently for the Mormons, but without avail. They are, however, determined to rid the county of them, and will watch for their return. From appearances there will probably be bloodshed before the end of the week.

Pugilistic Editors.

NEW ORLEANS, July 24.—Since the Hamilton-Garabrell tragedy there have been a dozen editorial quarrels in Mississippi that have promised bloodshed. Five out of nine of the editors at Jackson are under bond to keep the peace. Two are similarly handicapped at Grenada and one at Brook Haven. Vicksburg is now on the verge of an editorial war. Louisiana shows an improvement on this state of affairs. Moss Fort and E. R. Boyle, editors of rival papers at Meridian, this state, fought for three hours yesterday in good old-fashioned fisticuff style, and were both knocked out. They shook hands and called it square while flat on their backs, their seconds sponging off their bloody noses.

A Fatal Accident.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 23.—News is just received here of a fatal accident which occurred Saturday evening, twenty miles above this city, on the river on the Indiana side. On the extensive peach farm of Argus Deans is an elevated railroad used in conveying the fruit from the top of a large hill to the bottom, for shipment. On Saturday, while four men named Louis Littell, Rollo Baird, Dick Moore and Chaney Baird were descending the hill in the car, the cable broke, the car rushing down with great velocity, throwing out the men with such force as to cause the death of Littell and Rollo Baird and the fatal injury of Moore and Chaney Baird.

Another Mexican Town Demolished.

EL PASO, Tex., July 23.—Close upon the heels of the news of the earthquake at Bayispe come the details of a still greater calamity at Bacuriac, a town twenty miles from Bavispe. It had before the catastrophe 1,200 inhabitants. When Bavispe was destroyed the town was badly shaken up and most of the inhabitants fled. Since then the town of Bacuriac has been visited by a succession of shocks that have reduced the whole town to ruins, most of the people escaping as they fled the country terror stricken on the first disturbance.

Robbed Himself.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., July 25.—In December, 1885, the safe of the Apache county (Arizona) treasurer was robbed of $1,000. Dimicio Baca, the treasurer, and his brother, Francisco, had a number of arrests made, but could convict no one. Testimony, however, accumulated, and recently suspicion pointed toward Francisco Baca as the culprit, and he was arrested yesterday. His original story of being compelled to open the safe at the point of a pistol by masked robbers was shown to be a fabrication, and he was held in default of $2,000.

Will be Jealous no More.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Charles Willstaas, aged twenty-three years, married, employed at Ridley's dry goods store, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself in the temple. Jealousy of his wife was the cause.

HE WAS GREATLY MISTAKEN.

A Maryland Chemist Reckoned Without His Host.

I live in the midst of the malarial districts of Maryland, near the city of Washington, and am exposed to all the dangerous influences of the impure air and water of that region.

Being naturally of a strong constitution, I had frequently boasted that no chills and fever or other malarious complaint would ever trouble me.

This was my experience and the condition in which I found myself six months ago. I first noticed that I did not feel so sprightly and vigorous as was my wont to do. I felt tired and enervated. Soon I noticed a distinct and distressing back ache would make its appearance in the afternoon, increasing in severity if the exercise was more than usually violent. Then a stretchy feeling with profuse gaping made its appearance. Then my head, always clear as a bell, would feel heavy and I began to have headaches.

The cold stage was marked with chattering of the teeth, severe rigors passed over me, and no amount of clothing could keep me warm. The chill was succeeded in turn by the fever, in which I seemed to be burning up, the congestion in my head produced a violent pain in the frontal portion and a heated sensation of the eyelids, with an indescribable aching of the lower limbs. Nausea and vomiting occurred with severe retchings, and when the paroxysms passed off I was thoroughly prostrated by a weakness that was felt in every part of me.

I drugged myself with quinine, and obtained some relief. But my respite was of brief duration. I was now so much reduced that I could hardly walk or stand upright. My disease soon culminated in a confirmed malarial fever which kept me closely confined for about a week. I became exceedingly depressed and melancholy, so much so that I lost interest in my work, and, indeed, scarcely cared what happened to me.

During all this time, it must be understood that I did not neglect medical treatment. All the most powerful remedies were tried, such as liquid arsenate of potash, valeriante of iron, mercury, bromide of potassium, chloride of bismuth, chinoidine, chinchonidix, quinine and several others. All this I did under the advice of eminent physicians.

It was while I was in this deplorable condition that the claims made for Kaskine, the new quinine, as a specific for malaria, were first brought to my attention. I knew nothing of its value to justify my having any confidence in it, but as everything else had failed I deemed it my duty to try it, so I began its use, and its prompt and radical effects were of the nature of a revelation to me. Many people may think the statement scarcely credible, but it is a fact that after only a few days' use of Kaskine all the leading symptoms in my case were decidedly abated or ceased altogether; and in a few weeks from the time I took the first dose I was cured.

This was about the first of January and since then I have experienced no recurrence of the malarial symptoms in any form. A remedy of such exceptional virtue for the cure of malaria ought to be commended and universally made known. I have therefore urged it upon the attention of my friends, several of whom have used it with like good results in every case, and it is with the greatest pleasure and sincerity that I commend Kaskine to sufferers from malaria everywhere.

Respectfully yours,

J. D. HIRD, B. A.,

Assistant Chemist Maryland Agricultural College.

P. S.—Should any one wish to address me as to the genuineness of the above letter, I will cheerfully respond.

Other letters of a similar character from prominent individuals, which stamp Kaskine as a remedy of undoubted merit, will be sent on application. Price $1.00, or six bottles, $5.00. Sold by Druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

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