

The Republican.

NOVEMBER 5, 1887.

The REPUBLICAN has made arrangements with two Washington correspondents to furnish the paper weekly letters during the coming session of Congress. Our readers will appreciate these letters.

On the plea of lack of room the Hot Blast left out of its report of Gen. Morgan's speech his most telling and effective arguments against a protective tariff; but it found room for a lot of worthless plate matter not at all interesting. Too thin!

Senator Morgan, in his speech at Anniston, challenged the protection newspapers to suggest one single possible benefit that the protective tariff is to the farmer. Up to last accounts the protection newspapers hadn't tackled the difficult job. It is easier to write smart paragraphs designed to prejudice voters against the Senator.

The Fort Payne Journal calls on its delinquent subscribers to either pay their accounts or notify its proprietor that they do not intend to do so, in order that he may take their names off his books and stop further expense on their account. The Journal should publish the U. S. statute against taking newspapers and refusing to pay for them.

An interview with Hon. B. M. Long, of Walker county, perhaps the foremost Republican in the State to-day, reveals how closely the Protection Democrats and Republicans sympathize with each other. They all want to beat Morgan or any other man who stands up for the masses of the people and advocates "equal justice to all; special privileges to none."

If Gen. Jackson, of Georgia, ever had any chance for the United States, he effectually killed it by a foolish speech at Macon on the occasion of Mr. Jefferson Davis' visit to that city. Southern men should never trundle to Northern sentiment. No more should they put Democrats at the North to disadvantage by such talk as Gen. Jackson indulged in. But for the Democrats of the North the South would be in a deplorable condition to day. We owe them in return, at least, discretion when we speak of the war and the great actors therein.

Some Protectionist telegraphed to the press from Talladega that Senator Morgan's speech in that city was not well received; that the protection sentiment largely prevailed there, and that the young men of Talladega were tooth and toe nail against Morgan. This has been flatly contradicted by later dispatches from Talladega, and the fact developed that there are but a small body of young men there opposed to Morgan on account of his views on the tariff. It is easy to manufacture majorities on paper and beat men in type, but when it comes to votes in the ballot box the Protectionists of Calhoun and Talladega counties will find where they stand. Their game is now one of brag and bluster. "Equal justice to all and special privileges to none" will win every time among a fair minded people, such as make up the population of Calhoun and Talladega.

Gen. Morgan showed the people in his speech at Anniston the injustice of a protective tax on salt, for instance.

He could have gone further and told the farmers, to whom he was then speaking, that while the Government, through the procurement of the Protectionists, taxed heavily the salt they were compelled to use, it gave it free to the codfish packers of the Eastern States. The tax paid by these fish packers is paid back to them by the Government; but it pays not a cent back to the farmer of the South who uses the article in packing his pork.

Under cover of this tax on salt which gives American manufacturers a practical monopoly of the article, the salt producers of the United States are now forming a combination or "trust" to put up the price. This advance in price, through this infamous combination, will not affect the Eastern fish packer, because he can get his cheap salt from Europe. But it will be hard on the Southern farmer. Yet the Protectionists say don't touch the tariff. Let it alone.

A reduction of the duty on pig-iron would hasten the deportation of the iron industries of the North to the South, and Alabama would progress with tenfold rapidity in the accumulation of wealth. The tariff on iron neutralizes, to the extent it goes, the matchless natural advantages of this section, and enables iron masters of the North to continue the production of iron profitably where otherwise they could not. Alabama can compete with the world in iron making, tariff or no tariff. A duty of four dollars a ton would leave her independent of the world and master of the situation in the United States. But the iron masters of the South have too good a thing as it is to grow the tariff disturbed. They are growing rapidly rich themselves and care little for the general prosperity. They want no competition in their chosen field and are doing all they can to purchase and control the iron lands of the State, for no other purpose than to lock them up and prevent competition. They habitually overrate the cost of production of iron at the South, for the same reason. Mr. Crawford, at Gadsden, is the only one so far found who has been candid enough to tell what it costs to make a ton of pig iron in Alabama. His figure is eight dollars a ton. As he gets from \$18 to \$20 a ton, it will be seen he has a very pretty margin of profit, after paying the freight to market. A distinguished iron manufacturer told the editor of the REPUBLICAN not long ago that a profit of one dollar a ton net on pig iron was good interest on the investment in an ordinary plant, but that the net profit was really nearer six dollars a ton.

No wonder the iron men of Alabama oppose any change in the existing order of things. No wonder they are willing to see the development of the iron mines of the South retarded and the whole general public suffer in consequence. It is true that they are selfish in this, but it is human nature to be selfish, and, perhaps, they should not be judged too harshly. It is hardly to be expected that they would welcome a condition of things that would cheapen iron in the hands of the masses who consume it. It is hardly to be expected that they would welcome a development that would enhance the value of mineral lands that they are now rapidly absorbing at a mere song. It is hardly to be expected that they would welcome a condition of things that would build towns every few miles along the lines of important railways, and which would cut off, to this extent, the enormous profits they expect to reap from corner lot speculation about the industries they have already established.

No wonder they begrudge a general prosperity that would interfere with what is now a practical monopoly with them.

No wonder that they say let the high tax stand for our protection, even though the people suffer while they pay it.

No wonder they want to beat every fair and honest man for Congress who believes in equal justice to all men and special privileges to none.

Senator Morgan thinks that God-blessed have reason to thank God more than Pig Iron Kelley and his school of politicians for the present and coming measure of development and progress in the State, for God put the natural elements of wealth in Alabama more than in any other spot of like area in the world; and that the wonderful progress so far made in the utilization of this wealth has not been because of protective tariff but in spite of it. This is true, but some people of this section can never be convinced of it.

If it were possible for the whole people of Alabama to be called together, at one spot, to thank God for the manifold benefits He has roushaded this State, there would be plenty of little bullet-headed fellows on the ground, but on holding the masses, and trying to convince them that after all, it wasn't so much the Lord as a high tax upon them that had done the work. "Why, just look what you get for your truck now," would say bullet head, and that, with him, would be the sum and the end of the argument.

Prospects now look better for the completion of the Rome & Decatur Railroad from Rome to Gadsden.

Wrap-Up His Tail is the name of a Montana red person now attempting to disturb the United States.

MORGAN AT ANNISTON.

SYNOPSIS OF HIS LAST SATURDAY'S SPEECH.

His Views on Protection and Tariff Reform—A Surplus of Taxes Beyond the Government Needs is Undemocratic—He Stands on the Chicago Platform.

Some of the protection papers are willing to treat Senator Morgan fairly and some are not. The Senator spoke in Anniston Saturday and was received with great applause. The Hot Blast got even with him by butchering his speech in a so-called stenographic report. The following synopsis is authentic, being the identical notes from which the Senator spoke:

1. If I believed that my presence here or the legislation that I advise would obstruct or retard the progress of this city, its industries and its high social development I would go around Anniston and seek other communities in which to address the people, rather than prevent the growth of a city so full of promise.

2. The party to which I belong has never obstructed the natural, safe and just growth of any American industry. It controlled the Government practically, from 1800 to 1861. In that period of more than a half century it applied to the subject of taxation that doctrine which controls all its policies of "equal rights to all, exclusive privileges to none."

3. The party to which I belong has lifted the people from the mire of radicalism in Alabama; and placed all our institutions on the rock of the constitution. We have inspired the capitalists of the world with confidence in the honesty of our State government; with faith in its devotion to the welfare of the people, with trust in the fact that Alabama will be a nurturing mother to all our industries, and will not be a rapacious robber to grow rich on their labors.

4. The party to which I belong has brought peace, reconciliation and confidence to the people of the United States. Under the lead of Grover Cleveland, it has banished suspicion and distrust from the minds of the people and they work with entire faith in every field of industry.

5. Our increasing population, and rapidly growing agricultural wealth have enabled us to secure large balances of trade with other countries, and these have supplied the money with which we have paid our bonded debt, and have been the means of supplying money for investments in railroads in mines and manufactures.

6. This supply of money has caused the railroad builders to push their lines into every forest and into every iron and coal field, that afforded a certain supply of freight for their future operations, and to every lake port, sea-port and navigable rivers that would connect their lines with the oceans.

7. In search for these fields of supply for freights, that would continue indefinitely, the railroads were attracted irresistibly to Alabama.

The cotton traffic and the travel were inducements that originally justified the building of these lines, but the ultimate wealth they were designed to capture was found in the forest of pine, in the coal and iron mines of Alabama. These added inducements made their coming here a necessity.

8. If the high protective tariff on the machinery and steel bars, \$17 a ton—caused the railroads to come to Alabama, if this burden of taxation was the cause of the building of these railroads, then we owe a debt to that policy of which I confess I have been entirely ignorant. In my judgment they have long delayed and still retard the building of these roads.

9. My conviction is that the railroads have come to open our coal and iron fields to markets in spite of the burdens of too high a rate of taxation on their machinery and railroad bars, and that it was the divine hand of Providence that planned in this country the resources of wealth which are so commanding in their richness and power that mankind will search and use them in spite of the burdens of unjust taxation.

10. Before proceeding to ascertain the effect of national laws as they exist upon the development of these mineral fields and forests, let us see what they are and how they compare with other fields. Let us see exactly how we stand related to the competition of other countries.

Between these points, (10 and 11.) he went into a description of our forest, and coal and iron fields, our rivers, and our agriculture, and compared them with those of other regions of the United States, and of the world. He stated that every distinct geological system yielded its own peculiar resources to the skill of man, for the benefit of the business family, and that every country needed what other countries produced, and these productions were hauled, in other parts of the earth, at great cost, over wide distances to supply these wants. It had so turned out that the lines of the State of Alabama were so laid, as to include five distinct geological systems within an area of 50,000 square miles, each of which was loaded with wealth peculiar to itself.

That the cost of transportation of this wealth from one system to the other in Alabama, was less than any other place on the earth,

and that this was the cause of our rapid and permanent growth. He then showed how we had already gained the mastery of the world in the production of cheap coal and hematite iron, and argued that the wealth that England had gained from this domination of iron production would be increased in our hands. He also argued that we no more needed a tariff to keep British hematite iron out of our country, than we needed it to keep British wheat or pork, or Egyptian cotton out of our country.

11. From this array of facts it seems to me that we need very little use for tariff on pig iron and none of our tariff on iron ores. The tariff on timber and lumber and wheat, corn and provisions is quite as useful to us as the tariff on pig iron and iron ore.

12. But, suppose the tariff on pig iron is a good thing, or even an indispensable thing, it is associated with a high tax on 4,000 other articles, many of which are needed by the iron-producer and his employees, which reduce the profits of capital and cut short the means of living and comfort of his employees.

The loss occasioned by its reduction would be compensated by a gain on the other articles.

13. Suppose that the tariff on all these 4,000 articles is a good thing to persons engaged in manufactures, and that they comprise one twentieth of the people—3,250,000—leaving more than 60,000,000 without any advantage from it. Would that accord with justice and equity? Should not the 60,000,000 people have some rights that should be respected?

14. Suppose we take the cotton growing class, and assume that they are 15,000,000 of our people. If it is impossible to give them any benefit of protection, is it not just that the rate of protection on the goods they must consume should be as light as possible? Finding no other way to help these producers of a great staple, I am bound to insist on a reasonable reduction of their burdens, no matter who it may keep from getting rich.

15. Let us now take every industry and every class of business in the land that has any connection with commerce and see how our tariff laws affect all of them. Since 1883, the annual surplus from federal taxation, has been about \$105,000,000. In the present fiscal year it will exceed \$117,000,000. Can any of the industries stand that drain? We have barely escaped a financial panic, from this cause, of the most dangerous character.

16. Let us see what the Republicans say about this. (Here he quoted from the Republican Chicago platform as stated in the "Hot Blast.")

And now, let us see what the Democrats say about it. (He quoted from the Democratic Chicago platform.) So we find them both agreed on reduction.

The Democrats say how this shall be done. The Republicans do not.

17. Some Democrats say we should take the tax off of whisky and tobacco.

Others say reduce it on sugar, salt, woollens, shoes, hats and women's wear, cotton ties and bagging, machinery for cotton spinning, school books and the like. I belong to the latter class.

18. Because I agree with both parties that the tax should be reduced I am called a free trader. Let us see what a free trader is, and who are the free traders. (Here he took up the 325 classifications of articles on the free list, and stated that 90 per cent. of them were placed there by the votes of the protectionists. He illustrated their hypocrisy by the articles, such as hides, tannin, India rubber, gutta percha, etc., they need in manufacturing.)

19. The Kelly Republicans say, that "obstruction" to all reduction is the true and only policy.

The Republican State platforms declare for protection as a theory, and insist that it will apply to all manufacturing industries.

20. Whom do we in fact protect under existing tariff laws? Foreign labor, invited here! Foreign capital invited here!

[Here he dwelt on the fact that it was impossible to keep out foreign capital, or "pauper labor," and that our "home market" was a mere device to make us pay them profits from our own earnings.]

21. I believe that the capitalist and his employees are both benefited by a low rate of duty.

The capitalist, by having a settled class of contented laborers. The laborer, by having a chance to live better, and enjoy a part of God's benevolence to this country, and to lay up something for his family.

22. I regret that it is already the case in this wonderful land, that, when the skilled iron maker gets a little money together, he can only invest it in stocks, or in farming lands, or timbered lands. That he cannot possibly gain a place where he can follow his vocation on his own account. He must be a servant, not a master.

23. I believe it would be far better to have 100 furnaces of 25 tons capacity each, than 25 furnaces each of 100 tons capacity. That this would unite bonds of skilled iron producers in favored localities who would know and respect each other, and work in harmony. As it is, thousands of iron makers assemble around the great furnaces as task workers, and having nothing to bind them to the employer, strikes are the common occurrence, and bloodshed too often the result.

But it is already too late to establish this plan in Alabama. Manopoly has already seized most of the coal and iron, and we must do the best we can with things as they exist. With the expression of this regret, and with a pledge to do all I can to improve the condition of the working man, I close my remarks.

In his speech at Anniston Senator Morgan plainly told his audience that if they expected him to violate his conscience and his responsibility to God by sustaining a policy of government which discriminated against one industry for the benefit of another and that fostered monopolies at the expense of the masses, they must look out for some body else to represent them in the Senate. "It may be my lot to seek again the shades of private life," said the Senator "but, by the help of God, I intend to live and die an honest man." This kind of plain talk was not what the Protectionists expected to hear from a candidate, and it is not at all to be wondered at that they did not receive it well.

Senator Morgan's Campaign.

Macon Telegraph.

The protectionists of Alabama pretend to have control of the State. If they tell the truth they will be able to demonstrate fact to the world very soon.

Alabama has a senator of the United States named John T. Morgan. He has honored his State and himself by the record he has made in the Senate. No man in that high council is his superior in intellectual power, and few his equals. But he has offended the Alabama protectionists because he thinks it is right to reduce the tax on iron and wood before it shall be reduced on whisky. The protectionist organs began to "serve notices" on him as the end of his present Senatorial term approached. Soon after Congress adjourned Senator Morgan went to Alabama and "served a notice" himself. He told the protectionist organs that he defied their threats and despised their motives. He announced himself as in the race for the Senate on a square Democratic platform; a platform which demands tariff reduction and the maintenance of the whisky tax. He said that defeat could not disgrace him if it came as penalty of honesty. So the campaign has opened. The issue is squarely made. Everybody understands it. If the protectionists of Alabama can beat Senator Morgan let them do it. They will not find a stronger opponent in this country. There is none whom is more dangerous to combat and none whom it is more impossible to corrupt. He is a big clean honest man, who in his high career has loyally followed the light of truth wherever it fell before him. The combined protectionist press cannot match him in brains, and even they, in their desperation, do not dare to asperses his character. This is not the contest of the people of Alabama alone. It is the battle of honest government and fair taxation. Eyes do regard it from all parts of the country. They see with delight the people of Alabama rallying to their brave and honest champion and they can read beneath the folds of the future and declare the declaration of fate, that John T. Morgan will be triumphantly re-elected to the United States Senate.

Jefferson Davis.

Augusta Chronicle.

After his Macon reception, Mr. Davis may well say: Now let thy servant depart in peace. So peculiar an ovation was never given to a mortal man. The grim remnants of Manassas, of Gettysburg and of Appomattox—scarcely a single brigade out of so many army corps—stood once more in serried ranks, expectant and silent. Before them rose up and aged and a feeble form. In an instant the long lapse of twenty odd years was to the winds. It was no longer now, to-day; but then, and long ago. It was the constitutional commander-in-chief of the Confederate army at the head of his dauntless soldiery. No wonder the fiercery of the past rose once more on the air, until the very folds of that tattered and mutilated banner trembled in ecstasy at the old familiar sound. No wonder that ancient chieftain clasped that flag to his bosom, and then, as the present more thrust itself in on the past, burst into tears.

Back into his retirement Mr. Davis will carry the unquenchable love of the men in gray.

The labor vote is turning out a disappointment to the Republicans everywhere. They hoped to beat the Democrats in Newark by this means, but the labor men didn't vote the so-called labor ticket.

Last week in Baltimore out of a total of over 65,000 the candidates received only about 200 votes.

The Democratic party is the true party for the laboring men of this country and to a large extent they realize that fact and are not to be drawn away from it.—*Montgomery Advertiser.*

Need Protection Against Flower.

Columbus Enquirer.

The time has come when the people wish protection against the class of men who are using the powers of the government to rob others for their individual gain.

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A LONG FELT WANT

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READ ON.

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Jacksonville Republican

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JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, NOV. 12, 1887.

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Insolvent Notice.
Notice of Final Settlement.
STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

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AUTUMN FLOWERS.
When the frost hath robbed earth of her
beauty
And her garments lie withered and dead;
When the winds seem to wail out a requiem
For the sweet voiced choristers fled,
Nature breathes the poetry of sadness;
Naught is left but her lone heart to cheer,
Save those sweet pale flowers of autumn,
As they droop o'er their dead sister's bier.
They bloomed in the bright sunshine only,
Now they are lying dead on the plain;
They could not brook the winds of November,
Yet they'll come in the spring-time again.
Who does not love these pale autumn flow-
ers?
Blooming only it seems for the dead;
Then twine round their white brows in gar-
lands
Ere you lay them in their last low bed.
Blooming on the chill threshold of winter,
They seem with lessons of trust and love,
When you feel the chill winds of misfortune
Ever tress in your Father above.
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.
NORMAN SCHOOL.

A ROMANCE OF THE COURTS.
One of the most famous of
American law suits is drawing to
a close, argument having been con-
cluded on the final appeal to the
United States Supreme Court, and the
decision thereon being daily
expected. The cause before the
Supreme Court was on appeal by
the city of New Orleans from a
judgment of some \$2,000,000 given
in Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines' favor
by the United States Circuit Court
for the Eastern District of Louisi-
ana. This was in 1883, Judge
Billings presiding.
There is a romantic interest at-
taching to this suit, which has been
in court, in one shape or other, for
some fifty-three years, and the fol-
lowing resume, condensed from
the Nashville American, will prove
of general interest:
"Daniel Clark, the father of
Myra Clark Gaines, came to this
country from Ireland in the latter
part of the last century. He had
an immense fortune, and when he
died in New Orleans in 1813 he
left all his property by will to his
mother, who resided in German-
town, Pa. Eight years later the
executors of the will sold for \$4750
a certain piece of property, now
known as the 'Blue Track,' which
is the property in dispute, to
Evariste Blance, who, in his turn,
thirteen years after, sold it to the
city of New Orleans. The city
divided the property into sixty
squares and sold them at public
auction. Consequently the original
Blance tract is now held by
different parties, all of whom de-
rive title from the city. In 1834
Myra Clark, who had just married
William Wallace Whitney, came
into the Louisiana courts and of-
fered to prove, first, that she was the
legitimate daughter of Daniel
Clark, and second, that she inher-
ited from him under a will which
he had made in 1813, the year of
his death, and which had been
lost. She asked that the proba-
tion of the will of 1811 be set
aside, that the acts of the execu-
tors under this will be declared
null and void and that she be put
in possession of the property.
These demands the city resisted,
and thus fifty-three years ago the
issues were distinctly joined.
There is a shady side to this
story, and that lies in the some-
what marital ventures made by
the mother of Myra Clark Gaines.
Her mother's name was Zulime
Carriere, and within a week of her
birth Myra was taken from her
and placed in charge of a Phila-
delphia family, who reared her as
their own daughter, only revealing
her identity to her on the eve of
her marriage to Whitney. A couple
of years after Myra's birth, her
mother also removed to Philadel-
phia, and there married—although
Daniel Clark was still alive—a
dentist named Gardette and took
up her residence within a few
blocks of where her daughter was
being reared. These marital ec-
centricities of her mother made
the task of proving her legitimacy
a heavy one for Myra Clark Gaines.
This she succeeded in accomplishing
after tedious litigation, and then,
after more years of legal bat-
tling, she succeeded in getting the
courts to set aside the will of 1811,
under which Clark's mother inher-
ited, and in getting the lost will—
whose existence could only be
proven by those who had seen it—
declared valid. Her husband, W.
Whitney, died, and it was at this
time she married Gen. E. P.
Gaines. After Gen. Gaines' death,
she continued her battle in the
courts.
The judgment rendered in her
favor in 1883 was followed by a
mandamus from the court com-
pelling the city to levy a tax in
order to satisfy the judgment, but
an appeal was taken to the su-
preme court on both the original
suit and the mandamus proceed-
ing. That was four years ago, and
yet so far behind is the supreme
court in its work that these appeals
have not been reached.
Mrs. Gaines died on the 8th of
January, 1885, leaving the \$2,000,
000 judgment against the city as
her only legacy. She lived on the
charity of relatives who expected
to be remembered in case the judg-
ment was ever satisfied.

Mrs. Gaines herself was a most
interesting character. However
much her mind had become un-
strung, it vibrated clearly when it
came in contact with her great
cause. She never for an instant
lost track of the multitudinous
turns and crossings of her litigation.
It is said that up to the day
of her death she could remem-
ber every date and name and
number in the voluminous record
made by fifty-three years of cease-
less litigation. In fact, remaining
on the scene as attorney after at-
torney passed away, she became
indispensable to each new lawyer
who took charge of her case.

**The Duty of Parents in Sickly Seasons
of the Year.**

We commend the following tes-
timony as to the efficacy of S. S. S.
in measles and fever, from one of
the best known physicians practicing
Georgia. It will be seen that he
strongly testifies to the happy
results accruing from the use of
this medicine in preventing the
frequently very serious consequen-
ces that follow an attack of meas-
les. The resultant effects of an
attack of measles remain in the sys-
tem for months, and unless great
care is exercised the lingering poi-
son in the blood will attack some
vital part of the system, endanger-
ing life. We take great pleasure
in giving the widest possible cir-
culation to this eminent physician's
careful and manly letter written
in the cause of suffering humanity.
ELLAVILLE, GA., March 31, 1887.

My Dear Sirs—I have used your
S. S. S. medicine with exceptional
benefit on patients convalescing
from measles. A feature of that
disease is that it leaves the mu-
cous membrane chronically in-
flamed—that is, the inflammation
continues from 4 to 6 months. I
have given it to several patients
just getting out of bed from the
measles, and always with the hap-
piest results.

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

I am prompted to send you this
letter, because just now I am
aware that measles prevail in
Southwest Georgia. While I hesi-
tate to appear as a voucher for
proprietary medicines, S. S. S. has
become such a standard medicine
with many regular physicians, that
I am relieved of the embarrass-
ment ordinarily attached to a regu-
lar physician's endorsement of
proprietary medicines. Besides,
the claims of suffering humanity
are greater than selfish profession-
al ethics. Yours sincerely,
J. N. CHENEY, M. D.

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

Latest advices from Brownston,
Ark., report a most sensational
elopement and killing at that
place. A negro man, somewhat
prepossessing in appearance, came
to Brownston to take charge of the
colored academy at that place.
Soon after his arrival he became
attentive to a young girl, a Miss
Ida Jones, daughter of the wealth-
iest planter in the county, and
despite the entreaties of her par-
ents and friends, the girl allowed
his attention and finally announced
her intention of marrying Jeff-
erries, and although she was care-
fully watched she succeeded in
eloping with the negro. Her
father, with several others, imme-
diately started in pursuit and suc-
ceeded in overtaking the pair.
Jefferies was instantly killed, over
thirty balls having lodged in his
body. The girl says she is glad
Jefferies was killed; that she could
not resist his fascination and did
not realize what she had done un-
til she found she was the wife of a
negro.

ENJOY LIFE.

What a truly beautiful world we
live in! Nature gives us grandeur
of mountains, glens and oceans,
and thousands of means of enjoy-
ment. We can desire no better
when in perfect health; but how
often do the majority of people
feel like giving it up disheartened,
discouraged and worn out with
disease, when there is no occasion
for this feeling, as every sufferer
can easily obtain satisfactory
proof, that Green's August Flow-
er, will make them free from dis-
ease, as when born. Dyspepsia
and Liver Complaint are the di-
rect causes of seventy-five per-
cent of such maladies as Bilious-
ness, Indigestion, Sick Headache,
Costiveness, Nervous Prostration,
Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation
of the Heart, and other distressing
symptoms. Three doses of August
Flower will prove its wonderful
effect. Sample bottles, 10 cents.
Try it.

WASHINGTON LETTER.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 8, 1887.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—The Inter-
state Commerce Commissioners
are kept very busy in their spa-
cious apartment in the Marble Sun
Building. They are, however,
meeting out justice by seeing that
the honest farmers and tradesmen
have justice done them. They
have just made a decision that
when a railway company runs par-
allel lines they shall charge no
more on one line than on the other,
and that rates shall not only be
reasonable in themselves but that
they shall be so relatively reason-
able as to protect communities and
business against unjust discrimina-
tion.

General Benet, Chief of Ordi-
nance believes that in time of
peace we should prepare for war.
He says that dynamite is a power
in itself, but is only available at
short range and for that reason
cannot take the place of gunpow-
der, and that the latter as a pro-
jectile force yet stands supreme.
He says further that a simple and
effective magazine gun has become
a necessity, and that the question
of a reduced caliber for small
arms is now under consideration
by the department. It appears
that for the year ending June 30,
1887, some 41,600 rifles and car-
bines were manufactured at the
National Armory. The question
is what has become of the old arms
whose place they take.

There was a grand labor demon-
stration at the Capital on Wednes-
day night with some six thousand
men in line. It was one of the
most orderly parades and public
demonstrations ever witnessed.
There was no rowdiness, either
during or after the parade.
The inscriptions on the transpa-
rancies were all conservative, and
there was no allusion either on
them or in either of the speeches
of the two political parties of the
country. Arbitration was favored
instead of strikes and boycotts,
and resolutions were passed de-
nouncing criminal contract labor,
and favoring the eight hour law.
The restoration of suffrage in Dis-
trict municipal affairs, and the
opening of free libraries and read-
ing rooms for the laboring classes.

There seems to be practically no
contest for the next Speakership,
and most of the Congressmen, who
have been here recently, concede
that Speaker Carlisle will have a
walk-over. The contest, however,
for the position of doorkeeper, and
for the other offices is waxing
warm. Doorkeeper Donelson, of
the last House, has strong support,
but he is pressed hard by Hurt, of
Mississippi. There are some half
a dozen other candidates, but as
yet, they have not developed much
strength so far as can be seen.
Those who question the democ-
racy of President Cleveland can
have their fears set at rest by the
following, sent to Tammany Hall
at the ratification meeting in New
York last Thursday night:

"It will be impossible for me to
comply with your courteous invita-
tion to meet with those who pro-
pose to ratify to-morrow evening
the nominations of the united de-
mocracy. With the hearty wish
that every candidate upon your
excellent ticket may be triumph-
antly elected.
I am yours, very truly,
GROVER CLEVELAND."

The republicans felt confident
of winning in New York State, be-
cause of the Henry George faction
nominating a whole ticket. The
ticket was expected to draw largely
from the democratic votes in the
large cities, which are democratic
strongholds, because the work-
men are strongly imbued with
democratic principles. Such meth-
ods of the enemy, however, are
now so plain to the workingmen
that they will not be deceived by
them in the Presidential campaign,
and so the leaders of the democ-
racy sojourning at the Capital are
not at all dismayed. A rousing
victory waits the grand old party
one year from now.

The Tortilla mine swindle has
been run down and exposed after
taking in the loose change of a
large number of small farmers in
the eastern states. This concern
claimed to have a number of mines
in New Mexico just ready to yield
fabulous dividends and only re-
quired a small amount of capital to
start and they proposed to raise
the amount by selling shares of a
few dollars each. After getting in
a considerable amount the whole
concern was exposed by the too
close inquiry of people who want-
ed to know what had become of
their money.

Never judge any one by their
clothes so long as they are neat
and clean. A patch shows care,
and neatness and cleanliness indi-
cate self-respect, economy and
honesty.

Prudence in promises is a fair
guarantee of the redemption of
them.

DEATH'S DOOR
IN A FEW SHORT DAYS WILL BE
THROWN WIDE OPEN,
And the Souls of the Condemned An-
archists Will Stand Before their
Maker Unless an Interference
of Executive Clemency.

Chicago, Nov. 3.—If the con-
demned anarchists laid awake last
night and pondered over the ter-
rible import of the failure of their
final appeal to the legal tribunal
of the country, there were no evi-
dences of the fact in their appear-
ance or actions this morning.
All of them were awake and up
with the lark and ate as heartily
as on their first day's sojourn be-
hind the bars. Parsons and Spies
were busily engaged in writing
until 9 o'clock when the seven cell
doors were opened and the prison-
ers bounded lightly down the iron
steps to the cage. For the next
hour the place was filled with the
clatter of tongues and the prattle
and shouts of the little ones, and
the scene might be taken for the
convalescent ward of a hospital
rather than the murderers' row of
a jail. Louis Lingg's sweetheart
was as prompt as usual, and strong
and muscular as she is, she fairly
bent beneath the load of a big
basket of dainties which made her
lover's eyes sparkle with pleasure.
There was a sad, heart-aching look
on the face of Mrs. Schwab, who
came in as the clock was striking
ten. Two wee little tots, a boy
and a girl looking like pictures
from fairy land, toddled on either
side of her, while her mother, Mrs.
Schwab, the motherly looking old
lady who recently cressed the
ocean in order to be near her
daughter in the hour of trial fol-
lowed closely behind. Schwab
gave one glance at his wife and
little ones and then hanging his
face in his hands he inwardly
groaned while the baby girl pressed
her big doll close to the wire
netting and lisped, "tiss (kiss) it,
papa." Fischer's sister who was
accompanied by his two young chil-
dren, not much older than those
of Schwab's, brought him news
that his wife was suffering from a
severe attack of nervous exhaus-
tion, brought on by the unfavora-
ble news of yesterday and was un-
able to leave the house. The news
depressed him for a while, but
when he was assured that he would
see her to-night or to-morrow, he
brightened up. Engel's daughter,
a girl of some 20 summers had her
arms filled with parcels and greet-
ed her father with a broken voice.
There was a woe begone look on
the face of the poor Mrs. Fielden,
a delicate, fragile English woman
who came in alone, and Mrs. Par-
sons, who with one of her children,
came in rather late, and looked as
if she had passed a sleepless night.
Nina Van Zandt as usual was the
last of the party to arrive, and it
was with a smile upon her face
and a jaunty toss of her head that
she wished a "good morning" to
her proxy husband. For half an
hour the prisoners and their rela-
tives conversed in low, earnest
tones while their children stam-
ped up and down the corridor,
playing hide and seek with the re-
porters and trying to pull off the
shiny brass buttons from the coats
of the bailiffs. Then Captain
Black, who had failed to put in an
appearance at the exercise hour
last evening, was announced and
at his request the seven prisoners
were taken to the consulta-
tion cage, which adjoins that in
which the men take their exercise.
Here they gathered around the
counsel in the farthest corner.
What he was saying could not be
heard, but in a few minutes Lingg,
with a cynical look upon his face,
left the group and resumed his
place on the other side of the cage
and vis a vis with his sweetheart.
Fischer followed his example a
moment or so later, but the others
remained with the counsel and the
conference was still in progress
when the turnkey announced that
the hour was up.

Capt. Black would not talk when
he left the building, but it subse-
quently transpired that his confer-
ence had relation to the move-
ment in favor of executive clem-
ency, and the actions of Lingg and
Fischer in withdrawing from the
group was taken by the jail offi-
cials as an indication that these
two at least meant to abide by the
declarations in their published
letters that they would neither
ask nor seek for mercy at the
hands of the governor.
The regulations which were put
in force by Sheriff Matson were
carried out to the letter this morn-
ing. Only relatives of the prisoners
and the reporters were admitted
to the row, and every package in-
tended for the condemned men, no
matter how small, was carefully
examined before being delivered.
The sheriff, who was at the jail
from an early hour, said that sev-
eral days ago he had rumors to the
effect that more than one of the
anarchists would take poison "rat-
her than go to the scaffold." "I
don't see very well how we are to
prevent it," he added, "we are tak-
ing all precautions possible. There

will be no chance for them to have
fire-arms, knives or other weapons
in their cells, but enough poison to
kill all of them might be passed
through the bars and escape the
eye of the most vigilant watcher.
Still I hardly think any of them
will do anything of the kind."

The Tax on Cotton Ties.
J. S. Moore, under date of New
York, September 10, wrote as fol-
lows to the New York Times:

It is boasted by the protection
oligarchy that the Southern peo-
ple are fast becoming protection-
ists. To me it looks like miscen-
genation to see such a hankering
after protection by a people whose
very existence depends upon pro-
ducing 6,000,000 bales of cotton,
the price of which is made in Liv-
erpool. Unfortunately, the South
had a fondness for accepting the
cast-off policy or interest of the
North. Thus when eighty or nine-
ty years ago the States of New
York and New Jersey wanted to
get rid of their slaves the South
was, of course, ready to buy them.
When fifteen years ago the North
found an irredeemable currency
no longer tenable the South most
ardently clamored for rag money.
And now when the North sees
that protection is an outrage and
oppression the South is anxious to
step into the old shoes of the North-
ern Protectionists. Happily, this
sentiment is only confined to a few
frothy advocates in Georgia and
Alabama, whose economical vi-
sion is as blind as was the financial
vision of those who cried them-
selves hoarse for rag money.

It is my purpose to day to show
the planters of Georgia and Ala-
bama how they are oppressed and
swindled in paying a tax on cotton
ties. Now it is an astounding fact
that there is not one planter out
of ten thousand who does not be-
lieve, when he sells a bale of cot-
ton, that he gets 10 cents a pound
paid for the wrapping and steel
bands that tie up the bale. Four
years ago I had the same contro-
versy with now Senator Chace, of
Rhode Island, when, happily, I
was the means of saving the South
a tax of 24 cents a pound on cot-
ton ties, although the tax is still
35 per cent. *ad valorem*.

But, first of all, let me convince
the Southern planter that he does
not get one single cent paid for the
baling or ties, whether he sells
his cotton here or in Liverpool.
The fact is perfectly simple. Cot-
ton is sold in the United States by
gross weight. That is, if a bale of
cotton weighs 450 pounds and the
price agreed upon is 10 cents a
pound, the seller receives \$45. In
Liverpool, on the other hand, 24
pounds and sometimes 26 pounds
tare is deducted, and a bale of cot-
ton weighing 450 pounds, only nets
after deducting 24 pounds, 426
pounds, for which the seller is paid
This tare is deducted for the wrap-
ping and the iron and steel ties.

Now, then, let us take the price of
spot cotton, of, say September 6,
both in New York and Liverpool,
and we will find the problem solv-
ed. The price of spot cotton on
the 6th of September in New York
was 10 cents per pound, and in
Liverpool it was 5 1/17d per pound.

Proceeds of a bale of cotton
weighing 450 pounds in New York
gross, at 10 cents a pound, is \$45.
Proceeds of a bale of cotton,
weighing 450 pounds gross, in Liv-
erpool, deducting 24 pounds tare,
or leaving 426 pounds, at 5 1/17d, or
exchange at 484, is as near as pos-
sible \$46.71 for the self same bale
and weight which brings in New
York \$45, leaving \$1.71 per bale
for freight and charges.

Thus, if the planter is not pur-
blind he will see that when he
sells his cotton gross in New York,
and is supposed to get paid for the
wrapping and ties at the price of
cotton, he simply gets the Liver-
pool price for a bale after the tare
is deducted from it. In other words
he no more gets paid for the wrap-
ping and ties in either country
than he does for the ginning of it.
It is entirely a loss to him and has
to be borne by him. This being a
mathematical demonstration, the
main question is, why should the
planter pay a tax of 35 per cent.
on cotton ties, when he has to
lose the whole cost and value of
these ties.

In 1883 the treasury collected no
less than \$211,183 duty on cotton
ties, and the account stands thus:
Duty paid on ties imported in 1887... \$211,183
Duty paid on them at 35 per cent... 211,183

Total loss to the planters... \$422,366
Besides the cotton ties bought
of the home manufacturer, which
were of course enhanced 35 per
centum. When the Yankee fish-
erman needs foreign salt for cur-
ing his fish no tax or duty is charg-
ed. Such is and has been the law
for many years. And yet, when
the fisherman sells his dried cod-
fish by the weight he actually
does get paid for the salt that the
fish contain. But when the plan-
ter has to give the cotton ties to
the buyer for nothing he is charged
for our swindling tariff 35 per cent.
tax. Can outrage or oppression
invent a more refined tax cruelly
than this?

A BLOODY BATTLE.
Detective Sullivan Tells of His Fight
With Dink Buckalew.

Detective A. J. Sullivan reached
the city last night on the 11:40
train from Montgomery. He came
direct from Chambers county
where, with one of his aids, he
fought a bloody battle with an
outlaw of that county, named
Dink Buckalew.

"It was the liveliest scrimmage
I have been in for some time,"
said the fearless detective to an
Age reporter last night. He then
told the following story of the at-
tempt at Buckalew's capture and
the fight: About ten days ago
Sullivan, accompanied by Scar-
borough, one of his best men, left
the city for Chambers county for
the purpose of capturing the fa-
mous outlaw. Buckalew was liv-
ing in a large farm house,
surrounded by a number of white
and colored women of ill repute,
and such a terror had he become
to the citizens and officers of that
section that no one had dared go
near the house for several months,
notwithstanding the fact that there
was a reward of \$400 offered for
his arrest.

Sullivan planned to watch the
house until Buckalew came out
and then attempt his capture
where the chances would be equal.
They reached Lafayette in safety
and went at once to the neigh-
borhood of Buckalew's house. For
two days and nights they watched
the house without a

SIGHT OF THE OUTLAW.

The two detectives were con-
cealed in a "toddler" house in the
fields, from which they had a good
view of the residence. Thursday
morning about 9 o'clock a negro
came out from the house and dis-
covered their hiding place. They
knew the jig was up then and they
must act at once, so it was resolved
to make a dash and try to capture
Buckalew in his stronghold. They
separated in order to approach the
house from different directions.
When about forty yards from the
house Buckalew appeared at an
up-stairs window, and opened fire
on Scarborough with a double bar-
rel shot gun. At the first fire the
detective fell to the ground with
three buckshot in his shoulder.
The outlaw then opened fire with
a pistol, and two balls took effect
in Scarborough's face, one of them
breaking his jaw bone. With the
blood gushing from his face, the
brave officer arose and opened fire
at the window where the outlaw
stood. He broke every pane of
glass out of the window, but Buck-
alew had then turned his attention
to Sullivan, who was in the house.
The latter had dashed forward
rapidly and was near the front
door when Scarborough was shot
down. He ran into a room and
was

GREETED BY FOUR SHOTS

from the outlaw's revolver, but es-
caped unhurt. After firing the
four shots in rapid succession
Buckalew ran back up stairs.
Sullivan was armed with a Win-
chester rifle and fired a dozen shots
through the floor into the room to
which the outlaw had retreated.
He then ran up stairs only to see
Buckalew leap from a window and
escape to the swamps close at
hand. When Sullivan rushed into
the house he shouted to Scarbor-
ough to go for assistance, but the
latter was too weak from loss of
blood to walk. Two balls from the
officer's rifle took effect in Buck-
alew's body, but did not disable
him. As soon as Sullivan saw
there was no chance of capturing
his man, he turned his attention to
his wounded companion. He se-
cured conveyance and carried
Scarborough to the nearest physi-
cian, but that individual would
not touch the wounded man for
fear of arousing the enmity of the
dreaded outlaw. The wounded
man was then taken to Lafayette,
where his wounds were dressed
and he was left in the care of rela-
tives. His wounds are not dan-
gerous, and he will be able to
come home in a few days.

Sullivan remained in the neigh-
borhood until he was satisfied
Buckalew had left that section of
the country, and then came home.

There is a new idea of states-
manship abroad in the land if
Mayor Skaggs, of Talladega, is
speaking for any considerable
number of people. A man's use-
fulness in public station upon the
new plan, is not to be gauged by
his ability to discuss great public
questions, or to vote intelligently,
but upon the number of dollars
that he can persuade investors to
turn into the district or State he
represents. Did anybody ever
hear of Clay or Calhoun going
around and getting money carried
to Kentucky or South Carolina, in
order to hold their seats in the
United States Senate. Mayor
Skaggs does himself injustice when
he criticizes Alabama Senators and
Representatives because they have
not become money or real estate
brokers.—Montgomery Advertiser.

The Republican.

NOVEMBER 12, 1887.

Alabama has sixteen delegates in Chicago at the National Farmers' Convention.

Atlanta is fighting her prohibition battle over again and much bitterness of feeling has been engendered.

One of the most comforting things in connection with Tuesday's election is the fact of Virginia consigning Wm. Mahone to merited obscurity.

The Anarchists hang to-day, (Friday) unless Gov. Oglesby commutes their sentences to imprisonment, and there is not much prospect of this.

The eighteenth session of the North Alabama Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, will convene in Tuscaloosa, Nov. 16th. Bishop J. C. Keener will preside.

The Oxford Echo is sound on the tariff and rebukes the efforts of the small body of protectionists in this county to belittle Senator Morgan and thus lay the ground-work for his defeat.

The farmers of Calhoun at the proper time will knock the filling out of the little game of the Protectionists who hope to defeat every man who has had the courage to stand up for their interests and demand a reduction of the tariff tax for their benefit.

The Montgomery Advertiser administers a neat rebuke to the young Protectionists of the Skaggs school, who complain at Morgan and Forney because they have not turned real estate and money brokers in Washington, for the benefit of corner lot boomers.

The negro labor riots in Louisiana are something new for the South. So far the strikes and riots following have hurt the laborers more than the planters. Several negroes have been killed. The South is unfruitful ground for Chicago and Lehigh Valley methods.

Mr. Henry D. Smith, aged 65 years, died at his home near Crawfordsville, Ga., the 3rd inst. Deceased was at one time President of the Masonic Female College at Rome and assistant editor of the Rome Commercial. He was the father of Mrs. J. B. Williams, of this place, and Mr. H. D. Smith, Jr., of Anniston.

Birmingham Protectionists and Manufacturers make no concealment of the fact that they intend to defeat Senator Morgan, if they can, on the distinct ground that his tariff views do not suit them. In this they will have the cordial co-operation of the same class in Calhoun and other counties. They hardly expect to elect a Protectionist in his place, but Morgan has had the courage to expose to the people the workings of an iniquitous tariff that enriches them at the expense of the people at large, and this act of his they can never pardon. Their crusade is to be one of revenge.

The Hot Blast is inclined to throw cold water on the men who are trying to build up the town of Tallapoosa, and Decatur is an ever present thorn in its flesh. The Hot Blast meets every criticism of Anniston with the charge of "envy" and "jealousy," but does not realize that it displays the same spirit it attributes to others all the while. Messrs. Tyler and Noble are the only men yet discovered competent to manage great enterprises, according to the Hot Blast's way of thinking. If the Hot Blast survives ten years longer it may get the better of its narrow provincialism.

It is said that Senator Morgan received no attention at the hands of the Democratic Executive Committee of Talladega on the occasion of his recent visit to that place, but Pig Iron Kelly received an ovation when he went to Talladega. While Pig Iron Kelly was voting in Congress to degrade the Southern people through the Reconstruction Acts, Morgan was speaking grandly and boldly for the rights of his State and his people, and it was through the almost super-human efforts of men of his kind that the State threw off the shackles that Pig Iron Kelly and his kind had imposed on her. Strange how times change, and how men change with them.

TUESDAY'S ELECTIONS.

In Virginia the Democrats have scored a victory and retired Mahone and the next Legislature will elect a successor to Riddleberger. In New York the Democrats have beaten Fred Grant, the Republican nominee, and demonstrated the fact that the Henry George movement will not seriously effect the Democratic party in the Presidential election.

Ohio has endorsed Foraker by an increased majority and snowed the Democrats under.

Maryland has gone all right for the Democrats.

Massachusetts and New Jersey have gone Republican, likewise Rhode Island.

Iowa returns not complete at this writing, but they show Democratic gains.

In Oregon the prohibition amendment has been defeated.

Mississippi Democratic by the usual majority.

In Chicago Judge Gary, who presided at the trial of the Anarchists, was re-elected, he being the nominee of the Democratic, Republican and United Labor parties.

In the Detroit, (Michigan) municipal election the Democrats swept the field.

Protection Platform.

	Per cent.
Tax on Sugar,	80
Tax on Rice,	1.12
Tax on Salt,	83
Tax on Woolens,	71
Tax on Common Cloth,	91
Tax on Flannels,	72
Tax on Woolen Shawls,	87
Tax on Bagging,	54
Tax on Common Earthenware,	55
Tax on Window Glass,	86
Tax on Steel Rails,	80
Tax on Plate Glass,	1.47

That is, the people must pay \$1.70 for every \$1.00 worth of sugar; \$2.12 for every \$1.00 worth of rice; \$1.83 for every \$1.00 worth of salt and so on through the list, rather than that the tariff should be disturbed. In order to get rid of the ever accumulating surplus in the treasury the Protectionists say "take the tax off of tobacco, whisky and beer. Let it stay on the necessities of life. We must be protected in the manufacture of woollens, bagging, earthenware, glass, &c., and the people must pay the bill." How do you like it?

The people of Jefferson county have made their real estate valuable by hard work. The people of the prairies have made theirs worthless by not working. The lands of Jefferson are poor except in minerals, and the prairies are the most fertile lands outside the Nile Valley, and that is the whole story. It takes harder work to dig prosperity out of a coal mine or ore bed than it does out of the rich farms. The farms under good management would pay a better return than the mines.—*Birmingham Chronicle*.

If the farmers of the prairies had the benefit of a bonus of \$6.72 on every \$15 worth of their products marketed, as have the iron makers of Jefferson county, their farms would pay better than they do. It is ungracious in the Chronicle to uphold a policy which imposes on farmers a tax for the benefit of the iron makers, and then taunt them with being less prosperous than those to whom they are required to pay tribute.—*Livingston Journal*.

Nearly all the expenses of the farmer are increased by the tariff protection afforded manufacturing industries. On the bagging that envelopes his cotton bales and the ties that bind them, he pays a tax; but the cotton that composes the bales—the product of his labor—is exposed to competition with all the cotton producing countries of the world. Here is richness.—*Livingston Journal*.

The act establishing the department of agriculture provides that the commissioner shall keep in his office a record in which any citizen of Alabama may register any lands he may have for sale. It is said that citizens do not avail themselves of this means of advertising their lands, but it is probable that it will be used when the office is moved to the capitol.—*Montgomery Dispatch*.

The next syndicate boom will take hold of the agricultural district of Alabama, and the farm lands will be on top. The loan and banking companies are working to that end now. The boom is coming to the country.—*Montgomery Advertiser*.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The year preceding the national conventions, with all the attendant intrigues that go before the Presidential election of a Chief Magistrate, will give a zest and a spice to social affairs in the coming season that will render it notable when its history is one among the records of past successes. The long session of a Congress will be on and that it will be leap year when the official season opens are additional considerations in its favor. The fact that private residences here are quoted as high as \$1,000 per month establishes that these things are appreciated outside and the high esteem in which the city is held as a place of winter resort. The seasons will be officially launched, in all probability, this year as usual by the president's reception at the White House on New Year's day. This event will occur on Monday, January 2, 1888, as the new year opens on a Sabbath. That will be the opening of the regular season. The second International Fishery Commission is about ready to begin its work, which both nations hope will be final. They are commencing the business with an outward ensemble that is very imposing. The first practical work was the engagement of rooms for the Commissioners and their personal staffs. The average citizen who finds one—or at the most two—eighteen by twenty-four apartments large enough for all his practical business needs, learn with amazement that five Commissioners require about forty large rooms. Thirty-eight of the best apartments at the Arlington hotel were engaged almost a fortnight ago for the sole use of members of the Commission. Nine of them will be occupied by the two American members, Mr. Putnam and Mr. Angell, while it will take twenty-nine to hold the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain (President Board of Trade and Local Government Board in Mr. Gladstone's second and third Cabinets) and his colleague, Sir Charles Tupper. These two gentlemen while here propose to be very exclusive. They have even engaged private dining rooms, in order that the casual American may not witness the manner in which the representatives of Her Majesty, the Queen, take their nourishment. They will be accompanied by private secretaries, secretaries, private clerks, servants, enough to fill all the apartments and to thus properly maintain the dignity of "Our Sovereign Lord, the King." As Mr. Putnam and Mr. Angell are simply two American gentlemen, they do not object to taking their meals in company with any number of their fellow-citizens whom Mr. Roosevelt, the proprietor, will admit to the privileges of his hostelry.

LEXON.

Jacksonville will yet be one of the most prosperous and enterprising manufacturing towns in Alabama, as it is now one of the poorest. As a place to go and settle down and live happily and peacefully with all your neighbors and all the world, commend us to Jacksonville. Writing to a member of the Dispatch staff, a Jacksonville man says: "I am sorry that you cannot be up here about three of these glorious frosty mornings, where there is health and life in every breath of our pure air, and exaltation in every step and movement of outdoor exercise. It is now seven o'clock only, and I have been up two hours, a mile away on the hills, and my breakfast is in a good process of digestion. This is a life worth living." Indeed it is. What a contrast to that of an editor on a live morning, daily, who goes home between one and four o'clock in the early morning in a half dazed way, and gets breakfast at eleven or twelve o'clock. And yet some intelligent people, who are now living in luxurious ease, just as the writer from whose letter the above extract is taken, are dying to be editors.—*Montgomery Dispatch*.

"Can you tell me what kind of weather we may expect next month," wrote a farmer to the editor of his county paper. The editor replied: "It is my belief that the weather next month will be very much like your subscription bill." The farmer wondered when the editor was driving at when he happened to think of the word "unsettled." He sent a postal note.—*Ex*.

A New York Herald bulletin states that the democratic candidate for secretary of state leads Fred Grant by nearly fifty thousand votes. If this is true, New York is safe for the democracy and for Cleveland, beyond any sort of a doubt.—*Montgomery Dispatch*.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS IN SURROUNDING COUNTIES.

CHEROKEE.

Mr. G. F. Love, of Plano, died the 28th of October.

Ice at Centre the 31st ult.

Mr. M. C. Anderson, near Centre, is fattening his hogs on sweet potatoes.

Leman McKnight, formerly of Cherokee, was accidentally shot on Sand Mountain a few days ago. The wound may prove fatal.

John W. Ellensburgh and Miss Georgia Witherspoon, of Gaylesville were married recently.

Mr. T. J. Tatum of Centre and Miss Mamie Lee Tripp were married recently.

The Telephone has it that work will be resumed on the Rome & Decatur Railroad soon.

DEKALB.

The Fort Payne Journal laughs at the "young bloods" of Talladega who hope to beat Senator Morgan and Gen. Forney for Congress. The Journal also gives it as its candid opinion that "if there has ever been, in any State, a legislature that more completely and ignominiously failed in duty than the last general assembly of Alabama, we would be pleased to have some one point it out to us."

A company near Fort Payne will soon be ready to put on market coal from a mine on Lookout mountain.

A lumber company is putting in machinery at Fort Payne. There is considerable activity in the purchase and mineral rights on Sand Mountain, in view of a railroad to be built on the mountain into Birmingham.

ETOWAH.

Judge Hamlin has resigned. Etowah county is to have a court house issue also. Atalla wants it moved from Gadsden to that place.

Mrs. Battles, on Sand Mountain, gave birth to triplets last week.

Wallace K. Reese of Atalla is dead.

S. G. WARD AND MISS JANE KENT.

were married the 30th ult.

CLEBURNE.

Cleburne county had an election Monday to determine the sale or prohibition of whisky.

Cleburne shows a registration list of 2318 voters, besides some who have not been reported by precinct registrars.

R. E. Merrill, of Edwardsville, is the attorney of the Tallapoosa Land, Mining and Manufacturing company.

Eck McAlpine and Charley Talferro, charged with the murder of Wm. Morgan of Cleburne county have been arrested. Morgan was beaten to death by unknown parties because they suspected Morgan of reporting them for illicit distilling.

ST. CLAIR.

Prof. Jno. O. Turner has been appointed County Superintendent of St. Clair.

Will Oden, a negro, broke into the house of Calvin McCain and stole \$100 worth of clothes. He was jailed.

A palace car hack runs between Ashville and Whitney, a station on the A. G. S. Road three miles from Ashville.

Jessie Ragland, who escaped from the sheriff of St. Clair, eighteen months ago, has been captured.

Arch Walker, aged 54, died a few days ago of paralysis.

TALLADEGA.

Mrs. Parsons, wife of Ex-Gov. Parsons, a most excellent woman, died at the home of her husband in Talladega recently. Many fine tributes have been paid to her memory through the local press.

The Home is authority for the statement that some of the whisky sold in Talladega is so bad that the bottles burst when the whisky is emptied, and that one man who used some of the stuff came near dying. Perhaps it was some of this that old man Ogletree got hold of. The matter ought to be investigated.

Real estate is looking up in Talladega.

J. A. Curry's residence, six miles east of Talladega, was destroyed by fire Monday.

More people want to move to Talladega than can get houses. This seems to be the case in every town in this growing section.

Mrs. Frank Mallory, formerly of Talladega, died in Birmingham a few days ago.

Talladega is the only place on the E. T. V. & G. Railroad between Selma, Ala., and Cleveland, Tenn., in which whisky is sold.

The Talladega Land & Improvement Co. will start some new manufacturing enterprises by the first of January, so President Skaggs says.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 7, 1887.
Extracts from the reports of the various Government officials prove by irrefutable figures that the present Administration has saved the Government millions of dollars. When these reports are completed, they will be the simplest as well as the ablest argument for the continuation of a Democratic Administration ever issued. They will show that many new steps have been taken in the last year in the direction of cleanliness and honesty of Government. They will show another lopping off of Government parasites as well as other forms of useless expense.

In spite of the figures contained in official reports of the two preceding years, Republican newspapers and platforms continue to assert, with brazen defiance, that the Democrats have failed to find any stolen Government money, or any rascals to turn out. As a single instance, I will cite the fact, proved by the records of the Post Office Department, that Republican postmasters defrauded the Government of sufficient money to pay the presidential salary for years—namely, a round half million of dollars.

It may be mentioned in this connection, that President Cleveland is more sparing of the money appropriated by Congress for the contingent expenses of the White House than were any of his predecessors. The contingent fund covers stationary, telegrams, books for library, purchase of new carpets and furniture, cost of keeping carriage and horses, etc. The appropriation for Grant's last presidential year was only \$6,000, and he spent every cent of it. Hayes was allowed \$7,000 for his first year at the White House, and he came out of it with an unexpended balance of nineteen cents. For his last year he had a contingent fund of \$10,000, from which he saved \$93. Arthur managed to save \$6.86 the first year out of his \$10,000 contingent fund, and that was the largest balance he had on hand at the end of any year while he was occupant of the White House. Mr. Cleveland saved \$3,348.81 during his first year, I remember, out of a contingent fund of only \$5,000.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

One in Which All Business Men Will Be Interested.

By Telegraph to the Tribune of Rome.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 8.—Judge Walker has given an important ruling of particular interest to business men. In the case of the First National bank against Valentine Barr, he held that where the drawer of a check delivers it to a party in payment of a debt or any other bona fide purpose, and such holder presents it to the bank and, instead of receiving money, he secures its certification by the bank, that it is "good" for the amount named in it, and he retains the check for use and judgment thereafter, that by such act the holder releases the drawer from liability on the check, and the bank becomes the only debtor to the holder. This rule does not apply where such certificates are procured by the drawer of the check before he uses it or delivers it to payee.

Some Other Ground.

We had been talking to a colored minister on the depot platform at Talladega for some time when the Colonel turned on him with: "Now, Josiah, you are a preacher of the gospel?" "Yes, sah." "You preach virtue, honesty, charity and all that." "I does, sah." "And you are supposed to live up to them yourself." "Sartin, sah." "Now, then, suppose I had a hog and he was running at large and you—"

"White man, stop right dar!" interrupted Josiah as he raised his hand. "I know what you're gwine to say, but you can't make no p'int on me. De hog law has got so strict dat nobody but a fool nigger would think of stealing his pork. Try sunthin' else sah. Put it on the ground that you had lost yer pocketbook an' I had found it, an' ax me what I'd do."—*Detroit Free Press*.

The 24th day of November has been proclaimed as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer by the President of the United States and the Governor of Alabama.

HATS! HATS! HATS! R. H. Middleton & Co.,

Have just received a nice line Ladies', Misses and Children Hats, Gowns, Hoods, Velvets, Astracans, Silks Satins, Plumes, the latest Collars and Cuffs, Linen Handkerchiefs, Ladies', Misses and Children Hose, Ribbon, Swan Down. We have a nice line of

DRY GOODS,

Notions, Misses Hats, Boots, Shoes, Hardware and Groceries all at

Rock Bottom Prices.

Polite attention to all. You will be sure to get your money's worth.

R. H. MIDDLETON CO.

WHO R YOU?

We are the Shoers and Hatters of the Model City. We are Headquarters for "Bobby" styles and Low Prices.

Where is Your Place of Business?

Our place of business is on East side of Noble St., third door from corner of Tenth St., and we are open early and late getting our immense fall stock in shape and attending to our rapidly increasing trade.

What Class of Goods Do You Sell?

We sell all grades and all styles, at all kinds of prices, to suit the means of our various customers. We now have an immense assortment from a brogan to the finest French kid shoe.

What are Your Business Methods?

We aim to suit everybody. We give honest value for the dollar, and we have all our goods to be exactly as represented. We buy direct from the largest factories for the cash, and together with our thorough knowledge of shoe-leather, it places us beyond all competition.

What is Your Reputation?

We have an honorable record as square dealers, all our actions are above board. We consider our customers interests our own, and we are proud of our reputation.

Do you do a Large Business?

Our business has increased every month since our opening and September's sales show just 50 per cent. increase over August.

HOW CAN THESE STATEMENTS BE PROVED?

By calling upon us and inspecting our stock. A small purchase will be sufficient to test. You will then become a regular customer and will continually avail yourself of our money saving offer.

Yours, willing to oblige,
oct15-nov27
BAILEY & ANSLEY.

A LONG FELT WANT AT LAST SUPPLIED

Jacksonville now has a first-class Drug Store, kept and run after the latest styles by men who are up with the times of this fast and pushing age. Our stock is entirely new and fresh from New York and Baltimore and contains Medicines ever offered in the most complete line of Drugs and Patent Medicines of all kinds, White Lead, Linseed Oil, the very best colors, and large variety of Brushes from the World Famous Manufactory of F. W. Devco & Co.

Artist's Material

We wish to say to the ladies that we have a line of Tub-Paints, Brushes and Oil that we will sell as cheap as can be bought in Montgomery or elsewhere.

READ ON.

This is an entirely new departure in this town, we mean a first-class stock of Jewellery, where you can buy anything from a pure Gold Watch to a Diamond Pin, and have it guaranteed to you. We ask an inspection of our stock of Jewellery by everybody contemplating buying.

We also carry a complete line of Stationery and a large stock of Books from the popular house of George Munroe.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO

We would say to the lovers of a good cigar that you will find the very best at our store either for 5 or 10 cents, and our line of Chewing Tobacco unsurpassed, and in addition to all this we carry a large stock of Toilet Articles, such as Soap, Brushes of all kinds, and the very best Imported Extracts, as well as a great variety of American make.

In conclusion a word about prices. As we have told you our stock was bought in New York and Baltimore for cash down, and we bid defiance to competition, and will sell from 25 to 50 per cent. cheaper than anybody else. All we ask is a trial and a comparison of prices with other houses.

Respectfully,
Hough & McManus.

A WET HEN

The man who has invented this hen will give you a five dollar bill in a Rubber Coat, and a storm into a hard rain. It is a handy little protection that is most useful in any emergency. It is a fact that it is not a joke, but a fact. Ask for the "FISH BRAND" and you will get it. It is a fact that it is not a joke, but a fact. Ask for the "FISH BRAND" and you will get it. It is a fact that it is not a joke, but a fact. Ask for the "FISH BRAND" and you will get it.

JOHN RAMAGNANO, Grocer, Confectioner, Fruiterer.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

He keeps at his old stand, Southwest part of the public square, all kinds of Family Groceries of choice varieties, Confectioneries and fresh Fruits. In addition he keeps full stock Tin and Wooden Ware. Goods sold cheap for cash.

Highest Price Paid for Country Produce.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
JOHN RAMAGNANO.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution issued out of the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, Ala., on the 10th day of October 1887, in favor of Pruett, Parker & Company, against Wm. W. H. Holter, I will proceed to sell on the 18th day of November 1887, before the court house door in Calhoun county, Alabama, to the highest bidder for cash at public outcry, within the legal hours of sale the following described real estate to-wit: NW 1/4 and NE 1/4 of section 6, township 14, and Range 7, levied upon as the property of Wm. W. Pruett to satisfy said execution.
M. W. WOODRUFF, Sheriff.
nov12-4t

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution issued out of the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, Ala., on the 23rd day of September 1887, in favor of Craig & Co., against J. T. and W. H. Holter, I will proceed to sell on the 14th day of November 1887, at public outcry in Calhoun county, Alabama, to the highest bidder for cash within the legal hours of sale the following described property to-wit: Four Mules, two Cows, and two Yearlings, levied upon as the property of said defendants to satisfy said execution.
M. W. WOODRUFF, Sheriff.
nov5-4t

To Rent
nov3-4t
The Alexander place, a fine farm, Apply to R. L. ARNOLD, Agent, Jacksonville, Ala.

The Republican.

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

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

sheriff Sale.
Mr. Jno. Journey has his new house almost completed.

Capt. Wm. M. Hames is making a considerable addition to his house.

Mr. Jas. Watson sent to the REPUBLICAN an enormous turnip this week.

Mr. T. C. Davenport, near Jacksonville, sent in two sweet potatoes about the size of pumpkins.

Mr. Jas. Nunnally is building a considerable extension to his cottage on South Main St.

Mr. Luke Mitchell of Rome, formerly a citizen of this place, was visiting friends here last week.

The Methodist parsonage is nearly completed. It will be a very handsome house when painted up.

The Selma Times states that Mr. W. D. Snow of this county has been licensed as a Baptist preacher.

Mrs. J. Seymour Rodgers, sister of Mrs. Oliver Cooper, of Oxford, died at her home near Griffin Ga., a few days ago.

Not a single house in town for rent and several people wanting to rent houses. This ought not to be so. Build houses.

Mr. Gaboury, of the Jacksonville Land Comp'ny, has been on an extended visit to Birmingham, Montgomery, Columbus, Ga., and other cities.

Fresh Bread.
I will have a lot of fresh steam baked bread Saturday, for sale.
L. A. Woods.

Mr. Pete Hammond has resigned his place in the Express service at Selma to go into business with his father, who will, in a short while, open up a mercantile and family grocery business here.

Mr. Jake Green, who was stricken with paralysis some days ago, and whose serious illness was mentioned in last issue of this paper, is somewhat better at this writing.

The new outfit for the REPUBLICAN has been received and the paper will probably appear in its new dress next week. The new type are smaller than those now in use, and this difference will give more reading matter to the paper.

Our lady readers will be interested in the REPUBLICAN's offer of Jacket Pattern from the fashionable establishment of Demorest in New York. Two weeks from now we will print the order which the ladies can clip and forward to Demorest; and that order will secure the pattern.

Cotton receipts fell off this week to some extent, owing to recent rainy weather, but notwithstanding this fact they were satisfactory. Jacksonville will receive this season quite double as much cotton as in any former season. The price paid here throughout the season, so far, has been the very top of the market.

Invitations are out for the marriage of Mr. Bernard Gaston, of Montgomery, who has been employed by the Jacksonville Land Company since its formation, and Miss Emma Rowan, daughter of Mr. P. Rowan, of Jacksonville. The marriage will be at St. Luke's church the 16th inst.

Our business men report the volume of trade in Jacksonville the past year greater than for many years previous, and collections this fall satisfactory. Jacksonville has a better and larger extent of country tributary to it, commercially, than any other town in the county and her merchants reap the benefits.

We thank those of our subscribers who have promptly settled subscription accounts on call. Let all other subscribers imitate their good example. We must collect back subscription accounts preparatory to change of rate next year, and do not want to have any trouble with any subscriber about it. The amounts generally are small and all can pay with very little trouble.

Cotton has taken a decided turn upward. It is thought that better prices will prevail from now to the end of the season.

Miss Jessie Forney returned from Montgomery Thursday. Miss Sadie Williams returned a few days previous. They had been visiting relatives in the Capital City.

The young man Ogletree, charged with poisoning his father and mother in Talladega county, has been released, since analysis showed there was no poison in the stomachs of the dead people.

Since its reduction in price the REPUBLICAN has started upon a steady boom in the way of new subscribers. We trust every well-wisher of the REPUBLICAN will send in at least one name between now and January, with the requisite dollar. Next year will be an unusually interesting one, politically, and the REPUBLICAN promises to keep fully up with the procession.

Never send abroad for what you can buy in Jacksonville. Patronize your home merchants. It is our merchants mainly on whom the people depend to subscribe to all public enterprises that work to the upbuilding of the town. To enable them to be liberal in this respect we should all give them our patronage when possible. The way many ladies have of sending to cities for goods they could as well buy at home is not good policy. These same ladies do not forget to call on home merchants when they want church and charitable subscriptions.

Mr. Sparks, of Cave Spring, Ga., was in Jacksonville this week trying to buy or lease iron ore lands for the purpose of shipping off the ore. He said to a friend here that he did not find a single owner of iron lands who would consent to lease or sell, preferring to hold their lands subject to the uses of the Jacksonville Land Company. The people of Jacksonville are a unit in support of the Land Company and the mutual confidence that exists between the Land Company, and the people of the town will prove beneficial to all interests. The Land Company is destined to be of incalculable benefit to Jacksonville, and the people of the town do well to give it their cordial support.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

An entire new dress has been ordered for the REPUBLICAN and will arrive in a short time. The force of compositors has been increased and more reading matter will be given, and the paper otherwise improved. The subscription price will also be reduced after January 1st, 1888, to one dollar a year. But this will not affect accounts past due. Parties now owing us will settle at old prices.

As an extra inducement to subscriptions now, we offer to send the REPUBLICAN from this date to January 1st, 1889 for one dollar. In every case cash must accompany subscription to the paper. We cannot send the paper out at this price on a credit.

Pay up old scores now and get the improved REPUBLICAN for over one year for one dollar.

No application for subscription booked unless cash accompanies the order.

PATTERN FREE.

Our Special Arrangement with DEMOREST'S MONTHLY, the greatest of all Family Magazines, we are enabled to make all of our lady readers a present of a Pattern of this fashionable Jacket. This Pattern will be worth \$2.50, as it will be accompanied with a large illustration and full description, the same as those sold at other houses. A lady writing a Pattern Order, which, if sent to W. Demorest, New York, the publisher of the wonderful DEMOREST'S MONTHLY, will receive the jacket to one of these handsome patterns free, and of the free time may select. This is a great offer, and we hope our lady readers will appreciate the expense we have undertaken. Watch for the Pattern Order. It will be printed in our issue of

Fort Payne Journal.

We sympathize with Senator Morgan and Gen. Forney. Their native ability, their long lives of hard study of political economy and their years of experience in the federal halls of legislation all go for nothing and they must sit at the feet of and learn wisdom of the young bloods of Talladega county who are rejoicing in their first pants and who aspire to boss not only the seventh district but the whole State as well.

Gov. Gordon, of Georgia, has ordered two companies who lease convicts to pay into the state treasury \$2,500 each, as damages for violations of law. These companies were charged with cruelty to convicts, on proof of which the governor is authorized, under the Georgia laws, either to cancel the contracts or to impose the fine. In these cases he chose to impose the latter penalty. —Montgomery Dispatch.

PERSONAL CHARMS.

How the Delsartian Theory of Development Beautifies Women.

What is the Delsartian method? If ladies can secure cultivation of the voice, so as to read and converse in sweetly modulated yet strong and deep tones, and by the same course of training acquire grace of carriage and the development of chest and lungs that ensures health and adds to personal charms, the methods employed are worthy of investigation.

So thought our reporter, who called upon Mme. Gray, the noted teacher of Oratory and Physical Culture at one of our leading hotels. "As he entered the room a lady tall but well proportioned came with graceful movement toward him. A well shaped head, crowned with a wealth of iron gray hair, dark, brilliant eyes, beneath finely arched brows, were noted as she approached. When she spoke it was with a voice sweet and low, yet with a wonderful compass.

"What is the secret of this power of vocal expression you seem to have?"

"Secret? there is no secret," laughed Mme. Gray. "Time was when I had one of the weakest and thinnest of voices. Any one can accomplish what I have done. It is so easy to acquire a full, resonant voice, that will never tire or grow hoarse. All vocal disabilities may be overcome, hesitation, stammering, stuttering, soon disappear under proper training."

"Does this training affect the physical system?"

"Yes, it will develop the bust to almost ideal perfection. Gentlemen will add four or five inches chest measurement in as many months."

"It is desirable from a point of beauty, then?"

"Yes, ladies gain the roundness of waist, taper of arm and hand, and the perfect poise, ease and grace in movement, that add so much to personal charms."

"Heath, I should think, would be benefited, also?"

"Indeed it is. Lung and throat troubles decrease, narrow chests and thin arms are developed, and female weaknesses largely overcome."

"It seems to be a regular panacea."

"No, I am sorry to say that some organs cannot be made good in this way after they have been injured as mine were by a sojourn near a southern swamp. Before I tried physical culture and Warner's safe cure I was a confirmed invalid. I was consumptive in early life, and it is only a few years since I overcame a serious liver trouble. I owe much to Warner's safe cure, and I do not hesitate to acknowledge it."

"And the consumption tendency?"

"Disappeared after the use of this remedy, and when I had learned how to breathe. Not one in twenty breathe in such a way as to fill the air-cells, to expand the strong muscles at the base of the lungs, which should do the labor of expelling air. Hence, if kidney disease prevails, the lungs affected by the kidney poisoned blood soon give way."

"Is not your system the Delsartian theory?"

"Yes, and I greatly rejoiced when this grand teacher gave to the world his ideas. They corresponded to those I had long taught, for I am a pioneer in this work and have devoted life and energy to teaching the world that women may gain vocal accomplishments, health, grace and beauty all at the same time by these methods of cultivation."

"You are yet teaching?"

"Yes, at the School of Oratory and Physical Culture at Syracuse, N. Y., a permanent institution, now in very successful progress."

Internal Revenue Figures in Alabama.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—[Special.]—The report of the commissioner of internal revenue contains Alabama figures of interest. It shows that collections in Alabama are \$78,542.76; number of distilleries registered and operated 59. Of these three are grain and 56 fruit. There are eight leaf tobacco manufacturing using 103,022 pounds of materials. The number of illicit stills seized was 27, 24 of which were destroyed, and the remaining three removed. There was collected under the oleomargarine law \$1,336.88.

Col. Fellows, who was re-elected Attorney General of New York in the late election in that State by a handsome majority, in the face of the most bitter opposition, is a Southern born man and was a Confederate soldier.

SATISFACTION

At the White House Over the Election in New York.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—There is every evidence at the White House of satisfaction at the result of the election in New York. They have very little to say, but are evidently delighted. The president has received numerous congratulatory dispatches, and he saw several callers to-day. Senators Cockrell, Vest, Call and Pugh, and Representatives Crane, Beard and Breckenridge called and all congratulated the President, themselves and the party in general, over the results of the election. The President has no comments on the result to make public. Col. Lamont was well pleased, but did not care to talk much for publication. He said: "The result is extremely gratifying, of course. I do not see how the Republicans can hope to carry New York now. They had many things to their advantage in this contest, and if they were ever going to carry the State they should have done so this time. They have won nothing since the Presidential election, and I don't see how they can hope for anything from New York in the future."

The Philadelphia Record says "a national congress of farmers will assemble in Chicago on November 10 to deliberate upon matters pertaining to their general interests. The multiplicity of 'combinations,' 'trusts,' and their speculative conspiracies to put up the prices of goods which the farmers buy, and to put down the prices of the staples which they sell, has at last aroused them to the necessity of self-defense. This assemblage at Chicago will be an important body, and its proceedings will be of interest to the people in all parts of the country who live on bread and meat."

At a meeting at the office of Troy, Tompkins & London, in Montgomery, Nov. 10th, the Board of Directors of the Elyton Land Company declared a script dividend of \$2,400,000, or 120¢ per share. It is proposed to issue 6 per cent. bonds to take up the script dividend. The dividend was predicated on land notes held by the Elyton Land Co. A meeting of stockholders will ratify the action of the Board of Directors.

Pennsylvania has been a protective tariff State from 'way back. It is the home of Mr. Randall and of Fig Iron Kelly—the great protection apostles. Its wealth of coal and iron ore is equalled only by Alabama. Pittsburg, the great iron city of the United States, and Philadelphia the greatest manufacturing city of the Union, are within her boundaries. Lancaster county, which leads all others in the country in value of agricultural productions, is within 60 miles of Philadelphia. Yet at a meeting of the Agricultural Society of that county held last week the assertion was made that raising wheat in that county is no longer profitable. —Livingston Journal.

The election in New Jersey on Tuesday was for members of the Legislature. There was no State ticket voted for, and this Legislature will not have the choosing of a Senator in the United States Congress. The fact that the Republicans obtained a majority of the Legislature does not amount to anything, as it has frequently happened that in general elections the Democrats elect their State ticket, while the Republicans secure the Legislature. This is due to the peculiar way in which the Republicans years ago, when they had the power, districted the State. Now Jersey has never voted for President but once, and that was for Grant in 1872 in preference to Greeley. —Montgomery Advertiser.

Judging from an editorial in the Birmingham Age, Mr. Sam Noble is disposed to disparage the city of Birmingham. We do sincerely wish all our people could talk up their own city without trying to pull down or disparage other places. It is wrong in principle and silly in practice. —Gadsden Times.

An Awful Accident.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., Nov. 9.—A horrible accident occurred here this afternoon. A naphtha gas tank exploded, killing Supt. J. B. Hawley's little son Walter, who was sitting on the tank. He was hurled eighty five feet, and mutilated beyond recognition.

A PERSON WANTED.

Made or Female—in every township in N. Y. State to take orders for a standard historical work of surprising beauty, usefulness, and accuracy, which sells at sight. Liberal commissions. Particulars on application. You can make \$10 to \$20 per month. Full instructions. Address
Phillips & Hunt, 305 Broadway, N. Y.

Jacksonville Hotel.

L. A. WOODS, Prop'r.
Lately rebuilt and refurnished throughout. Good, large comfortable rooms. Guests will receive every attention. Rates 10¢ to 1.50 daily.

Send To A. B. FRY'S FOR Watches, Jewelry Clocks &c.



Musical Instruments of all kinds, Banjos, Violins, Harps, Accordeons, &c. Watch repairing and engraving done, send your repairing by mail or express and the charges for returning will be paid. All Goods warranted as represented and work guaranteed to give satisfaction. Remember

ABER. FRY'S
Most Reliable Jewelry and Music house in Anniston.
Noble street near 10th oct8tf.

WANTED TO BUY a forty acre tract of good land, partly wooded, two or three miles from Jacksonville. JACSONVILLE REAL ESTATE, LOAN & INSURANCE CO.

Tax Collector's Appointments.

SECOND ROUND.
The undersigned Tax Collector of Calhoun county will attend the appointments given below for the purpose of collecting the State and County Tax for the year 1887. I will be in Jacksonville the last ten days in December for the purpose of receiving tax from all parts of the county. All tax is delinquent after the last day of December 1887.
Beat 1—Jacksonville, Thursday, November 3rd.
Beat 3—Four Mile Springs, Friday, November 4th.
Beat 3—Waverly Station, Saturday, November 5th.
Beat 17—DeArmanville, Tuesday, November 8th.
Beat 12—Choccolocco, Wednesday, November 9th.
Beat 12—Davisville, Thursday, November 10th.
Beat 11—White Plains, Friday, November 11th.
Beat 10—Cross Roads, Saturday, November 12th.
Beat 4—Ganaway's School House, Monday, November 14th.
Beat 4—Bynum, Tuesday, November 15th.
Beat 4—Siphur Springs, Wednesday, November 16th.
Beat 5—Polkville, Thursday, November 17th.
Beat 2—Alexandria, Friday, November 18th and 19th.
Beat 8—Greens School House, Monday, November 21st.
Beat 6—Albany Mill, Tuesday, November 22nd.
Beat 7—Hollingsworth's, Wednesday, November 23rd.
Beat 6—Pecks Hill, Thursday, November 24th.
Griffin's Store, Beat 6—Friday, November 25th.
Beat 16—Ladiga, Monday, November 26th.
Beat 9—Cross Plains, Tuesday, and Wednesday, November 27th and 28th.
Beat 12—Oxford, Monday and Tuesday, December 5th and 6th.
Beat 13—Austins, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Dec 7th, 8th and 9th.
D. Z. GOODLETT,
Tax Collector.

State Normal SCHOOL

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

This school, established for the training of teachers, opened with enlarged faculty and increased facilities, in connection with the Normal Department, and as auxiliary to it, a thorough course of primary and academic instruction open to all. Music, both Vocal and Instrumental, and Art, are taught by first-class instructors.

At the beginning of the Winter term, Jan. 2d, 1888, a complete commercial course will be established.

FACULTY:
C. B. GIBSON, A. M., President, Mathematics and Natural Sciences.
J. GOODYKOONTZ, Psychology and Pedagogics.
L. G. HAMES, English and Mathematics.
MISS EFFIE McCOMBS, Natural Sciences, English and Education.
MRS. IDA J. WOODWARD, Principal Primary Department.
MISS MARIE DUPLISSIS, Music.
MISS ELLA McCOMBS, Art.
J. J. McKEE, Penmanship.

RATES OF TUITION.
Normal Department Free
Primary Department \$1.00 per month
Preparatory Department 1.50 " " " " " "
Fourth and Third Classes 2.00 " " " " " "
College Department 2.50 " " " " " "
Sophomore Class 2.50 " " " " " "
Junior and Senior Classes 3.00 " " " " " "
Instrumental Music 2.50 to \$4.00 " " " " " "

For catalogue, address
C. B. GIBSON, A. M.,
August 1st President Faculty

FIRE INSURANCE.

I. L. SWAN AGT.
Jacksonville Ala.,
Two Good Home Companies to-wit
Central Home.
Georgia City.
Jan 1-20

THE BIGGEST YET! J. N. M. CARPENTER.

EAST SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE, JACKSONVILLE.

The largest and best selected stock of

Family Groceries,

Confections, Wooden-ware, Hollow-ware, Glass-ware, Crockery, Tobaccoes, Cigars of best brands and

EVERYTHING

Kept in a first-class, large and fully stocked Family Grocery Store, at prices that will astonish the natives for cheapness.

Country Produce Bought & Sold.

Give him a call before buying your goods. He will not be undersold by any house in the county.

Cheap, Cheaper, Cheapest!!

We have just received a full stock of

FRESH GROCERIES,

SUCH AS

Hams, Bacon, Flour, Meal, Rice, Grits, Hominy, Oat and Graham Flakes, Graham Flour, Sugar, Brown, Light Brown, Granulated, Loaf and Pulverized, Coffee, Parched and Green, Tea, Black, Green and Mixed, Sardines, Oysters, Salmon, Chip Beef, Corned Beef, Canned Peaches, Pears, Pine Apples &c.

ALSO A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

WOODEN WARE, BROOMS, BASKETS & C.

ALSO

HARDWARE,

Glass Ware, Queens Ware &c. Wagons, Buggies and Harness.

BAGGING AND TIES THIS SEASON.

Goods to the amount of \$1 delivered free of charge within the corporate limits. We want 100 dozen Eggs, 200 Chickens, 50 pounds of Butter. We are anxious to please. Call and examine our prices. Respectfully,
PORTER, MARTIN & CO.

Livery and Sale Stable,

MARTIN & WILKERSON, Proprietors,
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

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

J. T. NUNNELLY. J. J. SKELTON.

NUNNELLY & SKELTON, UNDERTAKERS

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

NUNNELLY & SKELTON.

A. L. STEWART AND BROTHER

Have just received a nice line of

General Merchandise,

CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods, Notions, HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Gents' Ready-Made CLOTHING,

LATEST STYLE.

BAGGING AND TIES,

FLOUR, MEAT, MEAL, LARD, SUGAR, COFFEE, RICE, SYRUP, FINE CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO, CROCKERY, TIN-WARE, AND EVERYTHING KEPT IN A FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT AT

ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

aug27tr

E. G. MORRIS & SONS

MORRISVILLE, ALABAMA.

Founders and Machinists and Practica Mi-wrights.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

MORRIS TURBINE WATER WHEEL.

Superior in many points to any other wheel now manufactured.

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

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

AGENTS FOR THE

EUREKA WHEAT CLEANING MACHINE

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

Fashion Fads.

Moire is the rage of the season. Sleeves are undergoing a change. Dark green felt hats are in favor.

Plush is received in fashionable favor.

Silver, gold and steel braids appear on dressy jackets.

The short visette mantle is the wrap for full dress.

Coat sleeves are a matter of course on tailor made suits.

Jackets are worn by young women, regardless by older ones, this fall.

Wraps for street wear are made of cloths of exquisitely fine quality.

All frocks, unless tailor-cut and made, have full draperies on the bodice.

There is a threatened change from high collures to moderately low ones.

Parisian women are again wearing the hair massed on the back of the head.

The coat-sleeve is not the universal favorite now that it has been in the past.

Sardinian is a new shade of deep dull green that is very fashionable this fall.

None but street suits and walking dresses are made with coat sleeves this fall.

Silk embroidery, passementerie and braiding are the trimmings of the season.

Stockings and gloves in Sardinian green attest the popularity of this new shade.

Silk puffs are tastefully let in the upper part of the sleeves of many frocks.

Tight fitting jackets of velvet and velveteen are worn in the house with a variety of skirts.

Black trimmings, jet, passementerie and braids are much in vogue for trimming colored frocks.

Distinctive elegant and a refined blending of color are the characteristics of the new street dress.

Lace is more used in millinery and dress decoration than ever, and all kinds of laces are in vogue.

Many pretty house frocks from Paris are braided with silver, steel and gold soutache put on in close rows.

Lace fichus attached to high dog collars of ribbon, decorated with lace and beads, are shown among toilet novelties.

The fichu collarettes of beads, steel, silver, gold and jet passementerie are a feature in this fall's accessories of the toilet.

Handkerchiefs are very small, very sheer and dainty, and in colorings as endless as the prismatic shadings of the rainbow.

Felt is restored to popular favor for bonnets as well as for hats, and the new felts are beautifully soft, pliant and smooth finished.

Fancy handkerchiefs come in tinted tautie in the new shades of red, blue and heliotrope, with the initial or monogram crest or flower designs embroidered in the corner in white.

Steel and silver net passementerie collarettes and fichus, made effective with opal tinted beads, are used on dinner and reception gowns of bengaline tulle, moire of any color white or black. Many of the imported frocks have belts fastening over the long points in front. Others have neither points nor belts, but a full plastron drape over the front of the bodice and down the skirts to the bottom.

The handkerchief is fancifully worn, like a flower or corsage bouquet peeping out of the bosom from the waistcoat or jacket pocket, or tucked into the waistcoat or jacket pocket, or tucked into the belt or sash that girdles the waist, and its colors are flowerlike, and so is its size and adjustment.

Unless the material of the dress is very thick, sleeves are frequently arranged in narrow plaits or tucks, above the elbow, with a puffing at that point, and then made very plain and tight from thence to the wrist, where they are fastened with a row of small bullet shaped buttons.

In all cases wraps fit closely to the figure in the back and are quite bouffant over the shoulders, but they may be loose in front or partly fitted to the figure. The trimming is all used in lengthwise lines, never as a border at the bottom, and this has a tendency to give additional height, and is well adapted to conceal defects in the figure of a stout woman, when the plump beauty of youth becomes the hateful embonpoint of middle age.

Family Pride.

Lincoln Boy—My father's been laid up sick for a week.

"That's nawthin', my dad's been laid up two weeks."

"My father has a felon his finger as big as a thumb."

(A pause.)

"That's nawthin', my father has a carbuncle on his neck bigger'n a goose egg."

(Another pause.)

"The doctor says my father won't be able to work for a month."

"And the doctor (triumphantly) he says my dad'll likely die!"

Lincoln (Neb.) State Journal.

A good listener is appreciated more than a good talker.

Dreaming Extraordinary.

Twenty years ago a bachelor in Oakland dreamed of visiting a family consisting of parents and two little girls, who were unknown to him in his waking hours.

From that time forth he continued to dream of them for a score of years. He saw the children grow from childhood to womanhood. He was present at the closing exercises when they graduated. In fact, he shared all the pleasures and griefs of this family.

His friendship to his dreamland friends seemed so real that he often remarked that he felt certain he would know them in reality at some future time.

Two months ago he saw in a dream the husband die and from that time ceased to dream of them for the first time in a period of twenty years. About six weeks ago he was astonished at receiving a letter from New York City, the writer being the widow of a cousin of his, with whom he had never had any intercourse since his boyhood, over thirty years. The widow wrote that she wished to make San Francisco her future home. After exchanging a few letters it was arranged for him to meet her and the two daughters at the Oakland Ward upon the arrival of an Eastern train on a certain day. On their arrival imagine his surprise to see his dream friends. They were equally so when he related his strange series of dreams in which they figured. He told them incidents of their past lives, which he could not have known under any ordinary circumstances. He described their former home, even to the furniture and household ornaments, which was correct in every particular. The sequel is that he recently married the widow, and is living happily in this city.

The St. Louis Republican says that we protect the salt industry by a tariff in order to develop and expand it by stimulating production. While this protection is given them, they are forming a salt trust to limit and contract the output. Not satisfied with the profit they are now making, they desire to raise the price by creating a monopoly.

The Republican might have added that this is what the iron producers have been doing for years and the production is regulated by a sliding scale in such a way that as the price of iron goes down each furnace reduces the amount sold and though turning out the same amount all the time the amount put on the market is reduced to keep up the price.

The present scarcity of coal is another instance of the same system of trading upon the necessities of the people by creating an artificial scarcity. It would be hard to convince the world that the demand for coal had more than doubled itself in one year while the production has not been increased. Everybody knows that new mines have been opened every year by which the production has been greatly increased and the mines now opened could easily supply the demand if they were worked to their full capacity.

It is these things that give the Labor organizations their strength and that will bear bitter fruit in the future unless something is done to check it.

Eloquence of Modulation.

Omaha Dame—"So you are named after your father? I suppose, though, your mama has some pet name for you."

Little Boy—"No. She calls me Will, same as she does papa."

"When she is in another room and calls I don't see how you can tell which one she means, you or your papa."

"Oh, that's easy enough. She always calls me kind of coaxing, you know."—Omaha World.

Unfounded Fears.

Friend (to young author)—"How is your new book going, Charley?"

Young Author (dubiously)—"It's going pretty fast. I've already given away five hundred copies."

Fried—"Five hundred copies! Why, I congratulate you, old boy. I was afraid you wouldn't be able to give away more than half that number."—New York Sun.

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Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 21, 1887.

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J. G. HARRIS, Register.

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NOTICE NO. 6887.

HOW DO WE DIG OUR GRAVES?

We must eat or we cannot live. This we all know. But do we all know that we die by eating? It is said we dig our graves with our teeth. How foolish this sounds. Yet it is fearfully true. We are terrified at the approach of the cholera and yellow fever, yet there is a disease constantly at our doors and in our houses far more dangerous and destructive. Most people have in their own stomachs a poison, more slow, but quite as fatal as the germs of those maladies which sweep men into eternity by thousands without warning in the times of great epidemics. But it is a mercy that, if we are watchful, we can tell when we are threatened. The following are among the symptoms, yet they do not always necessarily appear in the same order, nor are they always the same in different cases. There is a dull and sleepy feeling; a bad taste in the mouth, especially in the morning; the appetite is changeable, sometimes poor and again it seems as though the patient could not eat enough, and occasionally no appetite at all; dullness and sluggishness of the mind; no ambition to study or work; more or less headache and heaviness in the head; dizziness on rising to the feet or moving suddenly; furred and coated tongue; a sense of a load on the stomach that nothing removes; hot and dry skin at times; yellow tinge in the eyes; scanty and high-colored urine; sour taste in the mouth, frequently attended by palpitation of the heart; impaired vision, with spots that seem to be swimming in the air before the eyes; a cough, with a greenish-colored expectoration; poor nights' rest; a sticky slime about the teeth and gums; hands and feet cold and clammy; irritable temper and bowels bound up and costive. This disease has puzzled the physicians and still puzzles them. It is the commonest of ailments and yet the most complicated and mysterious. Sometimes it is treated as consumption, sometimes as liver complaint, and then again as malaria and even heart disease. But its real nature is that of constipation and dyspepsia. It arises in the digestive organs and soon affects all the others through the corrupted and poisoned blood. Often the whole body—including the nervous system—is literally stored, even when there is no emaciation to tell the sad story.

Experience has shown that there is put one remedy that can certainly cure this disease in all its stages, namely, Shaker Extract of Roots or Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. It never fails but, nevertheless, no time should be lost in trying other so-called remedies, for they will do no good. Get this great vegetable preparation, (discovered by a venerable nurse whose name is a household word in Germany) and be sure to get the genuine article.

GIVES UP BY SEVEN DOCTORS.

Shaker Extract of Roots or Mother Seigel's Syrup has raised me to good health after seven doctors had given me up to die with consumption. So writes R. F. Grace, Kirkmanville, Todd Co., Ky.

HE HEARD OF IT JUST IN TIME.

"I had been about given up to die with dyspepsia when I first saw the advertisement of Shaker Extract of Roots or Mother Seigel's Syrup. After using four bottles I was able to attend to my business as well as ever. I know of several cases of chills and fever that have been cured by it."

So writes Mr. Thos. Pullum, of Taylor, Geneva Co., Ala.

WORTH TEN DOLLARS A BOTTLE.

Mr. Thomas P. Evans, of the firm of Evans & Bro., Merchants, Hometown, Accomack Co., Va., writes that he had been sick with digestive disorders for many years and had tried many physicians and medicines without benefit. He began to use Shaker Extract of Roots or Mother Seigel's Syrup about the 1st of Jan. 1887, and was so much better in three weeks that he considered himself practically a well man. He adds: "I have at this time one bottle on hand, and if I could not get any more I could not take a ten dollar bill for it."

All druggists, or Address A. J. White, Limited, 54 Warren St. N. Y.

Application to Sell Land.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

In Probate Court, Special Term Oct. 27th, A. D. 1887.

This day came D. C. Savage, Administrator of the estate of D. L. McKee, deceased, and filed in court his application in writing and under oath, praying for an order and decree to sell a certain house and lot in Cross Plains, Ala., set out and described in said application as the property of said estate, for the purpose of paying the debts thereof, upon the grounds that the personal property is insufficient therefor.

It is ordered that the 12th day of December, 1887, be and is hereby appointed the day upon which to hear and determine said application, and that notice thereof be given by publication for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in said county, as a notice to Catherine Hood and her husband, T. W. Hood and A. D. McKee, non-residents, living at Camden, Marion county, Fla., and W. H. McKee, of Anderson county, State of South Carolina, and all others interested to be and appear in said Probate Court on said 12th of December, 1887, and contest said application if they think proper, that a copy of the first issue of this notice be forwarded by mail to said non-residents.

EMMITT F. CROOK, Judge of Probate.

Residence for Sale.

House and lot on depot street, fronting about 200 feet. House six rooms deep and 20 feet wide. Part of lot will be sold or good building without building on it will be sold together as the buyer may wish. A bargain. Apply to Real Estate Loan and Insurance Co. Jacksonville Ala.

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He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Wm L. Dale, John H. Maxwell, of Adelia, Ala.

J. G. HARRIS, Register.

To Apply to R. L. ALEXANDER, Attorney at Law, Jacksonville, Ala.

Just a Moment, Please!

Our vast assortment of

Mens' and Boys' Clothing and Hats

is now quite ready, simply awaiting your pleasure and approval. Your approval is sure to follow your inspection, for no matter how your taste may run, you will see styles to

DELIGHT THE EYE

and fabrics to please the fancy, at prices so low in proportion to their actual value as to leave nothing to be desired by you except the fit, and that we guarantee to be equal to the fit of the finest CUSTOM TAILORING that can be produced. It makes no difference how much money you care to invest, (always in bounds of reason of course), be the amount great or small, you get honest value for every dollar you

INVEST HERE.

It makes little difference to us whether you are a

JUDGE OF FABRICS

or not—having but one price to all and that in plain figures—you fare just as well in our house as the most experienced buyer, and should your selections not prove entirely satisfactory to your

FRIENDS AT HOME,

bring them back, we will cheerfully exchange them for others, or, if you prefer, your money for the goods you bought. Under such conditions, don't you think 'twill pay you to look through our stock before buying?

Suits from \$6.00 to \$33.00

Overcoats from \$4.50 to \$35.00.

We must not forget to tell you our line of

FURNISHING GOODS & HATS

is all you wish. A call is respectfully solicited.

Respectfully yours,

THE FAMOUS

ONE PRICE HOUSE,

CORNER NOBLE AND NINTH STREETS.

Anniston, Ala.

ANNISTON BARGAIN HOUSE!

Red Front Store

TENTH STREET,

Received last week 50 cases goods, and are again dispensing to the people of this city and surrounding country greater bargains than

EVER BEFORE.

Ever article is marked down from one-fourth to one-half the prices charged by other houses for the same

GRADES OF GOODS.

This is a starter to let the multitudes find out where our new quarters are.

JEANS.

Good and Heavy.....12½c
Extra Heavy.....15c
School Boys, all wool.....16½c
Tennessee, all wool, 9oz.....35 to 40c

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

At prices never before quoted in this city.

HOSIERY.

Children's Hose, usually sold for 15c to 25c per pair; our price for this week 5c to 10c. Children's Hose, Full Regular, worth 35c to 50c, for 15c to 20c. This is the greatest bargain ever offered, Ladies' Hose of every style and quality. Our Leader is the choice of 100 dozen good colors, 8½c, worth usually from 15c to 20c per pair. Our Leader in Full Regular goods, seamless, 25c, would be cheap for 50c per pair.

Handkerchiefs for Ladies and Gentlemen.

The largest stock ever offered, at prices unheard of. Our Leader, Ladies' Hemstitched, Colored Borders, Fast Colors, 5c and 10c. You would not be hurt to pay 10c to 25c for them.

PRINTS,

Your choice 5c per yard, 20 yards for one dollar standard brands,

Kerr's Spool Cotton,

Best in the World.

50C PER DOZEN.

The Republican.

L. W. GRANT, Publisher.

NOVEMBER 19, 1887.

"The readiness with which a class of the population of the South took to the idea of 'forty acres and a mule,' which was to be taken from another class of population, proves that we have good ground South in which the seeds of communism and anarchy may germinate and flourish. Men who preach anarchy in the South should be speedily 'regulated.'"

The REPUBLICAN plants itself squarely in favor of the policies which are most to the interest of the masses of the people, and hence it naturally opposes a protective tariff which oppresses the many who toil in the fields to enrich a few manufacturers. It is not a matter of policy with the paper at all, but one of sincere conviction, based on a sense of justice and fair play. It is abhorrent to all ideas of right and justice to tax one class of people for the enrichment of another class, and this paper can never subscribe to such a doctrine, and be honest with itself and its readers.

Land Commissioner Sparks, who was lately called to sharp account by Secretary Lamar, has tendered his resignation to the President.

The Cross Plains Post has changed hands, Mr. Starke having sold the paper to Hon. Jno. M. Caldwell, of Anniston. Rev. Mr. Brewster will remain in editorial charge of the paper.

The capitalists headed by Mr. Pullman of sleeping car fame and which represented millions upon millions of northern and foreign capital, visited Decatur and Sheffield after leaving Birmingham. As they were on prospecting tour with a view to placing capital in the South, their visit may result in substantial good to Alabama. One German banker among them had two million dollars for investment for parties in Europe. Before leaving Birmingham they expressed themselves as highly pleased with what they had seen in the South and more particularly at Birmingham and South Pittsburg. Among the number was a son of Belmont the great banker of New York, and Robert Lincoln, a son of President Lincoln, who is a lawyer of Chicago.

A tremendous bread riot occurred in London Sunday last in which forty policemen and two hundred working people were killed.

The Protectionists already, under the non de plume of "Free Trader," "Revenue Reformer" etc., are writing articles to prove that the Democratic party cannot afford to enter upon a reform of the tariff in the face of the approaching presidential election. This is the old makeshift to give more time to leeches who are gorging themselves at the expense of the masses. It is the old cry of "wolf, wolf." It is, moreover, silly, for was not President Cleveland elected on the distinct pledge that the Democratic party would reform the tariff. The Radical party promised in all its platforms to reform the tariff, but once in power failed to redeem the pledge. The people turned that party out and now have put the Democratic party on trial. And now we have men, professing to be not only democrats, but revenue reformers, telling us it will lead to defeat if the Democratic party acts honestly and attempts to redeem its pledges to the people. The game won't work. Gentlemen you have cried "wolf" just one time too many.

The Montgomery Dispatch says the people are enquiring, "who is the man to beat Gen. Forney?" This is a mistake. It is not the people who are enquiring, but a few gentlemen who would like to succeed him. The people know who the man is who will succeed Gen. Forney. They have told us his name, and we don't mind letting the Dispatch into the secret. His name is William Henry Forney.

The Manufacturer's Record is a good friend to the South, and it does not think Southern towns help themselves by deceiving each other.

Parties in Jacksonville are offering one per cent. premium for county claims. It speaks well for the credit of the county when its paper is sought at a figure above par. Time has been in the history of the county when its paper was discounted ten per cent.

J. H. Smith, a white brakeman on the Georgia Pacific railroad, who lived at Heflin, fell between two box cars at Anniston, about seven o'clock Thursday and had his left leg cut off. He died Thursday evening about one o'clock.

There is a glorious future for Calhoun county just as sure as the sun will rise Sunday morning, and fortunate is that man who owns dirt in any part of it. A party of New England gentlemen have recently been looking over the county at the farm lands. It is said that the Loan Companies are buying the farm lands of the South. Land will be higher. The boom will not be confined to the towns or any one particular section of the county.

LET US SUPPOSE.

The tariff tax yields six dollars and seventy-two cents a ton, as a protection or bounty, on every ton of iron made in the United States, or about twenty dollars on every fifty dollars worth of iron made.

Now suppose that Congress should say that the cotton growing interest of the South was in danger from competition with the cotton growing interests of India and Egypt, and that the field labor of the South could not compete with the field labor of India and Egypt (which commands only from seven to fifteen cents a day) and that, therefore, the Federal Government should transfer the protection or bounty now given the iron manufacturers to the cotton growers in the shape of a bounty. This policy would yield about twenty dollars bounty to every bag of cotton raised, and the farmers of the South would grow rapidly rich from the hundred and thirty million dollars given them each year, and they too could build cotton manufacturing, railroads, cities and palaces.

Suppose that Congress could and should do this thing? Would not there be such a howl go up from the iron men as this country never heard before? Would they not scream from the discontinuance of a policy that provided a government bounty to one industry at the expense of other industries, the enrichment of one class at the expense of another class? Would they not quickly combine to bring a pressure to bear on Congress to undo such legislation?

And yet they expect the farmers to remain perfectly quiet under a condition of things exactly similar, with positions reversed. They even have the cheek to try and convince the farmers that it is to their interest to allow themselves taxed to the point of bankruptcy in order that a few manufacturers may be enriched, because, forsooth, manufacturing enterprises afford a limited market for a little garden truck raised by a few farmers who live near them. They say to the farmers, "give us your dollars for bounty and we will give you our nickles for your garden sass."

A very fair arrangement, isn't it?

Forfeited Railroad Land.

The Probate Judge has received the numbers of the lands heretofore known as Selma, Rome & Dalton railroad lands, which have been forfeited to the Government and are now open to homestead entry. These lands are some of that in the old sections which the railroad failed to locate within the time allowed by the law making the grant. The forfeited lands comprise about four thousand acres and these lie mostly north of Jacksonville in the northern part of the county. About fifteen hundred acres have already been applied for. Lands that had been selected by the R. Rd. Co. and which now belong to the Alabama Mineral Land Co. are not open to entry.

The meeting of those thirty anarchists in Birmingham drives the Age to these warning notes: "No anarchist need apply for lodgment in the south. If there is one thing this section of the country will not stand it is interference in its affairs by people from other regions, much less such carpet-baggers as anarchists kicked to our streets by foreign countries."

As a result of defective assessments in this state, the available balance in the state treasury is lower than it has been for many years. If the state were called upon at this time to pay the semi-annual interest, it would be reduced to the necessity of using special funds, or the humiliation of borrowing money, without clear authority of law to do so. The assessment for the fiscal year 1888, begins on the 1st of January next. Is it not a good time now to call for a more thorough execution of the assessment laws in the several counties?—Montgomery Dispatch.

One of the Fruits of Protection.

"A Trust is the final and perfect flower of the policy of protection. The process of growth is about as follows:

1. Under the plea of establishing new industries and affording work for skilled labor, tax is put upon imported wares.
2. Encouraged by the privilege of selling dear goods in a protected market, infant industries are born.
3. The industries grow so numerous that the market is overstocked, and competition lowers prices and there is no longer any considerable profit.
4. Then the infants band together to restrict production, raise price and create monopolies. These are Trusts.
5. They as conspirators to rob consumers, which could not be successful if the tariff duties, which are repealed.

"The 'Flour-Bag Trust' is protected by a 35 per cent. duty; and the 'Sisal and State-Pencil Trust' by a 30 per cent. duty. Thus, through the tariff, the people of this country themselves are made selfish and suffering partners in a scheme for robbing themselves."

Editing a Boarding House.

A Lexington editor has gone to Athens to keep a boarding house. If he runs it after the manner in which most country editors live he can make money by taking families of five for fifteen dollars.—Hampton Times.

Cotton rose last week higher in one day than it has done for years. Cause: the shortage of some 600,000 bales in the estimated annual crop. English manufacturers are likely to cry for it before the season is over. An annual shortage might be arranged for the special benefit of the planter.—Rome Tribune.

REUNION OF THE THIRD ALABAMA CONFEDERATE CAVALRY.

We have received a letter from an old friend of this county who attended the Reunion of the Third Alabama (Confederate) Cavalry, at Camden, in Wilcox county, on a recent occasion; and the writer expresses the highest degree of gratification at the warm welcome extended the veterans by the people of Camden and Wilcox county. Messrs. A. O. Stewart, L. C. O'Bryant and A. B. Leebetter were all of Capt. Stewart's company who were present from this county. The people of Wilcox did everything in their power to make the reunion a pleasant one. The soldiers were met at the river by conveyances which carried them into Camden. They were escorted to the Fair Grounds, banqueting and shown every courtesy possible. Col. Hagan, of Mobile, the old Commander of the Regiment, was there, and also Col. Rollins, of Wilcox county, and several officers of lesser rank. In all 100 of the glorious and honored old regiment came together. Patriotic speeches were made, Gen. Morgan being among the number of speakers. The regiment will have its next reunion at some point on a railroad, most likely at Selma.

We extract below from the Montgomery Advertiser an account of the reunion, by the Camden correspondent of that paper:

The reunion of the Third Alabama Cavalry has been an important feature of the week.

On Tuesday morning the day appointed for the reunion of the 3rd A. C., opened auspiciously, and quite early the men came flocking into town. The committee on entertainment had provided homes for all that lived at any distance. They were to meet at the lively stable, there from into line and march out to the fair grounds.

There were just an even ninety-five at the stable when they were ready to start. Leaving the stable at 11 o'clock they marched out to the fair grounds, amid the cheers of the thronging citizens and tears of old women who had not yet gone to the grounds. Reaching the grounds they marched at once and at a "walk" went around the track. Gen. Hagan and Col. Robbins in command, and J. J. Hawthorn carrying the colors. Returning they formed a line in two ranks in front of the grand stand, which was full to overflowing. There were old ladies present who had not been out of their yards in many months, many having never been at the fair, and old men who had hobbled on sticks and crutches to the fair grounds, amid the cheers of the thronging citizens and tears of old women who had not yet gone to the grounds. Reaching the grounds they marched at once and at a "walk" went around the track. Gen. Hagan and Col. Robbins in command, and J. J. Hawthorn carrying the colors.

One old lady, the wife of Judge Beck—not the handsome Proctor county for his wife, and will not marinate jacket which in a profusion of tears displayed to all. She had so the little jacket of one of the 3rd, who, since the war, had grown to be very large, weighing quite 300 pounds. She asked him to take the jacket and tell the audience that he wore it in '61. But at sight of it, the poor man broke into tears and could not reply. The enthusiasm was unbounded and the cheers, starting again and again, quiet being restored. Prof. Clarence Jones as chairman of committee on entertainment, on the part of welcome, delivered the speech of welcome. It was short, but eloquent and full of that spirit which in '61, delighted in sacrifice for the soldier boys. To this Maj. Frank Boykin, of Selma, replied on the part of the organization of the regiment and the citizens of Camden, all over the land, all that were able, were sweeping in to Virginia and Kentucky and those who were not able were stripping themselves to furnish clothing, horses, etc., etc. He reproduced the scene of those days and started afresh the tears of the moment were drying. The old commander, Gen. Hagan, thought, like General Lee, after a fighting that speech making, after a few appropriate remarks, then dismissed and disbanded to meet at the banquet in the evening.

THAT BANQUET.

There were present about 110 of the company, some of whom in the morning were unable to get to the fair, and nearly one hundred of the citizens and gentlemen visiting the fair. The supper was bountiful enough to have supplied twice the number and of the finest and best the market and this rich country can afford. From oysters and coffee down to back of oysters to fresh variety of bread, meat and sweets. Everything indeed appropriate to such a feast, except liquors, which indeed was appropriate.

After supper a permanent organization was effected with Col. J. O. Robbins as President, Maj. Viles vice-President, Col. Boykin Sec'y., and one from each company as executive committee. After this, eloquent speeches were delivered by Gen. R. C. Jones, Hon. Sol. Bloch, Col. Frank Boykin, Maj. W. A. Lee, Capt. Turpin, Hon. Mr. Dale, and others.

At 10 o'clock the company adjourned to meet again at the calling of the President.

Members of the regiment had come from as far away as Calhoun county.

LIST OF VETERANS PRESENT.

Gen. James Hagan, Mobile, Col. J. O. Robbins, Lower Peachtree; Capt. J. W. Oliver, Portland.

COMPANY A.

Jas. M. Allen; A. J. Peace; C. C. Brown, Calhoun; Col. Viles.

COMPANY B.

Phil Kyser, Pine Apple; W. B. Green, Mt. Lee; Green, Burnt Corn; R. Porton, Futaba; T. Y. Watson, Burnt Corn; J. H. Tucker, Monticello; J. L. Smith, Monticello; A. Nettles, Kempville; J. H. Lee, Repton; William Vey, York.

COMPANY C.

R. L. Dunham, Rowell; E. A. Malone, Randolph; Peter Han, Camden; J. Antrey, Baggett; W. H. Pickets, Pine Hill.

COMPANY D.

Col. E. W. Walker and R. D. Gilbert, Selma.

COMPANY E.

A. O. Stewart, L. C. O'Bryant, A. B. Leebetter, Cross Plains.

COMPANY II.
Capt. M. DeJarnett, Stewart, Alabama.

COMPANY K.
Jas. Bonner, Rosebud; J. D. Bryant, Canton; R. O. Jones, Bethel; T. S. Packer, Blacks Bluff; Hunter Reeves, Portland.

COMPANY X.
T. L. Neville, Camden; J. T. Dall, Allenton; James W. George, Camden; T. Dunn, Rehbouth; Jno. W. Young, Luthers Store; J. H. Young, Geo's Bend; A. J. Raggs, Sedan; Jno. McClerkin, J. S. Watter, Caladonia.

COMPANY D.
R. H. Bussy, A. J. Davis, Dr. A. K. McDowell, Camden; J. M. Athol Nevill, Dave McIntosh, H. S. Capell, T. S. Caldwell, John Ratcliff, Camden; S. H. Jones, Portland; Dave Moffatt, J. P. Jones, J. A. Young, Moffatt; R. B. McNeil, Camden; G. L. Lambrecht, Adam Stuart, Sedan; Neil McArthur, W. C. Jones, H. F. Cook, Camden.

COMPANY E.

Charles Deuby, Mobile.

COMPANY F.

B. P. Mosely, W. P. Molette, Tasso.

COMPANY G.

J. H. Holman, Bell's Landing, Fla.; Joe Jackson, Haden; Isiah Weatherly, Pine Hill; J. W. Antrey, Myrtle Road; H. J. Malone, Rehoboth; D. T. Cooper, Boiling Springs; J. W. Haro, Bidsloe; J. A. Cooke, Rosebud; Peter Oster, Prarie Bluff; J. B. Grigsby, Citronelle; W. R. Hatton, John W. C. Morgan, Pine Hill; H. E. Veltz, Allenton; E. D. Reutz, Camden.

COMPANY D.
J. J. Hawthorne, Felix Tall, Camden; E. S. Farrish, Sedan; Albert Cook, Marion Junction; Sam E. Cook, Camden; Josiah Smith, J. D. Allison, Carlowsville; Sam Lumbrecht, Lower Peach Tree, A. J. Campbell, Camden.

COMPANY X.
H. C. Johnson, Bell's Landing; E. R. Wilson, Tasso, Ala.; J. C. Reeves, W. B. Dunn, Camden, Fred Cooper, Camden; S. D. Moore, Camden.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19.

Up to the present time it has been thought that the only contest over the offices of the House would be in the doorkeepership. It is generally conceded that Donelson, the present incumbent, will be defeated for reelection, owing to the many enemies he has made in distributing the patronage of his office. Those who are usually well posted have thought that the opposition which existed at one time toward General Clark, the present clerk, has been dissipated and that he would succeed in securing the place for another term without much difficulty. This impression received some color from the fact that no other candidate for the clerkship is known to have been actively engaged in canvassing for votes among the members elect. It has just been discovered, however, that there is another candidate in the field and that he has done some very effective work in his own behalf. This candidate is Mr. William Raines of Rochester, N. Y., a brother of State Senator Raines, who is well known to every Democrat in the State of New York. It is said that Mr. Raines has been so successful in his canvass that he will enter the caucus with the support of the entire New York Democratic delegation at his back, and that he will also have a number of the New England and Western members.

There has been not a little surprise at the procrastination the President shows in the appointment of an Associate of the United States Supreme Court. Various reasons have been given for the delay. Public opinion has settled down into the belief that the Secretary Lamar will be invested with the judicial robes whenever the appointment is made. A very prominent Republican Senator asked an acquaintance the other day—who happened to have very friendly personal relations with Mr. Lamar—to assure the Mississippi philosopher that the Senate Judiciary Committee would be in favor of confirming him at once, probably without the usual reference, and the Senator said he spoke from positive information. The Justices of the Supreme Court are nearly all of the opinion that Mr. Lamar will be their new colleague; in fact, I am told that the President himself has given one of them this information. The most plausible reason I have heard for the delay in this appointment is that the President wished Mr. Lamar to finish certain matters of routine duty in which he has been engaged, and prepare his annual report before leaving the Cabinet. It is also reported that the appointment will be made very soon after the meeting of Congress.

The letter of Secretary Lamar to Land Commissioner Sparks was the prevailing topic of conversation in the Interior Department Saturday, and the probable outcome was generally discussed. Secretary Lamar was at his office early in the day attending to business. He said that he has received no reply from Mr. Sparks. It seems to be the opinion that Mr. Sparks will, in response to the letter of the Secretary, hand in his resignation, although some think that he will not resign and will compel his removal. The statement is made that Secretary Lamar and Postmaster-General Vilas were in conference with the President last week, and it is believed that the letter was the subject considered. This, taken in connection with the rumored transfer of Mr. Vilas to the Interior Department in the event of the confirmation of Secretary Lamar as Justice of the Supreme Court, indicates a purpose on the part of the Administration to clear the way for Mr.

COMPANY II.
Capt. M. DeJarnett, Stewart, Alabama.

COMPANY K.
Jas. Bonner, Rosebud; J. D. Bryant, Canton; R. O. Jones, Bethel; T. S. Packer, Blacks Bluff; Hunter Reeves, Portland.

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COMPANY E.
Charles Deuby, Mobile.

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H. C. Johnson, Bell's Landing; E. R. Wilson, Tasso, Ala.; J. C. Reeves, W. B. Dunn, Camden, Fred Cooper, Camden; S. D. Moore, Camden.

Vilas when he assumes charge of the Department.

The Senate committee, of which Mr. Cookrell is chairman, is busily engaged in searching the Executive Departments for information to submit to the Senate at the coming session. The report will include detailed statements of all the bureaus, showing the number of employees in each, their pay, the amount of work done, etc. It is now said that the committee will recommend the construction of additional public buildings in Washington; that the members of the committee in the course of their inquiries have ascertained that the public business is suffering for the want of adequate and proper accommodations, and the economy dictates the early construction of such buildings as are required instead of renting, as is now done.

LEXON.

Jacksonville Hotel.

I. A. WOODS, Prop'r.

Lately refitted and furnished throughout. Good fare, comfortable rooms. (Guests will receive every attention. Rate of board moderate.)

Insolvent Notice.

And Notice of Final Settlement.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.)
In Probate Court for said County, special term, Oct. 18th 1887.

Whereas, at this term of the Court the Estate of D. A. Cary, deceased, was by an order of said Court declared insolvent, and at said term a further order was made by said Court, requiring D. G. Brothers, administrator of said estate, to appear in said Probate Court, at a regular term thereof, to be held on Monday the 11th day of November, 1887, and make settlement of his accounts as such administrator of said insolvent Estate; Notice is therefore given to the creditors of said Estate, and all others interested in said Estate, to appear at said term of said Court, on said 11th day of November, 1887, in the Court house of said County, and contest said settlement, if they think it proper to do so, and to nominate a future administrator if they deem it necessary.

EMMETT F. CROOK,
Judge of Probate.

Residence for Sale.

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

A PERSON WANTED.

Male or Female—in every township in N. Y. State to take orders for a standard historical atlas, which sells at \$1.00. Liberal commission. Particulars on application. Full instructions. Address—
Phillips & Hunt, 805 Broadway, N. Y.

ELLIS & STEVENSON

Attorneys at Law,
Jacksonville, Alabama.

BOWDEN & ARNOLD.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
sept 13-6m

KELLY & SMITH

Attorneys at Law,
Jacksonville, Ala.

Will practice in all the courts both State and Federal, and in Calhoun and adjoining counties.

JAMES CROOK, Jacksonville, Ala.

GROOK, BROTHERS & WILLETT

Attorneys at Law,
Jacksonville and Anniston.

CALDWELL, HAMES & CALDWELL

Attorneys at Law,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Caldwell & Johnston,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Anniston
aug. 27-6

B. F. Wilson,

Attorney at Law,
TALLADEGA, ALA.
Will practice in the counties of Talladega, Calhoun and all surrounding counties.

B. G. McCLELEN,

County --- Surveyor
Alexandria, Ala

Jas. S. Kelly

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

J. G. Hudson,

Notary Public & Ex-Officio Justice of
THE PEACE.

JAS. HUTCHISON,

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

Dressed Ladies of all kinds, such as floor, hair, cutting, weathering, etc. Always on hand. Orders filled quickly.

JACKSONVILLE PLANNING MILL.
Dressed Lumber of all kinds, such as floor, weathering, etc. Always on hand. Orders filled quickly.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

R. H. Middleton & Co.,

Have just received a nice line Ladies, Misses and Children Hats, Children's Hoods, Velvets, Astracans, Silks Satins, Plumes, the latest styles Collars and Cuffs, Linen Handkerchiefs, Ladies', Misses and Children's Hose, Ribbon, Swan Down. We have a nice line of

DRY GOODS,

Notions, Misses Hats, Boots, Shoes, Hardware and Groceries all at

Rock Bottom Prices.

Polite attention to all. You will be sure to get your money's worth.

R. H. MIDDLETON CO.

WHO R YOU?

We are the Shoers and Hatters of the Model City. We are Headquarters for "Nobby" styles and Low Prices.

Where is Your Place of Business?
Our place of business is on East side of Noble St., third door from corner of Tenth St., and we are open early and late getting our immense Fall Stock in shape and attending to our rapidly increasing trade.

What Class of Goods Do You Sell?
We sell all grades and all styles, at all kinds of prices, to suit the requirements of our various customers. We now have an immense assortment from a brogan to the finest French kid shoe.

What are Your Business Methods?
We aim to suit everybody. We give honest value for the dollar, and guarantee all our goods to be exactly as represented. We buy direct from the shoe-leather, it places us beyond all competition.

What is Your Reputation?
We have an honorable record as square dealers, all our actions are open and above board. We consider our customers interests our own, and feel proud of our reputation.

Do you do a Large Business?
Our business has increased every month since our opening and September's sales show just 50 per cent. increase over August.

HOW CAN THESE STATEMENTS BE PROVED?
By calling upon us and inspecting our stock. A small purchase will be sufficient for you to become a regular customer and will continually avail yourself of our money saving offer.

BAILLY & ANSLEY.

A LONG FELT WANT

AT LAST SUPPLIED.

Jacksonville now has a first-class Drug Store, kept and run after the latest styles by men who are up with the times of this fast and pushing age. Our stock is entirely new and fresh from New York and Baltimore and bought Medicines over offered in Jacksonville.

Paints of all kinds, White Lead, Linseed Oil, the very best colors, and a large variety of Brushes from the World Famous Manufactory of F. W. Devoe & Co.

Artist's Material

We wish to say to the ladies that we have a line of Tube Paints, Brushes and Oil that we will sell as cheap as can be bought in Montgomery or elsewhere.

READ ON.

This is an entirely new departure in this town, we mean a first-class stock of Jewelry, where you can buy anything from a pure Gold Watch to a Diamond Pin, and have it guaranteed to you. We ask an inspection of our stock of Jewelry by everybody contemplating buying.

We also carry a complete line of Stationery and a large stock of Books from the popular house of George Munroe.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

We would say to the lovers of a good cigar that you will find the very best at our store either for 5 or 10 cents, and our line of Cheviote Tobacco is unsurpassed, and in addition to all this we carry a large stock of Toilet Articles, such as Soap, Brushes of all kinds, and the very best Imported Extracts, as well as a great variety of American make.

In conclusion a word about prices. As we have told you our stock was bought in New York and Baltimore for cash down, and we bid defiance to competition, and will sell from 25 to 50 per cent. cheaper than anybody else. All we ask is a trial and a comparison of prices with other houses.

Respectfully,
Hough & McManus.

TOWERS' SLICKER

Is The Best Waterproof Coat Ever Made.

Don't waste your money on a cheap coat. The FISH BRAND SLICKER is made of the best material, and is absolutely water proof, and will keep you dry in the hardest rain. It is made in the U. S. A. and is guaranteed to last. If your stockkeeper does not have the "Fish Brand" Slicker, send for descriptive circular to J. J. FISH, 25 Summers St., Boston, Mass.

JOHN RAMAGNANO,

Grocer, Confectioner, Fruiterer.
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

He keeps at his old stand, Southwest part of the public square, all kinds of

The Republican.

L. W. GRANT, Publisher.

NOVEMBER 26, 1887.

Charlie George, the young white man of Anniston, who had his left arm crushed some days ago while coupling cars, has died of his wound.

Some little interest is being manifested in local politics; but the pot won't really begin to boil in earnest until about Spring Court, and that will be time enough, in all conscience.

Anniston has done herself proud in securing the plant of the United States Rolling Stock company which is to come South. Her subscription to the stock was princely, evincing great public spirit on the part of business men.

This whole section of the State is rich in iron, but the greatest outcroppings and masses of ore are to be found at Shelby Iron Works, Ironation, Jacksonville and Teemisch. It does not reappear at these points, so to speak.

Cherokee county raised a large crop of candidates last year and rather strained herself. This year they are late sprouting. We may look for at least half a crop, however. We have never known a total failure in any county in the State. Herein candidates differ from fruit trees.

Jacksonville is so crowded that one family is living in a store house on the public square. Who will have the business foresight to build cottages. There is no investment that will pay no better. Men and brethren do you realize that nearly all the world is moving into Calhoun county.

A handsome, well-dressed and courteous young man registered at the Rome hotel Monday night as J. W. Akridge, Anniston, Ala. Next day he was found dead in his bed. He was a member of the firm of Akridge & Cason, of Anniston, and was very popular in that town.

The Anniston papers of Tuesday printed the information that Messrs. Hough & McManus of this place would move to Anniston in the Spring with their drug store. Mr. McManus says his firm know of no such arrangement. It is now in order for the hustlers of the Anniston press to explain.

The mails between this point and Selma are very irregular. We received a letter the 11th inst. from Selma which was mailed the 20th of October, and another letter mailed from Selma has not reached us to this date. The Hot Blast, mailed from Anniston, reaches us not half the time. We invite the attention of the postal authorities to this matter. Is there an inefficient route agent on this part of the line?

The speech of Col. Colyer, of Nashville, in Birmingham, on the tariff was a disappointment. He was advertised to knock the arguments of tariff reformers sky high. He put up a man of straw, labeled him "Free trader," and proceeded to pummel him vigorously. As a controversy the theory of free trade his speech was passably good. As a reply to the arguments of tariff reformers it was nix.

Oxford has a new hotel just completed which is called the Arlington. It is a fine structure and does Oxford credit. Jacksonville will soon have an elegant hotel also, and Cross Plains will also doubtless follow with a fine house of entertainment. With all these splendid hostilities at Oxford, Oxana, Anniston, Jacksonville and Cross Plains, Calhoun will be the paradise of the summer tourist.

When the manufacturers want to impress upon the country the importance of a continuation of the present tariff tax that protects them from foreign competition, they display a great deal of concern for the welfare of the working men. When, under the stimulus of a protective tariff tax over production occurs and there is a fall off of prices, they combine to shut down their works, so as to limit production, and let their workingmen go to the poor house. Witness the action of the steel manufacturers who have just agreed to shut down, for the purpose of raising prices. This action will turn thousands of workingmen out of employment just on the verge of a severe winter, and subject them and their families to great suffering.

The prohibition contest in Atlanta has developed a great deal of bitterness and many other things too. It has almost obliterated the race line in that city and both sides have descended very low in the hunt for votes. It seems to be characteristic of contests on this issue that more feeling is developed, more animosity is engendered, more intemperance of speech is provoked than in ordinary party and political contests. In Atlanta friends of a lifetime have been separated, families have been divided, and the spirit of all uncharitableness has been unloosed. Whatever may be the outcome, Atlanta will not likely ever be the united city she once was.

THE EVERLASTING TARIFF.

The Montgomery Dispatch says the REPUBLICAN is generally sound on all questions, but intimates that it is not quite right on the tariff.

We have read the article of the Dispatch of Sunday on the whisky tax, in which it incidentally defines itself on the tariff, as also an article on the tariff in its issue of Tuesday. The REPUBLICAN is in strict accord with the Dispatch in its views on the tariff as set forth in both of those articles, and it follows as a consequence that if the REPUBLICAN is not right on the tariff, neither is the Dispatch.

We believe with the Dispatch that a reduction of the import tax on many articles of necessity would yield the Government a greater amount of revenue and at the same time give the people cheaper goods.

We agree with it also that a tariff tax purely for protection is indefensible. The Dispatch is not a free trade paper; neither is the REPUBLICAN. The REPUBLICAN is very far from being for free trade, because that is utterly impracticable. The Government must have a sufficient amount of money to run its machinery, and this is raised by an import tax in a way the least felt and the most evenly distributed of any other method, provided the duties are laid with a view to raising revenue for the Government and not for the protection of a certain class of industries.

Whatever protection such an import tax affords to American manufacturers and their labor (and it is a great deal) is all right, and tariff reformers do not begrudge it to them. But a tax that drains the resources of the people and piles up hundreds of millions of dollars in the treasury above the needs of the Government, which fosters monopolies and encourages "trusts," is not right, whether it be called a tax for the protection of American labor or by any other name.

To find that point in the scale of import taxation which will yield the greatest amount of revenue to the Government, either by lowering or raising the present duties on different articles, with a good large free list of articles mostly consumed by the masses of the people who are poor, seems to be the task set for statesmanship. This will necessarily be a matter of experiment largely. While this experiment is being tried, it is wise for the Government to abandon the tax on whisky and beer, which now yields nearly one hundred million dollars of revenue annually.

With a probable deficit staring it in the face, and with divided counsel as to whether this deficit could be best met by raising or lowering the tax on imported articles, might not Congress go wrong and bring discredit upon the Democratic party, which has been entrusted with the management of the Government? Would it not be prudent for the Democratic party to go slow on a measure of so much importance? The tobacco tax might be repealed at the next meeting of Congress, because the amount involved is not so great and its loss will not be felt, and it doubtless will be repealed. The repeal of the whisky tax will follow in good time and that source of revenue be turned over to the States; but Democrats who are now urging haste in the matter on Congress are not the safest and most conservative advisors. "All things come to him who waits." It is not good policy to go to even a revision of the tariff too rashly. That is a matter involving immense interests, and true statesmanship would dictate that changes be made carefully, with due consideration of all interests, and so as to disturb the business of the country as little as possible. It may be and ought to be the work of years of patient and careful experiment. A few years are as nothing in the life of a great Government.

But a beginning has to be made some time, and the Democratic party plodded itself in its last National platform to begin the work. Those who are now in the enjoyment of the benefits of a tariff, universally acknowledged to be unequal and unjust, oppose all and any change whatever. It is this do nothing policy that the REPUBLICAN combats. This paper is hostile to no interest and does not want any industry destroyed by legislation. It does not believe that any interest in the country will suffer under fair laws. It knows that some interests in this country are now suffering under a system of tariff taxation as unequal, as unjust and as unfair as the cunning of man could devise. It wants to see this matter righted as soon as it can be done without shock to the business of the country. It wants to see a system of taxation such as is warranted by the spirit of Constitution, and which fosters no interest above that of another. It wants to see no class of Government pots in this country.

It is for equal and exact justice to all classes of a common country, special privileges to none. We think this should be doctrine sufficiently democratic to suit the taste of our good friends of the Dispatch.

Court House Row.
BENKLEMAN, Neb., Nov. 21.—The citizens of Bird City, Cheyenne county, Kansas, are holding the court house with the aid of rifles and revolvers against the people of Wano. The latter claim that at a county election Friday the county seat was voted to Wano. The people of Bird City claim the reverse and are determined to hold the records. A serious affray is feared.

Veal, who was recently tried in Atlanta for the killing of Horn, has been acquitted.

SENATOR'S SORROW.
Jones of Florida Dependent Upon the Charity of Friends.
DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 22.—It became known for the first time yesterday to a few persons that ex-Senator Jones (Chas. F. Jones) of Florida, who has for some unexplained reason sojourned in Detroit for two years past, is practically a beggar upon the streets, and but for the charity of friends would be without food or shelter. When Mr. Jones came to Detroit he was very free with his money, and gave lavishly to the best hotel until a few months ago, when he was unable to pay his bills. He then went to a cheaper house, and last night his room was locked on him and he slept on the floor in the hall. He was observed by a man whom he had befriended in his better days, and has been taken to the man's home. Mr. Jones is almost a mental wreck. He is pursued with the idea that some enemies, whom he never names, are following him and that he will yet "down them."

Candidates for county offices are showing up very rapidly in the State.

Attachment Notice.
Draper Riddle Land Co., vs. S. Waxelbaum & Son, Defts.
First National Bank of Anniston, Garnishee.
State of Alabama, Calhoun County. In Circuit Court.
It appearing that the above entitled cause was instituted in said court by the issuance out of an attachment against the defendants, S. Waxelbaum & Son; that said defendants are non-residents of the State of Alabama, whose particular place of residence is some where in the State of Georgia; but just exactly where is not known; that said writ of Attachment has been by the Sheriff of Calhoun county, Ala., returned to me, the Clerk of said court after having been by him executed by summoning as garnishee D. T. Parker, President of the First National Bank of Anniston, Alabama, which is indebted to or has in its possession or under its control property belonging to said defendants. It is therefore to notify said defendants of the issuance of said Attachment and the said execution thereof. Also that said cause will stand for trial at the term of said court, to be held for said county, at the place of holding the same on the 20th day of October 1887.

Given under my hand this 24th day of October 1887.
J. S. P. Weaver, Clerk
C. C. C. C. Ala.
oct24-25

A PERSON WANTED.
Male or Female, in every township in N. Y. State to take orders for a standard historical accuracy, which will bear right. Liberal compensation made in 100 per cent. Full instructions given.

Phillips & Hunt, 805 Broadway, N. Y.

WASHINGTON LETTER.
From our Regular Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.
The members of Congress are flocking to the city and in the interval before the opening of the sessions of the national legislature they are hunting up quarters for the winter. Generally speaking they want furnished houses, as those who rent unfurnished houses, have already made their selection and have their families located for the winter. The list of furnished houses for rent is quite extensive and there is a wide range for selection. Some of the finest private residences in the city completely and even elegantly furnished can be rented for the season, and a temporary resident can be very comfortably housed. The number of expensive houses rented indicates that society circles this season will receive many notable additions.

Congressman W. S. Holman, of Indiana, is in the city. He has been in Congress for the last twenty-two years, and ought to be able to forecast, in the light of so much experience, some of the probable acts of the coming session. He says Carlisle will be elected Speaker without trouble. He regards the Thoburn contest as having no importance. He thinks the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee will no longer be considered the leader of the party on the floor. This committee has been shorn of much of its power by having the appropriations eliminated from it, and Mr. Holman considers the custom of regarding the chairman of it a "leader" in the light of a precedent which has fallen into "inane desuetude." Mr. Holman says a compromise tariff bill will certainly be passed. He also thinks changes will be made in the Civil Service law, and that the coming Congress will have a quiet, working session.

There never was such a chance for the Army to get what it wants as this winter will afford. Events have demonstrated the necessity of an array that should be small but constantly maintained upon the most perfect footing. The increase of 5,000 rank and file, that is recommended by the Lieutenant General commanding the army, stands a better prospect of being carried than ever. It would give the Army the three-battalion system that exists all over the Continent, while our infantry, regimental organization has been obsolete for twenty-five years. The cavalry and artillery regiment each have three battalions, and so should the infantry, the arm that above all others needs it most. We now have in the twenty-five regiments of infantry 10,950 men. The addition of 5,000 asked for would give us 15,950 as a total, or 200 more to each regiment. The main objection to increasing the Army has been made by certain Western and Northwestern Congressmen. But now that Chicago has donated a site for a big post of infantry some soldiers must be provided to occupy it. It is not probable that there will ever be that bitter opposition that once existed to an increase in the army commensurate with the country's needs and demands.

Postmaster-General Vilas has ruled that the male and female clerks in his department may get married and retain their positions. This decision has been hailed by the matrimonial market and made the Postmaster-General very popular. It is rumored that Secretary Lamar, whose department almost adjoins that of Mr. Vilas, does not relish the monopoly of popularity which has fallen to the Postmaster-General and has under consideration a proposition to grant fifteen days extra leave to young couples marrying in his department and an additional fifteen days and a new set of teeth to old maids and bachelors.

A shooting affray occurred about five miles from town, on the Sheffield road between several railroad men. One of the stray shots struck a little daughter of Mr. Criel (Clark) on the head, making a painful but not dangerous wound.—Jasper Eagle.

ANNISTON BARGAIN HOUSE!
Red Front Store
TENTH STREET.
On account of change in business offers their entire stock of
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING and MILLINERY
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Have recently received from manufacturers direct,
15,000 PAIRS
of LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, and CHILDREN'S, FINE HAND-MADE SHOES, also medium grades. Every pair warranted
Solid Leather,
or money refunded. These Shoes for the next 60 days will be sold at exactly wholesale jobbing prices. To country merchants, desiring to fill in we will duplicate Nashville or Atlanta prices.
We Mean Strictly Business.
CASH DOWN IS THE ONLY WAY.
E. J. COBB,
ANNISTON, ALA.

WHO R YOU?
We are the Shoers and Hatters of the Model City. We are Headquarters for "Society" styles and Low Prices.
Where is Your Place of Business?
Our place of business is on East side of Noble St., third door from corner of Tenth St., and we are open early and late getting our immense Fall stock in shape and attending to our rapidly increasing trade.
What Class of Goods Do You Sell?
We sell all grades and all styles, at all kinds of prices, to suit the requirements of our various customers. We now have an immense assortment, from a brogan to the finest French kid shoe.
What are Your Business Methods?
We aim to suit everybody. We give honest value for the dollar, and guarantee all our goods to be exactly as represented. We buy direct from the largest factories for the cash, and, together with our thorough knowledge of shoe-leather, it places us beyond all competition.
What is Your Reputation?
We have an honorable record as square dealers, all our actions are open and above board. We consider our customers interests our own, and feel proud of our reputation.
Do you do a Large Business?
Our business has increased every month since our opening and September's sales show just 50 per cent. increase over August.
HOW CAN THESE STATEMENTS BE PROVED?
By calling upon us and inspecting our stock. A small purchase will be sufficient for a test. You will then become a regular customer and will continually avail yourself of our money saving offer.
Yours, willing to oblige,
oct13-24
BAILEY & ANSLEY.

JOHN RAMAGNANO,
Grocer, Confectioner, Fruiterer.
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
He keeps at his old stand, Southwest part of the public square, all kinds of Family Groceries of choice varieties, Confectioneries and fresh Fruits. In addition he keeps full stock Tin and Wooden Ware. Goods sold cheap for cash.
Highest Price Paid for Country Produce.
The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
oct8-24
JOHN RAMAGNANO.

Sheriff Sale.
By virtue of an execution issued out of the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, Ala., on the 23rd day of September 1887, in favor of Craig & Co., Company, and against Wm. W. H. Holman, I will proceed to sell on Monday the 14th day of November 1887 at New Davisville in Calhoun county, Ala., at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash within the legal hours of sale the following described real estate to-wit: NW 1/4 and NE 1/4 of section 6, Township 14, and range 7, levied upon as the property of Wm. W. H. Holman to satisfy said execution.
M. W. WOODRUFF, Sheriff.
nov12-14

Sheriff's Sale.
By virtue of an execution issued out of the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, Ala., on the 23rd day of September 1887, in favor of Craig & Co., Company, and against Wm. W. H. Holman, I will proceed to sell on Monday the 14th day of November 1887 at New Davisville in Calhoun county, Ala., at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash within the legal hours of sale the following described personal property to-wit: Four Mules, two Cows, and two Yearlings, levied upon as the property of the above described defendants to satisfy said execution.
M. W. WOODRUFF, Sheriff.
nov5-14

Longs,
Stouts and
Regulars.
FITTED
here without the slightest difficulty. Take for instance, our
Regular
36 SIZE. It will fit 19 men out of 20, perfectly, who measure 36 inches around the chest. To fit the twelfth man a trifling alteration will be necessary. There are men, of course, who measure 36 inches around the chest, are very tall and long of limb and reach. To fit such men, we have provided
EXTRA LONG
SIZES, i. e. while preserving the chest measure, the coat is made long in the waist, high in the neck and long in the sleeves. The vest is made long, and the trousers are small in the waist and long in the inseam. Another man of same chest measure may be
Short and Stout,
To fit him we have STOUT SIZES, i. e. the same chest measure, but the coat is low in the neck, short in the waist and sleeves. The vest is short and the pants are low in waist and short in the leg. The same rule applies to every chest measure from 32 to 52. It will then be seen how easily the man of small physique, and the man of

GIANT FORM
can be fitted here from our MATCH-LESS STOCK of fine
Ready-Made
CLOTHING
No extra charge for the LONG and SIZES, or the SHORT and STOUT sizes. No extra charge for the STYLE and TONE, that characterize the clothes we sell, or for the perfect form fitting properties of the garments we offer. Our superb assortment of
Mens', Youths', Boys',
AND CHILDRENS'

The Famous
ONE PRICE
Clothing, Furnishing and Hat
House.
Noble & Ninth Sts. Anniston, Ala.
We will occupy the New Constantine Building as soon as finished.

SE

the Republican.

SUBSCRIPTION RATE.

One Dollar. Seventy-five Cents. Forty Cents. No name will be booked unless accompanied by the order.

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements \$1 per square, one inch makes a square. Long notices 10 cents per line.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Not to be out to the art exhibition at the college to night, (Friday).

Several important real estate transactions have been made here this week.

Young Baker, who was stabbed in Jackson some days ago, still lies in critical condition.

A number of people, white and black, went from Jacksonville to see Sells' circus.

Thanks to those of our subscribers who have settled this week back dues for the coming year.

Mr. P. Rowan has purchased a pair of elegant carriage and a pair of blooded Kentucky bays to suit.

Mr. Humme, city engineer, has bought an elegant pair of \$500 horses, from Rome. They are creamies, and gentles.

Rev. M. H. Lane preached a fine sermon at the Baptist church Thanksgiving day to a large and attentive congregation.

Married, on the 12th inst., in Rome, Mr. John B. Keel, of the Alabama Army, to Miss Lou Byrd, Rev. Robert C. Carey officiating.

The Knights of Honor at this place are a new lodge room, fitted especially for them, over the drug store of Hough & McManis. It is a gem.

Gen. Forney has been to the St. Albans fields to become acquainted with their resources so as to be able to speak advisedly of their merits when he goes to Washington.

The surveyor's instruments of the Jacksonville Land Company have been received from Chicago, and Mr. Humme, city engineer, will at once begin an elaborate survey of the property of the company.

While you are making calculations as to the future of Calhoun county, don't forget to consider Chochoe. She has the natural elements of wealth all around her and will at distant day be a regular hummer.

It is now announced that one "Joe" of Georgia, a brother of "Sam" Jones, has made his debut as an angelist, and is pronounced the best on the road. If he beats "Sam" he must be a hummer.

As soon as the Jacksonville Land Company has completed a survey of property in and adjacent to Jacksonville, a large force of hands will be put to work and some splendid streets, avenues and drives opened.

Mr. A. DeArman died at Wetumpka, Nov. 1st after an illness of several weeks. Mrs. DeArman was with him the last sixteen days of his illness, and it is from a letter written some of her sons here that we learn of his death.

The plans being prepared for the new hotel show that it will be not only one of the most convenient but one of the most beautiful buildings of the kind in the South. It will be a story and will have fifty sleeping rooms, besides other necessary rooms.

The people of Jacksonville have raised over fifteen hundred dollars to the support of the Methodist church here this year and has done so well in respect to the other churches.

This is a fine record for a place so large than Jacksonville.

The crossing of the Anniston and Cincinnati and East and West Railroads at Dukes' Station makes that an important railroad point. The Jacksonville and Gadsden road will run near it not by way of Dukes' Station, which will make it a more important point still.

The Baptist congregation at this place have bought the May residence on Depot Street for a parsonage and minister of that denomination will hereafter reside here. It is probable that Mr. Lane will occupy it, as he is much loved by his congregation here and has heretofore resided at Cave Springs.

The REPUBLICAN is unqualifiedly all home print. Some years ago it tried the patent outside business, and, after trial, discarded it. It then tried the use of stereotype plate matter with as little satisfaction. It is now set up wholly in its own office and shall continue so to be until sickness or death temporarily to the plate matter. It costs considerably more to have the matter all set up in the office, but then the editor knows everything that goes into his paper is of his own selection, and this is some satisfaction.

Capt. Euclid Johnson, of Rome, recently delivered a fine address to the Sunday schools at Pansy Chapel, Ga., on Sunday schools. Capt. Johnson is a Calhoun county production and consequently acquitted himself well. Calhoun has sent some mighty good timber out into the world.

Rev. S. R. Emmerson has been continued as pastor of the Methodist church at this place by the conference. This will give satisfaction to his congregation generally. Mr. Emmerson has been a faithful pastor and has done much work in securing the building of a new church and parsonage here, and it was fit that he be returned to enjoy the fruits of his labor.

Crow Bros. have received a large lot of Carpet Samples from 20 cents per yard up to the finest all wool, which we can sell at much cheaper prices than we could if kept in stock. We have no money invested. Can fill all orders with three days' notice. Will take the carpet made for three cents extra per yard. We also have a large lot of Window Shades and Wall Paper of the latest style, when you want anything of this kind be sure and see our samples before buying, as we can save you money.

PATTERN ORDER.

This Order entitles the holder to a Pattern of the Jacksonville Jacket, FREE. Cut out this pattern and send it before January 1st (with a two-cent stamp for return postage), to the Jacksonville Jacket, 15 East 10th Street, New York, and you will receive, by return mail, a full-size pattern, with large illustration and full description of this jacket, worth 25 cents.

Cut out with pencil the size desired. Send to: B. F. Wilson, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 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