

Jacksonville

Republican

ESTABLISHED JAN. 21, 1837.

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1887.

PRICE \$1.50 A YEAR.

ALABAMA NEWS ITEMS.

FROM ALL PARTS OF ALABAMA.

Fine rains have fallen generally over upper Alabama.

The Gadsden National bank makes a healthy showing.

Greenville will add a Catholic church to her list of edifices.

M. Quad, of the Detroit Free Press, has recently been about Talladega.

The new Liberian minister is an Alabama colored man, Chas. H. T. Taylor by name.

The Advertiser Enterprise is the title of a new neat Birmingham suburban weekly.

L. L. Dean and J. L. Tanner, of Gadsden, have been appointed or the governors staff.

Senator J. T. Morgan will deliver the commencement address at Auburn college June 8.

The Woodlawn syndicate at Gadsden offers to give lots free of charge to persons who will build on them.

The contract for the piers of the bridge over the Coosa at Gadsden for the Augusta & Chattanooga road has been let.

Sheriff Wood, of Talladega county, sometimes calls to his aid his blood hounds in the capture of a criminal.

Six new engines and a large number of new freight cars will soon be placed on the Pratt Mines Road.

Property in Ozark continues to rise. All who wish any property in Ozark now is the time to buy.—Ozark Star.

Four new street lamps have already been bought and are to be erected at once.—Athens Courier.

We are proud to recognize the steady increase of business in our progressive town.—Hartselle Index.

One of my neighbors has a calf, a week old, with five legs, two in front and three behind.—Savanna Correspondent Clark county Democrat.

The sanitary officers are still at work with a large force, and the city will soon be one of the cleanest in the country.—Birmingham Age.

The warrior guards will carry a good team to the encampment. The new men are working hard and progressing finely.—Tuscaloosa Gazette.

Owing to the scarcity of cypress, one of the shingle mills here has gone to sawing pine into shingles. The product seems to be in many respects excellent.—Mobile Register.

The Morgan County Alabama Asphalt and Oil Company organized—Officers elected—The capital stock \$150,000. Subscribed and paid up.—Moulton Courier.

LaFayette, as well as Chambers county, is on the up grade and if one should judge from the present outlook, they will continue to gradually climb the hill of prosperity.—LaFayette Sun.

Showers have fallen in a few favorite localities since our last. Our town is suffering for want of rain. The gardens we fear will be seriously and permanently hurt.—Ozark Star.

Athens sent not a visitor to the con drill at Washington. She honors the Blues and Greys of Alabama, as well as other companies too highly to attempt to break the color line.—Athens Courier.

W. F. Morrison has sent us a bunch of wheat heads from six to eight inches long. It is the best wheat we have seen in many years and we learn that Mr. Morrison has a fine crop of it.—Moulton Advertiser.

How long are the citizens of our town to endure the almost nightly serenades of yells and pistol shots of drunken beasts—to call them men would disgrace the world? They have no respect for the law, themselves, or any one else.—Scottsboro Citizen.

Should Mr. Cleveland decide to fill the vacancy on the supreme bench with an Alabamian he could not select an abler justice or nobler man than Robert C. Brickell.—Hayneville Examiner.

By the first of October the completion of the extension of the railroad from Goodwater to Birmingham will place Troy and Birmingham in direct communication, and termini of the same road.—Troy Enquirer.

We walked out in the suburbs of town a few days ago and examined the corn and cotton. Notwithstanding the terrible drought, both looked exceedingly well; cotton especially looks exceedingly healthy and seems to be growing very fast.—LaFayette Sun.

Miss Nellie Nixon walked eleven miles one night last week to Chattanooga, barefooted, with her lover to marry him, which she did just a few minutes before her angry father arrived. Florence Banner.

A gentle and steady rain fell for nearly a half hour yesterday morning between 8 and 9 o'clock, making it with what rain fell the previous afternoon a pretty season for the gardens. A good, all day's soaking rain is still greatly needed throughout this entire country.—Eufaula Mail.

"Uncle" Billy Knowles, who lives three miles west of Athens, exhibited a puppy in town last Saturday, that was whelped with out legs. The puppy is over a month old. It would make a good specimen for Barnum's museum.—Athens Democrat.

One day last week the wife of Marion Anakings, of Maple Grove township, Saganaw county, Mich., gave birth to triplets, two of his ewes to five lambs, and his family cat to seven kittens, and Myron, according to a local chronicler, has applied for a pension.—Coosa River News.

We are now ready to start a machine to bore for natural gas and oil which experts say in large abundance exists in and around this place, and owing to these facts Hartselle expects some day to be first and foremost and that day is beginning to dawn.—Hartselle Index.

On last Friday evening a little son of James W. Smith, living five miles west of Rockford accidently fell from the barn loft, crushing in the back part of his skull and otherwise injuring the spinal cord where the neck joins the head. He remained unconscious until Saturday morning, when death relieved him from his suffering.—Rockford Enterprise.

The cotton compress has been located on the lot just back of Kennedy's warehouse at the depot the Tuscaloosa Coal, Iron and Land Company giving a nice lot of about two acres for its erection. Work will be commenced on its buildings and sheds at once will be pushed rapidly till completed.—Tuscaloosa Gazette.

The Clayton court was engaged Tuesday in suit brought by Joseph & Anderson, of Montgomery, to obtain its equivalent for flour L. Manassas had when he failed two years ago, which flour was secured by other creditors of Manassas, including John T. Britt and others of Clayton, and McCormick & Richard, of Eufaula. The suit was on a bond and a recovery was had by Joseph & Anderson.—Eufaula Times.

In pursuance of the resolution of the Elyton Land company at its last meeting, Dr. Caldwell has been in correspondence with leading capitalists, who have large manufacturing interests in the North, with the purpose of combining a part of the monumental appropriation of one million dollars for enterprises, as ordered by the board of directors, with their brain, experience and capital. New stove works are said to be coming, and locomotive works, beside innumerable small industries, the gross amount of money to be invested reaching three millions.—Birmingham News.

A verdict was rendered in the circuit court at Birmingham, Alabama, for \$20,000 damages against the Louisville & Nashville road for the death of Mrs. Jones, from injuries received when the train was ditched by a broken rail near Warrior, some three years ago. The defence came very near proving that she died of pneumonia. This is one of the heaviest verdicts of the class ever rendered in the State.

A new slope is to be opened immediately at Blockton. It will be about three-quarters of a mile from the present mine. One hundred and fifty or two hundred coke ovens are to be built at that point immediately. The Giles Edwards' furnace is being put in shape to blow in as soon as possible, and it is thought that the coke to be burnt at Blockton will be used in this furnace. These two enterprises will give the town of Blockton fifteen hundred or two thousand more people.—Tuscaloosa Gazette.

Recently a singular phenomenon was witnessed by a few Greenville citizens who were at Graham's mill fishing. A whirlwind or small cyclone about fifteen feet wide passed over the pond, forcing the water up for about two or two and one-half feet, its entire width, then twisting it into a pillar about a foot in diameter. This stem was perpendicular about six feet, when it gradually widened until a height of about sixty or seventy feet was attained. The water then fell in a spray. Those who witnessed it say that the whirlwind formed a huge goblet of water, and it was one of the prettiest sights they ever witnessed. The wind was traveling about as fast as a man could run and had sufficient force to twist off small trees.

THE CROPS.

—Ye editor was the first to have roasting ears this season, his garden furnishing a "mess" of fully developed ears May 20th.—Hayneville Examiner.

The dry season has enabled the industrious farmers to put their crops in excellent condition, and the prospects in this country were never better.—Alabama Tribune.

Corn and meat continue to come from the west and go the farmers of our county, but we are glad to believe that the prospect is that next year this will not be repeated, particularly as to corn.—Eutaw Observer.

The corn acreage is much larger in this vicinity this year than common. Farmers are alive to the fact that a large local demand will be made for corn, and they laid their plans accordingly.—Columbia Enterprise.

Mr. E. S. Cobb has shown us specimens of his oat crop, and it would seem from these that, in many instances, the grain is maturing before the heads are properly or naturally out. The oat crop is almost a failure.—Clark Co. Democrat.

While in West Green we saw Mr. Samuel W. Strait laying by corn with a thirty-two inch sweep, pulled by a double team, and it did its work admirably, and we are surprised that more of our farmers do not use them, thereby doing better work and saving much time.—Eutaw Observer.

MALARIA.

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

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

FAIRFIELD, Mo., Aug. 29, '86. G. G. Green, Dear Sir—Your Age Conqueror cures 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.

Knight George M. Pullman to His Squire.

The King of Italy has conferred the order of Knighthood upon Mr. George M. Pullman, the maker of parlor cars.—Current Note.

Button my visor down
Over my knightly crown,
Hitch that suspender on
'South my habergeon—
I'll paint the town.

Bring me my lance and spear,
Bring me my armor here,
Bring me my coat of mail;
Put the big iron pall
Over my ear.

Put out my sturdy chest,
Put down my iron rest,
Put on my braced armor;
Put in the little disk—
Three welcome guest.

Fasten my corselet o'er—
There goes two buttons more!
Don't let that corselet rear
Wag up beneath my ear,
Makes my neck sore.

Button my visor down
Over my knightly crown,
Hitch that suspender on
'South my habergeon—
I'll paint the town.

—Tid Bits.

GENERAL NEWS.

Archbishop Gibbons will sail for New York to day by the steamship Umbria.

Three men were killed by lightning Friday afternoon in the vicinity of Saratoga, New York.

Another Indian outbreak now appears certain; this time between the Canadian Bloods and the American Gros Ventres.

The Belgian strikers held several meetings recently. Red flags were displayed and the Marseillaise was sung through the streets.

William Muldoon, the wrestler, is in Baltimore, and has deposited \$50 forfeit for a match with Andro Delmars, the Frenchman. It will come off soon.

Rumors of a species of coup d'etat immediately after the recess, with the object of forcing the crimes bill through the house of commons, grow daily more substantial.

The cotton spinners of Ashton under Lyne have followed the example of the Manchester spinners and will run on short time in order to defeat the cotton corner in Liverpool.

The internal revenue collections for the first ten months of the present fiscal year aggregate \$95,233,065, against \$95,393,715 for the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Wallace Christian, of Fishersville, Ind., confessed on his death bed recently that he had murdered his brother 15 years ago for the sake of the property they had jointly accumulated.

Secretary Lamar has directed that a patent issue to Miss Abbott for the "Noda Concession," containing about twelve acres of land in the city of St. Augustine, Fla. The claim was confirmed to Noda, but a patent was withheld.

Scene in New York Shops.

From the Philadelphia News.

A fan 14 feet long.
A pair of breeches, 25 cents.
One tool and five toed socks.
A pocket knife with sixteen blades.
A silver-slated tarpoon—6½ feet long.
Thirteen dolls dancing around a Maypole.
A wheel that turns so fast that it seems to stand still.
A fasso corset worth \$40. It is made entirely by hand.
A thirty button kid glove. It is fastened at the shoulder.
A pair Valenciennese hose, with lace fronts, \$18 a pair.
A steam engine that draws its own water and consumes its own smoke.
A bird cage with brass fender to prevent seed from dropping on the floor.
Two heads of horses and a pair of pigeons sketched with a sewing machine.
A pair of elephant's tusks that measure 7 feet 8 inches and weigh 270 pounds.
A \$400 dress in brocade, velvet and lace. Nile green on train. It was made by Pinchon, of Paris.
A sponge measuring 10 feet in circumference when wet. Another one as small as a bullet.

SHE REEPS FIFTY DOLLS.

The Cautious Case of a Cultured but Eccentric Lady.

From the New York Journal.

The eccentric wife of Captain Black, the chief defender of the anarchists, keeps fifty not dogs in her mansion at Park Ridge, on the Northwestern road, says the Chicago Herald. Most of the dogs are Newfoundland, St. Bernards, or mixtures of these breeds, and there are about a dozen Newfoundland puppies which have not as yet been named. All of the dogs are under the care of a wrinkled old German named Garigues, who once had charge of the kennels of a German nobleman. He lives with the dogs and sleeps with them.

A young man named Lozier is the carpenter, and some idea may be formed of the expense Mrs. Black incurs in keeping her canine

THE PROSPEROUS SOUTH.

A Great Revival of Manufacturing Industries.

Chicago Lumber and Trade Journal.

All reports from the South indicate a great revival of manufacturing industries in that section. There is a great revival going on in cotton factories which are especially flourishing and enjoying a prosperity unknown in the New England manufacturing districts. The most wonderful reports fill the Southern press, and especially the columns of the technical journals, of the somewhat phenomenal growth and development of the iron industry, and the millions of capital (largely Eastern and foreign) which is being put in great furnaces and rolling mills in Alabama and Tennessee, Chattanooga and Birmingham are magic cities, and their growth is something the like of which the South has never before witnessed nor even dreamed of; then again, the number of wood working factories springing up all over the South is something astonishing. In the great timber sections of Arkansas, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee and in other States, the saw mills are making inroads on what the Southern people may think now inexhaustible—vast tracts of which contain some of the finest hardwood to be found on this continent—but in a quarter century hence they may possibly discover their mistake. Certainly all these evidences of prosperity are extremely gratifying.

One chief obstacle heretofore to the successful introduction of a varied system of manufactures is the delusion that the work required a great deal of "capital," whereas energy and determination were really the chief requisites. Manufacturers are gregarious; there is a sympathy between them that causes them to group together. It is a waste of time for an idle population anywhere to point to their rich soil, fine timber, water power and beds of coal and ores, and call on somebody in the East or in Europe to come and work up these cheap materials into goods. Until quite recently the solicited capital did not come, because the solicited "capital" argued that if the boasted advantages really existed, the Southern people should improve them. These people may find out one of these days that they have too much foreign and Eastern capital to deal with; that their vast tracts of timber lands had better have remained in their own possession, and have been divided up among their own people, rather than be girted around by huge monopolies, which will have skimmed off all the cream and left nothing but the milk for the original owners and their descendants to partake of. Since the South has obtained such a magnificent start, everybody is glad to see her people resolutely at work making fortunes of their own resources, and inaugurating manufactures on a small scale, putting in a little capital and plenty of work, employing all the idle persons in the vicinity who are able and willing to work, and managing their business with frugality and judgment. No wonder the Southern people are surprised and delighted thus far with their work.

HOW TO GET RICH.

Live up to your engagements.

Never play at any game of chance.

Drink no kind of intoxicating liquor.

Good character is above all things else.

Keep your own secrets, if you have any.

Never borrow if you can possibly avoid it.

Always speak the truth. Make few promises.

Keep good company or none. Never be idle.

Do not marry until you are able to support a wife.

Keep yourself innocent if you would be happy.

Ever live (misfortune excepted) within your income.

When you speak to a person, look him in the face.

Make no haste to be rich, if you would prosper.

Save when you are young to spend when you are old.

Avoid temptation through fear you may not withstand it.

Never speak evil of any one. Be just before you are generous.

Never run into debt, unless you see plainly a way to get out again.

Small and steady gains give competency with tranquility of mind.

Good company and good conversation are the very sinews of virtue.

Your character cannot be essentially injured except by your own acts.

If any one speaks evil of you, let your life be so that none will believe him.

When you retire to bed think over what you have been doing during the day.

SPORTING MAN'S EXPERIENCE.

A Chapter From the Life of T. J. McMullan, of Corinth, Miss.

Mr. McMullan is one of the best known chicken and dog fanciers in the South. His coops and kennels are filled with the finest specimens of game chickens and well-bred sporting dogs.

For many years of his life he had a serious misfortune, which he explains in the following letter which also tells what was the unlucky sporting man's real Mascot:

You will pardon me for addressing you on a subject on which I know you must get numerous, if not innumerable letters, but gratitude prompts me to tell you about my most remarkable cure of rheumatism by your S. S. S. For ten years I suffered with rheumatism. I had about "saturated" my entire body. I had pains in every part of it. My left leg was the worst affected. Even today, though I am entirely well, my left leg is a little smaller than the right, shrivelled from rheumatism. For five years I may say that I was in danger of starvation from inability to work at my trade on account of this terrible disease. When I came to Corinth from Alabama I was on crutches for two years. Of course during all of these sad years I was attended by good physicians. They gave me powerful doses of potash and sarsaparilla, which did relieve me some for a while, but I got no permanent relief until, by a friend's persuasion, I used S. S. S. I determined from the benefit I received from the first few bottles to take a thorough course of your medicine, and I took about one dozen of the Specific. When I began taking the medicine I weighed 130 pounds, and when I had finished the thirteenth bottle I weighed 237 pounds, and I weigh that yet.

I regard your medicine as the poor man's best friend, if he will only take it in time, and thus save him from extravagant doctor's bills and preserve his health. With gratitude and best wishes, I remain Your obedient servant,

J. T. McMULLAN.

Corinth, Miss., Feb. 17th, 1887.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

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

"These are my children," she says, standing surrounded by Newfoundland and St. Bernards of all ages and sizes, and with her hand resting lovingly upon the fine head of old Rover, who stands thirty five inches high at the shoulder; "I raised them all, with one exception, 'Jack, the Tramp,' we call him—come here Jack—dropped in on us one day, homeless and hungry. We have kept him ever since, and think just as much of him as if he was a member of the family. With one exception my dogs are all harmless creatures. See the baby at the window? That's my sister's baby, and all these dogs love her dearly. We could place that baby right out here in the yard, and the dogs would play with her all day and never harm a hair of her little head."

"It is your purpose to see what can be done in the way of utilizing dogs to furnish power for running sewing machines and such things in the house, is it Mrs. Black?"

"Yes; I am only awaiting a more favorable opportunity to make some experiments in that direction. Just now I am bothered more by the problem how to keep my dogs than how to use them. It is a fact that we are living in a state of siege here. The villagers have made so many threats as to what they would do with pistols and guns that we for tify our castle every night. In each room of the house we have from two to three dogs on guard. This also accounts for the bad appearance of our place at this time."

Mrs. Black is certainly a remarkable woman, an able writer and a remarkable conversationalist. She has already delivered several discourses in the pulpits of the two churches in Park Ridge, and has an ambition in the direction of the ministry. She has no children, having lost the six born to her, but is now rearing an adopted boy.

Her mother raised six adopted children. Mrs. Black's father was a prominent lawyer in Texas, and commanded a brigade in the confederate army. It was during the war, and when Captain Black was in Texas as a union soldier, that their first meeting took place, amid romantic circumstances. Mrs. Black still owns in her right a family landed estate which is the fourth largest in the state of Texas.

The czar of Russia receives the largest salary paid to any ruler on the face of the earth.

Prince Bismarck received on his birthday recently a barrel of beer from nearly every brewer in Germany.

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ESTABLISHED JAN. 21, 1837.

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1887.

PRICE \$1.50 A YEAR.

JACKSONVILLE,

The Darling of the Hills,

Parent of the Fair and Altogether Lovely,

Makes the Peaceful Groves and Meads of Arcadia

and Comes Modestly to the Front to Take Her Place

THE LINE OF IMPROVEMENT AND PROGRESS.

Legend of the Old South—A Prophecy of Prosperity.

Calhoun County.

Calhoun county is in the north-eastern part of the state, south of Etowah and Cherokee counties, west of Cleburne, north of Tallapoosa, and east of St. Clair, and contains about 610 square miles. It was organized December 18, 1832, of territory ceded the March before by the Creek Indians, and was called Benton. The name was changed to Calhoun January 29, 1835. Its original area has been considerably diminished by lands taken to form the counties of Etowah and Cleburne.

THE COOSA VALLEY.

Except the western slopes of the hills forming its eastern boundary, it lies wholly in the Coosa Valley, a Knox Dolomite formation, between the metamorphic area on the one side and the Cahaba and Coosa coal fields and Lookout Mountain on the other. Geologically, this valley, Professor Smith says, is "a continuation of the Valley of East Tennessee and the Valley of Virginia," and it is described by Professor Spofford as "a complex trough fluted with scores of smaller valleys and ridges, all tending to the northeast and southwest." It is here from fifteen to thirty five miles wide, but much broken by Potsdam Sandstone hills and ridges, some of which rise to a height of more than two thousand feet above the sea level, and are called mountains.

This Valley is very beautiful now, notwithstanding the devastation of more than fifty years of improvident and wasteful agriculture; but there are many yet who remember it as it was received at the hands of the Indians, savages who worshipped God amid the groves and did not mutilate and mar his gracious gifts, and they describe it as indescribably lovely then. The topography is unchanged, or not greatly changed. The lofty mountains lifting their blue heads above the clouds are here still, the swelling hills, the gentle slopes, the broad valleys, the rocky dells, glades, glens, and groves, the gushing springs, the brooks leaping down the declivities and singing as they go, the larger streams rushing through rocky gorges or sweetly and placidly winding their tortuous way through the plains to the great river, and on all are nature's ever changing and ever charming lights and shadows, and over all the eternal enchantment of a peerless climate. But the great forests are gone, and the hills are gashed and furrowed with unseemly gulleys. Brambles and bushes are in place of the endless meadows of native grasses that everywhere grew luxuriantly under the shade of state-oaks and maples and elms and pines and chestnuts. Unsightly and ill-kept fence-rows in all directions mar the landscape, fences, the abomination of our age, a charge upon the time, an offense to the sight, an unnecessary evil, a burden, a nuisance. The Indians, uncivilized, barbarous, and no fences. From one end of their possessions to the other, the annual burning of the woods destroyed all bushes and smaller trees, and indigenous grasses of many kinds sprang shoulder-high on lowland and highland alike, the whole a pasture ground for their horses and herds, a covert for black bear, red-deer, wild turkeys, and all the smaller game and birds that supplied their tables. From any stand-point, the view was bounded only by natural barriers. No artificial obstruction barred the

vision or shut out from sight any object or feature of nature's exhaustless and capricious loveliness. One was in all places in a place of ever-varying beautiful things over which the eye roved far and near, always enjoying and never satisfied, always pleased and ever craving.

DESOTO'S CAVALIERS.

This country was not opened to settlement until Alabama had been a state thirteen years, and until Montgomery, Mobile, Huntsville, Tuscaloosa, Selma, and Cahaba, were considerable towns or populous cities, but through it there passed nearly three hundred and fifty years ago a great army of European adventurers, searching for unknown treasures, making discoveries, making history, meeting disappointment, finding and filling graves. This was in 1540, before the founding of Jamestown, Virginia, 67 years; before Hudson entered the river that bears his name, 69 years; before the landing at Plymouth Rock, 80 years; before Pennsylvania was granted to Penn. 141 years; after the discovery of San Salvador by Columbus, only 48 years. With 1,000 followers, cavaliers of Spain, Hernando DeSoto, at the head of the expedition, which had crowned the valor and daring of Pizarro in Peru and of Cortez in Mexico, landed at Tampa Bay, in what is Florida, in the spring of 1539, and, proceeding northward, reached the present site of Rome, Georgia, in 1540. Turning thence southwestward, he passed through this county in June or July, with a thousand horsemen armed *cap a pie*, ready to fight, prompt to meet any danger of flood or field, constant in hunger and want, reckless alike of the deadly malaria and of savage resentment and hostility, looking for what they never found, pursuing an *ignis fatuus* that lured to destruction. Southwestward almost to Mobile, fighting at Mauvilla the bloodiest of all recorded battles with the Indians, northward to Tuscaloosa, thence to the Mississippi river, which they discovered in 1541, then a year in what is Missouri and Arkansas, at last, in 1543, less than a third of them reached the Spanish settlements in Mexico, a bruised and broken remnant, without the gold for which their comrades had died and for which they had suffered more than the dead.

THE EARLY SETTLERS OF THE COUNTY.

Alabama had long been a state when Calhoun county was opened to the whites. Cities and towns had grown up. Prosperous and flourishing communities existed everywhere except in this territory. The pioneer had done his work. The Indians had attained a degree of civilization, and good residences and well-tilled fields were dotted here and there over their reservation. The beauty of the section was well and widely known, its fertile soil, its abundance of water, its attractive landscapes, and its fine climate. So, when the Indian title was extinguished, there came here, not the typical pioneer, ignorant, rough, hardy, and restless, fleeing from social restraints, and courting hardship and danger from mere love of adventure, but men of wealth, culture, and refinement, who brought with them slaves, thorough-bred horses, carriages, furniture of rosewood and mahogany, pianos, paintings, and books, and who immediately built hand-some houses, erected churches, established schools, opened roads, and made their new possession all that abundant means, a liberal spirit, and good taste could make it. The Hokes, Forneys, Abernethys, Crows, Crooks, Hamptons, Nisbets, Snows, Wylys, Woodwards, Woodruffs, Weavers, Harries, Francis, Scotts, Martins, Greens, Carpenters, Douthits, Bordenes, and such as these, came from the Carolinas, from Georgia, from Tennessee, from other States and other countries in this state, bringing with them good morals, good names, and good manners, hospitality, neighborliness, confidence in themselves and in each other, the habit of industry and attention to business, and a conservatism that was satisfied with the modest gains of honest labor and desired not the whole world and all that was in it nor coveted anything that belonged to another. They and their children are here to this day, many of these men and women of fifty and more years ago in the homes or in sight of the homes they then built; and to this day they illustrate in their lives and conduct the virtues of the good old times when an upright, liberal, and hospitable man was regarded as in deed and in fact the "noblest work of God."

CALHOUN AS AN AGRICULTURAL COUNTY.

Calhoun is an agricultural county. Until within a few years, it has been exclusively agricultural. The greater body of its lands lie well, just rolling enough for per-

fect drainage, little subject to overflow even on its larger streams. The soil is fertile enough yet. When first cultivated its yield was enormous. A hundred bushels of corn, thirty bushels of wheat, were not unusual, and a bale of cotton was gathered from an acre, with a minimum of labor for all things. Wild oats, wild rice, and native and nutritious grasses grew everywhere. Peas, beans, millet, and clover needed no care after the seed were once in the ground. Apples, peaches, pears, and grapes of many kinds abounded. An improvement and careless system of cultivation, in which rotation of crops had no place, in which fertilization had no part, pursued for many years, has, of course, lessened the productiveness of the lands, and the farmer, by his own fault, does not reap the rich harvests of the olden time. The worst worn lands, however, may be easily restored to their original fertility and this has been done in many cases. The crops made on the average farms, badly as they have been treated, are equalled in the state. In an article prepared for Berney's valuable "Hand-Book of Alabama," Professor Subbs, then of the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Auburn, said: "The Dolomite, of wide superficial distribution, the most massive calcareous formation in the state, gives characteristic soils, which cover, perhaps, three-fourths of the valleys mentioned above" [which includes especially the Coosa Valley]. "The physical features of wide valleys with subordinated ridges of chert, at once characterize and determine this epoch. The lower part of the epoch is calcareous, the upper shaly; hence, upon the former are found most excellent farming lands, with deep, rich red soils colored intensely red by iron present. The fine soils of * * * Tallapoosa, Calhoun, and Cherokee counties, which have been cultivated since the early settlement of the country, and which still bear good crops, attest the true value of these lands." "I cannot," he continues, "restrain from expressing the opinion that nature has intended these lands for grains and grasses, and that instead of the numerous cotton bales which are annually sent to market, large droves of fat cattle and sheep should bear to the shambles the concentrated products of the soil. They are finely watered and bear well the tramping of the hoof. Clover, to a limited extent, has been very successfully grown. Here, too, deep plowing, to bring up and mingle with the soil the more fertile subsoil, followed by green manuring with small quantities of nutritive manures, will, in many instances, give us soils not inferior to the blue grass regions of Kentucky." The difference between the lands of Bourbon county, Kentucky, and the agricultural lands of this county, is one of treatment only.

IRON ORES OF THE COUNTY.

But nature did not exhaust itself on the soil and climate of the county, its waters, fields, forests, landscapes, and all things beautiful. Beneath the surface, it buried stores of mineral wealth the like of which is hardly elsewhere in all the wide world. Not gold and silver, so-called precious metals, useful in the arts and as mere medium of exchange, the representative of something men need or want. Not rubies and diamonds and all manner of the bright and shining stones with which weakness and folly decorate themselves, which contribute so much to the comfort of mankind and promote so greatly many useful pursuits and enterprises, for which there are many substitutes. But iron, for which nothing can be substituted,—iron, the prime essential of civilization,—iron, indispensable to every human being in any social state now possible,—iron, without which there could be neither home nor fireside nor agriculture nor manufactures nor commerce nor peace nor war,—iron, for which new uses are discovered every day and for which there is increased demand with each returning sun,—iron, first, chiefest, greatest of all minerals, metals, and substances. Other minerals and metals there are hidden away here,—magnesia, copper, lead, marble, limestone, sandstone, lithographic stone, barite, kaolin, pipe clay, and fire brick clay,—some in considerable quantities, others in lesser. But iron, of prime importance, most material in all respects, determining factor in the future of the county, is in deposits immense, universal, inexhaustible. There is iron on our mountain tops; iron in our hillsides; iron in our valleys; iron in our streets and highways; iron in our fields and forests; iron under our houses; in our burial grounds, in the water we drink. All this has counted for nothing in the years that are gone, for our

iron was not yet needed. In the ripeness of time it has become necessary to the great enterprises of this age of marvellous development that absorb the attention and enlist the energies of mighty men of many millions in the great business centres and cities of Europe and America, and our old-fashioned people are in the glare and shadow of a startling and wondrous change. Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, none of the old sources of iron supply in this country, can successfully meet the sharp competition of the English furnace; and the iron manufacturers of these states turn hitherward with their skill, experience and capital to drive the Scotchman from the American market and grow richer and still richer on iron sold at prices impossible in any other iron district of the United States. Into these pleasant valleys, the furnace is coming, the foundry, the rolling mill, the machine shop, and men of strange and of fire by night, will guide to these lone quiet scenes a great multitude from all the quarters of the globe, skilled men, whose cunning right hands will do great things in the lands which they will possess by force of numbers.

The Knox Dolomite, which, it will be remembered, is the formation of this county, is pre-eminent, an iron bearing formation. The State Geologist says, "Limonite, or brown hematite, is the characteristic mineral of the Knox Dolomite." Referring to the Coosa Valley, of which Calhoun county is the most considerable division, he says, "The ores occurring with the Dolomite make this the most important formation of the state from an economical point of view." "Beds of this ore," he adds, "are sometimes found in other formations of the state, but they sink into insignificance when compared with the ore banks of this great limestone formation." "Jacksonville is situated upon this formation near where the Potsdam sandstone is brought up by faulting to its level," and "near Jacksonville the formation is rich in ore deposits." The State Geologist has not completed his work in this part of the state, and the above was written after a partial survey ten years ago, when there had been little development of the iron deposits here and little enquiry concerning them. His report has since been verified by the operation of furnaces and the investigations of mineralogists and mining engineers employed by investors, and it is known that he has not seen or told the half that is here.

During the late war, and before there were small furnaces in the southern part of the county, but it was not until 1872 and 1873 that attention was called to the ores of this district by the erection of the Alabama, Woodstock, Tecumseh, Cornwall, and Rock Run Furnaces, all on the Selma, Rome and Dalton, now the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad. These all use substantially the same ores, taken from deposits belonging to the same formation and differing immaterially, and each has been prosperous as its management has been capable. The phenomenal success of the Woodstock Company has challenged the consideration of iron men everywhere and defined an iron district of practically limitless possibilities. This company was formed in 1872 with a capital of one hundred and forty thousand dollars, and a furnace was completed in 1873. From the profits and re-invested profits of the investment, the company has added a second furnace to its home plant, bought the Alabama Furnace, built a furnace at Ironaton, constructed and equipped thirty-five miles of first-class narrow gauge railroad, erected a 10,000-spindle cotton factory, and established a shops, car-wheel and axle works, foundries, machine shops, a planing mill and an ice factory, and built, not developed, a city with five thousand inhabitants, with streets, electric lights, water-works, hotel, churches, and schools, and has property worth several millions. What this company has done, will follow at Jacksonville, only twelve miles away, in the very centre and heart of the same iron district, to the first men of equal capacity and sufficient capital who undertake the same work in the same spirit.

The ores of this district differ but little in quality. They belong to the same formation and exist under the same conditions. They are abundant almost everywhere, in some places more than in others, in many places enough for any possible demand for centuries. With one exception, they are brown hematites. They are generally rich in iron. They are generally low in phosphorus. In a paper prepared by Prof. Smith, State Geologist, for Berney's "Handbook," analyses are given of

eleven samples of ore from Calhoun, Tallapoosa, and Shelby counties. These give respectively, of magnesia, 59.02, 57.71, 48.45, 47.69, 60.00, 48.25, 54.28, 55.89, 57.99, 55.20, 50.19, and of phosphorus, 0.04, 0.02, 0.05, 0.06, 0.13, 0.03, 0.06, 0.16, 0.05, and in two traces. These analyses were made, some of them by Professor Mallet of the University of Virginia, and the others by Professor Smith, Professor Britton and Dr. Chandler of New York. Analyses of the ore from the Walker bank in the town of Jacksonville, of which thousands of tons have been shipped to Alabama Furnace, Tecumseh, and South Pittsburg in Tennessee, made at different dates by different chemists, give, one 0.05, the other 0.08, per cent of phosphorus. Of this bank, though so much has been taken, only enough has been mined to expose somewhat the vastness of the deposit that remains for the future. In one place only in this district is red hematite reported. In a hill, which is almost a mountain, a few miles west of Jacksonville, on the line of the Jacksonville and Gadsden railroad, land belonging to the Jacksonville Land Company, there is a bed of ore, of excellent quality, which has not been fully examined, but appears to be in great quantity, and along side is a rich deposit of brown ore. Ore with more than 0.10 per cent of phosphorus is not available for Bessemer steel.

OTHER MINERALS.

Other minerals than iron are found in the county and around Jacksonville. Of these, if the present appearance of its existence in large quantities be justified by development, manganese will prove important. The ores that have been analyzed show, one specimen 51.087, another 53.27, parts of pure manganese, and give respectively 0.00157 and 0.00176 per cent of phosphorus only. Manganese is used largely in the manufacture of chlorine and bleaching powders and in steel making, and the ores found here are worth in Pittsburgh just as they are taken from the ground fifteen dollars a ton. There is plenty of good building sandstone, and of limestone suitable for fluxing in the iron furnace and for lime burning. Marble, white and variegated, some very beautiful, is found in many places, and in large quantity just within the limits of Jacksonville. Kaolin of fair quality is also here; and barite, largely used in the adulteration of white lead, as a pigment, and in the manufacture of paper. Lead ore also exists near Jacksonville, and the vein was worked some years ago, but without profit. Within a short distance of the court house, there is a great deposit of a calcareous and aluminous clay or cement, that is of practical value. Away from the surface it is moist, and softer than soapstone, and may be taken out with the spade, when it crumbles easily into small irregular pieces. On the exposed surface it is almost as hard as limestone. Spread on sidewalks and pavements, in which way it has been much used, it forms a smooth and even mass, and hardening, makes a surface upon which the roughest usage seems to leave no impression. Street crossings made of it, over which the heaviest hauling is done, are neither broken nor worn after many years. No analysis has been made of this, and no steps taken to ascertain its value or the use to which it can be put.

THE RAILROADS OF THE COUNTY.

The East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad runs through the county from southeast to northwest, 34 miles; the Georgia Pacific Railroad, nearly east and west, 30 miles; the East and West Railroad, nearly west and east 36 miles; the Andalus and Atlantic, south and north, 10 miles. A projected road from Jacksonville to Gadsden, 22 miles, is nearly ready for the iron, and will become part of the Georgia Central system by the extension of its lines from Carrollton, Georgia, to Decatur, Alabama, now being surveyed. This will give the county a road through its entire extent from southeast to northwest, crossing the Georgia Pacific, East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, and East and West. A road is being surveyed from Anniston to Gadsden, and will be made.

THE TOWN OF JACKSONVILLE.

Jacksonville was the home of Ladiga, a Creek chief, whose residence was on the bluff in the rear of the present hotel and near the "big spring." After the organization of the county, a village called Drayton sprung up here; and at the election held in 1833 for the location of the county seat, Drayton, Coffeeville (now Alexandria), and White Plains were voted for. Drayton won, and became the capital of the county. In 1836 it was incorporated as Jacksonville. It is situated on the lower foot-hills of the Blue Mountains, whose

crest, two miles away, is twelve hundred feet above the railroad, which runs through the western limits of the town, and nearly two thousand feet above the level of the sea. The court house is about 800 feet above the sea level. The residences on Nisbet's hill, two hundred yards from the square are nearly, or quite, 100 feet higher. Its situation is beautiful and picturesque. On the east, the mountains rise in successive hills, an *echelon*, each higher than the other, to their greatest elevation, clad in verdure of ever-changing hue. North and south open up wide and lovely valleys of field and woodland. At some distance to the west, a range of hills bounds the horizon. In every direction and at every step are views to charm the artist's eye and delight his soul. Its founders knew of no necessity or reason for packing people together like sardines in a box, and so laid it off with room and verge enough for yards and gardens and orchards for all, giving to each ample space for rural comforts and enjoyments. There are lots of two or three acres, as much as forty acres, little farms, with flowers and trees and vines and fruits and vegetables, with stables and sheds and a pony there, in a meek-eyed Jersey, with pigs and poultry,—dainty bits of delectable country life in the midst of town. It has some very handsome residences with beautiful grounds, as Mrs. Williams's, Maj. Rowan's, Gen. Burke's, Capt. Crook's, Judge Walker's, Tom Martin's, Dr. Nesbit's, Mrs. Joe Forney's, and Dr. Crook's; and here and there and everywhere are hid away in bloom and foliage and sweet perfumes the snuggest and comfortablest of homes, from which are heard the prattle of children, the songs of women, and the mocking birds' wild notes, joyous and unconscious proclamation of innocence and happiness. The old court-house, in the centre of a square filled with elms and oaks, is to be removed, and a grassy mound and a fountain will take its place, and this will be as lovely a spot as one will see in many a Sabbath day's journey. The new court-house, occupied but a few months ago, is an imposing and commodious structure, in which are large and well arranged rooms for the several courts held here and for all the county officers. The water works are supplied from a spring fed reservoir three miles away on the mountains. The water is freestone. The State Normal School, on a commanding elevation, is in a large brick building, and with a strong faculty has nearly 200 pupils. There are here Episcopal, Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian churches, and a large proportion of the population belong to one or the other. Three physicians, of high standing in their profession, are sufficient to look after the sick and ailing round-about. The bar is a very able one. The merchants and business men are large-minded, liberal, intelligent and public spirited, and will compare favorably with those of any other part of the state. As might be expected from its altitude, drainage, and climate, it is remarkably healthy. No fatal epidemic has ever prevailed in town or county, and travel and traffic have never been interrupted or interfered with by vexatious quarantines. It is above all malarial influences and beyond the range of yellow fever, the great southern scourge. The death rate for the year last reported by the State Board of Health, was 11.66 per 1,000. It is by rail, 141 miles from Montgomery, 145 miles from Selma, both on the Alabama River, 91 miles from Dalton, Georgia. Anniston is 12 miles southwest, Rome, Georgia, 51 miles northeast, and Gadsden, on the Coosa river, 22 miles northwest.

THE PEOPLE OF JACKSONVILLE.

Jacksonville has had from the beginning a population remarkable for general intelligence, morality and hospitality; for its founders brought to their new homes the manners and customs and observances of typical society in the best communities of the Old South, and made it a point of duty to bring up their children in the way they should go, teaching them to remember the Lord, to love their fellow-men, to do unto others as they wished others to do unto them, to covet not their neighbors' possessions, to regard the truth, to be honest in all things, to desire neither riches nor poverty, and to receive with gratitude all the blessings and accept with resignation all the dispensations of Providence. So, from generation to generation they have lived, industriously, temperately, modestly, contentedly, and happily, thirsting and longing for no great wealth, saddened with the abundance that surrounded them, faithful in all their duties to each other, diligent in all good works, prompt in all enterprises of pith and moment for the general interest, good citizens in peace, good soldiers in war, unto all an example and illustration of a model and excellent community. And the dawn of a new era, the beginning of a great change, finds them thus, looking tenderly to the dear past they are to leave behind forever, and confronting calmly and confidently the omens and portents of the future. In a few years more, the story of the simple, unostentatious, peaceful, and

guileless lives that have been theirs, so fruitful of blessed results, exempt from greed and strife and all manner of evil, will be a strange and curious legend to the bustling thousands thronging the streets of the new city, and trampling the weaker under foot in the mad race for gain and power and position.

THE JACKSONVILLE OF THE FUTURE.

The day and the hour have come. The transformation is at hand. Iron is king. Iron is power. Iron rules the world. Iron is an iconoclast. Iron breaks the idols of Arcadia. Iron makes a mock of sentiment. Its aims are to rise here, and the smoke of its sacrifices will ascend to heaven, darkening the sun, and overshadowing the quiet scenes of pure and primitive enjoyment. Jacksonville is in the centre, the core, the heart, of this marvellous iron district, with wood (and coal only a little distant) and water and limestone and means of transportation. The world wants iron, more iron, cheaper iron; and in better situation to supply the want. The ore is at our doors, close to the great railway tracks, inexhaustible in quantity, superior in quality, surrounded by all that is necessary to convert it into pigs, into hollow ware, into cast-iron, into rails, into steel. One example shows how in fifteen years \$140,000 has grown into several millions of dollars by a wise use of resources common to Jacksonville and to Anniston and not in excess in one place over the other. To-day the field is virgin. To-morrow or next day, so on, the ground will be broken and the beginning of the end made. It is only a question of days or months, for it is certain as death, inevitable as destiny. When the first furnace is under contract, when the first brick is laid, whether this month, or next month, or next year, another and another will follow; for there is not here and there, but a monopoly of lands and sites and ores, and equal inducements will meet and welcome every new-comer until miles square are crowded with stacks and shops. Sites without cost. Ore almost for the hauling of it. Charcoal or coke at a minimum price. Light taxes. Cheap and reliable labor. No favoritism. Protection to person and property. These are offered to all and will be secured to all who shall come. Not to furnace men only. The rolling mill, the foundry, the machine shop, the nail mill, the agricultural implement factory, all manner of work in iron, each in its order as important as the furnace, follow it or come with it. For all Jacksonville has equal advantages, and to all it offers the same inducements,—plenty of room, eligible sites without money and without price, abundance of fuel and water, cheap materials, free and fair play in all things, transportation facilities to all markets, and no exclusive privileges to any one or to any other,—material advantages and inducements no where else to the same extent and combined. And these are common to all, to stand with the new city and grow with its growth and strengthen with its strength. Negotiations are pending to bring hither great shops from other places where conditions are not so equal and favorable, where they are struggling, some of them against strong competition, some against contemned monopolies, and all are striving for small gains and are satisfied when their balance is on the right side at all. Another season will find some of these here, enjoying the fruits of a sensible and well-considered change, adding and laying deep and wide the foundation of the Jacksonville of the future.

JACKSONVILLE'S RAILROAD CONNECTIONS.

Jacksonville is on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad. The grading of a road to connect the above road with the Alabama Great Southern road at Atlanta is nearly all done. The Georgia Central Railroad is now surveying an extension of its lines from Carrollton Georgia, through Jacksonville to Decatur on the Tennessee. The road from Gadsden to the Tennessee river at Jacksonville, when its connections are established, will only be, by that route, about sixty miles from water transportation to all the markets of the world. The East and West, narrow gauge, now, without rhyme or reason, without saving in distance or advantage in grade, three miles away, is soon to be brought through Jacksonville, made standard gauge, and extended from its present terminus near Broken Arrow coal mines to Birmingham. By this road, Jacksonville has fine looking coal within easy reach. When its railroad connections are concluded, Jacksonville will have the most satisfactory transportation facilities to the northeast, the northwest, the South Atlantic coast, and all the great manufacturing cities and agricultural districts of the country, with all of which, however, it is now in communication by less direct routes.

JACKSONVILLE LAND COMPANY.

The attractions of Calhoun county, and especially the resources and advantages of Jacksonville and vicinity, became known to men of means and enterprise abroad; and after enquiry and examination, they tendered their assistance to our own public spirited people in developing the latent resources of wealth and power in our midst. Everything necessary, but money in sufficient quantity was here; and the money needed for the first step in the march of improvement and progress has been furnished from Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, and Wilmington, by farseeing and sagacious capitalists, who have considered the prospects, and the difficulties to be overcome, who have weighed well and carefully the ways and means to the end of their undertaking, and who have entered into the work before them with an intelligent purpose and an unmovable determination to push the enterprise in which they have engaged to a suc-

(Continued on Next Page.)

The Republican.

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

The communication "Am I Right?" is again left over for want of space.

We will print the address of Mr. Fitzpatrick at the close of the State Normal School here, in the next issue of the REPUBLICAN.

R. H. Middleton & Co's. is the place to spend your cash.

The paving stone or gravel found in the mountain east of Jacksonville in great quantities is just now attracting much attention. Several barrels of it have been shipped for various tests and it is now being analyzed with a view to determine its nature.

Shirts, collars and cuffs at R. H. Middleton & Co.

Re-elected.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the State Normal School at Jacksonville, a few days ago, the faculty of the school were re-elected without exception.

Say, don't forget that R. H. Middleton & Co., is the place to buy your goods.

Ice cream supper at College Hall Tuesday evening June 14th, given by the Parsonage Aid Society for the benefit of M. E. church. Admission 10 cents; Icecream and cake 15 cents. Doors open at 8 o'clock.

Mens', Ladies, Misses and Childrens' Hats, at R. H. Middleton & Co.

Much sickness and consequent death among the children is reported from Choccolocco valley near White Plains. The prevailing disease has been flux. It is to be hoped our neighbors of that beautiful valley will be spared further sad affliction of this sort.

R. H. Middleton & Co. has the best 5 cent cigar in town.

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 his line will find us at R. H. Middleton & Co's. store.

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

McMants & Hogan.

Gored by a Bull.

Simon Crow, a colored man who works at the livery stable of Martin & Wilkerson, while trying to drive a Jersey bull into an enclosure near the stable, a few days ago, was attacked by the vicious animal and severely injured. He was tossed up three times and finally when he fell to the ground the bull placed its head upon his breast and bore its entire weight upon him, and would have killed him but for the timely arrival of some gentlemen who witnessed it. The man has been confined to his bed since and has suffered much.

Go to R. H. Middleton & Co., for Dry Goods and Shoes.

Anglin, the man arrested about 5 miles North of Jacksonville, for incest, upon requisition of the Governor of Georgia, has been taken to that state. He had bought a farm in this county and was making a crop. He declares his innocence, and before leaving for Georgia raised money on his farm for the purpose of securing bailsmen. He says he will return and finish his crop. He is said to be a very industrious man. Outside of this fact nothing is known of him in this section long before he was arrested. His wife followed him to Georgia and appears to be devoted to him.

Buy your groceries from R. H. Middleton & Co.

Sheriff Woodruff received of the Sheriff of Cleburne a negro charged with attempted rape in Cleburne county, Monday. The Sheriff of Cleburne was apprehensive that the negro would be mobbed if lodged in the Cleburne jail. He was lodged in jail here, where he will be safely kept for trial by a Cleburne jury. It found guilty he will be hung, under the law. The law should be allowed to take its course. Mobs make mistakes and often hang innocent men.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Alex. T. London, President of the Jacksonville Land company has been in Jacksonville some days of this week on business of the company.

Mr. Lowery Mallory, of Arkansas, has been in Jacksonville several days of this week.

Misses Mantie Webb and Annie Davis of Ambersonville are visiting friends in Jacksonville.

Miss Mamie Tyson, of Cross Plains, is visiting friends in the city.

Miss Lida Davis of Choccolocco is visiting friends in Jacksonville.

Miss Jane E. Benson of Cross Plains, is visiting friends in this place.

Capt. Jas. Savage of Cross Plains was in the city Wednesday.

Miss Alice Jones of Oxford is visiting relatives and friends in Jacksonville.

Mr. Frank Davis has returned from Arkansas.

Mr. Forney has returned from Washington.

Mr. Macon Stevenson of Montgomery is up on a visit to his parents.

Miss Lizzie Burke, of Helena, Ark., is in Jacksonville at the home of her uncle, Gen. Jos. W. Burke.

Mrs. Joe Frank is in Jacksonville, the guest of Mrs. Isaac Frank.

Dr. Stone of Mobile has come to Jacksonville to live.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, of Columbus, Ga., have been in Jacksonville several days, the guests of Capt. James Crook.

Miss Mary Forney, daughter of Gen. John H. Forney of Jennifer, is spending a season in Jacksonville with relatives.

Col. D. S. Troy, of Montgomery and Mr. T. W. Troy and Dr. J. B. Goodwyn of Macon, Ga., were in Jacksonville several days of this week prospecting.

Miss Jessie Wood, of Waco, Texas, and Miss Emma and Lillie Wood, of Talladega are visiting Jacksonville, the guests of Hon. Jno. D. Hammond.

Mr. Martin, local editor of the Anniston Hot Blast was in Jacksonville Wednesday, attending the closing exercises of the State Normal School here. This was his first visit to Jacksonville and he was much pleased with the place.

Mr. Alva Fitzpatrick, editor in chief of the Montgomery Daily Dispatch was in Jacksonville Wednesday. He came to deliver the address at the close of the session of the State Normal School here.

Mr. Horace Hood, managing editor of the Montgomery Daily Dispatch was in Jacksonville Thursday.

Mr. Jno. F. Davis and Dr. J. F. M. Davis, prominent citizens of the eastern part of the county were in Jacksonville Wednesday and Thursday.

Mrs. L. W. Grant, Mrs. Ida Woodward and master Eddie Woodward returned from Red Sulphur Springs, West Va., Wednesday, the waters of the springs not proving beneficial to the lad.

Mr. Robt. Mosely of Talladega and Mr. G. B. Randolph of Anniston, stopped over a few hours in Jacksonville Thursday while en route to White Plains.

Mr. Joe Moragne, who has been attending the A. & M. college at Auburn, returned home Thursday to spend the vacation.

Mr. Jas. Tucker, of Centre, formerly an employe in this office, is visiting Jacksonville this week.

Prof. Miller, the mind reader, who has delighted audiences the past two weeks in Montgomery and Anniston, will give one of his inimitable performances at the College Hall to-night (Friday.) The price is certainly reasonable enough. Admission for grown people 25 cents, for children 15 cents.

Miss Marie Duplissis, teacher of Music in the State Normal School here, will leave for her home in Mobile Saturday. She will return in six or eight weeks and resume her class during vacation. She will teach at the college, the Board of Directors having allowed her the use of the piano. Her price will be \$4 per month.

A destructive cyclone passed over a portion of Cleburne county a week ago, demolishing several buildings. No lives were lost.

The proposed big cattle syndicate will control \$15,000,000 worth of cattle and lands.

Closing Exercises of the State Normal School.

The closing exercises of the State Normal School opened here Sunday by a fine commencement sermon at the Presbyterian church by Rev. Jas. D. McLean and ended Wednesday night with the admirable address of Mr. Alva Fitzpatrick of Montgomery.

The sermon was scholarly, practical and eloquent and gave zest to what was to follow. From Monday morning to Wednesday evening the exercises were varied and interesting, being made up of examination of classes, essays, operettas, declamation, song and music. The closing evening was consumed in prayer by Rev. H. M. Lane, essays by the graduating class, presentation of Diplomas by the President, the address of Mr. Fitzpatrick, farewell song by pupils and benediction by Rev. H. M. Lane.

In the short space of this article we cannot fittingly characterize the admirable address of Mr. Fitzpatrick. It captured the large and cultivated audience at the beginning and held them entranced to its close. It evinced on the part of the speaker, rare culture, extraordinary oratorical powers, the gift of eloquence to a high degree and a practical mind—a fine combination. From first to last the closing exercises of the school gave the patrons of the institution the greatest degree of gratification and reflected the very highest honor upon the faculty. Those patient, faithful and conscientious teachers may well be proud of this year's work.

Misses Lizzie Swan, Lillie Woodruff, Lizzie Brennan, Minnie Cross and Messrs Joe Arnold and John Treadaway composed the graduating class. Each delivered an oration or essay and each won honor. They will go to the world on their lofty mission and do good, being thoroughly trained to their work and carrying with them the excellent principles instilled into them by the faculty of this fine institution of learning.

With every year the Normal School takes a deeper hold upon this community. It is doing its work thoroughly and well and the fruits of its labors are beginning to be gathered. Every year the wisdom of the State in instituting these training schools for teachers becomes more and more apparent and after a few years it will be a matter of wonder with educated minds that any one in Alabama had ever raised a voice against them.

The attendance upon the State Normal School here the session just ended has been gratifyingly large, but it will doubtless be increased the next, as the fame of the school is spreading with each succeeding year. Every teacher sent from its halls and who has felt the elevating influence of its noble work becomes a recruiting officer for it, and it grows and grows as the years go by.

The Board of Directors have ever been actuated by a liberal policy as regards the school and have been quick to discern and loath to let go true merit. The admirable corps of teachers, whose work of the last session is now eliciting so much encomium, have been retained without exception. They are exactly fitted for their several departments and the Board would be at a great loss to fill the place of any one of them if made vacant from any cause. Our entire community will be glad to know that each and all of them have been secured for another term.

Jeff Alford, of Alford's Bend, Etowah county a prominent citizen, and well known in this county also, died last week, at his home. For 9 years Mr. Alford has suffered with cancer of the face, and it eventually terminated his life.

He was a good neighbor, and an honest man, one who will be missed in his section. He owned a valuable plantation on the river, and was accounted "well-to-do." He leaves a widow and several children.

Dakota explains that it has plenty of metals, timber, wheat, ice, people and natural gas, and doesn't see why it shouldn't be made a state.

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.

A Leading Merchant's Testimony.

Mr. D. J. Hyneman is the leading grocer of Corinth, Miss. He stands as high socially and financially as he does as a man of strict integrity. He tells how his little daughter was cured of eczema. Any one who wishes to hear more of the case, can do so by addressing the gentleman a polite request for the details of the case. Here is a letter from Mr. Hyneman on the subject.

My little daughter had eczema sometime ago. On recommendation of a physician, I gave her S. S. At once the effect of the medicine made her break out worse than she was at first, thus driving out the disease through the skin. She is now about well, only a spot here and occasionally showing.

I regard S. S. as very effective in eczema, and recommend it unhesitatingly to my neighbors as a splendid blood purifier.

Yours truly,
D. J. HYNEMAN.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
The Swift Specific Co., Drawer 2, Atlanta, Ga.

At a spiritualists' seance near Louisville, an eight-year-old girl was frightened into convulsions, and when she recovered it was found that her reason had been jethroned.

Horse liniment, taken by mistake for brandy, sent a Kentucky amily on the full gallop after a doctor.

Seventy-three thousand one hundred and seven immigrants in April, 1887; 49148 immigrants in April, 1888. These figures are eloquent.

FREE TRADE.

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

may 28-1

A Captain's Fortunate Discovery.

Capt. Coleman, scht. Weymouth, plying between Atlantic City and N. Y., had been troubled with a cough so that he was unable to sleep, and was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It not only gave him instant relief, but it cured the extreme soreness in his chest. His children were similarly affected and a single dose had the same happy effect. Dr. King's New Discovery is now the standard remedy in the Coleman household and on board the schooner.

Free Trial Bottles of this Standard Remedy at W. M. Nisbet's Drug Store.

804

The Jacksonville Land Company request that owners of mineral lands of all kinds, near Jacksonville send in to the office of the company specimens of their ores to be exhibited. While the company does not desire to buy any more mineral land for itself, it will take pleasure in exhibiting the ores to all comers and thus assist owners in making sales.—17.

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

Buckler's Arnica Salve.

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

may 2-1v.

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 me 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 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Sec. 35, T. 14 N. 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.

June 4-1

B. G. McCLELEN,

County --- Surveyor

Alexandria, Ala.

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

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.

Bailey & Ansley.

ANNISTON, ALA.

may 7-17

CALDWELL, HAMES & CALDWELL

Attorneys at Law.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

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, Alabama, known as the Andrew Adams' blacksmith and woodshop lot, and now occupied by Joseph & J. T. Nunnally. 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. Nunnally & 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 Crook Bros., Jacksonville, will receive prompt attention. Extra fine body of timber to saw from.

HEART BILLS A SPECIALTY.

NUNNELLY & McREYNOLDS.

apr 21-17

NOTICE NO. 6316.

LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA.

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. Wilkison, D. E. 1627, for the NW 1/4 of SW 1/4, Sec. 20 T14 N. R. 9. He claims residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: 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.

J. G. HARRIS, Register.

B. F. Wilson,

Attorney at Law,

TALLADEGA, ALA.

Will practice in the counties of Talladega, Calhoun, and all surrounding counties.

apr 23-17

JAMES CROOK, Jacksonville, Ala.

S. D. G. BROTHERS, Jacksonville, Ala.

J. J. WILLET, Anniston, Ala.

CROOK, BROTHERS & WILLET,

Attorneys at Law,

Jacksonville and Anniston.

FIRE INSURANCE.

I. L. SWAN AGT.

Jacksonville Ala.

Two Good Home Companies to-wit

Georgia Home, Jacksonville, Ala.

Central City, Ga.

may 1-17

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL
And Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda

Almost as Palatable as Milk.

The only preparation of COD LIVER OIL that can be taken readily and tolerated for a long time by delicate stomachs.

AND AS A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, ANAEMIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, CHOLERA AND THROAT AFFECTIONS, AND ALL WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN it is marvellous in its results.

Prescribed and endorsed by the best Physicians in the countries of the world.

Send for pamphlet on "Wasting Diseases." Address: SCOTT & BOWNE, New York.

ROYAL



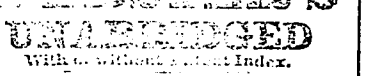
BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A surety of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with the adulterated one. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 Wall St. N. Y.

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It is an invaluable reference book, and at every time, place and occasion, it is the most useful and most complete.

Published by G. & C. C. Scribner, 233 Broadway, New York, U. S. A.

State Normal

SCHOOL

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

This school, established for the training of teachers, opens with enlarged faculty and increased facilities on Monday August 30th 1887. In connection with the Normal Department and as auxiliary to it, a thorough course of music and dramatic 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. DOWELL, Grammar School Studies, French and Latin.

MRS. IDA J. WOODWARD, Principal Primary Department.

MISS MARIE DUPLESSIS, Teacher of Music.

RATES OF TUITION.

Normal Department: Free

High School Department: \$2.00 per month

Junior Class: \$2.00 per month

Senior Class: \$2.00 per month

Intermediate Department: \$2.00 per month

Class No. 1 and No. 2: \$2.00 per month

Class No. 3: \$2.00 per month

Tuition to children of Homeless Ministers of the gospel, FREE.

TERMS:—Quarterly in advance. In no instance will a pupil's name be entered upon the rolls until the tuition for the 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 meeting 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

aug 21-17

NOTICE NO. 6337.

Land office at Montgomery, Ala.

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 11th 1887, viz: William Bryant Homestead for the NW 1/4 of NW 1/4, Sec. 18, T. 14 N. R. 9. He claims residence upon,

Gidley, Robt. Champion, George
Wins Leach, all of Jacksonville,
J. G. HARRIS,
Register.

Jacksonville

Republican

ESTABLISHED JAN. 21, 1837.

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1887.

PRICE \$1.50 A YEAR.

THE FARM AND THE TARIFF.

Extract From a Speech of Senator John T. Morgan, delivered at Auburn June 8, 1887.

The conclusion, to which we are borne even by this meagre survey of our State, its people, their history, their rights, and their future policy, is that it should be our first care to relieve our farmers from every unequal burden of taxation, and from every monopoly and discrimination which tends to discourage their labor. It is to the interest of everybody that this should be done, since we all depend upon the soil and planters, at least, for food and raiment.

The food producers, the farmers and the fishermen, must not stop, or be crippled in their work. If this is done, all other work is vain. If we discriminate in our tax laws in favor of any class, it should be in favor of those who are producers of food, certainly not against them. I will not attempt any discussion of the policy of giving bounties to agriculturists. I will very briefly advert to the impolicy and injustice of giving bounties—called protection—to any other classes at their expense, and to be provided by increasing their burden of taxation.

Aside from the consideration of the intrinsic value of our crops of food and textiles as the means of sustaining life and of giving comfort to our people, the farmers of the United States need and deserve the assistance of the laws regulating commerce with foreign countries, because the surplus they produce compels them to seek their markets abroad, and they can have no advantage of a protected home market in fixing the price at which they must sell their productions.

Surplus production necessarily fixes the price of the whole crop at the rate that the consumer is willing to give, and the agricultural crops, except cotton, being perishable, the surplus cannot be held to await an increase in the demand and a higher price. So the farmer meets a market always that the consumer controls. Our constitution, it is said, forbids the levy of export duties, and we have not that power, possessed by other countries, to protect the farmers by compelling the foreign consumer to pay an enhanced price for his crops. This power and its effects was illustrated when we took off the duty on coffee, in order to reduce the cost to consumers. Brazil at once put the same duty on coffee as an export tax, and the cost to the consumer in the United States remained the same. Although our monopoly of cotton production is quite as decisive as that of Brazil in producing coffee, we cannot protect our crop, as Brazil protects hers, by the levy of an export tax or in other way.

A brief statement of ascertained facts will show some of the relations between the producers and consumers, between the industries that supply food and raiment, and all other vocations, that will, I think, convince us of the injustice which our laws inflict, when they burden agriculture with everything, and give it no relief in any direction.

Taking our population as it was in 1880, about 60,000,000 of people, of this number 17,332,493 were engaged in the labors of production, manufacturing and trade and transportation.

There were engaged in agriculture 7,640,499.

In personal and professional service 4,079,238.

In trade and transportation 1,510,256.

In manufacturing, mining and mechanical pursuits 3,837,112.

Here are 9,221,696 non-productive, who are laborers, depending upon the labor of 7,640,499 producers of food and textiles for living and comfort.

These 7,640,499 agriculturists live upon 4,008,807 separate farms, valued at \$10,197,096,770, in 1880 while the whole sum invested in manufactures in 1880 was only \$2,730,272,606.

Now what can we say in defence of any system of taxation that loads a burden of 45 per cent (for that is the average) upon all the farmer consumes that he does not raise on his farm, when it taxes these 7,640,499 farmers this 45 per cent only to increase, by so much, the profits of the 3,837,112 persons who are engaged in mining and manufacturing pursuits? If we should reverse this investment of capital and place the ten billion in manufactures and the three billion in agriculture, we should starve our country into that condition that some statesmen desire, where men are to live by their wits rather than by honest industry, and grow fat upon the labors of others than themselves, and the whole country is to grow rich by taxation, and the people are to feel prosperous when hundreds of millions of dollars robbed out of their toil

is piled up in the national treasury. Alabama is expected to look with complacent delight upon a surplus in the treasury of the United States at this moment that would support her whole State government and pay the interest on her State debt for a full century, because the process of collecting that enormous surplus makes a very few of her rich men richer, draws a large number of good men into the wild ventures of land lotteries and gets the whole country into a dangerous and volcanic condition.

Charlatans in politics, knowing the patience of the farming classes, and their inability to organize, as some do, for class protection, boldly assert the claim that their vocation of living upon the farms (on whose granaries and orchards and cotton fields they have been billeted by the tariff laws) is the thing that has opened the mines in Alabama and has drawn uninvested money from abroad.

They serve themselves by this false clamor, and not the country. God put the mines in Alabama. The farmers more than any other class, sacrificed immense sums of money to open railroads to these mines. Twenty-five years of peace made prosperous by the annual balance of trade in favor of our country, produced almost entirely from our surplus cotton and provision crops, made money abundant, and good investments very attractive.

It was those blessings to mankind, showered upon us from a Divine Providence and sown upon this country, through the rough hand of the farmer, as he sows the grain upon his fields, that made this prosperity possible.

When have we not had a high protective tariff, discriminating against the farmer, and in favor of the manufacturer?

Still with its supposed resurrection power, the tariff left the mineral hills of Alabama as silent as they were before Noah's flood, until our Milners and Powells and Gilmers and Wallaces, pushed their railroads through the coal and iron fields, and invited capital, the timid pet and nursing of the protective tariff, to come in. It is here now, I fear, to absorb the country, build for itself temples and thrones, and to call upon the toiling masses to cry out "Great is Diana of the Ephesians." I welcome capital to Alabama, but not as the task-master of Agriculture. My whole argument, in respect to the sort of legislation we should provide for the relief of the farmers, rests on the fact that it is not possible to give them any protection as to any crop that is produced in excess to the home demand, by a tax on the importation of the same product.

All we can possibly do for the farmer, in this direction, is to reduce the duties and cheapen the articles that they pay for in foreign countries, with their surplus crops.

A proper regard for the supreme importance of this pursuit, would lead us to go far beyond the line of the actual necessities of the life of the farmer, and to discriminate in his favor upon articles which, to him are luxuries, though they might not attract the desire, or gratify the taste, of the classes that are considered higher than the farmers. Like orchards and parasites, in the tropics that bloom in glory upon the limbs of the great forest trees, these upper classes of capitalists, monopolists, railroad kings, bucket shop gamblers in the bread of the people, and amateur spinners and weavers and amateur iron and steel makers, who do not know an iron bloom from the bloom of a flower, are mounted upon the shoulders of the farmers, and wave in glory, in the upper air, while they coolly demand of agriculture that it shall die a slow death, that they may fatten still more, upon the decay of its great body. We hear it everywhere, as a demand of the protected classes, who are none other than the capitalists, that, to enable them to compass the earth, agriculture must curtail its productions. "Too much cotton," they wildly exclaim, "too much corn, wheat and provisions! We can neither eat nor handle it all, and your surplus feeds and clothes our hated rivals, the pauper labor of Europe! You must make no surplus!" I will not characterize this demand as heathenish, for no heathen nation has disgraced its commercial economy with such an absurdity, since China took her place in the great family of nations.

Others insist that agriculture must give such bounties out of our farm products to inventors, miners and mechanics that our people, especially the young people, will quit the farms for other pursuits, thereby increasing the consuming class and reducing the producer.

There is natural adjustment of all the various pursuits of men, based upon demand and supply, that this forced condition of labor

would rudely violate. But its worst feature is seen when it attacks the food supply of mankind and threatens the world with starvation and nakedness in order to raise a bounty for the parasites I have decried and to enrich men who do not labor, and yet grow fat. There is not a civilized man in the world whose personal toil, whatever it may be, is not paid for at last out of the products of agriculture or the catch of fishermen. What we eat and wear is the measure of our compensation for what we do.

Sometimes it is excessively great, sometimes excessively small; but it is the ration of mankind drawn from the commissariat of nature. This food is produced at a heavy cost of labor to a few people. Now I cannot understand, in the light of these simple facts, how the farming class can be benefited, or how anybody can be benefited, by reducing the number of farmers, or by increasing the number of consumers, who must live by some service they render, or are supposed to render, to the farmer, everybody being in this sense on the pay-roll of the farmer. I cannot see how his profits can increase, by increasing the number of his employees, unless they render him some equivalent service.

To force more men into these pursuits, that are ancillary to the business of farming, by paying them a bounty upon which they may live, in order to consume more of the farmer's products, while the farmer pays them for a service, at prices raised by protection, out of crops produced under the disadvantage of heavy taxation, is not a wise, just, or safe policy. It will throw our hills with gullies, and fill up the flats with barren sands. It will plant thistles and brambles in your most fertile fields, and drive out our people in search of a country where agriculture is free from spoliation, at the requirement of every other calling. We cannot, in a hundred years, raise people from our present stock, numerous enough to work out such a revolution in the relations of producer and consumer, as is contemplated by those who essay to build up a home market sufficient to consume all the products of our farmers. What then is the consequence of this to be the ultimate aim of our so-called American, or home policy? It must be that we will import foreign pauper laborers to our country, in order to swell the ranks of our consumers at home. More than 10,000 of them landed in New York the first week in May.

The despised competitors of our mechanics—the foreign pauper labor—will come to get bread and bet or wages, which means more food and better, more clothing and better, more wages than agricultural labor can be paid, without stopping the business; all to be supplied to them at prices to suit their wishes. Whether the farmers are to support them on this side, or on the other side of the ocean, is a matter of little concern to them. They will come here if they wish and we cannot keep them out of the country if we would. Foreign capital will also come. It is here now, in vast masses, using American corporations to work American productions into articles to be sold in the home markets to our farmers under the average protection of more than 40 per cent, of production. Foreigners take what control they choose of our home market, and gather the gains of our protective tariff without exciting even the jealousy of the great statesmen who demand an American market for American manufactures. If our capitalists grow richer, under a forced system of levies upon the farming industries of the country, they lose all their prejudice against the foreigner pauper, or foreign capitalist, who comes here to work at their sides, provided he consents to give his aid to the system through which this result is accomplished.

They invite you, young gentlemen, to leave the paths worn by the weary tread of the farming man; to build a bower beside these highways, where tax laws will make you rich, as you are resting and sleeping; and to quit an employment that few respect because of its laborious duties. If you accept the invitation, remember that "the night cometh in which no man can work," and the dawn of the day of the New South, that may find our agriculture withered like Jonah's gourd, will be a day in which you will recall, with regret, the story of the wisdom of your fathers. You will then desert the paradise in which you sought repose, while the D-d-lah of protection was weaving necklaces for their own decoration, with the tresses that she chopped from your sunny locks.

What can we do for the farmers in the arrangement of tariff duties for the support of the Government? This question would require for its complete answer, much more time than an occasion like this could

justify. A very few items may be cited as a just specimen of the whole, and as illustrating our line of duty, without attempting fully to define its whole extent. I will use among farmers upon which taxes should be reduced. Cotton seed, ad valorem; tin plates used for canning purposes and kitchen purposes, 32 per cent.; salt in bulk goods, 28 per cent.; while hides are free. Woods and woollens 67 per cent., while the cheaper grades used by farmers and their wives run up to 82, and 91 per cent. Crockery ware, such as farmers use, 55 per cent.; glass 55 per cent.; sugar, 70 per cent.; knives and razors 50 per cent.; other cutlery, 35 per cent.; wheels and tires of steel, 72 per cent.; machinery of all kinds, 45 per cent.; coal, 23 per cent.; cotton manufactures, 40 per cent. The last three items are very significant. They show how much a farmer must pay, if he wishes to locate his cotton factory on his cotton farm, before he can make a start in manufacturing his own crop, and make the forty per cent. duty on cotton goods. With a tax of forty-five per cent. on machinery and twenty-three per cent. on coal, how can he compete in manufacturing, with the man whose machinery is all at work, or with the owners of coal mines, who can supply their own fuel without paying duties? If our farmers can do well at manufacturing their own cotton, why, why should we ask them to pay anybody forty-five per cent. premium for the machinery needed to begin the work? A proper reduction in this one item of tariff taxation, would soon transfer to the cotton fields many of the mills of the eastern states.

With these suggestions I close. I have only attempted to stimulate you to look into the economic interests of the farmers of Alabama and present to you honorable motives and incentives for espousing their cause. They are worthy of your best efforts and are entitled to your gratitude. Indeed, the country owes them the highest duty, and the most careful consideration of their rights, and when that debt is paid they will add to the strength and permanency of the State, to the liberties of the people, to the support of the law, to the dignity and influence of Christianity, a boundless, incalculable and exhaustless wealth.

The great coal and iron industries that are opening in Alabama with such marked success will in time add to our wealth as great a sum as we derive from the cultivation of cotton. If this sum is added to our agricultural productions and is not realized from their displacement, or subtracted from their value, we shall have a true and enduring prosperity that no other country can excel.

As nature has placed in equilibrium our agricultural and mineral areas in Alabama, supplied them all with splendid forces, and has traced through and around them water channels that open them to the seas on the south and connect them with the great interior spreading northward to the lakes and westward from the Alleghenies to the mountains of the Missouri, it is an unnatural thought that is derogatory to the wisdom and benevolence of Providence that we should attempt to unsettle these dispositions and bring these great industries into hostile conflict.

Our laws can easily produce this result if we choose to interfere with the natural development of the strength of these great industries by placing burdens upon one of them for the support of the other.

Such legislation is necessarily destructive and necessarily unjust, because it deprives the one industry or the other of its freedom to grow up to its proper relations with the wants of the human family. When it discriminates against agriculture, it strikes at the foundation of human existence.

The "pauper labor" about which we hear so much, does not come from the farms of Spain or France, or Germany or Great Britain. It comes chiefly from great cities in Europe, and from the mining districts and the manufacturing centers. There, agriculture is next to impossible, and the laborer becomes a starveling and is without the independence of a true manhood. The farming lands in some rural districts, are converted into parks and hunting forests for the amusement of the rich. To support these and their owners the rents are increased on the lands left in cultivation. This blow at agriculture recoils upon the government that inflicts or tolerates it, with boycotts, land-leagues, violence and bloodshed, while nature makes an appeal that enlist the sympathies of all mankind in

favor of a few Irish farmers that are evicted from their holdings.

No country can assume an attitude of hostility towards agriculture and maintain its authority over the people. Much more is this true in a country like ours, where the people are not only free but are sovereign.

It is worth while to remember these facts when we are providing, by law, so as to supplant agriculture with other pursuits, as a means of living for our people. Let our industries co-operate in making mutual sacrifices, when sacrifices are to be made, and our strength will increase in all directions. Let the men who are now planting the foundations of our great mining and manufacturing industries, move confidently forward in their work. It is their genius, faith, enterprise and industry that will give them success. They are indebted to Providence, and not to any human law, for these opportunities.

In growing rich, as some of them will, let them not put a dollar into their fortunes that is forced in by the law, or is corroded with injustice. Let them "live and let live," that they and the people around them shall feel content while they are banqueting on the chosen fruits of the earth. Let them, as the farmers have done, rely upon their own manhood to work out the advantages that God has so enriched them with, to the honor of their country and of themselves.

They have no need to ask Government for help, or become the task-masters of other toilers, or pensioners on their labor, in order to develop or enjoy what the Creator has placed under their dominion in our great State. Laboring in harmony with splendid race of men engaged in agriculture, amongst whom a sense of justice is the controlling power in every thought and act, and fair play is demanded for all, they will bless the country with the riches of their productions, and themselves with the gratitude of mankind when they and the farmers learn how excellent it is for brethren to dwell together in unity.

Absolutely Cure for Rheumatism.

DYKESBURG, TEX., Feb. 22, '87. Gentlemen—In 1883 I had a severe attack of rheumatism. It attacked me most in my arms and legs. The latter were drawn up, and when I could walk I had to go all bent over. Finally, I went to Hot Springs, Ark., where I remained several weeks. I was benighted and thought I was well, and came home. On my arrival home it developed again. I then took a course of S. S. S., using three dozen bottles. They thoroughly cured me, and from that day to this I have been perfectly free from rheumatism.

I regard S. S. S. as absolute in the cure of rheumatism, and a perfect blood purifier. I think it the best medicine in the world, and if I can help it I never expect to use any other. It is a splendid general medicine, cleansing out the system, and thus getting at the root of most diseases.

J. D. CARTER.
Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 2, Atlanta, Ga.

MALARIA.

Twenty-five hundred dozen bottles of Ague Conqueror ordered in one month. It positively eradicated 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.

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; 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.

THE TEACHER.

HIS PRESENT MISSION TO THE YOUTH OF ALABAMA.

Speech of Alva Fitzpatrick at Jacksonville at the Closing Exercises of the State Normal School.

I have thought, ladies and gentlemen, that I could not nearer conform to the proprieties of this occasion, nor better merit what ever attention it may please you to ascribe to my effort to entertain you this evening than to select for my theme a subject suggested by the leading purpose for which was established the institution of learning whose commencement exercises we commemorate to-day.

The state of Alabama with commendable pride in the proper education of youth, has wisely ordained a system of which this institution is a part, especially dedicated to the equipment of those to whose trusting care must be confided the solemn guardianship of life and destiny. Underrating not the importance of his calling, and as if in homage of his mission—than which there is none grander on earth—Alabama has raised her proud and sovereign voice to acknowledge

THE TEACHER.

an object of her fostering care. Formerly the subject of inspiration, now of legislation, the Teacher of all men and at all times has played his part in the world's great drama. What are his limits? The boundaries of mind itself. Into what circle of the arts does he not enter? O'er what secret emotions of the soul has he not control? What field in the wide domain of knowledge does he not penetrate? Into what lonely nook of society does he send no influence? It has been asked, "With whom shall we compare him among the artists? Phidias, Vandylke or Angelo? He is not forming a work like theirs from the cold marble lifeless and perishable, but is vested with a power to mould the human heart warm with the beatings of the springtide of life and to shape the mind, perennial in freshness and immortal in youth. Shall we liken him to the musicians—Mandel, Mozart or Wagner? He is a performer upon a grander instrument than theirs, a harp strung with a thousand chords and each chord susceptible of a thousand tones. Against him would you bring the warrior laden with the blood stained laurels of victory? That destroys—this creates: that conquers a kingdom of car-b—this subdues the dominion of mind. Is the fame of the statesman in which he would aspire? The statesman governs empires—the teacher instructs statesmen how to govern. The statesman prescribes laws to property—the teacher ordains laws for the soul. If it be fame we seek for him let us appeal to the roll of practical teachers only. "What a record of renown! 'Tis a flaming sheet of fire! With whom is he enrolled? With Plato, with Euclid, with Cicero, with Descartes, with Boerhave and Newton, with Rush and Adams and Dwight, with Socrates, the teacher of men, with Paul the Apostle of God." But it is not my purpose to dwell in eulogy upon the long line of that procession from whose majestic ranks the fires of genius have flashed as beacon lights to radiate and enlighten the world, neither shall I attempt to discuss within the brief period allotted me to-day the relationship that the teacher as an educator sustains to

THE PROFESSION OF TEACHING, which considered in its absolute sense is as wide and durable as the universe of Time. Such a view of my subject would involve the idea of education in its ultimate and universal sense which means the perpetual expansion and never exhausted growth of the human soul. In this respect not merely the school and the school teacher but everything that addresses itself to the soul of man in its passage through time becomes its educator; for it has been aptly said "Every sense draws in knowledge and every faculty goes forth to meet the elements of nature. History repeats the lessons of experience; the world fascinates with the delusion of pleasure; the church calls to the performance of duty and the state invites to share in the glories of ambition. Whatever there is in life to draw forth its emotion, to dazzle its imagination, to excite its enquiry, to induce reflection, to impel it forward or to delay its career—all these things enter into that aggregate of results which is called education." In a more practical view, however, such as I purpose to take to-day, we must confine ourselves to narrower limits, and forgetting the sublimer mode to which the subject is susceptible of treatment de-

scend to a common plane and briefly dwell upon

THE MISSION OF THE TEACHER.

in its relation to the educational needs of the day. A great writer has declared, that if America has presented anything new to the world it is a new form of society; if she has anything worthy to preserve it is the principles upon which that society is instituted, "hence it is not a Greece or a Roman education we need—it is not one conceived in China, Persia or France. On the contrary it must have all of the characteristics of the American mind, original vigorous, and enterprising; unembarrassed by no artificial barriers and looking to a final conquest over the last obstacles to the progress of human improvement."

Independent of proper instruction in the general ideas of American education which I conceive to be a knowledge of those principles which conform to the spirit of free institutions, the mission of the teacher of to-day is to specially prepare the youth of the present to adapt themselves to the circumstances and conditions which surround them. Broad in its extent, manifold in pursuits and varied in its resources this favored land of ours naturally presents a diversity of systems in the established order of things. These systems produce necessities and these necessities create problems which involve the duties that education should prepare us to successfully meet. What are the duties involved in the problems to which the energies and ambitions of the youth of Alabama must be addressed? To the attempt of successfully answering this pertinent enquiry of the day, I shall briefly address myself this morning.

The task of tracing and defining the causes which have combined to inspire the conditions of the present as they relate in their manifold bearing to a period unexampled in the history of the past, must be confided to the careful researches of the statesman and historian. It will serve our purpose to know that they exist as the natural product of a revolution in a system, under whose operation, twenty-five years ago, the south in another path than now, was pursuing the silent trend of her destiny. In the fiery ordeal of war was moulded necessities that wrought a change in those policies, through which the south prior to 1860, was working out the problem of that beautiful destiny. And right here ladies and gentlemen, I am reminded of what I regard as the first important duty in which the youth of Alabama should be instructed in order to properly comprehend that fashionable and often repeated term of

"THE NEW SOUTH."

I know I am treading upon dangerous ground but at the imminent risk of offending a certain but too numerous class of latter day patriots, whose loyal hearts swell with emotion at the recital of the mistakes our fathers made, I honor the truth of the living God in the proud declaration—there is no new south. I seriously deprecate the custom of designating the south of to-day by an expression which creates a false distinction from the sense in which it is too often accepted. There is nothing better adapted to imbue the minds of those who are to come after us with a feeling of contempt for the south's proudest traditions, nor better calculated to teach the youth of the south to regard irreverently the achievements of their fathers, than to preach "the glorious gospel of the present" from that hackneyed and worn-out text, on which the changes have been rung by press, people and pulpit for the last quarter of a century. They boastfully tell us that the old south has passed away. That the old south, brave and true, laden with the laurels of an unparalleled heroism, marked by lofty integrity, high honor and unrivaled intellect—has passed into the shadowy realm of history.

God forbid that by word or thought or deed of mine I should be denominated an enemy to that spirit of modern progress under whose quickening inspiration Alabama is the vanguard of the southern sisterhood in her strides to the goal of an untold greatness! Forbid that I should seek for a purpose unfriendly to compare the present epoch in my country's grand history with that glorious period of time from which she is now evolving. Whatever my sentiments may be for the traditions of historic past, they can not tempt me to falter in my homage to the greatness of the living present. Who can fathom the depths, measure the limits, or recite the story of that unspeakable greatness! Or prouder yet, whither shall we turn to gaze in wondrous rapture on a more perfect example of its practical illustration than that presented in the very

(Continued on Second Page)

every town and village in civ-
ilized countries. Sample bottles
10 cents remain the same size.
May 28, 1911

Georgia Home,
Atlanta City,
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JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
Sept 13-6m

Jacksonville

Republican

ESTABLISHED JAN. 21, 1837.

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1887.

PRICE \$1.50 A YEAR.

ALABAMA NEWS ITEMS.

FROM ALL PARTS OF ALABAMA.

Two bales of cotton were brought to Lafayette last week.

Crop prospects in Conecuh county are said to be the best in years.

Union Springs is contemplating the establishment of a street car line.

The Birmingham Flouring Mill company has been organized with a capital stock of \$10,000.

The damage at Pratt Mines caused by the recent fire has been repaired and a full force is now at work.

Last week a hail storm visited several portions of Butler county, doing considerable damage to crops.

The dwelling house of Daniel Moore, near Mt. Hilliard, Bullock county, was recently destroyed by fire.

Three negroes were sentenced to the penitentiary at recent terms of Greene County Court. One was a woman.

People near the southern line of Fayette county think they have discovered lead and silver in that locality.

There is still a scarcity of miners at the Walker county mines, but several of them have a full force and others are working as many men as they can secure.

Mr. S. Headley brings us the first cotton bloom. It was brought to our office on the 13th inst and was no bad, but a full blown blossom.—Chilton View.

The corn and cotton crops throughout the county are looking remarkably well. The acreage in corn is greatly in excess of last year.—Blount County News.

The Spoko and Handle Factory commenced to make handles nearly two weeks since at Calera, and are turning out some as good work as can be done anywhere.

The crops throughout Escambia county were never better of farth er advanced than they are this season. Much of the corn will be entirely made with two or three more good rains.

Farms from every section report good crops in good condition. It is sincerely hoped that they will continue good till fall. One good crop will just about pull the farmers out of debt.—Wilcox Progress.

The Tuscaloosa Northern surveying corps are a few miles above Windham Springs, about twenty-five miles from the city. They will reach the Georgia Pacific in ten days or two weeks.—Tuscaloosa Gazette.

Surveyor R. E. Hardaway, of Birmingham, with a crew of thirteen men are now at Crump's Gap, Blount county, surveying the route for the railroad from Birmingham to Huntsville.—Blount County Dispatch.

A son of Mr. Wesley Potter, living three miles below Bullock, Crenshaw county, was killed by lightning a few days ago. The little fellow was about 13 years old.

The Prattville Progress says: Land that sold for twenty dollars an acre around Prattville two months ago could not now be bought for less than fifty dollars an acre.

A number of men, with wagons, teams, etc., passed through here Monday on their way to Marion Junction, where they have begun work on the Mobile and Birmingham railroad.—Marion Standard.

The new foundation for the water tower has been laid and work on the tower is progressing right along. It is located a few steps north of the boy's school house beyond College Hill.—Enfola Times.

We understand that a company is making preparations to erect a large flour mill in Jasper. Their intention is to have it completed by the time the Kansas City gets in full operation.—Jasper Headlight.

The DeBardeleben Coal and Iron company is pushing work on the Bessemer mines and expect to have one or more shafts open by September. There are no material changes in the price of coal or coke.

Thirteen hundred and forty cars, loaded with building material, arrived on the Alabama Great Southern railroad at Birmingham during the month of May. About the same number were received by the Louisville & Nashville railroad.

The Ashville Argus says: St. Clair county is one of the most prosperous in the state. Perhaps as one of the oldest counties it is not saying too much that it is ahead of all others financially. It owes nothing and always has a surplus in the treasury.

Mr. Randolph Sandlin, who lived five miles west of Hartselle, died at his home last Sunday night. He was about eight years old. He had lived in that neighborhood for a number of years and was highly respected by all.—Huntsville Index.

The residence occupied by M. W. Marshall, Esq., in West Wetumpka, was destroyed by fire. Scarcely anything was saved. Mr. Marshall places his loss at near a \$1,000; among other things he lost a valuable library of books that money could not have bought.—Elmore Express.

There was a largely attended meeting at Chas. Kaminsky's store last night, for the purpose of organizing an artillery company. A number of new names were added to the list and a meeting will be held at the same place Tuesday night, for the permanent organization and the election of officers.—Birmingham Age.

The Linden Reporter says: On Monday last the little six-year-old daughter of Mr. S. O. Elliott, who lives between this place and Dayton, was burned to death. The little girl and some small children were in the house alone. She was playing near the fire and her clothes were caught. A physician was sent for, but she only lived a few hours.

A negro went to the house of Mr. John Traywick, three miles south of Clanton, exhibited a knife and threatened to cut Mrs. Traywick and her infant's heads off. With remarkable coolness she proceeded to call her husband. The negro, thinking him near, skipped. It is reliably reported that the brute's body was afterwards found riddled with buckshot.—Shelby Sentinel.

Mr. Cobb Bynum, the mail carrier between here and the Alabama Great Southern railroad, exhibited a monster snake here on Tuesday, that he had killed or captured on his way to this place.

It was six feet long, and about four inches in the girth, and known in this section as the Mountain Snake.—Blount County News.

It is reported in the neighborhood of Clanton that the negro Green Harrington who so brutally murdered the aged couple near there some weeks ago, has been captured and burned near the spot of the crime. The report also says that he confessed having committed the outrage upon the lady near shortly after murdering the Littlejohn couple.—Shelby Sentinel.

The Rutledge Enterprise says: There have been 67 applications to the Probate Judge of Crenshaw county for the appropriation for disabled Confederate soldiers and their widows. This is a considerable increase over former applications, which results from adding widows to the beneficiary list. Judge Walke thinks the applicants will reach 90 in number.

The third annual Sunday-school convention of the second district of Alabama, composed of the counties of Conecuh, Escambia and Monroe, will be held at the Baptist church, in Evergreen, Conecuh county, beginning with a mass meeting, Tuesday evening, July 25, 1887. All schools in the district are expected and cordially invited to send delegates.

Marengo has nine candidates already for the office of Sheriff, all subject to the action of the County Democratic Convention.

A two-year child of Mr. W. F. McElroy, living seven miles west of Bladen was drowned on Wednesday evening. It started to follow its mother to the spring and took a different path, and was found about 9 o'clock at night in the creek near by.

The Andalusia Times says: The wife of Mr. James Wright, fifteen miles south of Andalusia, died very suddenly on Friday morning last. She had carried some clothing to the spring, and was preparing to wash them, when she fell to the ground and expired.

The masons of Calera, with other surrounding lodges, will celebrate the 24th of this month at Shelby springs. They will carry their families, and have public installation of officers, address, music and basket picnic. Hon. Gaston A. Robins, of Selma, will deliver address.

A correspondent of the Clanton View says: John Marcus, who was cut by a knife in the hands of W. J. Lindsay, twelve miles east of Dixie, died from the wounds at 3 o'clock Tuesday morning. Lindsay was under the influence of whisky at the time of the cutting, and from all accounts the murder was most unprovoked.

Montgomery Advertiser: The newspapers of Alabama should rise up and unite in a petition to the next legislature, praying for the passage of an act making it a felony in the state for the commencement correspondent to use the term "sweet girl graduates." Let the strong arm of the law be lifted in defense of a long-suffering public.

The Linden Reporter says: The Masonic fraternity of this place have completed their arrangements for a big time here on the 24th. Over thirty carcasses have been subscribed for the barbecue, which insures a bountiful dinner. The officers of Pfister Lodge, of McKinley Tombigbee Lodge, of Jefferson, and St. Alban's Lodge, of this place, and probably others, will be installed for the occasion.

Montgomery Advertiser: The road from Mobile to Dauphin's Island is one of the grandest conceptions of the age, and its successful building will be a marvel of engineering ingenuity. Those who have traveled from Mobile to New Orleans by water will recollect the famous Grant's pass and an additional wide waste of water. When completed Montgomery and all Alabama will have an outlet at deep water. There seems to be no doubt in the world of its early completion.

The Demopolis News says: Isaac, a ten year old colored boy, son of Charlie Davis, on the Ried place near town, met with a fatal accident recently. He was trying to make a fire by pouring kerosene oil on it from the can. The flames ran up the stream from the spout and exploded the can, throwing oil all over Isaac and setting him afire. He ran into a field where his sister was working, and she threw water on him which extinguished the flames. He then ran to his father some distance off, who carried him to the house and summoned Dr. Whitfield, but the boy died in a few hours.

The street railroad business of the city has grown to very large proportions, and almost a dozen new lines are building. On the dummy lines now in operation there are eight motors and twenty-four cars in use, and the horse car lines have in use about sixty cars and two hundred mules. Over two hundred people are employed in the operation of the different lines. From four to six thousand passengers are carried daily during the week and from ten to twelve thousand on Sundays. Already there has been some talk of an elevated road from the north to the south Highlands along Twentieth street, and it will probably be in operation in less than ten years.—Birmingham Age.

SIXTEEN THOUSAND FEET ABOVE THE EARTH'S SURFACE.

St. Louis, June 18.—The World and Post Dispatch's balloon attained a height of 16,000 feet above the surface of the earth yesterday at 5:20 p. m., according to the marking of the instruments of the United States Signal Service Officer Hazen, who was one of the four in the car. This is the highest on record in America. At this point the thermometer marked 27 degrees Fahrenheit. Correspondent Duffy says it seemed very cold, coming from a heat of 95 degrees in the shade an hour before. The air ship left the earth, as if reluctant to depart, but once on its voyage upward it gained speed rapidly and was quickly among the clouds. Doughty is photographing the earth; Duffy is writing his sketch; Hazen looks up from his instruments amazed and sees Moore helpless, the loss of blood from his injury has rendered him senseless.

Hazen sings out, "We're going too fast!" "There is much excitement, but it calms in a minute, for the instrument records a falling motion. Again the signal officer gives a warning. "We are falling dreadfully," and throws out a handful of circulars. They shoot upwards, Moore half aroused, realized the peril and calls all hands to drop ballast. The sand falls scarcely faster than the car and the earth seems to fly upward. Rivers, fields, houses, spread out as a vast map growing terrible at each moment. Moore sings out "Something is wrong boys, if we don't do something to stop her we are lost." One thousand feet from the earth and still tumbling madly; 700 feet and the drag rope touches the earth; 600, and a check is perceptible; at 400 the balloon skims along, falling no more; at 300 feet the drag rope, resting on the earth, gave relief. More ballast was thrown out and the ship again ascended. This time to 6,000 feet. The Aeronaut then noticed that the bag was sagging and announced that a landing must be made. When within a few hundred feet of the land the drag rope skimmed along the earth, making a trail for four miles and in its wake followed a crowd of natives. Several times they caught the rope and were hurled roughly to the ground at August Palmer's seven miles from Centerville, Ills. His sturdy wife gave the drag rope a half dozen turns around an apple tree, and brought the monster up with a jerk. The wind caught the folds of the balloon and it soared like a kite. For an hour the farmers tugged at the rope and when the aeronaut pulled up a cord to his amazement he found it already loose, and this was the cause of the fall so nearly disastrous to the occupants of the air ship. The carrier pigeons that was released from the balloon at 200 feet of altitude have appeared at their homes. Hazen reports the voyage a success, the balloon will be brought to this city, and arrangements are being made for another ascent.

There are a number of people in this section who would be pleased if the Montgomery Dispatch would give the names of the "prominent citizens" of the seventh congressional district who stated that the protection sentiment was growing in the district to such an extent that Gen. Forney, whose ideas do not greatly run in that direction, would probably be retired at the end of his present term. We do not doubt the Dispatch's veracity, but we would like to know the names of the gentlemen that we may judge for ourselves how much reliance is to be placed on their statements. The best of the joke is the charming variety with which one of them confesses that he did not favor protection much until he acquired some interests in the mineral districts of the state. His protection sentiment then followed as naturally as a liquor dealer's hatred of prohibition, which goes to show what we have always claimed—that protection is not a matter of principle with its advocates, but merely a mercenary consideration.—Fort Payne Journal.

Too Stingy to Live.

Many stories are in circulation concerning the stinginess of a certain farmer.

He one day went into a store to buy six feet of rope, and the dealer knowing his peculiar love of money, told him he might have it for ten cents.

"I'll give you five." "I can't sell for that. Why, man, you've got plenty of money, and ought not to grumble."

"Yes, but times are powerful hard. Can't stand that price." He went away, and after remaining two hours came back to ask: "That rope fell any?"

"No."

"Good by."

The next day he entered the store and said: "I hear rope is falling all over the country."

"That so?"

"Yes. Here that over at Cotton Town ye can get ten feet for a nickel."

"Why don't you go over there?"

"Don't want to wear out my shoes. Say, has it fell any here?"

"Not a bit."

"Well, good-by."

Two days later he came back.

"Say," he said, "can't you get some old rope you can sell cheap?"

"No old rope."

"New rope ain't fell none yet?"

The dealer, worn out by the siege, offered the required quantity for 5 cents. The old man carefully measured it, and said, its 3 inches short. Can't you knock off something?"

"Yes, give me 4 cents."

"Say 3."

"Well, 2."

The purchaser laid three some-what dirty one-cent postage stamps upon the counter, and hurried away, to leave the shopman no time for repentance.—Youths' Companion.

Mr. Lamar Probably the Man.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The impression is gaining ground here that Secretary Lamar will be appointed to the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench created by the death of Justice Woods. The appointment was decided upon three weeks ago, and the announcement will be made as soon as the President can select a successor to Mr. Lamar as Secretary of the Interior.

An ex-Congressman from Mississippi said to-day: "From all I can hear I think Secretary Lamar's selection for the Supreme Court vacancy has been officially decided on at the White House. There is no doubt that Mr. Lamar would accept the position, although he has in no sense been an applicant for it. His duties as Secretary of the Interior have not been very congenial to his tastes, and I think he would be glad to make the change. Mr. Lamar's appointment to the Supreme Bench would give general satisfaction in Mississippi and throughout the South. All of the influence of Mississippi in the matter, however, has been given to Senator George. He was Chief Justice of our State Supreme Court, you know, and seemed to be the best equipped man for the place, but there will be no objection to the selection of Mr. Lamar."

Chicago Times: These flags have a great historical value as mementoes of the most exciting events in the annals of the country, and should be carefully preserved. They certainly serve no useful purpose "packed up in boxes and stored in the cellar and attic of the war department," as they are and have been for many years. The matter is one that may well engage the attention of congress. Meantime, there is no probability that the Northern people will be moved to wrath against the president by the hysterical ravings of the bloody-shirt brigade. The fellows who have been so terribly shocked at the idea of sending the rebel flags back South make it their business to be shocked at everything the administration does. The animus of their venomous attacks upon the president is well understood, and nothing they can say or do is likely to injure him in the estimation of intelligent or fair-minded people so long as he continues to administer the government with the integrity and ability he has shown in the past.

BURNING OF COLUMBIA.

A Mother Superior Fixes the Responsibility on Gen. Sherman.

Special to the Times-Democrat.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 15.—The nuns of the Ursuline Convent have moved into the famous and historical Hampton mansion, having purchased it for \$27,000.

This mansion was given to them to occupy twenty-two years ago under the following circumstances, related by the aged Mother Superior: "On the morning of Feb. 18, 1865, when Gen. Sherman saw the Ursuline nuns and their crowd of students standing in St. Peter's church yard, their convent burning and themselves without food or shelter, he dismounted and approached with a bright, cheering manner, extended his hand and said:

"Oh, Sister, these are times in which to practice Christian fortitude."

"You have made them so, General," replied the Mother Superior cheerfully.

"I am sorry, truly sorry, that your convent is burned," said the General.

A brief interview followed, during which Gen. Sherman offered in the kindest manner to give to the Ursuline nuns any unoccupied house in the city which they might choose for a convent, and a strong guard of protection. Gen. Sherman then deputed Gen. Charles Erving (son of Senator Thomas Erving, of Ohio,) to contribute in whatever way he could to the comfort of the Sisters. They were then taken to a Confederate hospital, but it was already crowded and Gen. Erving advised the Mother Superior to accept Gen. Sherman's offer and choose a convent. She replied:

"Yes, we have thought of asking for Gen. Preston's mansion, which is very large."

"Is that where Gen. Logan has his headquarters?" asked Gen. Erving.

"Yes," was the reply.

"That is ordered to be burned to-morrow morning after we leave, but if you will speak to the General the order will be countermanded."

The nuns found a temporary shelter for the night, and at an early hour in the morning they were informed by an officer that the orders were to fire the Preston mansion unless they were in actual possession. The Mother Superior and a number of Sisters hastened to the mansion to find fires already lighted in the yard and fire balls scattered in the house to the third floor, but upon their entering the fires were extinguished and they were left in possession of one of the only houses left standing in the city. After the war they gave it up to Gen. Preston. The statement of the Mother Superior clearly proves by whose orders Columbia was burned.

A grand jury in Gainesville, Ga., it is related, had found, some years ago, a bill of indictment against a person for carrying concealed weapons. One of the jurors arose and said: "We have found a bill against the man; now let us search the grand jury for concealed weapons." It was found that he, the foreman, and five other jurors had pistols in their pockets. When they recovered from the shock of this discovery the indictment was torn up and thrown away. It would be interesting to know just how many "hip pocket bull dogs" guard our grand jurors at every session during which they are busy arraigning others for the same offense.—Montgomery Dispatch.

Miserable Escape.

W. W. Reed, druggist, of Winchester, Ind., writes: "One of my customers, Mrs. Louisa Pike, Bartonia, Randolph Co., Ind., was a long sufferer with Consumption, and was given up to die by her physicians. She heard of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and began buying it of me. In six months' time she walked to this city, a distance of sixty miles, and is now so much improved she has quit using it. She feels she owes her life to it." Free Trial Bottles at W. M. Nisbet's Drug Store. Not.

Woman's Veracity.

It is the opinion of theologians and lawyers and judges that as a rule women are truthful. Hence the public rightfully attaches great value to the testimony of a lady as to the effects of a medicine.

Mrs. Mask is the wife of one of the most prosperous and intelligent farmers of Alchola county Miss., Edward Mask. After suffering two years with an ulcer that covered her left leg from the knee to the foot, recently she has been cured. Read what cured her:

GIFT P. O. Miss., Feb. 16, 1887.

Gentlemen—A year ago last fall a sore broke out on my left leg below the knee. It began to spread, and run until my whole leg was covered. This continued until last fall, when I began to take Swift Specific. The physician told me it would take about one dozen bottles; but when I had finished two bottles my leg was well. While I suffered, I also had chills regularly. These, too, disappeared when the ulcer was healed up. I am truly grateful for the benefit I received from S. S. S., and both myself and husband talk up your medicine to all our friends.

MRS. CORDELIA S. MASK.

The Fieud Dyspepsia Exorcised.

JESUP, GA., March 13, 1887.

Gentlemen—I had a severe case dyspepsia several years ago. My blood was impoverished, and my health was so poor that I was greatly reduced in weight. I took a course of S. S. S., which brought me around all right. My appetite improved and my digestion became perfect. My weight increased about forty pounds, and today I am a well and sound man, thanks to your valuable blood purifier, S. S. S.

Yours truly, M. W. SCRENCY.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

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

Boston Herald: When we read, two or three weeks ago, denunciations of Gen. Sheridan by Gen. Rosser of Virginia, we supposed, in common with our esteem contemporaries, that Rosser was a "rebel" and a democrat, and that his views on Sheridan represented the unreconciled hatred of the lost cause, so called. It seems that we were all mistaken, Gen. Rosser having come out in praise of the republican party and of Senator Sherman as a candidate for president, predicting that Virginia and North Carolina can be carried for the republican ticket with such a man as Sherman at the head of it.

It has never been the law in Alabama to furnish to Notary Publics with the powers of a Justice of the Peace, copies of the acts of the Legislature and of the code. In the calculation for distributing books no account was taken of them, it being clearly the law that they were not entitled to them, and the refusal of the Secretary of State to include them in the distribution is simply obeying the law. Justices of the Peace are entitled to the acts and code, for they are elected officers. Notaries and Notaries ex officio Justices of the Peace are appointed by the Governor and have to purchase their copies of the State statutes.—Montgomery Advertiser.

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. O., March 12, '88.

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

FAIRFIELD, Mo., Aug. 29, '86.

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

The Republican.

JUNE 25, 1887.

THE SEVENTH DISTRICT.

We copy elsewhere an article of the Montgomery Dispatch touching affairs in the Seventh Congressional District for the purpose of noting specially some of its statements and correct as far as we can a general misapprehension, outside the District, of the situation of affairs in the District.

The story of the gentleman from Talladega is not a new one to people in the Seventh District. Gentlemen in all parts of the District who would like to go to Congress themselves have been for years, just prior to Congressional elections, shedding crocodile tears over what they are pleased to term Forney's waning popularity, and we have no doubt that some of these very keenly enjoyed Hardy's "devilish close race," albeit he was a Radical and in opposition to the regular Democratic nominee, because it seemingly gave verification to what they had been saying and offered them a glimpse of the goal of their ambition. These oft repeated statements of interested parties has no doubt had the effect of arousing a hope in the hearts of some young and inconsiderate men of the District that after all Forney may be cast aside by the people whom he has faithfully served and that perhaps lightning might strike them; though we should say in this connection that, without doubt, the names of some of these young men have been used as aspirants for Congress without authority.

Now let us see how the matter does stand. This sort of talk has no foundation in real fact, else men of fine political discernment and strong political following in the District, such as Randolph of Blount, Newman and Dobb of DeKalb, Inzer and Box of St. Clair, Bishop and Taylor of Talladega, Pate, of Randolph and McSpadden of Cherokee, would long since have discovered Forney's weakness and he would not have been suffered to carry off the nomination time after time without opposition. These are men, who, by reason of their age, their wide acquaintance in the District, their public services, to whom the people would naturally turn to find a successor for Gen. Forney, if the people desired a change; and the fact that the "pressure" has not become sufficiently strong to bring out any of these is the best proof that Gen. Forney is yet encased in the affections of the people and that his political principles and his congressional record is entirely satisfactory to them in the main, especially his record upon the tariff question, which gentlemen are pleased to state is a burning question in this District. On this question he stands with the Democratic party—not with Pig Iron Kelly, an avowed Radical, who doubtless voted in Congress for all the reconstruction measures that kept the South back from her splendid destiny twenty years and would have utterly ruined her but for the efforts of such men as Forney and Morgan and Houston and others. The Democratic party stands pledged to a revision of the tariff in fairness to all interests. Gen. Forney voted for consideration of the Morrison bill which opened the way for the redemption of this pledge. Representative Martin, of the Birmingham District, voted against consideration, and even in that supposed stronghold of protection he was defeated because of that vote. None will contend that the protection sentiment is anything like as strong in this District as in the Birmingham District. This shows how the masses stand, outside the pig iron towns, on protection.

It is not true that Hardy run Gen. Forney a "devilish close race." He fell behind Forney something like three thousand votes (the usual Democratic majority in off years) and did not run him near such a close race as the labor candidate ran Speaker Carlisle in his district. In Marshall county Gen. Forney lost heavily on account of a misapprehension as to his attitude in regard to Government lands claimed by the Coosa & Tennessee Railroad, and he lost slightly in every county from the defection of men who failed to get post offices or other positions under the Democratic administration, and on this latter point his case did not differ from that of any other congressman in the South. The main cause of the falling off of the Democratic vote

of the District and would have been the same had any other man than Forney been the candidate, and was common to all Districts in the South. The Protectionists at the time tried to make it appear that the general falling off of the vote given Carlisle, Forney and Democrats all over the South was due to their position on the tariff, but they soon retired from the field badly whipped on this issue.

The Birmingham News (Protection) states that the Protectionists will hold a Convention at Anniston and nominate a man in opposition to Gen. Forney, and the Anniston Hot Blast (Protection) copies this in its editorial columns and gives it no denial. The article in question concedes by implication the nomination of Gen. Forney or some Democrat of like opinion on the tariff by the Democratic party. This in itself is a confession and ought to convince the Dispatch of the falsity of the claim made that the Democrats of this District were becoming assistant Republicans in the shape of Protectionists. It also ought to show the stalwart Democrats of the District that the design of the Protection party, in this section, with Pig Iron Kelly of Pennsylvania for its evangelist, is the total defeat and destruction of the Democratic party, through defeat of its nominees.

If any of the bright young men whose names have been used in connection with this unholy and unpatriotic scheme suffer themselves used, it will be a great mistake and cause much sorrow to their friends. While perhaps others as bright and as sensible could be found by the Democratic party to supply their places in the ranks and the party would suffer no setback, it would be still a pity from a personal standpoint, something akin to that we all feel when we see a bright young man throwing himself away on wine and fast living. But if any of them are disposed to give themselves over to the training of Pig Iron Kelly and his lieutenants in this District and set themselves up in opposition to the Democratic nominee, we say, "let her go Gallagher!" When such an one comes out of the fracas he will doubtless conclude that Gen. Forney was not so weak as he had heard he was and that protection sentiment has not spread to any great extent in the Seventh District up to date.

Some people in this section are inclined, upon the slightest provocation, to go into spasms over Pig Iron Kelly every time he writes a good thing about the resources of the country, and stand ready therefore to accord him anything he may ask, even to a surrender of their political principles. Pig Iron Kelly, as a Radical member of a Radical Congress, did as much as he could to humiliate and crush the South, under the Reconstruction Acts, and had no kind words for us until he saw the South emerging from the depths of disaster, bearing in her hand the palm of victory, won industrially, even over Pennsylvania. Then he came to see what it meant, and it reports true, got a very comfortable slice of the boom in the shape of Anniston City Land stock, as a tree girth. Since then he has done much to attract attention to this section. So has the Constitution, but the Hot Blast says the Constitution has been "well rewarded," and so dismisses the obligation. Before we all go into any more spasms over Pig Iron Kelly and surrender to him the nomination of a Congressman from this District, would it not be well enough to pause and enquire if Pig has not also been "well rewarded." If it be proven that he has not been the recipient of a big advertising fee in the shape of Anniston City or Woodstock Iron Co. stock, then let us accept his kind words of the present time merely as an atonement in part for the harm he has done us in the past—a kind of contribution to the conscience fund as it were—and not be tearing our shirts every time he opens his mouth about us. We are very like-ran Speaker Carlisle in his district. In Marshall county Gen. Forney lost heavily on account of a misapprehension as to his attitude in regard to Government lands claimed by the Coosa & Tennessee Railroad, and he lost slightly in every county from the defection of men who failed to get post offices or other positions under the Democratic administration, and on this latter point his case did not differ from that of any other congressman in the South. The main cause of the falling off of the Democratic vote

We are indebted to U. S. Railroad Commissioner Bragg for a pamphlet copy of the opinion of the Commission on the fourth section of the railroad bill.

Philadelphia Times: Gov. "Bob" Taylor, of Tennessee, is very Democratic in his habits. He rises at six in the morning and reads his paper till about seven if undisturbed. As soon as his children wake

THE SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Montgomery Dispatch.

The Jacksonville Republican is one among the ablest edited newspapers in the state. It is prudent and cautious in its statements and never hastily forms an opinion on an important matter. Its opinions, therefore, are entitled to great weight, and when it declares that the protection sentiment is not growing in the seventh district and hoots at the idea of the possibility of Gen. Forney being succeeded in congress by a high protective tariff man, due consideration should be accorded its statements.

The interview recently had with a prominent gentleman in the seventh district on this subject, and published in the Dispatch, in which it was stated that a decided change was taking place in north Alabama on the tariff question, attracted wide attention, and it is evident the alarm was sounded none too soon.

A shrewd politician of Talladega, speaking of Gen. Forney's chances for re election to congress and the growth of protection sentiment in the seventh district, said to the Echoes man recently: "Forney is not as popular in his congressional district as he was a few years ago. He is losing his political strength. His views on the tariff is not satisfactory to the iron interests of his section. His personal popularity cannot prevail against his political unpopularity. Especially when the interest of the people in the growth and prosperity of their section is just now paramount to every thing else. They believe that the prosperity of North Alabama is dependent on her mineral resources being properly developed by the establishment of iron furnaces and other enterprises, which they claim, demand the fostering care of the government. In other words they believe that high tariff means protection to their iron industries, cutting off foreign competition, thus better enabling them to develop their section. This is the prevailing idea and it is being preached among the farmers and business men generally, and being a strong card to play is gaining in favor with the masses of thinking men."

"As going to prove that I am correct as regards Forney's waning strength. I will call your attention to the fact that Hardy, in a few weeks' canvass last year, run him a devilish close race, and but for the unprecedentedly large vote given to Forney in his own county, Calhoun, Hardy would have beaten him, I think. At any rate the large vote for Hardy was a very great surprise to Forney's friends, and the opposition to him is due in a large measure to the growing sentiment throughout the district in favor of protection."

"The sentiment in favor of protection has been growing slowly but surely since that election. Pig Iron Kelly's visit to the district gave a new impetus to the sentiment, and made hundreds of converts. Getting Kelly to visit the district was a shrewd scheme, well planned and ably carried out. It will bear its fruits. It is bearing its fruits already. Just watch the next canvass in the seventh district."

Thus talked a man who, while he may not have much influence in the democratic councils, never the less wields an influence that may count for something in the congressional fight in the seventh district, if not in the next one, certainly in the one to follow. It seems to be only a question of time when the tariff issue will be raised in the seventh district. The high tariff men are not idle and are not so indifferent on the subject as they appear to be. There is method in the present silence. They are wise and prudent. It is the calm that precedes the storm.

Another County Heard From.

From the Asheville Regis.

So far some of the timber proposed by the protectionists to succeed Forney in this district for congress is rather light.

If republican principles are invoked and to meet with success in the 7th district, let them be represented by a republican, so say the simon pure democrats.

The democratic masses of the 7th district would not vote for a man who had been voting all his life with their party who advocated protection. They prefer a republican to a so called democrat of republican principles. Forney is good enough for wool hat democracy of the 7th district.

Of boy twins lately born in Boston has been named Simul

THE SOUTH.

AN INDUSTRIAL JOURNAL OF SOUTHERN PROGRESS TELLS THE TALE IN A FORCEFUL WAY.

Why the South Must Lead in Manufacturing as Well as in Agriculture is Made Very Plain.

The wonderful advance in the material development of the Southern States is a fact that has been steadily growing on the minds of the people of this country and of the world at large; but, like many other movements, unrecognized at first and slow in progress, its recent evidences have come like a revelation that has compelled notice everywhere.

At the present moment the States of Alabama and Tennessee are attracting the greatest attention, on account of their iron product. If iron can be made more cheaply in Alabama and Tennessee than in Pennsylvania, which is incontrovertible, it follows that hereafter the great iron making centre will be in the South. The advantages of these States were recognized years ago by the late John Roach, but the difficulty lay in the cost of transportation. The Pennsylvania furnaces have largely a home market, saving them, though it is a fact that Alabama has for a considerable time undersold Pennsylvania in iron in Boston and New York. It will be not only in the increase of transportation facilities, and the lessening of its cost that such places as Birmingham and Decatur will gain, but every year the home market is increasing in the South. At the present time one-third of the iron product of Birmingham is consumed within the limits of the city, and new foundries and factories are being started almost daily, which will give to the South the increased profit of sending out the manufactured instead of the raw product. Meanwhile, the transportation is being rapidly improved. Railroads are being pushed with all possible dispatch that will connect Birmingham and Kansas City, with the headwaters of the Tennessee river, with the Mississippi river, with the Gulf of Mexico, and with the Atlantic Ocean, by the shortest possible routes. These will provide outlets for Birmingham iron to all parts of the continent, and their number will insure the element of competition sufficiently to preserve Birmingham's advantage in the first cost of the material.

The records of the past year show that a larger number of iron manufacturing works have been established than in any former year. This important element is one of immense importance to the South, as it gives to the Southern iron a home market above and beyond the advantage in first cost. The necessity of home manufacture has been enforced by every leader of progress in the South. There is, in fact, no great enthusiasm among the best informed over the mere shipment of raw material, even if it pays. So long as a section is content with exporting raw material for manufacture and receiving it back in manufactured form, it is a mere hewer of wood and drawer of water to the manufacturing section, paying a tribute of a hundred-fold, besides freight charges. On this rests the main argument for the establishment of cotton mills at the South; in fact, it may be said that a country which exports merely raw material generally is and remains a poor country.

There is danger that at the present moment the wholesale publication of facts in regard to the wonderful growth in values around certain cities will lead strangers to believe that these places and their tributaries constitute the "New South," of which so much is now heard. It may be that the progressive movement is more emphasized there, but it is a narrow view that takes in only one set of interests or one section as representing the immense onward stride being made by the South at large. The progressive movement really began the close of the war in the heroism of the people of the South in recognizing the altered situation and preparing to avail themselves of their wonderful heritage in minerals, timber, soil, and climate, to reinstate themselves in the position which belonged to them. As the basement or a large structure is begun low down, so the laying of the foundations of a new prosperity was a work which occasioned at first little note. Steadily this work has progressed until the building has grown into view—a cumulative result, and

UNCLE SAM'S CHEST.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The following statement in regard to national finances is authorized by the treasury department: The estimated receipts and expenditures of the government in the months of July and August show that there will be a decrease rather than an increase of the treasury surplus during that time. After providing for \$19,716,000 of three per cent. bonds due July 1 the surplus will be about \$37,000,000, the pension appropriation of \$36,075,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, is already exhausted consequently the pension bureau reports that when the new appropriation becomes available on July 1 it will draw \$12,000,000 for the payment of pensioners. This will leave in the treasury a surplus of \$25,000,000. Government assets in the national bank depositors on July 1 will about equal that sum, so that substantially the whole government balance will be available for the current business of the country on July 1 and will probably continue thus available for some months, for the amount of government deposits in the national bank constantly increases and in August another \$12,000,000 will be drawn for pensions. Accruing interest and ordinary expenses will require \$27,000,000 in July and August, and the receipts for these months will be about \$65,000,000, leaving on September 1 a surplus less than on July 1 of say \$36,000,000. Other considerations should be noted as affecting the influence of the treasury upon the finances of the country. One is that of the above estimated receipts more than \$1,000,000 will come not from taxation but from the profit on the coinage of the silver dollar. Another is that during July and August the government will expend at least \$4,000,000 in the purchase of silver bullion which sum is not included in the above estimated expenditures. Another is that \$7,000,000 of surplus is got by calling cash that amount of trade dollars redeemed and rolled into bars. Last year the treasury surplus in July and August ranged from \$25,000,000 to \$55,000,000, as against from \$18,000,000 to \$29,000,000 this year, when the comparisons made upon the same basis, while the deposits in national bank depositories are much larger. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, the circulating medium of the country will have been increased through treasury operations and otherwise about \$70,000,000, of which \$55,000,000 is in notes and coins of \$20 and under.

MURDEROUS MAXWELL.

Special to the Hot Blast.

BIRMINGHAM, June 22.—The little village of Irondale, six miles from the city, was the scene of a bloody tragedy at 3 o'clock this afternoon. John Ricketts, a geologist and mining expert, employed by the Sloss Steel & Iron company, of this city, was shot and killed by John T. Maxwell, a Methodist minister. Maxwell shot him twice with a double barreled shotgun, and once with a pistol, then came to the city and surrendered to a deputy sheriff and was locked up in the county jail. Maxwell resides several miles from the city, and has business that always kept him away from home during the day. He says that about ten days ago Ricketts went to his (Maxwell's) house and attempted to outrage his wife and would have succeeded but for the timely arrival of some neighbors. Since that time he has been searching for Ricketts and met him for the first time to-day. The dead man leaves a wife and several small children. He has always borne a good character and his friends refuse to believe that he attempted to outrage Mrs. Maxwell and claim that a terrible mistake has been made.

The latest sweet thing in bullets, a German invention, is a steel clad missile with a slight alloy of antimony, which, addition to increased powers of penetration gives a much flatter trajectory, and is warranted to pass through a man's body without causing unnecessary discomfort.

Rev. Bird Wilkins, a Chicagoan of color, has hit the Blue laws' nail on the head. In a sermon Sunday he emphasized the proposition that you might as well try to dam up the Schuylkill with bull frogs as to prohibit thirst by act of assembly. Put it to men by persuasion, by loving counsel, by pleas for more perfect manliness,

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 Frae. Sec. 3 of T. 2 S., R. 5 E. east in the Coosa Land District, thence run east along the southern boundary line of said Section to a point 600 feet East of where the said line crosses the centre of the track of the Ala. C. S. R. R., thence in a north-easterly direction and parallel with the centre of the track of said railroad, to the centre of the track of the T. & C. R. R., thence west along the centre of the track of the last named road, to where it intersects the western boundary line of the S. E. 1/4 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 beginning point, containing 78 acres more or less, subject to a right of way of 50 feet of the Ala. C. 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 Frae. 1/4 Frae. Sec. 2, T. 12 S., R. 5 E. East, in Coosa Land District containing 10 acres subject to like life estate as above.

J. D. HAMMOND, Guardian.

June 14-87

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. Robinson and against C. D. Davis, I will proceed to sell at public outcry on Monday, the 15th 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 NE 1/4 of NE 1/4 of Section 15, 100 acres, all in township 10, 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 1887

NOTICE NO. 6415.

Land office at Montgomery, Ala.

June 9, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or in his absence before a Circuit Court, at Jacksonville, on June 11, 1887, to-wit: Samuel A. Davis, the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 15, 100 acres, all in township 10, 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.

J. G. HARRIS, Register.

June 18-30d 1887

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, to-wit: One undivided half interest in the NW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Sec. 36, T. 14 N., R. 9 E. 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 5 poles to a stake, thence north 20 poles to a stake, thence west 5 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.

June 4-87

Backen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE IN THE WORLD FOR CUTS, BRUISES, SORES, ULCERS, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chills, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by Wm. M. Nisbet.

may 2-1v.

B. G. McCLELEN,

County -- Surveyor

Alabama, Ala.

Interesting Experiences.

Hiram Canavan, Furniture Dealer of Columbus, Ga., tells his experience thus: "For three years have tried your remedy on the market for Rheumatism 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 50 cents a bottle by W. M. Nisbet.

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

may 21-4t

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 market. The lowest prices from long experience the wants of the community, and

FREE TO ALL. Complete assortment of the choicest seeds, bulbs, plants, fruit trees in cultivation. Will be mailed FREE to all applicants. Plants, best quality, lowest prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address: H. A. NEUMER, LOUISVILLE, KY.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE. The only \$3 SEAMLESS shoe in the world. Finest quality, perfect fit, and warranted to give satisfaction. Made in the U. S. A. by W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

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 or in his absence before a Circuit Court, at Jacksonville, on June 11, 1887, to-wit: Samuel A. Davis, the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 15, 100 acres, all in township 10, 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.

J. G. HARRIS, Register.

June 18-30d 1887

Ghocochoo Valley Farm for Sale.

Messrs. Stevenson, Grant & Co. offer for sale 71 acres of fine Ghocochoo valley land, mostly in Ghocochoo creek and rich, improved, and well watered. This land can be had at a bargain. If purchaser wants more, it is a very desirable place, finely situated among good neighbors. Apply to Stevenson, Grant & Co., Jacksonville, Ala.

NOTICE NO. 6374.

Land office at Montgomery, Ala.

May 16, 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 before a Circuit Court, at Jacksonville, on June 11, 1887, to-wit: Samuel A. Davis, the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 15, 100 acres, all in township 10, 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.

J. G. HARRIS, Register.

June 18-30d 1887

Sheriff's Sale.

Under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, on the 5th day of May 1887, and to me directed in favor of J. R. Graham and against J. B. Farmer, I will proceed to sell at public outcry on Monday the 25th day of June 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: The S. E. 1/4 of NE 1/4 of Section 15, 100 acres, all in township 10, 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 24th day of May 1887.

M. W. WOODRUFF, Sheriff.

may 25-4t

Sheriff's Sale.

Under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Circuit Court of St. Clair county, Alabama, on the 21st day of May 1887, and to me directed in favor of Cherokee Iron Company and against the Coosa Coal and Coke Company, I will proceed to sell, at public outcry, to the highest bidder for cash on Tuesday the 21st day of June 1887, at the transfer or depot in the town of Cross Plains, Calhoun county, Alabama, within the legal hours of sale the following described personal property to-wit: One Humphrey steam engine, one boiler, one pump, and one piece of machinery, on as the property of said Coosa Coal and Coke Company to satisfy said execution. This the 24th day of May 1887.

M. W. WOODRUFF, Sheriff Calhoun Co.

may 25-4t

Sheriff's Sale.

Under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, on the 22nd day of March 1887, in favor of Rowan Dean & Co. against Washington Dickie, I will proceed to sell, at public auction, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., within the legal hours of sale, to the highest bidder for cash the following described real estate to-wit: The S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 17 T. 14 N. R. 7 E. and the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 2 T. 14 N. R. 7 E. and the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 25 T. 14 N. R. 7 E. and the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 26 T. 14 N. R. 7 E. and the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 27 T. 14 N. R. 7 E. and the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 28 T. 14 N. R. 7 E. and the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 29 T. 14 N. R. 7 E. and the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 30 T. 14 N. R. 7 E. and the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 31 T. 14 N. R. 7 E. and the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 32 T. 14 N. R. 7 E. and the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 33 T. 14 N. R. 7 E. and the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 34 T. 14 N. R. 7 E. and the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 35 T. 14 N. R. 7 E. and the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 36 T. 14 N. R. 7 E. and the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 37 T. 14 N. R. 7 E. and the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 38 T. 14 N. R. 7 E. and the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 39 T. 14 N. R. 7 E. and the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 40 T. 14 N. R. 7 E. and the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 41 T. 14 N. R. 7 E. and the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 42 T. 14 N. R. 7 E. and the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 43 T. 14 N. R. 7 E. and the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 44 T. 14 N. R. 7 E. and the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 45 T. 14 N. R. 7 E. and the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 46 T. 14 N. R. 7 E. and the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 47 T. 14 N. R. 7 E. and the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 48 T. 14 N. R. 7 E. and the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 49 T. 14 N. R. 7 E. and the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 50 T. 14 N. R. 7 E. and the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 51 T. 14 N. R. 7 E. and the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 52 T. 14 N. R. 7 E. and the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 53 T. 14 N. R. 7 E. and the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 54 T. 14 N. R. 7 E. and the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 55 T. 14 N. R. 7 E. and the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 56 T. 14 N. R. 7 E. and the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 57 T. 14 N. R. 7 E. and the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 58 T. 14 N. R. 7 E. and the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 59 T. 14 N. R. 7 E. and the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 60 T. 14 N. R. 7 E. and the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 61 T. 14 N. R. 7 E. and the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 62 T. 14 N. R. 7 E. and the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 63 T. 14 N. R. 7 E. and the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 64 T. 14 N. R. 7 E. and the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 65 T. 14 N. R. 7 E. and the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 66 T. 14 N. R. 7 E. and the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 67 T. 14 N. R. 7 E. and the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 68 T. 14 N. R. 7 E. and the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 69 T. 14 N. R. 7 E. and the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 70 T. 14 N. R. 7 E. and the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 71 T. 14 N. R. 7 E. and the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 72 T. 14 N. R. 7 E. and the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 73 T. 14 N. R. 7 E. and the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 74 T. 14 N. R. 7 E. and the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 75 T. 14 N. R. 7 E. and the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 76 T. 14 N. R. 7 E. and the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 77 T. 14 N. R. 7 E. and the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 78 T. 14 N. R. 7 E. and the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 79 T. 14 N. R. 7 E. and the S. E. 1/4

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