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THE GREAT LARAN REBELLION.

(Continued from page 1.)

CHAPTER IX.

Eight months elapsed. There is an office in Memphis whose sign reads: "Charles Fenning, Real Estate Office of the Laran Sanatorium."

It has long been remarked that Mr. Fenning's mails are enormous. He gets sometimes as many five hundred letters in a day. It is not known that most of it is for Laran. But it is known to a few persons in Memphis that he has a private wire to one branch of the Laran establishment and that he ships great quantities of goods in boxes and carts and barrels.

The fact is, Mr. Charles Fenning is Hendricks' most confidential lieutenant, and under the simple guise of real estate operations and an agency for the furnishing of information about the Laran sanatorium, stands his hidden principal and the world with which that principal is carrying on active operations.

His business is so pressing that he works late at night in his office. He has two assistants; one is a messenger and office runner; the other is a confidential secretary, assistant and telegraph operator. She is a very pretty young lady and her name is Cornelia Laport.

Fenning has three rooms on the ground floor; one is a public office; another is a smaller and private office; the third, room, connecting with a side street, is a shipping room and is well fitted at this time with goods waiting to be sent to the depot on the Wash bayou.

One night in April, the door to Mr. Fenning's public office was opened and a woman stepped in quickly and shutting the door after her, glided across the room in the direction of the private office, merely saying in a low tone: "Mr. Fenning."

Mr. Fenning was sitting at his desk and Miss Laport, not ten feet away, was seated at another sorting a bundle of letters.

Without a moment's hesitation Mr. Fenning followed the woman into the private office and closed the door.

"She stepped close to face and the woman said immediately, with every indication that she had been walking rapidly: "I have been followed from New York. I must get to the bayou tonight."

Fenning showed no signs of alarm. He offered her a chair. "Do you think anyone saw you come in here?" he asked.

"I think not, but I cannot be certain."

"Pray be seated," said Fenning. "You surprise me. Why should anyone suspect you?"

"One or more of my letters have been intercepted."

Fenning looked grave. "Ah!" he said, as they sat down. "Do you remember the contents?"

"Clearly."

"To whom were they addressed?"

"To Hendricks, in Washington. Can you get me to the bayou tonight?"

Fenning shook his head. "I can get you on the way," he said. "It is thirty miles to Tipton county. I must say that I am surprised at all coming here. There is nothing at all common in being against you and you run the risk of connecting this office in the chain of suspicious, whatever they are."

"But," said the woman, "it is imperative necessary to all interests that I get to Laran."

"What have you got about your person?"

"Papers and money," she replied, hastily taking a packet from her bosom and handing it to Fenning and pulling a roll of bills from her satchel. He placed both in a large envelope and put it in an inner breast pocket.

"Is that Miss Laport?" she asked, referring to the young woman in the outer office.

"Yes," replied Fenning.

"Can you trust her?"

"Certainly. She is very grateful on her father's account, but she is queer."

"Can you get her to change dresses with me?"

"What do you want to do?"

"The quickest and safest thing. Some one followed me to St. Louis. When I took the boat I thought I had fooled him. Just as I was about to land I saw him through the cabin window. I had telegraphed to the hotel here for a room. I came to the hotel in a hack. As I passed the main entrance to reach the ladies' entrance on the other street, I saw the man in the vestibule of the office. He had not there before me. He must have seen my telegram."

"You should have stayed there and faced him," said Fenning. "It would have been absolutely impossible to connect you with the operations at Laran."

"You forget," she replied. "I had papers. I believe the Central office in New York has got the key to our cipher. At all events several things have gone wrong lately which have hastened me west. When I arrived at the hotel, the register was brought to me in the ladies' waiting-room. I was given No. 43 on the second floor in the wing, but I noticed that the clerk was examining me as if making a description of my appearance with a comprehension in his mind. A hall boy was sent up one flight to my room with me. The office is two hundred feet away. I told him I was tired and was going immediately to bed. The moment he left me I slipped down the stairs. It was ten o'clock. There was one chance in a hundred that the door of the ladies' entrance was not locked. The hall boy had gone to the office to report. There was no one in the hall. The door had not been locked. I went out with the side street was

deserted. There was one hackman at the corner on his box waiting for some one, but he was asleep. I heard him snore. I took a roundabout course and here I am."

"I am satisfied that you have made a mistake in judgment," said Fenning. "If you are known to Mrs. Hendricks or as being in communication with Hendricks, this is where they will look for you."

"But they need not find me. Nothing will be done till morning. I looked my room door and they believe I am in my bed. We have got the night before us. Remember this officer may have a requisition."

"Nonsense," replied Fenning. "You have done exactly what he has expected—acted suspiciously. He is simply keeping track of you. I'll wire to Laran for instructions."

Fenning got up.

"You waste time," said the lady putting her hand to her arm. "Understand that everything depends at this moment on my being able to reach Laran. A hundred possibilities may intervene before to-morrow. You must ship me from here early in the morning."

"Ship you? How?"

"With your goods."

Fenning considered a moment.

"I understand you," he said. "It may be possible."

"It is imperative," she replied. "Tell Miss Laport that she must change dresses with me and lend me her veil. Take her home and leave me here."

"I have been followed from New York."

"I must go out at five o'clock with your goods. When you receive a call from the office, it will depend upon your wit in handling him. If I get to the bayou ahead of him, I have three snap pictures of him I took with a detective camera at different times. This one was taken in New York and the necktie is red—don't forget it may help you."

"But," said Fenning, "it is impossible for you to be boxed."

"Nothing is impossible just now," she replied calmly.

At half-past five o'clock the next morning a mule truck was loaded with three large and about twenty small boxes at the side entrance of Fenning's place and driven away. It was a familiar scene to those in the neighborhood. Just before the two men who were to drive it left the place, Fenning gave them these instructions:

"When you come to the Cache Gully, six miles out, you are to leave this box marked XX under the catalpa tree where the boulder is in the grove on the right. It contains tools and instruments for the surveyors who are to place a new bridge over the slough. Handle it carefully—place it under the tree and go on."

He knew these men would carry out his instructions, for they were regularly in his service and were well paid.

The truck got away just one hour and twenty minutes before Fenning got a call at his office.

He recognized his visitor at once as the man who had been following the woman. There was something about the fellow that instantly told Fenning he was a professional detective. He was becomingly dressed in good clothes, but they were not worn with the ease of familiarity. His general appearance indicated impudence and doggedness rather than shrewdness. He had one of those faces, square, immobile and hard, that are devoid of all emotion. His little bead eyes were sunken and black and wore a steady, imperturbable stare. He was a muscular fellow with square broad shoulders and significant bulges of muscles on his arms, but he moved without elasticity or celerity.

"Can I see you alone, Mr. Fenning?" he asked, in a rasping but subdued voice.

"Yes, sir," replied Mr. Fenning. "Step right in here."

The man and his visitor were seated in the private office the man said: "Where is Mrs. Hendricks?"

"I took her to a private house early this morning," replied Fenning.

"Why did she leave the hotel?"

"Because she was annoyed at your insufferable impudence in logging her all the way from New York."

The unexpected frankness, he showed in his hesitation; his black eyes stared steadily at Fenning, who had leaned comfortably back in his chair with the evident purpose of a leisurely conversation, but they betrayed a kind of blank uncertainty.

"She came from the hotel directly here last night?"

"She did," replied Fenning. "I admire her smartness in getting rid of a nuisance."

"And you know where she is?"

"Yes, sir, I do; but you must not expect me to point her out to you before I understand the object of your annoyance. If you will give me one good reason why you should follow her, I'll tell you where she is."

"I guess I know," said the other; "she is on her way to Hendricks before this."

"So, you're not an officer. Will you be kind enough to tell me what you are and what you want?"

"How do you know I'm not an officer?"

"Because if you were, the woman you are in search of couldn't get out of this city without your knowing it; that is, if you understood your business. There has no boat left for up river since last night, and you would have been at the trains as they left. I don't pretend to know you, but I notice you do not wear the red necktie that you sported in New York."

The men looked each other in the eyes. Fenning was the most self-possessed—the other the most stolid. His black eyes had a flicker in them that might mean weak astonishment or it might mean contempt.

"And I notice," he said, "that you don't wear the same hair and the same clothes that you wore when we boarded the Corinthian."

Fenning's self-possession was here tested to the utmost. "I don't know what you're talking about," he said. "Were you one of the men that robbed the steamship Corinthian?" and he pushed his chair back a little with the impulse of a sudden horror at such close contact.

"Yes, you and I had a hand in it, but Hendricks got the swag."

Fenning regarded the man with undisguised astonishment. "Did Mrs. Hendricks have a hand in it too?"

"See here," said the man, "there ain't a bit of use in this kind of fence. I was a witness of the first job. The woman's been singing gold ever since, while Hendricks is carrying off his underground works."

"Yes," said Fenning, as if coaxing a crazy man to tell more.

"And you run the office in town. That's where the woman is now—underground."

"I have an admission that he did not know where the Laran cave was and Fenning was anxious to find out just how much he did know."

"You are right," he said. "She is safe by this time. I've got a tunnel that runs from this office to the underground place, but tell me about the steamship. I have forgotten exactly how we managed it."

"You're a steady one," said his companion, "but it's no use—you was there."

"I acknowledge it," said Fenning. "The only trouble is I never can convince the fifty other people who knew I was here at the time that it's so. Now I dare say you will not have that difficulty. You haven't told me yet what you were sneaking after Mrs. Hendricks for. Was she there?"

"I followed her to find Hendricks."

"O, then you don't know where he is?"

"I didn't then, but when I find his headquarters here and his mate here, I'm done with the woman."

"You don't know where either Mr. or Mrs. Hendricks is at this moment?"

"Yes, I do. Hendricks is underground. He is building an underground railroad."

Fenning was surprised, but he merely smiled. "What is it?" he asked.

"It's at the other end of your mail," replied his companion.

"Correct," said Fenning. "Now, then, what do you want to do?"

"I want you to write to him and say I'm up to the whole thing—have looked at his underground job at both ends and want him to meet me there."

"Your game is blackmail. How much?"

"Well, it's worth ten thousand dollars or more to the government or the steamship company, seeing that two-thirds of the plunder is untouched. It ought to be worth twenty-five thousand to Hendricks to keep both ends of his burrow a secret."

"Then why don't you go to him?"

"O, sir."

"I'll write your letter and I will forward it."

"No, sir."

"Then what the devil do you want to do? Hendricks may be in the east."

"No, he isn't. You sent him a message yesterday morning. This is what it said: 'Two hundred rifles shipped at St. Louis, barrels and stocks in different boxes.'"

Fenning was now amazed. He was at a loss for a moment what course to pursue. How could the man know all that? Mrs. Hendricks had seen him on the boat coming from St. Louis at the time the dispatch was sent.

He saw that it was expedient to adopt a new course with his visitor whose ferret eyes were watching him unperturbed.

"Look here, my friend; we might as well be frank with each other. Assuming that you are not a monomaniac and that all you say is true, Hendricks don't he had any sort of reason to believe that you would keep your word on the payment of the money. Assuming, I say, that you don't turn out to be a crank, how can it all be arranged if it is to Hendricks' interest to meet you?"

"He must come here."

"You are not reasonable. If he is the man who robbed the steamship, he has too much at stake to take that risk. Why not go to him? I should like to see the thing out. I'll go with you. I'll wire him and ask him if he'll meet you and have a talk."

Fenning was still more astonished the same afternoon when the man returned to hear him say: "That was a risky piece of business sending that woman off in a box. She was half dead when they took her out under that catalpa tree."

There was no possible reply to make to this. It was incomprehensible to Fenning, and he had that kind of misgiving that an inscrutable mystery creates.

"I have received two dispatches from Hendricks. He says that I am to bring you on and talk the matter over."

"What did the third one say?"

"There wasn't any third one."

"Yes, there was. It said—get him here at all cost."

"Well, it costs something to get you there. Will you go?"

"Yes, I will. I never was in a place where I couldn't take care of myself, and it won't be to his interest to make way with me."

CHAPTER X.

The visit of Fenning and his mysterious companion to Laran resulted in a way that neither he nor the visitor could have predicted. Hendricks met him in the most gentlemanly manner, told him to make himself at home in the hotel (for that was what the sanatorium was frequently called); gave him to understand that he would have a talk with him and fix the matter up satisfactorily when he found a good opportunity. He even sent him down into the workshop, and treated him so hospitably that the man was outwitted at the start.

He had not been in the cave half an hour when he encountered the captain, who very seldom left it, but occupied all his time in playing cribbage and drinking rum. That personage greeted him with a salutation cordiality and swore that it did his blasted mole's eyes good to see a salt water man underground.

The captain evidently knew him, for he called him Jack Endicott, as tough and tight a forecasser man as ever ran a blockade or drank a pint of rum between watches.

Whatever else Endicott may have been, he was not proof against the temptation of good liquor and an irresponsible life and he never before encountered liquor quite so good as the captain's, whose well-stocked buffet in his cabin made a seaman's eyes gloat.

Whether it was, part of Hendricks' scheme to disarm Endicott in this way, is not known, but the fact is that he did not leave the cave until he had left Laran that he could safely leave the man with him.

"I want," he said, "to know how he read that telegram."

Four days passed and Endicott had only seen Hendricks among the men at work upon the furnace and electrical works, but the captain told him every

A week after the catastrophe, about seven o'clock in the evening, as Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks, with two or three other persons, were sitting on the western balcony of the sanatorium, the figure of a woman suddenly appeared against the dark masses of shrubbery about forty feet from the house. She seemed to have taken form at that spot. Nobody saw her previous approach, and her slender and graceful figure was clad in some kind of light material which caught all there was of the departing light and made her look exceedingly phantom-like. All the persons in the balcony saw her at the same moment, and one of them uttered a little exclamation as if an apparition had appeared.

She came toward the group in a gliding manner, but perfectly erect, and as she got nearer they all saw that her eyes were fixed on vacancy and that she was extremely pallid. One of the gentlemen exclaimed in French, "La Somnambule," and Hendricks, who had risen, leaned over the rail and spoke to her. He unconsciously used the tone of one calling a sleeper.

"Hallo, there," he cried.

The woman, who was about twenty feet away, raised one of her long arms and pointed at Hendricks. It was a phantom-like and significant action. The next moment she uttered an audible moan and fell down upon the grass.

Hendricks jumped over the rail, ran to her, and with some difficulty picked her up. She was carried upon the balcony limp and silent and laid upon a settee where there was a rug, and the group gathered around her in pity and wonder. Her garments were soiled and torn as if by contact with the bushes. But in spite of her somewhat haggard face, she was singularly beautiful.

"Some invalid who has got astray," said Mrs. Hendricks with pity.

The girl raised herself on her elbow and stared at the place and the people until her eyes rested on Hendricks, and then in a soft, clear voice, she said: "I am Jack Endicott's daughter. I have come for justice."

Then she broke down and sobbed piteously.

Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks walked apart.

"This is a revelation," said Hendricks. "The woman is a clairvoyant. Now I know how Endicott got his information. It is fortunate for us that we have possession of her. Treat her tenderly and we'll test her power."

Mrs. Hendricks did not understand the full significance of his words—but the young woman was conveyed to a comfortable room and all the resources of the establishment went to soothe and reassure her. She remained, however, taciturn and heart-broken for two days. All efforts to make her cat or converse were of little avail.

On the third day, it was reported that she was dying. Hendricks saw her in company with Dr. Pellissier, who had first called her a somnambule, whose after exploits so inextricably confused genius and madness, instantly pronounced it a case of trance and was delighted he was not to see the case was left in his hands as other and more urgent events were demanding Hendricks' attention.

But the doctor made a discovery which proved of great importance subsequently. One morning he found the woman who was in a trance condition clasping something in her hand. It proved to be a small packet with human hair in it. Two more of these packets containing hair of other colors were afterwards found in her bed by Mrs. Hendricks.

CHAPTER XI.

The reader must go to Laran at the beginning of the last half of the second year of preparation and endeavor not only to get a clear view of what had been done, but prepared to view with astonishment the still more audacious projects of this man.

Laran was now a hidden hive of energy. The great sanatorium which lifted its rude but imposing proportions out of the wilderness and poured an almost continuous stream of black smoke from its chimney stack, held a varying population, some of whom were women, and all of whom were Hendricks' agents. Sixteen miles away was another large house, reached on the surface by an almost impassable and tortuous road of rocks, but accessible to all the inmates of the sanatorium in less than half an hour by underground means and connected by telephone and telegraph of the latest and nicest adjustment along the same subterranean passages.

The shaft from the sanatorium to the labyrinth beneath had been perfected by the most consummate mechanical skill of Laport, and it was hidden from casual observation by the most cunning adjustment of materials. That end of the house which covered the descent had cost Hendricks and Laport more thought and ingenuity than all

else. The shaft had been enlarged and fitted with an iron lift down to the narrow passage that led from it to the arena. The circular steel cage which fitted into the shaft could be turned round from below, so that its iron door that furnished an exit into the passage would be on the opposite side against a solid wall of rock and the passengers, if enemies, would have to cut their way through a half inch of steel to get into the passage and, when there, would have to walk through in single file at the mercy of anybody at the lower exit, who could pick them off in detail without any danger to himself. The exit above was covered with the hard floor of a room whose mobility was undetectable by anybody who was not already aware of the device. In addition to this, a steel door had been fitted to the end of the passage below where it opened into the east workroom, because Hendricks thought at times he heard in the room above the sound of the engine and dynamo.

A sense of absolute security was thus obtained when the inmates of the sanatorium went below. It was physically impossible for force of any conceivable kind to reach them in that direction.

The next obvious consideration to which Hendricks had directed his whole energy was the provisioning of the retreat and the securing of a safe and hidden exit for removal from the sanatorium. In carrying out the first of these precautions, he had managed, with consummate care, during a period of eight months, to load into the southwestern entrance a vast store of material, purchased at Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis and Memphis, and delivered by boat at the Wash bayou, where there was a storehouse, where the goods were hauled for the apparent use of the two tourist hotels. Other and smaller streams of supplies were reaching the sanatorium overland continuously. It is calculated that during the eight months over eleven hundred thousand dollars were spent for supplies. In the lists of purchases appeared two items of unusual import—"one thousand magazine rifles—eighteen thousand dollars." They were contracted for in the east by a western dealer ostensibly to be sold on the plains and were bought in three lots. But they reached the Wash bayou without attracting attention, for they were shipped in pieces at intervals and put together in the Laran works. The other item—"five hundred polished nickel coat plates"—made to order by the Corinth Steel

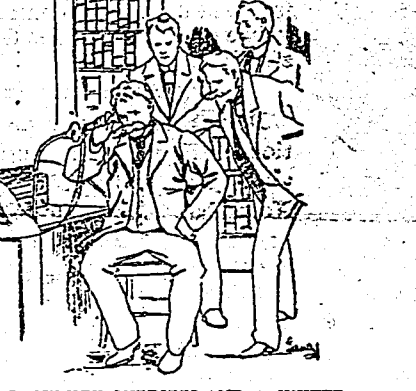
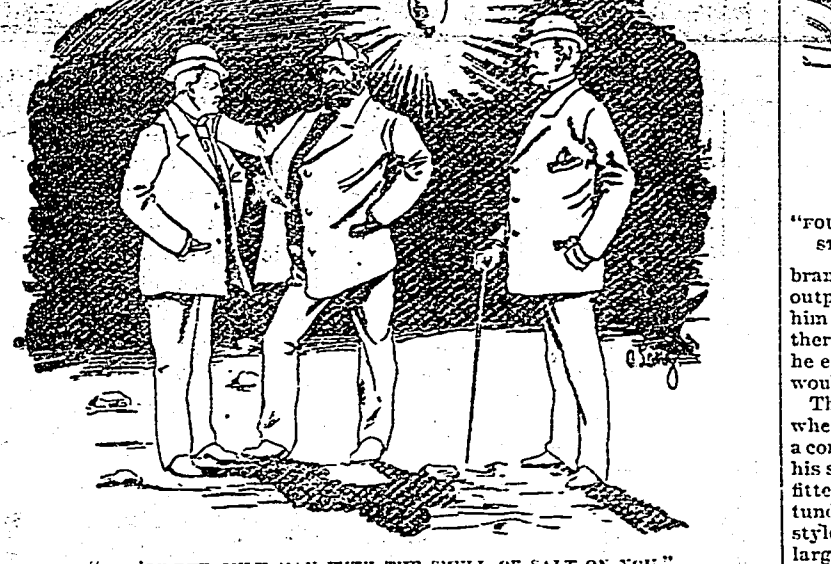
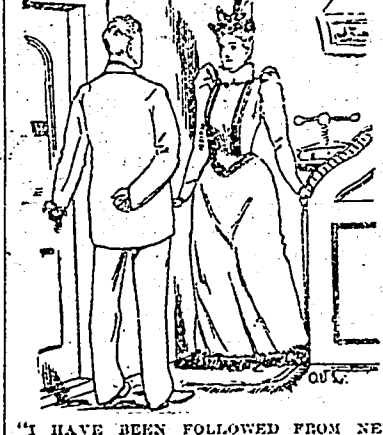
works, one was sent to the Laran works, ordered the place called in. From the unpainted railway station which here is twenty-eight feet above the solid level, Hendricks and three men are watching the evolutions of the regiment which are in some respects wholly unlike anything ever before seen in military tactics.

The vast spaces beyond the rotunda and quite up to the lake itself are packed high with stores. It looks like a series of endless warehouses or monstrous depots, and smells heavily like one of those streets where all the commodities of man obtrude themselves upon the sidewalks and impede travel.

If we penetrate to the hog back area we shall find that in its passages are stables and that there are not only horses but milk cows there; and that the great chasm in the south wall has been converted into a magazine and has heavy wooden doors across its entrance. The mouth of this chasm, it will be noticed, owing to a turn in the wall, faces directly north. The benches of the Laport railway are only two feet above the tops of the wooden doors.

Vague rumors were in the air about the Tennessee sanatorium. The secret service of the government was in possession of the facts which set them searching for the man known as the captain and they had traced him to the Mississippi. Vast quantities of gold had been paid out for goods sent to Laran. One fact elicited another. But inquiries failed to identify Hendricks with the description given of Kent as he appeared on the San Pedro and the Memphis bank said that he had gold on deposit there prior to the robbery of the Corinthian. The moment this sort of inquiry got into the papers, facts were elicited that could lead to but one conclusion in the end and events began to point significantly toward Laran.

No one followed the slow development of public suspicion so carefully as Hendricks. He had the papers forwarded to him under various addresses by Fenning, but it was not till the expiration of the year and a half that he closed the Memphis office and called in Fenning and Miss Laport, between whom appears to have grown up a very strong attachment. Hendricks was too shrewd not to know that the Memphis



"FOUR DEPUTY SHERIFFS AND A UNITED STATES MARSHAL IN POSSESSION."

branch was now the most dangerous outpost. Indeed Fenning had warned him for some time that his position there was growing untenable, and that he expected every day that their wire would be quietly tapped.

This was the growing crisis of affairs when, one morning in June, there was a consultation in what Hendricks called his sub-library. It was a handsomely fitted up room on one side of the rotunda. It was furnished in elaborate style and four men were sitting at a large center table which was heaped with maps and papers. One of the men was Hendricks himself; his eager face was more serious than usual, but he was self-assured and calm. One of the others was Dr. Pellissier. On one side of him sat Fenning, who was studying a railroad map. On the other sat Gen. Waterson, a young and fiery southerner whom we have seen drilling the regiment. Pellissier was smoking a cigarette. Hendricks picked up a letter and read it:

"There will positively be a strike all along the line. It is only the preliminary movement of a socialistic revolution. The whole country is honeycombed with discontent. All that the suffering people need is a leader; somebody with the brains, the courage and the character to marshal all the elements into a popular movement."

Hendricks laid the letter down.

"Gentlemen," he said, "by next winter I shall be master of the states on their riotous. There is just two hundred thousand dollars in the treasury. I must have a million before next month."

"Can you get it?" asked Fenning.

"Yes, if you carry out my plan. We shall have to spend one hundred thousand to accomplish our purpose and in six weeks from that time we shall be shut up here by a siege. It is not till then that we can thoroughly test our strength and secure all the money that we need. Are you prepared for war?"

"It is rather late to ask that question," said Pellissier. "We are in for conquest—equalization of wealth and social justice."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

ALABAMA DEMOCRATS

Get in Some Effective Blows on Ambitious Kolbites.

STEVENSON, ALA., July 30.—The democrats of the upper end of Jackson county had a regular love feast today. Hon. W. L. Martin completely demolished Populist Kolb at Flat Rock. Gen. Wheeler completely knocking every prop from under Mr. Goodwin, one of Kolb's henchmen, at Bridgeport and Stevenson in joint discussion today, and the democrats are jubilant.

The Republican.

L. W. GRANT, Publisher.

SATURDAY AUG. 4, 1894.

Good by Reuben. You are mighty good looking, but you can't come in.

Information from all parts of the county show that Kolb lost heavily on account of the discount treatment his followers gave Col. Caldwell at Sulphur Springs.

When Oates is elected some fellows who have not turned a hand for him will out shout the best workers in the ranks; but they are not fooling the people of this county much.

If there is any farmer in Calhoun who wants to give the plutocrats and manufacturers of New England an indefinite license to rob the farmers of the South through taxation for protection, he should vote for Kolb. That is what Kolb has promised Hoar and the rest of them.

Among the followers of Kolb in Calhoun are many good, honest debt-paying men, who want to do right, and are as far from sympathy with the Republican party as any of us. Many of these have had their eyes opened and will quietly vote for Oates and good government next Monday.

While so much is being said about fraud, it will be remembered that Kolb got more votes in Tallapoosa county than there were male inhabitants in the county, counting all the boys and men over two years old. It will be remembered also that Kolb managers run the election in that county.

They seem to be having a kind of Sulphur Springs state of affairs over in Lee county, judging from the following from the Opelika Evening News:

"Things are coming to a pretty pass when a distinguished citizen is hissed down and denied the privilege of addressing his fellow citizens."

Do not surrender your registration certificate at the August election. You will need it to vote in November. Hand it to the manager and wait until he can mark out the August election line and hand it back to you. The managers are bound to give you back your certificate.

The colored ministers of Jefferson county have united in a published appeal to the colored voters throughout the State to vote for law and order and Oates. They appreciate the protection given by a democratic state government to those of their race in Jefferson county who want to labor for the support of their wives and children.

Mr. J. B. Graham, of Talladega, was invited to speak at the Kolb barbecue at Mound and offered a division of time. When he began to speak the crowd opened on him and tried to howl him down. In the course of his speech he said:

"It is the proudest moment of my life that I can stand here backed by the intelligent, honest yeomanry of the Democracy of Alabama and suffer the taunts and jeers of the enemies of good government."

The government is now coining silver dollars both at the mints of Philadelphia and San Francisco, at the rate of five hundred thousand dollars a month for the purpose of redeeming silver notes which are now being used by the banks to draw gold out of the United States treasury. The government should add to the capacity of the mints and greatly increase this amount monthly. If these silver notes were replaced with silver dollars, the ability of the bankers to withdraw our gold would be lessened.

A mob of Tillamites tried to howl Senator Butler down at Spartanburg, S. C., Tuesday. He told them they were a lot of blackguards; that he had fought for his country and the right of free speech; that he had been invited to speak there and that he would do so if he had to stand there until night. The crowd surged about him angrily, but he faced them and said he would fight the whole lot if they would come one at a time. The crowd became ashamed of itself and accented the brave old Confederate general a quiet hearing.

Too much talk about violence and bloodshed on the part of Kolb's followers and Kolb's own deal with the New England Republicans are the two things that broke his back in this race. The straight and narrow way in politics is best.

This is very bad weather for political cowards. They are not even permitted to take shelter with the women in the rear; for these have an intensely live interest in politics and look with contempt upon the political coward or trimmer.

Pickens county has Kolb county officers. As a specimen of how badly they want an honest election and a fair count, they have put a negro who cannot read and write as manager for the Democrats at one of the boxes of the county. If they do not intend to swindle at that box, why did they not give the Democrats an intelligent white man as one of the three managers.

The Elba Sentinel, of Coffee county, which has been supporting Kolb, has abandoned him and come squarely out for Oates. The paper made this change after its editor listened to a speech made by Kolb, in which he (Kolb) confessed the deal with Hoar and the New England Republicans and endeavored to justify it. The Sentinel says it cannot advise its readers to follow Kolb into the Republican party.

The Gadsden Times has been showing up the acts of the county commissioners of Etowah, and the commissioners have been squirming like a lot of worms on hot coals. They have sought to place their sins upon the back of the Republican Probate Judge, but the Mobile Register reminds them that the Probate Judge is nothing more than the clerk of the commissioner's court, and says that, if the commissioners of Etowah have been suffering the Probate Judge to boss them, they are a lot of fools. They are responsible for their own acts.

Calhoun county is going to have better crops this year than for any year in the past ten. The writer went through the beautiful Alexander valley to Shady Glen church Tuesday and the crop was a delight to the eye. Uplands in corn look like the richest river bottom; the cotton looks splendid and the melon crop is fine. The farmers deserve a fine crop this year. They have had partial failures and seen hard times; but Heaven has at last smiled on them. Everybody will rejoice with them; for all wish the farmer well.

The barbecue at Shady Glen church, in the southwestern part of this county, Tuesday, was attended by between two and three thousand people. Gen. Morgan was recalled to Washington by telegram and could not speak; but Capt. Jos. F. Johnston and Judge P. G. Wood, of Dallas, were present and made fine democratic speeches, which accomplished good. A division of time was offered the followers of Capt. Kolb, and Messrs. Greer and Stephens, candidates of the Jeffersonians for the Legislature, spoke for that side and were accorded a respectful hearing. They made as good talks for their side as possible, but their cause was weak and this necessarily handicapped them. The crowd seemed to be largely with the democratic speakers, the ladies almost solidly that way. The daughter of a pronounced follower of the General Reuben proudly wore a badge of oats, and it was said many other fair ones there did not sympathize with their husbands, brothers or sweethearts in their political leaning to Kolb.

The people were in good humor and not a single incident occurred to mar the pleasure of the day. The hospitable people of that fine region of country had an abundance to eat on the grounds for every one present and to spare. It was remarked by many that the meats were better cooked and served than at any barbecue they ever attended. The writer enjoyed the hospitality of several farmers and their families, who spread lunch under the spreading oaks, and he had a meal fit for a king; but the most pleasant feature of the day was meeting with so many friends of whom he had seen nothing of recent years. It was a fine affair throughout and we are glad that we went.

In the last election Jones received 3045 votes and Kolb 2627. Jones majority 418.

Where is your registration certificate? You will need it next Monday to vote.

The Birmingham Amendment is to enable Birmingham to levy sufficient tax to pay its debts. It concerns only the people of Birmingham, and nobody else; they want it and every voter in the State can afford to give it to them.

The speech of Mr. Kelly here stirred up the Kolb fellows considerably. They said to hear Mr. Greer's reply and then the greater part of them left the hall. They didn't think they could stand Dick's 10 minute reply. Mr. Kelly makes a strong, chaste, democratic speech, and that kind don't suit some people.

It is said that some parties in this county took the registration certificates of negroes to "take care" of the same, and have not given them up on demand, where such negroes have turned over to Oates. Under the new election law such conduct is a serious offense, and all such parties will be presented to the grand jury. A "free ballot" is as necessary as a fair count.

The speaking in the county canvass came off for this beat at the Court house Thursday. The house was comfortably filled. The speaking lasted from 10 o'clock a. m. to 5 o'clock p. m. with an intermission for dinner. Careful and respectful attention was given by the 400 people present to the speeches of all the candidates, the friends of each cheering as he scored a point. We doubt if a single conversion was made on either side. The people are generally familiar with the issues discussed, and have about made up their minds, and few changes will be made until election day. On that day changes will occur as usual and we believe they will be in favor of the democracy.

The friends of Capt. Kolb in this county have denied that the negro Brownlee was whipped near Oxford recently among other things for being for Oates and against Kolb. Brownlee made affidavit before a Justice of the Peace that he was whipped and maltreated by friends of Capt. Kolb. Mr. J. S. Kelly published the affidavit substantially in the Hot Blast. It was then denied that the negro Brownlee had made any such affidavit. Below we publish the affidavit of the Justice of the Peace before whom Brownlee swore to his statement.

AFFIDAVIT.

STATE OF ALABAMA,)
Calhoun County.)

This is to certify that on the 23rd day of July 1894, Jack Brownlee did make affidavit before me, stating that on the night of the 7th of said month a number of men did whip him with a leather strap. I further certify that said affidavit is in the hands of J. S. Kelly, of Oxford, Ala. And that the substance of said affidavit is published in the Hot Blast of the 30th inst., over the signature of Sam Slim, and that said statement is substantially correct, though it does not give all that was sworn to before me by said Jack Brownlee.

Witness my hand this the 31st day of July 1894.

W. A. YEATMAN, J. P.

In this issue of the paper we print the official ballot as it will be furnished managers of election in this county under the law, which requires the names of candidates for all offices to be printed in alphabetical order irrespective of party affiliation. No voter will be at a loss as to the county ticket or as to governor; but the names of other candidates for State office may not be so well known even to intelligent voters. It therefore may be well to remember this: In case of the State ticket the names of the Kolb nominees come first for each State office, except for Attorney General, where the name of the democratic candidate comes first.

We have printed the ticket as all organized democrats should vote it, with the X mark placed opposite the names of the democratic nominees.

The Illinois Steel company's works at Chicago, that were closed by the Debs boycott, resumed in part yesterday. The country is about recovered from the worst of the Debs affliction. —Chattanooga Times.

County Correspondence.

Oxford, Ala., Aug. 2nd 94.

As there are many of my friends, black and white, who read the REPUBLICAN, and who are not yet fully convinced that it is time to desert the Kolb combination, I desire as the preachers say, to clear my skirts and give them one more warning. While many white democrats have seen the error of their way, and have come back to the party of their fathers, some have not. Kolb still claims to be a democrat, but actions speak louder than words, and his actions say he is not. He has solicited and procured aid from the New England republicans. Something that no democrat ever has done or ever can do. Eastern republicans are not built in such a way as to contribute campaign funds for democrats. And George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, says he (Kolb) and his following will eventually be with us. Who is not? Why the republican party? Now, you Alabama democrats, are you going to be led by Capt. Reuben F. Kolb & Co. into the republican party? Are you going to vote for the man who is running on a platform that promises protection to New England manufacturers? How will protecting New England, as a manufacturing part of the United States, benefit the farmers of Alabama? It cannot be a benefit, but a great disadvantage, to the South and Geo. F. Hoar knows it, and is glad of it, and Reuben F. Kolb & Co. know it, and don't care a continental for you or your welfare, so they get the office. And you colored voters, what can you promise yourselves if you assist in electing Kolb & Co. Have their conduct toward your race during the campaign given you any assurance of fair treatment. Does shooting you for working in the mines or whipping you for proposing to vote for Oates give you any assurance that you will be better treated by them, than you have been and will be, by the democrats? Have they made any promises to you of any legislation favorable to your race? Not a bit of it and they are not going to. With them you are, and will continue to be, only the "damned nigger."

On the other hand, the colored ministers of Birmingham and vicinity, who live where some of their fellows have been shot for working to feed their families, and others who are sorely in need of bread for their wives and little ones have been intimidated, and thus prevented from working by persons who claim to be supporters of Kolb, and who have since being arrested formed a Kolb club in the Birmingham jail. I say these ministers of the gospel submitted a demand for certain legislation to the democratic authorities and the democratic party, through their leaders, have pledged themselves to have such legislation perfected. That is a promise made to the colored voters of Alabama that is worth much to them, and on the strength of that promise, and faith in the integrity of the party making it, those colored ministers unanimously advise, and recommended that their fellow citizens throughout the state work for and vote for the Oates ticket from top to bottom. SAM SLIM.

IRON CITY ALA., July 30, 1894.
TO THE VOTERS OF ALABAMA:
Permit me to call your attention to a subject which will demand your thought when you go to the polls on the 6th day of August, "The Humble Amendment to the Constitution of Alabama." This amendment provides for local taxation for the support of schools; and as a practical teacher who knows something of what the schools of Alabama need, I ask you to vote for this proposed amendment. Every other State in the Union, provides for local taxation for the support of schools. In forbidding it, Alabama is alone. The principle of local taxation for schools proves valuable in forty-three States, why not in forty-four? Other States pay teachers monthly salaries, and go secure efficient instructors. Why is it that Alabama has not as good teachers as any State? Lack of money, wherewith to pay them. The percentage of illiteracy in Alabama, is greater than in any other State. That is, out of a population of 1,500,000 there are more who are unable to read and write than in a like number elsewhere. Things ought not so to be. What is the remedy? More schools, better schools. How may we have them? By levying a tax to support them. Why is local taxation preferable to general taxation? Because the tax is LEVIED, COLLECTED, and PAID OUT, by home men. Every patron of a school can, if necessary, see how every dollar is expended. Alabama needs the amendment because the present State fund keeps the schools open but three months in the year. By putting in force the provisions of the proposed amendment, we can double the present fund, and thereby keep the public schools open for at least six months in the year. Isn't this better than to have schools but three months?

I would ask you to take this point into consideration:

The provisions of the proposed amendment, and of existing laws, are such that no community is subject to taxation unless the people vote specifically for it. This is a VERBOSITY, and not a COMPULSORY amendment. The voters of some school districts want this tax; others do not. Those who want the tax levied can get it. Those who do not can let it alone. However, vote for the amendment, so that those who do want and need its benefits, can get them. It will require special legislation to allow school districts to vote on the question. So it is not a scheme "to largely increase taxation." Simply stated, it is this: If the amendment carries, you will have the privilege of taxing yourselves. Under the present constitution, you have not that privilege.

Let me call your attention to this fact: The poor man who has but little property, will pay under the amendment, a sum much less than the tuition bills he is now paying. It is a property tax, and you will pay in proportion to the amount of property you possess. The taxes realized from the railroads in your county will almost double the present fund. Remember that railroads valued at \$15000 per mile, pay more tax than farms valued at \$15 per acre. The poor man needs the amendment, because he will pay comparatively nothing into the fund. Though the wealthy would pay the larger proportion of the tax, they need it too, because the education of the masses will improve the morals and social worth of a community, make it a desirable place in which to live, and so enhance the value of their possessions; besides giving them the opportunity to get more enjoyment out of life, by coming in contact with an educated and refined citizenship.

This is a non-partisan measure, men of all shades of political opinion favor it. It is a plain common sense business proposition. Think of it in this way, and whether you personally favor it or not, vote for it, so that those communities desiring it, can have its benefits. Very Respectfully,
W. B. BOWLING.

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W. B. BOWLING.

No Sympathy with their Organization.
Much is said in a few words by Mr. W. M. Hoar, of Amesbury, Mass., who writes to the Livingston Journal, avowing frankly that he has been in error in following Kolb. He says: "I wish to say emphatically, that as the Kolbits stand today I have no sympathy whatever with their organization. It is true that I supported Kolb in his last campaign, believing as I did at that time, that he was in line with the Democratic party of the State. I can no longer follow the leadership of a man that is in such close proximity to the Radical party and in counsel with men who have never lost an opportunity to jump upon the South and all her best interest with both feet. I have never heard one of their speakers deny the charge that he had received financial aid from Hoar and his ilk. How any man with the love of his family or country at heart can longer follow Kolbism in its 'ways that are dark and tricks that are vain,' is beyond my feeble comprehension. I love the South and all of her interests, and if in following the Third party movement I have been misled as to its purposes and designs, it has been an error of the head and not the heart, for no man can or shall excel me in my loyalty to the principles that underlie the untarnished Democracy of the South and nation."

E. M. REID, J. P.
MORRISVILLE, ALA.
Keeps Marriage Licenses for Courts the 1st and 3rd Wednesday in each month.

OFFICIAL BALLOT.

It is Important that Every One Should Understand Them.

The law provides for the preparation of the ballot in a certain way, and if it is not done as the law directs, it will not be legal. It is very important that every one should study and understand the requirements of the law, and for the purpose of instructing Democrats the ballot is produced below, marked as they should mark it before voting:

(Mark a cross mark (X) before the name of the candidate of your choice.)

For Governor,

Vote for one:

X REUBEN F. KOLB.

X WILLIAM C. OATES.

For Secretary of State,

Vote for one:

X J. C. FONVILLE.

X J. KIRK JACKSON.

For State Treasurer,

Vote for one:

X T. K. JONES.

X J. CRAIG SMITH.

For State Auditor,

Vote for one:

X W. T. B. FYNCH.

X JOHN PURIFOY.

For Attorney General,

Vote for one:

X WILLIAM C. FITTS.

WARREN S. REESE.

For Commissioner of Agriculture,

Vote for one:

X S. M. ADAMS.

X HECTOR D. LANE.

For Superintendent of Education,

Vote for one:

X J. P. OLIVER.

X JOHN O. TURNER.

For Representative in the General Assembly,

Vote for two.

X LEN F. GREER.

X RICHARD B. KELLY.

X WM. C. SCARBROUGH.

NEWTON J. STEPHENS.

For County Superintendent,

Vote for one:

GEORGE W. LANDERS.

X LAWRENCE D. MILLER.

Birmingham Amendment. Yes.

Birmingham Amendment. No.

School Amendment. Yes.

School Amendment. No.

Make a cross mark before each one of these two amendments as you may wish to vote "yes" or "no" on them.

Showing the Great Popularity of Hawkes' Glasses over all others. Every pair of eyes that wear these Famous Glasses are fitted to the eye at J. M. Crook's, Jacksonville, Ala.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

M. W. Woodruff

Calhoun's Ex-Sheriff and One of Her Best Citizens Writes a Strong Letter.

Every Voter in Calhoun Should Read It.

EDITOR OF REPUBLICAN:—We are nearing a crisis in politics in the grand old State of Alabama, and it behooves every democrat to stop and think before he casts a vote for Reuben F. Kolb for Governor. The time has been when democrats in Alabama did not doubt his democracy; but I am now thoroughly convinced that he is leading his friends and adherents straight into the Republican party, for, since the joint debate between he and Col. Oates, in Limestone county, no one can longer doubt his affiliation with the Republicans. He admits getting money from Hoar; and I therefore do not see how any good Democrat can follow him further. He has deserted all democratic principles, and is now at work to satisfy a selfish ambition and nothing else. He does not care any longer for results, if he can be Governor and then United States Senator, and I believe, if such a thing were possible, he has gone so far that he would trade off the rights of the people of Alabama to satisfy his selfish ends. I entreat you not to rely upon his literature for information, for it is not reliable.

I have always voted the democratic ticket, and always expect to if I know what I am doing; and I want to appeal to every democrat in Calhoun County who has a grievance, that inside the party is the place to have it settled. Kolb is no longer a democrat, but a patent demagogue who is trying to use the word Jeffersonian to spoil the country. I am an Alliance man and expect to adhere to its principles as such, and I hope the organization will be kept up for our benefit as farmers; for there is nothing in true alliance principles to interfere with my duty to my God, my Country or my Family and the Democratic party, and let us keep up the organization for our benefit as farmers. Then let us uphold democracy, pure democracy, such as is professed and represented in the grand old State of Alabama by the Honorable Wm. C. Oates, Democratic candidate for Governor. Respectfully,
M. W. WOODRUFF.

It May Do as Much for You.

Mr. Fred Miller, of Irving, Ill., writes that he had a severe kidney trouble for many years, with severe pains in his back and also that his bladder was affected. He tried many so-called kidney cures, but without any good result. About a year ago he began the use of Electric Bitters and found relief at once. Electric Bitters is especially adapted to cure of all Kidney and Liver troubles and gives almost instant relief. One trial will prove our statements. Price only 50c for large bottle. At all the drug stores.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or haemorrhoids. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by all druggists.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

MOTHERS, Do You Know

that Paragoric, Balaam's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, many so-called Soothing Syrups, and most remedies for children are composed of opium or morphine?

Do You Know that opium and morphine are stupefying narcotic poisons?

Do You Know that in most countries druggists are not permitted to sell narcotics without labeling them poisons?

Do You Know that you should not permit any medicine to be given your child unless you or your physician know of what it is composed?

Do You Know that Castoria is a purely vegetable preparation, and that a list of its ingredients is published with every bottle?

Do You Know that Castoria is the prescription of the famous Dr. Samuel Pitcher, that it has been in use for nearly thirty years, and that there is no other preparation so highly recommended by all other remedies for children combined?

Do You Know that the Patent Office Department of the United States, and of other countries, have issued exclusive right to Dr. Pitcher and his assigns to use the word "Castoria" and its formula, and that to imitate them is a state prison offense?

Do You Know that one of the reasons for granting this government protection was because Castoria had been proven to be absolutely harmless?

Do You Know that 35 average doses of Castoria are furnished for 35 cents, or one cent a dose?

Do You Know that when possessed of this perfect preparation, your children may be kept well, and that you may have unbroken rest?

Well, these things are worth knowing. They are facts.

The fac-simile signature of Dr. S. M. Pitcher is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The Republican

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Transient advertisements \$1 per square, and one month \$2 square.
Local notices 10 cents per line.
Advertisements must be handed in Thursday or before to insure insertion.

SUBSCRIPTION.
One year, One Dollar.
Six months, Seventy-five Cents.
Three months, Forty Cents.
Subscriptions must be paid in advance. No name will be booked unless accompanied by the order.

Local & Personal.

Mr. Macon Stevenson, of Montgomery, is visiting his parents in Jacksonville.

Mr. Alex. Wiggs, of Ragland, Ala., was in town Monday and paid this office a pleasant call.

Burwell Williams, an old negro man, well known in the county as much of a politician in days gone by, died at his home here Thursday.

Misses Garland Snow and Sallie Camp, two of Anniston's most charming and accomplished young ladies, have been visiting friends and relatives in this place.

The East Tennessee excursion train leaves Jacksonville at 7 o'clock Sunday morning for Shelby Springs, where Sam Jones preaches. Round trip \$1.00.

Mr. Thos. W. Crutchfield, of the firm of Rosenau, Crutchfield & Co., of Chattanooga, Tenn., was in Jacksonville this week visiting relatives and friends.

Mr. Wm. H. Dean has been absent some time in the mountains of North Carolina. He will run home to vote and perhaps return to the springs.

Col. Caldwell and Hon. Jno. D. Hammond have been invited by the colored people to speak at their grand dinner on Reservoir Hill today, (Saturday) and will doubtless do so and give them good counsel.

Col. Caldwell and Hon. J. T. Martin have been canvassing for the democratic ticket in Cleburne this week. Col. Ellis has also been over there helping the cause of democracy and good government.

The ladies of White Plains will give an Ice Cream Festival in the grove near the White Plains Baptist church, Thursday August 9th. They will serve refreshments from 4 p. m. to 9 p. m. The public are cordially invited to attend.

Mr. A. M. Stewart, who lived near Piedmont, died the 1st of August in the 60th year of his age. He was one of the best men who ever lived in Calhoun county.

Mr. Stewart was a member of the court of county commissioners at one time.

A Very Nice Time.

On last Wednesday evening Miss Jennie Wyle gave a tea and sociable to her visiting friends Misses Lina Garland Snow and Sallie Camp, of Anniston. The invited guests were: Miss Dollie Lane, Messrs. P. F. and A. F. Williams, B. C. Lane and Sam Wyle. The occasion was fraught with mirth, fun and pleasure, and was enjoyed to the full by the young hearts so fortuitously brought together.

On Thursday evening the same party had a rollicking hay-ride and jollity and good humor reigned supreme. After the ride, of which Miss Undine Lane was chaperone, the party was invited into the spacious parlors of L. CHAPERONE where a sumptuous spread of sandwiches and ice cream were served the festive young folk. Wit, humor and lively sally crowned the hour, which will be long remembered by the happy participants.

Jacksonville is truly to the fore in all such things. She knoweth how to entertain and make happy those who come within her gates.

OSSEYER.

A Quarter Century Test.

For a quarter of a century Dr. King's New Discovery has been tested, and the millions who have received benefit from its use testify to its wonderful curative powers in all diseases of Throat, Chest and Lungs. A remedy that has stood the test so long and that has given so universal satisfaction is no experiment. Each bottle of the money will be refunded. It is admitted to be the most reliable for Coughs and Colds. Trial bottles free at the drug stores. Large size 50c and \$1.00.

CHITAP COAL.

I have the exclusive agency for the American Coal Co., and will be pleased to fill all orders for cash. Prices low.

U. E. BONDURANT.

Back in the Fold.

McFALLS, July 30.—Ed. HOR BLAST: As it is well known that I am a Democrat, and that on account of the election law I withdrew from the party, and joined in with the Jeffersonians, now be it also known that my mind has undergone a terrible reaction of late, and that by deliberating on the election law, and the probable intention of it, and carefully reading Mr. Oates on education I am now satisfied to vote for Mr. Oates and the democratic party. I make this statement so that each party may know where I stand. I have tried as hard as a man could to be a third party man truly—but I cannot, it is not in my makeup. I hope my old Kolb friends will allow me some credit for trying to be for Kolb. I am their friend, personally, and politically, that is partly my reason for going back home, and I hope my old democratic friends will look over my little fly-off, as I have never cast a vote other than democratic. Now with good will toward all men, I am

Respectfully,

G. W. PITTS.

In a Dry Goods Box.

SCOTTSBORO, July 23.—It will be remembered that some weeks ago there was great excitement caused by it being charged that John T. Roach, a school teacher on Sand Mountain, had deluded Miss Gilbreath, one of his fifteen-year-old pupils into leaving her father's house and concealing her whereabouts. Large searching parties scoured the mountain in the vicinity of her home, supposing her dead, until her father was decoyed to Chattanooga by a letter from her, mailed and purporting to be written at that point. After days of anxious but fruitless searching the old father gave up and returned home, broken hearted and in despair of ever finding his wayward child.

But "all is well that ends well." A few days ago the father received an anonymous letter that gave him a pointer, and upon searching young Roach's house, who had moved with his family to his father's near Fackler, this county, Miss Gilbreath was found and forced to go home.

She states that while parties were searching around Roach's house for her on Sand Mountain she was mailed up in a dry goods box, and in this way she was carried off the mountain when Roach moved to his father's. Her suffering, she says, was great while thus confined, from heat and the want of water. Old man Roach was placed under arrest, but John T. Roach has so far eluded arrest.

Conditions in Henry.

In Beat Thirteen Kolb two years ago got 133 to Jones's 15. The beat has registered 121 and at least one-half are for Oates and the ticket. The gains in eleven and twelve are about as great and will be about even. Abbeville beat went for Kolb before and will now go three or four to one for the ticket. Shorterville beat gave Kolb 229, Jones 54. It has registered 195 and will go two to one for the ticket. Beats seven and fifteen are practically solid for the ticket; there being but about a half-dozen Third Party people in each beat. In five, eight and six, strong Third Party beats, large gains have been made for Democracy. Cottonwood, that gave Kolb 161, Jones 26, will go for the ticket two or three to one. Granger (14) is solid and Gordon will give three to one for Democracy.—Dothan Siftings.

No Farmer is for Protection.

Union Springs Herald.
We do not believe there is a farmer in Bullock County who favors a high and protective tariff. We have tried to find out if there is, but none have shown up; yet, we do know of many farmers who say they will vote for Kolb, and Kolb has promised the Republicans to help them secure Alabama for the high tariff issue, or so it looks from the circular of the Home Market Club, which claims that this is the time for money to come here for the sake of protection. If there is a farmer in the county who wants a high tariff we would appreciate a card from him, for publication, setting "orth" his reasons he has for holding such views.

Loves His Country More.

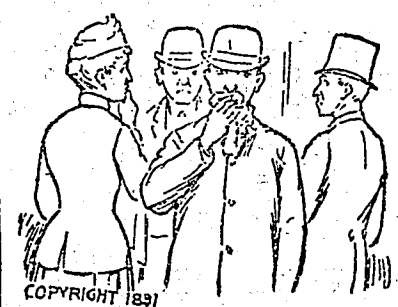
Mr. George T. Ashworth is one of the most representative farmers and influential men in Morgan county. He has been one of Kolb's most ardent followers; a member of all the conventions and a member of the Jeffersonian executive committee. But like Mr. M. W. Woodruff of Calhoun, he has at last seen the error of his way, and publishes the following open letter.

WOODLAWN MILLS, Ala., July 27.
Dear Sir—I desire to state that I am no longer a follower of Mr. Kolb, for I see plainly that he is going to the Republicans. I have followed him through both good and evil reports since he first offered for governor; honestly believing he was right, but am thankful though at a late hour I have seen my mistake. I have never had other than Democratic principles, because I believe them to be God given; without which no country can have good government; and now I wish to say to those good and honest men that I have been associated with in what we thought to be a just cause, that it is not because I love you less that I leave you but because I love my country and interest more. Success to Wm. C. Oates and the ticket.

Respectfully,
(Signed) GEO. T. ASHWORTH.

Indians Selling Their Corn and Feeding Their Wheat to the Hogs.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 31.—The farmers of Indiana, for the first time in the history of the state, are feeding their wheat to their hogs and selling their corn. Wheat brings 43 cents per bushel when delivered at the country stations, and corn sells readily at from 45 to 47 cents. The farmers say that one bushel of wheat contains as much nutriment as two bushels of corn, and as hogs are bringing good prices and corn is higher than wheat it is economy to feed the latter and sell their corn.



When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became a Woman, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Every one suffers from Catarrh in the Head. Those who don't have it suffer from those who do. It's a disease you can't keep to yourself. Here are some of the symptoms: Headache, obstruction of nose, discharges falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody, putrid, and offensive; eyes weak, ringing in ears, deafness; offensive breath; smell and taste impaired, and general debility. But only a few of these likely to be present at once. The cure for it—for Catarrh itself, and all the troubles that come from it—a perfect and permanent cure, is Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. The worst cases yield to its mild, soothing, cleansing and healing properties. A record of 25 years has proved that to its proprietors—and they're willing to prove it to you. They do it in this way: If they can't cure your Catarrh, no matter how bad your case, or of how long standing, they'll pay you \$500 in cash. Can you have better proof of the healing power of a medicine?

Are You Going?

The resorts of Tennessee are doing a splendid business this season.

The E. T. V. & G. is the direct route to these resorts and you should ask for your tickets via that line.

Elegant free observation coaches between Atlanta and Chattanooga. A through coach for Toot Springs, leaves Chattanooga at 7 a. m., and arrives at Tates at 12:45 p. m. Sleepers on this train to Washington and New York.

"The Seashore Express" leaves Atlanta 7:30 p. m., for St. Simons and Cumberland islands.

Three daily fast trains each way between Macon and Atlanta and Rome and Chattanooga.

Travel the E. T. V. & G. for safety, speed and comfort.

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Under reasonable conditions. One FREE 50 page catalogue will explain why we can afford it. Druggists' Practical Business College, NASHVILLE, TENN. Write for catalogue. Book-keeping, shorthand, penmanship and the business of a druggist. A complete course in all these branches. Graduates receive a diploma. Students pay no tuition. A complete course in all these branches. Graduates receive a diploma. Students pay no tuition. A complete course in all these branches. Graduates receive a diploma. Students pay no tuition.

In Poor Health

means so much more than you imagine—serious and fatal diseases result from trifling ailments neglected. Don't play with Nature's greatest gift—health.

Brown's Iron Bitters

It Cures
Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Neuritis, Constipation, Bad Blood, Malaria, Nervous ailments, Women's complaints.

Good Pictures At Very Low Prices.

I will make for the next ten days pictures at the following sizes and at the lowest prices.

Card size 2 for 50c, 6 for 90c or \$1.50 per dozen. Cabinet size 3 for 80c, 6 for \$1.35 or \$2.50 per dozen. Groups 8x10 25c each, by taking one half-dozen. Life size 12x14 framed for \$1.50 and upwards, enlarging \$2.50 and upwards. Take one dozen cabinet and get a life sized face. Will exchange partly for chickens. Call early, now is the time to take advantage of low prices.

Respectfully,
H. W. Wright,
Jacksonville, Ala.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became a Woman, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

TO TORONTO.

Agents of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway will sell tickets to Toronto Canada, on July 16th and 17 at the very low rate of ONE FARE for the round trip on account of the meeting of American Baptist Young Peoples Union.

Tickets can be arranged good to return Sept 15, 1894. For further information apply to nearest E. T. V. & G. Agent or write to L. A. Bell, Division Passenger Agent, Selma, Ala.
J. J. Farnsworth, Division Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Ga.
C. A. DeSaussure, Division Passenger Agent, Memphis, Tenn.
C. A. Benscoter, Division Passenger Agent, Knoxville, Tenn.
B. W. Wrenn, General Passenger Agent, Knoxville, Tenn.

BEGINS IN THIS ISSUE.

You Ought To Read It!

WHAT?

Why Our New Serial Story. We Print the Opening Chapters in This Issue. It is Entitled

THE GREAT LARAN REBELLION.

BY NYM CRINKLE.

The Author's world-wide fame as a journalist and dramatic writer will render this Story unusually attractive. Read it and

Be Amused and Instructed.

Jas. S. Kelly

Notary Public and Ex-Officio JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

OFFICE in the store of A. L. Higginbottom, Oxford, Ala.

Courts Second Monday in each month. Marriage license kept on hand at all times.

Orders from Headquarters have been Received to Sell this Stock or Move It.

W. M. Gammon & Company

Have authorized me to close it out in Bulk or Job Lots to Merchants, or any way possible for

Cash, Regardless of Cost!

For the next thirty days, or until a Purchaser is found, I will offer at retail, without reserve, the entire Stock of

Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Under-

wear, Hats, Hosiery,

Neckwear, Suspenders, Umbrellas,

At Such Prices as were never Heard of for Desirable Goods. See the prices and then see the Goods.

Fifty Worsteds and Fancy Cassimere Suits, worth \$6 to 7 50, our cash price 3 50.

1 75 all Wool Fancy Cassimere Black Worsteds and Diagonal 10 and 12 suits for 5.00.

300 All-Wool worsteds, Serges, Cheviots, Cassimeres, Black and Fancy \$12 to \$15 Suits, Price now 7 50.

300 Splendid Tailor Made Suits, Sacks and Frocks, all Styles comprising the choice of all our \$20, 22.50 and \$25 Suits at \$12.50.

Ten Dozen Stetson's Hats worth 3.50, 4.00, 4.50 and 5.00, Soft and Stiff, in all the new shapes, to go at \$2.50 and \$3.

Fifteen Dozen Fine Custom Made \$2, 2.50 and 3.00 Hats all new and desirable styles, for 1.00 and 1.50.

Our seventy-five cent Men and Boys Straw Hats are only thirty-five cents each.

Twelve dozen Mens' and Boys' Hat, fine custom made goods, latest styles and best makes, at one half price.

Balbrigan Undershirts 20c, 30c, and 50c, worth double money.

12 dozen Fine Cheviot Negligee Shirts, 1.00, price now only 50c.

16 doz. fine Madras Cloth Negligee Shirts, \$1.50, 1.75, and 2.00, at 1.12 1/2.

15 doz. splendid cloth working shirts cheap at 50 cents, our price 25 cents.

Scriven's Patent Elastic Seam Drawers, Summer and Winter weight, 70 and 80 cents.

Cash for the goods is what we want, as we are closing out to quit Business.

C. A. GAMMON,

MANAGER.

East Tennessee Virginia and Georgia Railway.

Time Table

IN EFFECT MAY 20TH, 1894

North Bound—Read Down.		South Bound—Read Up.	
Leave	4:00 p m	Mobile	12:30 p m Arrive
"	5:22 "	Mt. Vernon	11:10 a m "
"	6:35 "	Jackson	9:57 "
"	8:10 "	Thomasville	8:41 "
Arrive	10:30 "	Selma	6:00 " Leave
Leave	10:40 "	"	5:30 " Arrive
"	12:52 a m	Calem	3:02 "
"	2:20 "	Talladega	1:04 "
"	3:33 "	Anniston	12:05 Night "
"	9:47 "	Jacksonville	11:38 p m "
"	4:14 "	Piedmont	11:10 "
Arrive	5:40 "	Rome	9:35 " Leave
"	8:00 "	Cleveland	7:10 "
"	10:25 "	Knoxville	4:12 "
"	2:15 p m	Bristol	1:00 "
"	7:22 "	Rome	7:50 a m "
"	4:40 a m	Washington	11:55 p m "
"	5:40 "	Baltimore	11:00 "
"	7:53 "	Philadelphia	8:38 "
Arrive	10:55 "	New York	8:00 p m Leave

Pullman Sleeper between Macon and Cleveland. Solid Vestibule train between Chattanooga and Washington, carrying Pullman Vestibule Sleepers to and from Washington and New York without change. For tickets Sleeper Reservations in advance, apply to any Agent of the Company or write to L. A. Bell, D. P. A., Selma, Ala.
B. W. Wrenn, G. P. & T. A. Knoxville, Tenn.

CHANGE IN BUSINESS.

GREAT

CLOSING OUT SALE.

Owing to expected change in our business, we will inaugurate June 1st

A Great Clearing Sale

of our entire Stock of Goods at the Actual Cost price, for Cash only.

OUR STOCK OF CLOTHING

Consists of the Latest Styles, such as Regent Cutaways in Frocks and Sacks, Oxford and Cambridge Sack Suits, the latest cut in best fabrics.

In our Boys' Department we offer an elegant line of suits and separate pants. All garments the perfection of pattern and fit, which we include in this Slaughter Sale at Actual Cost.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

Mens' Underwear, Colored and White Shirts, Neckwear, Hosiery and Derby Hats, Suspenders and Umbrellas, at cost.

DRESS GOODS, DRY GOODS.

Our entire stock of all Woolen Dress Goods of every description at cost to close off.

All Colored Lawns, Organdies, Satens, Dimities, Gingham, White Lawns and Mulls at actual cost.

Fans, Laces, Embroideries, Parasols, Silk and Kid Gloves, Ladies Childrens' Hose at Cost.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

Turkish Bathing Towels, 5 cts up. Linen Towels, 7 1/2 cts up. Turkey Rug and White Table Damasks from 25 cts up.

10 4 Sheetling 15 cts up. 5 4 Pillow Caseing 8 cts up. 4 4 Lonsdale and Fruit Bleaching 7 1/2 cts. Shirting Prints 3 1/2 cts. Standard Dress Prints 5 cts.

Everything must go. Sell we will. Every article marked down to lowest Selling Price in Plain Figures. These are solid facts—no advertising scheme. Call and save money.

ULLMAN BROS.

ANNISTON, ALABAMA.

REPUBLICAN JOB OFFICE

Is the place to get your work executed. Beautiful type, faces, Gordon presses (2), and capable printers enable us to turn out splendid work. Letter heads, note heads, bill heads, programmes, blanks, invitations, and all classes of printing done in original and tasty designs. We work cheap. Give us a call or write for samples.

Jacksonville, Ala.

"Established 30 Years

H. A. SMITH

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Wholesale and Retail

Bookseller and

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Not receiving a magnificent line of holiday goods, Gents' and Boys' Suits, Work-ases, Writing Cases, Stationery, etc., for Ladies and Gentlemen, Push and Morocco Bound Photographs and Autograph Albums, Post-cards, Standard Juvenile and Gift Books, Scrap Books, Bible, Prayer and Bazaar Books, Pictures, Engravings, Maps, Brooches, Games, Toys, Fancy Stationery in Push Boxes and a great variety for Christmas, Birthday and Wedding Presents.

Pianos and Organs from different manufacturers, for Cash or installment plan, at low prices.

1000 ROLLS OF WALL PAPER

and Borders, at greatly reduced prices. Samples sent on application.

H. L. Stevenson, Jacksonville, Ala.

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STEVENSON & ACEE,

Attorneys at Law

And Solicitors in Chancery.

Special attention paid to collections.

TAX SALE.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

Calhoun County.

Notice is hereby given that the following lands and lots were decreed by the Probate Court of Calhoun County Alabama, on the 4th day of May 1894, it being the second day of said said month and a regular term of said court, to be sold for the years 1893 and previous years and notice is hereby given that said lands will be sold by the undersigned Tax Collector within the legal hours of sale, on Monday the 13th day of August, 1894, being the second Monday of said month, before the court house door in the city of Jacksonville, Alabama, to satisfy said taxes and costs, to wit:

PRECINCT NO. 7.

J. C. Laney Est., W 1/2 of SW 1/4 and NE 1/4 SW 1/4 and SW 1/4 of NW 1/4 Sec 12, T. 12, R. 7. Tax \$93.42, 75c, cost \$2.95, adv \$1.80.

D. Z. GOODLETT, Tax Collector.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

Calhoun County.

In Chancery, at Jacksonville Alabama 9th District, North Eastern Chancery Division.

A. E. Echols

D. G. Brothers, adm'r of the estate of A. J. Farmer, dec'd

Sarah Ann Camp, et al.

In this cause it is made to appear to the Register, by the affidavit of Jos. J. Arnold, complaisant solicitor that the defendant Sarah Ann Camp, Susie Owens and James Farmer are all non-residents of this State and resides in Rockdale County State of Georgia at or near Conyer's P. O. and further, that, in the belief of said Plaintiff, the defendants are each over the age of twenty-one years.

It is therefore ordered by the Register, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper published in the County of Calhoun, Alabama, once a week for four consecutive weeks, requiring them the said Sarah Ann Camp, Susie Owens and James Farmer to answer or demur to the same, within thirty days after the tenth day of August 1894, and failing to do so a decree pro confesso will be taken against them in said cause.

VOLUME 58

are all away on the grounds at this moment and I can talk to you. I cannot tell if they suspect that these wires that apparently go out on the poles, lead in another direction, but they are liable to use them at some moment. They have already made remarks about the chimney and the



FROM SLACK."

About Mendocino's disappearance, the captain guessed the truth when they found the horse's hoof marks and brought in the flask which smelled of the captain's Medford rum. If you precipitate matters now, you may wreck your St. Mary's scheme. If Calcutt knows something about your past, how much I cannot learn. He may know something of your future plans. I believe he is the only man who has put together the threads of your career. In a personal encounter he may get away. If you entrap him, there will be an armed force quartered on your past. You can kill him, but it will hurt you.

offer until the St. Mary's affair is over. He will prefer this place to the Bayou house, if indeed he suspects that place. He is a shrewd man but a susceptible one. Leave him in my hands. I have communicated to him this communication into a moment's inadvertence. He could not tell if it were an honestest conviction or part of some scheme of the woman's. He did not dare tell her his own conclusions and thus put her on her guard. He gave her no plan. He merely asked questions. The result was that he obtained from her further acknowledgments to her following effect:

"Calicot is no ordinary man. I fear him because I cannot read him. Have I not said of that he has no industry, no intellect, no whole career?"

self and is staying here to corroborate it before putting the machinery of law into operation or making his plan public. He has shown an unmistakable admiration for the man whose intellectual gifts so impressed him. But I cannot tell how far this is his respect for the social system if arrayed on the side of the normal forces of society. However, he felt that they were arrayed against the conventional order, but I could not get him to divulge anything. At another time he said: 'You are in constant communication with Mr. Inen-dricks. But he changes the subject, he keeps it away from the factory in which he is working.' It will show you that



time when he discovers our means of intercourse and how necessary it is that I should sparingly use it. You know me too well to think for a moment that I am superstitious or mysterious or that I am not accessible, my mysterious man somehow stings my instinctive feelings for the slow, inevitable, dispassionate solidarity of man that we have raised our hands against. I have exhausted all my woman's ingenuity in trying to discover the secret of his life, but I have failed, I have been baffled. I cannot tell if he has a weak spot or is only the cleverest man I ever met in hiding it. It would be a supreme triumph to outwit such a representative agent intelligent. It cannot be done in your way. You must do the gentler, the more manly, with mothers, with men, close, trust me.

might expect in a man of fendricks unaplastic will and aggressive nature. He was not convinced. He did not like the woman's weak admission of guilt, and must have been looking for the social order. He saw nothing in the statements and arguments that might not be put forward as part of a subtle scheme to gain time and to keep him helplessly out of the way till her own security was attained. He was not a man to suffer under his associates, but went to the office and plunged into a deep consultation with the general and Fenning upon the topography of the country around St. Mary's. They had county and township maps with them, and they were engrossed in the details of a military campaign. But that morning the

the men, who had demanded to be let out for a few hours. They had pledged themselves to keep away from the roads and merely go into the bush to hunt squirrels and would be back at night. The doctor advised their release for a time and as they were men in whom the general had every confidence, the permission was given with a warning.

The six men went immediately north, hung about the grounds of the Lazen house, encountered the two deputies who were in the woods and killed them. They then returned at night feeling assured that they had removed the obstacles to their liberty.

(Continue on Fourth Page.)

The Republican

L. W. GRANT, PUBLISHER.

SATURDAY, AUG. 11, 1894.

The people of the State were not willing to trust the Kolbites with the election of Senator Morgan.

Capt. Jos. P. Johnston:—You time next. You have made a good fight like a true democrat and have not sulked.

Kolb carried Jefferson county by fifteen majority; though the democratic nominees for the Legislature were all elected.

The Democrats in North Carolina in State Convention, have declared for free coinage of silver, and endorsed the patriotism of President Cleveland.

The followers of Capt. Kolb seem to be taking his defeat quietly in this section. If they believe he has been cheated out of the election this time, they do not say so.

Kolb is crying fraud again; but it won't do. Oates' gains came from white counties where Kolbites had the county offices and controlled the election machinery.

Since the people of Alabama have spoken for a government of law and order and security to life and property, Alabama is in condition to catch the first ray of the coming sunshine of prosperity.

It looks now as if the conference committee of the two houses of Congress will come to an agreement on the tariff bill. When that measure is disposed of, the country will feel the good effects in a very short time.

Now let us give politics a rest and put in the time for awhile on business and the cultivation of friendly relations between the people of town and country. The present condition of things is unnatural, and cannot last.

The name of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad is now a thing of the past. The road will be known in the future as the Southern Railway. It is now a part of a tremendous system called the Southern.

The white democrats of Jacksonville received the news of the great democratic victory in this State very quietly. The colored democrats who voted for Oates were more demonstrative, and had a regular jollification Tuesday evening.

The people of Calhoun are much more interested in a proper administration of their county affairs than they are in affairs of the State and much more in affairs of the State than in affairs of the general government; and it may be well for them to realize this.

Up to a few days before the election the negroes were almost solid here for Oates. People are curious to know what were the promises, made by the opposition, that changed them. They changed also in Talladega and other counties the same way. Turn on the light.

It has been discovered that the Populist candidate for Governor in Arkansas cannot hold office if elected; neither can he vote in the coming election, from the fact that he failed to pay his poll tax. The time has expired for the payment of the tax and the matter cannot now be remedied.

A story that applies to Kolb's case, is told as follows:

A man in Arkansas telegraphed a man in Montgomery: "Your brother is dead."

The Montgomery man immediately telegraphed: "Send on the remains."

The Arkansas man replied: "No remains—cyclone got him."

It is almost certain that the opposition to democracy will have a candidate for Congress in this district; not with the hope of electing him, but with the hope of success fully contesting for the seat of the elected democrat, in event the Republicans control the next House. Hence the reason why the democrats of the district should nominate a strong man for Congress, who can carry the district on an honest count.

The striking miners in the Birmingham region are going back to work and peace, and plenty and contentment will brood over that region. As the politicians have no further use for the miners, they will be suffered to go back to work for their wives and little ones. The strike agitation was kept up for weeks solely for the benefit of the Kolb ticket in Jefferson county. The strike has cost the miners many thousands of dollars, and an ocean of trouble; lives have been lost and men are in prison for murder. And for what? That a cheap politician might profit by it. "What fools we mortals be!"

The friends of Col. Jno. M. McKleroy, are speaking of bringing him out for Congress in this district. Col. McKleroy is very strong in Calhoun, and, since the democratic party in the county is no longer embarrassed by a hostile element in its conventions, he can easily carry a delegation from the county; as indeed can any straight working democrat of the acknowledged ability of Col. McKleroy. He is a splendid man in every sense of the word, and the district would honor itself by sending him to Washington to represent it. Since his name has been mentioned here, we have not heard a single voter of Jacksonville object to the suggestion of his name. On the contrary they are pleased with the suggestion and will be glad to contribute to his success, in event he gets his consent to make the race.

A petition to the Governor of Nebraska asking for an extra session of the Legislature to provide relief for farmers in certain drought-stricken regions of the state says: "It is believed that thousands of families will either starve, emigrate or be fed by charity, unless the people of the State as a whole provide for them." Central and West Kansas has suffered terribly from hot winds and protracted drought. A dispatch says: "From the center of the State westward the wheat crop has been a total failure, corn is drying up, orchards are dying and starvation stares the people in the face." Farmers are leaving the state in large numbers. No such condition exists in the South. The people of the United States will find out after awhile that this is the chosen spot of the world.

A dispatch to the Montgomery Evening Journal from Birmingham says the Kolb leaders who have been in conference in Birmingham for several days, have issued a manifesto and published it in the northern press. They claim to have been counted out, but say they are powerless without the Legislature. The conference was very stormy, and some very hot-headed speeches were made; but the conservative element predominated and the conference refused to advise to acts of treason. Kolb's appeal to the Northern people from the people of Alabama is in the nature of an apology for failure to carry out his boast by which he secured large sums of money for his campaign. He is also probably paving the way to a fat government office, in event of Republican success in 1896.

The dispatch further states that the conference determined to abandon the fight in Alabama, contenting themselves with this slander on the Alabama democracy to the people of the North.

After the killing of Robt. C. Ross of Jackson county, by the Skelton boys, for the seduction of their sister Annie Skelton, some months ago, impeachment proceedings were instituted before the supreme court against Judge Talley for aiding and abetting the murder. Judge Talley was related to the Skeltons by marriage, having married a sister of Annie and the Skelton boys. When Ross fled from Seaboard, the Skelton boys started in pursuit, armed. A telegram was sent from Seaboard to Stevenson warning him of his danger. It was charged that Judge Talley wired the operator at Stevenson not to deliver the telegram and not to let Ross escape.

For this the Supreme Court has judged Talley guilty of murder and deposed him from office. It is altogether a sad case. In it human nature and official duty came in conflict. Talley yielded to human nature, forgot that he was a Judge and fell from his high estate.

Both the school and the Birmingham amendments were lost.

THE ELECTION

It is Governor Oates.

Oates not majority in the state is 26,068. His gains were mostly in the white counties controlled by Kolbites county officers, and yet Kolb cries fraud.

When Madison county went for Kolb in 1892, Kolb had nothing to say as to fraud in that county; but this time it went for Oates, and Kolb charges fraud in Madison.

Kolb's largest gains were in counties where the organized democrats had the election machinery, and Oates' largest gains were in counties where the Kolbites had the election machinery, and yet Kolb cries fraud. Bosh!

Those gentlemen who have been wanting to seat Mr. Kolb with guns, in case the result was declared in favor of Mr. Oates will, have cooling time. The declaration of the result will not be made until the meeting of the Legislature in December. Until then Tom Jones is Governor.

The democrats have elected sixty-one Representatives with a chance for four more out of one hundred. At the lowest the democratic majority in the House will be 22. In the Senate the democrats will have twenty-four, with a chance for one more out of thirty-three—democratic majority in the Senate, at the lowest estimate will be fifteen.

Good men who who have mistakenly followed Kolb for the past few years and are yet democrats at heart will be gladly welcomed back to the democratic party fold. There are some agitators and breeders of strife who have no fixed political principles, and who are moved solely by prejudice and passion. The party is well rid of these and every body will be glad if they stay out of it.

Mr. Denson's district (the Seventh) went for Kolb by 3467 majority. This is what made it so easy for Mr. Denson to "carry his own skillet." It would have complicated matters for him less, if he had remained in Washington. Once having come to the State, the democrats who nominated him had the reasonable right to demand of him a support of their State ticket at any cost to himself.

Oates has been elected by a good majority without counting a single vote in the Black Belt; yet Kolb cries fraud. In his published whine he says the democrats in this election "shifted their ground." Last election he claimed the frauds were in the Black Belt. This time, when Oates has a clear majority in the white counties, most of which have Kolb county officers and where his party had the election machinery, he finds the Black Belt racket won't work, and hence he says the democrats "shifted their ground."

The people of Alabama have again said in most unmistakable manner that they will not have the man Kolb to rule over them. Good men have mistakenly followed him. Many of them done so for the last time. His straddling between the parties has lost him the public confidence.

Leave Kolb alone, and come back to the democratic party, all you good men who have followed him. He is out nothing and deserves no sympathy. He makes money by being a candidate and lives fat on campaign funds. Come home. You will be welcome.

Two men who voted for Kolb said on the street at Jacksonville, after the news of Kolb's defeat, that they believed they had voted their last time—that they would be disfranchised, and they were evidently honest in this belief. There are doubtless thousands in the State who believe thus.

Col Oates said in his speech at Salem, in Limestone county, that he would veto any bill that disfranchised anybody, and he is a brave and truthful man. The democratic Legislature will disfranchise no man. It refused to do so last session. Men need suffer no inequities on this head. Nobody will be disfranchised.

Unofficial Vote of Calhoun County

PRECINCTS	OATES	KOLB
Jacksonville	232	129
Alexandria	187	235
Weavers	77	91
Maddox	109	100
Polkville	82	51
Peek's Hill	22	72
Hollingsworth	34	94
Green's School House	38	102
Piedmont	192	103
Rabbit Town	79	94
White Plains	55	150
Davisville	54	105
Oxford	254	195
Sulphur Springs	24	129
Ammon	939	138
Ladiga	43	43
DeArmanville	40	125
Obatchie	67	61
Duke	39	64
Total	2541	2073

Oates' majority 567. The vote fell short of the vote of 1892 over 1,000, and short of the May registration about 800.

KOLB'S ABSURD CHARGES.

Cold Facts Refute His Statement of Fraud in Alabama.

Montgomery, Ala., August 8.—"Kolb's claim that he has been defrauded out of his election," said Chairman Tompkins, of the democratic committee, "when considered in the light of the undisputed facts, is so absolutely baseless, as to be ridiculous. His majorities in the counties carried by him amount in the aggregate to 14,000. Oates' majorities in the counties carried by him, leaving out Barbour, Bullock, Dallas, Hale, Lowndes, Marengo, Madison, Montgomery and Wilcox, the only counties which Kolb challenges, amount in the aggregate to 12,000, leaving Kolb only 2,000 ahead. The white vote in the nine counties left out of the calculation, according to the census of 1890, amounts in the aggregate to 16,000. It is a well known fact, too well known to be disputed, that not more than one-tenth of those white voters were supporters of Kolb. It is as well known that the number of negroes that have for many years, ever since they were given the suffrage, voted the democratic ticket in those counties at least equals the whites who are supporters of Kolb.

"This shows conclusively that not taking into consideration the increase in the 'white vote' since the census of 1890, and allowing nothing for the large number of negroes in those counties who, though republicans, it is well known as between Kolb and the democrats vote every time with the latter, even had all the republican negroes remained away from the polls, Oates' majority in those nine counties could not have been less than 15,000. From this, it is shown that even admitting everything that Kolb claims, it is clear that instead of being elected Kolb is defeated by not less than 13,000.

"Many negroes openly voted the democratic ticket. This was particularly the case in Kolb's old county, Barbour, and in his old home, Enfield, Ala., it was natural that they should have done so and it would have been very strange if they had not. In the recent riots in Jefferson county the Governor used the whole power of the state to protect the negro, against the murderous assaults of those who were supporters of Kolb. This action of the Governor was universally indorsed by the democratic press, speakers and people, while the press and speakers of the opposition as universally condemned the Governor for his action. If the negroes under such circumstances had not supported the democratic party they would have shown that they did not possess even ordinary gratitude. Col. Oates was open and avowed in his indorsement of the action of Gov. Jones, and naturally the negroes voted for him.

"This man Kolb has always cried fraud. He, according to his own admission, has frequently been a party to fraudulent practices in elections, and he assumes that the democrats use the same means to obtain their majority that he admits having used himself.

"The two counties not heard from yet reported today, one (Baldwin) gave a small majority for Oates, and the other (Covington) about offsets with a majority for Kolb. This settles the democratic majority at 26,000. The Legislature will stand: Senate—24 democrats and 9 opposition; house—62 democrats and 38 opposition."

ELECTION FIGURES

Which Show the Most Marked Changes.

The following are among the largest gains for the democrats over the 1892 election:

In Barbour, 1,439; Chrenshaw, 750; Lamar, 1,116; Lauderdale, 641; Lawrence, 885; Limestone, 1,473; Macon, 1,667; Madison, 1,741; Sumter, 1,027, and Tallapoosa, 1,552.

The following are the counties in which the democrats lost most heavily: Conecuh, 701; Jackson, 636; Jefferson about 3,300; Perry, 1,020; St. Clair, 521, and Talladega, 695.

The opposition ticket carried Chrenshaw by only 18 votes and they carried Clay by only 24, their legislative nominee, J. C. Manning, being elected by only 11 majority. Henry, Colonel Oates' home county which gave Kolb 3,196 votes in a total of 4,694 two years ago, gave its distinguished democratic son yesterday a majority of more than 500. Abbeville, Colonel Oates' home beat, voted 200 for Oates and 82 for Kolb. Oates made a gain of about 2,000 in Henry county. In the joint debate near Athens last month, Kolb taunted Oates with the prophecy that he, Kolb, would carry Oates' county by 1,500 majority and would even carry the one armed hero's beat, neither of which he did.

Enfield, Barbour county, which was Kolb's native place and his home until a year or two ago, when he moved to Montgomery voted, Oates, 1,424; Kolb, 15. Beat three in Montgomery, his present residence, voted, Oates, 1,143; Kolb, 32. The total vote in Montgomery city yesterday was 2,389, of which Kolb received seventy-six.

The Old, Old Cry.

Captain Kolb this morning raises the old, old cry of fraud, and claims to have been elected by 18,000 majority. This is quite a come down from the claim of 45,000 two years ago. The interesting question arises why, if the Democrats could reduce him from 45,000, to 18,000, a gain of 27,000 and do that honestly, why may not the 18,000 be also an honest gain? No Captain. We all know you are sore and will die hard. But the world cannot be made to believe that the Democrats got 27,000 of your votes honestly and then stole 18,000 more. It's too thin.

As a matter of fact the election was fair, with a few trifling exceptions, which would not affect the result either way, and the fact stares us all in the face that you made losses in counties where your party controlled and your chief gains were in counties where all the machinery was in the hands of the Democrats. The latter was the case in Jefferson, where you gained over 3300 votes, and in Russell and Mobile and Shelby and Talladega and Jackson. In counties where you controlled, such as Geneva and Lawrence, and Marshall and Chrenshaw, and Pickens and Dale, and Choctaw and Tallapoosa, and Chambers and Bibb, and Chilton and Cherokee, you lost votes right along.

It is ridiculous, Captain. The Democrats went into the white counties on this fight and whipped you on your own ground.—Age-Herald.

Compared With 1892:

Montgomery, Aug. 7.—Nearly every county turns up with a heavy loss for Kolb, as compared with his vote of 1892. For instance, Madison county in 1892 went for Kolb by 298; official returns give it to Oates by 1,443, a change of over 1,700 votes. Lawrence, another Tennessee valley county, goes for Kolb by only 1250 as against 2,135 before. Limestone goes for Kolb by only 158, as against 1,623 in '92. Tallapoosa goes for Kolb by only 600, as against 2,449 in 1892. In Cherokee his majority falls 300. Chrenshaw went for Kolb by 750 in 1892, this year it is very close. Sumter goes for Oates by over 1500 a democratic gain of over 1000, and Macon goes for Oates by 800, a democratic gain of over 1500. Henry, Oates' own county, went for Kolb in 1892 by over 1500; this year over 500 majority is given to Oates. Barbour's official vote gives a democratic majority. The smaller counties do the same way in a lesser degree.

The South will make a tremendous crop this year, worth hundreds of millions. When Congress goes through with tariff legislation in any shape, business will revive all over the country, money will begin to flow through the channels of trade and the back of hard times will be broken. The success of the party in Alabama, favorable to sound principles of finance and law and order will attract millions of money to the State. Good times are in sight!

One result of the recent election is to make a good many weak-kneed Democrats more outspoken. If Kolb had been anywhere near an election they would have been whispering around as they did in 1892, and ever since, that the result was still in doubt. It is a pity such whispering people ever get into public life and by their position give strength to misrepresentation of their State and people. The best place for men who whisper for both sides is in private life.—Montgomery Advertiser.

A Million Friends

A friend in need is a friend indeed, and not less than one million people have found just such a friend in Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, and Colds. If you have never used this Great Cough Medicine, one trial will convince you that it has wonderful curative powers in all diseases of Throat, Chest and Lungs. Each bottle is guaranteed to do all that is claimed or money refunded. Trial bottles free at all the drug stores. Large bottles 50c and \$1.00.



BUY NONE BUT THE GENUINE. 3,000 Merchants sell Hawkes' Spectacles with great success. 2,000 of them hand't other Spectacles without Success.

Showing the Great Popularity of Hawkes' Glasses over all others. Every pair warranted. These Famous Glasses are fitted to the eye at J. M. Crook's, Jacksonville, Ala.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

Are You Going?

The resorts of Tennessee are doing a splendid business this season.

The E. T. V. & G. is the direct route to these resorts and you should ask for your tickets via that line.

Elegant free observation coaches between Atlanta and Chattanooga. A through coach for Tate Springs, leaves Chattanooga at 7 a. m., and arrives at Tate at 12:45 p. m. Sleepers on this train to Washington and New York.

"The Seashore Express" leaves Atlanta 7:30 p. m., for St. Simons and Cumberland Islands.

Three daily fast trains each way between Macon and Atlanta and Rome and Chattanooga.

Travel the E. T. V. & G. for safety, speed and comfort.

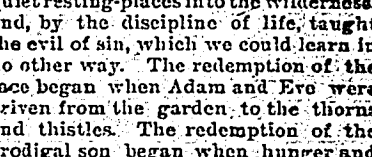
L. A. BELL, Div. Pass. Agt.
Selma Ala.
B. W. WRENN, Gen. Pass. Agt.
Knoxville, Tenn.

SIN AND SUFFERING.

The Only Way of Escape is to the Path of Righteousness. He who violates his own conscience is not content to be alone; he seeks companionship in his evil doings, and strives to pacify his conscience by the reflection that he is not alone; that he is "no worse than his neighbors." To leave this evil peace he tries to persuade to join him in his wrong doing. The joy prompts another boy to play truant. The thief unites with other thieves, and instinctively tries to drag down others to his own level. The sensualist indulges not his appetite in solitude, but makes it an occasion of what he calls "good fellowship." And so enter into life more and more, and fear which, like the avenging angels, dogs our footsteps. We know that we have done wrong. We dread the rebuking presence of the pure. The truant boy fears his mother's eyes, not because he fears his mother's punishment, but because his sin has separated him from her. So the race drags its God, its unknown future, and death, which brings man to both. Man is conscious of his shame, and seeks to hide himself from God, seeks to hide his shame from his fellow men. In this the secret of that fear which is the deep undertone of all religions, the remedy for which never can be thinking lightly of sin or imagining that God thinks lightly of it, but only in knowing that God is a Physician who cures us when we wish to be cured, and whose Glorious Name is medicinal, "We will but so accept them."

But we do not so accept them. We do not confess our sins and come to Him for cure. We make excuses. We throw the responsibility off on some one else. Each man endeavors to put the burden of his wrong-doing on his fellow man, or to charge it to the community; or to attribute it to his inheritance; or to set it to the account of Adam and total depravity; or even with marvelous audacity, to make God responsible for it, by saying: "He has made me what I am." Then is the ball complete, when we say that we have no sin, and deceive ourselves, and make Him a liar.

And then we are driven out from our quiet resting-places into the wilderness, and by the discipline of life, taught the evil of sin, which we could learn in no other way. The redemption of the race began when Adam and Eve were driven from the garden, to the thorns and thistles. The redemption of the prodigal son began when, hunger and nakedness made him miserable. The redemption of each individual begins when he begins to learn the lesson that sin and suffering are indissolubly connected, and that there is no way to peace except that of purity.—Lyman Abbott, in Outlook.



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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
COMMERCIAL LAW SPECIALTY.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

THIRTY years' observation of Castoria with the patronage of millions of persons, permit us to speak of it without hesitating. It is unquestionably the best remedy for Infants and Children the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It gives them health. It will save their lives. In it Mothers have something which is absolutely safe and practically perfect as a child's medicine.

- Castoria destroys Worms.
- Castoria allays Feverishness.
- Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd.
- Castoria cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic.
- Castoria relieves Teething Troubles.
- Castoria cures Constipation and Flatulency.

Castoria neutralizes the effects of carbonic acid gas or poisonous air. Castoria does not contain morphine, opium, or other narcotic property. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is put up in one-ounce bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow any one to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson* is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Mr. L. W. Grant has received a letter from a prominent Norwegian settler in the West asking him to secure options on large bodies of land in Calhoun for the purpose of settling theoreen Norwegian farmers who are tired of the West. Any one who has spare land to sell in this place it with Mr. Grant, with price and description stated, will be taken should be named.

Jacksonville, Ala.

destined haven: the others have a harbor to reach.

The religion of the Holy is a positive religion. It deals with certainties. It tells what is, and what shall be. It reveals purpose and defines destiny. It tells us how to do with what is true. It has an unrelenting standard of right. It prescribes rules of conduct as well as articles of faith. It has a promise for "the life that now is and that which is to come" and a threat for those who do not. It is with clearness His character, His will, His requirements, His promises. His curses and His blessings. It presents the nature of sin and its consequences. It insists upon a personal holiness, and provides a Saviour for sinners, and requires faith in Him in order to the enjoyment of His redemption. It tells of His person, life, death and work. It reveals the Holy Spirit and

that we have made no effort to acquire here."

Aside from the declarations of the Bible, it is more reasonable to suppose that if our ideals and concepts have been advanced, they will be advanced hereafter. If they are low and base now, why should they not be low then, both in revelation and in reason, this seems to be the simple mathematics of existence.

When we desire to live aright, what higher ideals can we have than are embodied in the teachings and life of the great Judean Teacher, whose words and spirit, working through twenty centuries, find expression in the most advanced idealizations of today. They form the basis of human development in noble living, and alike to philosopher and Christian are the hope of this world, and of the world to come.

YOUTH'S COMPANION.

Journal of Management Studies, 20(6), 791-806.

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Jacksonville Republican

Probate Office

"ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY"

ESTABLISHED 1837.

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1894.

VOLUME 58.

THE GREAT LARAN REBELLION.

(Copyright, 1904.)

CHAPTER XIII.
The lift, which was kept at the bottom of the shaft when not in use, carried Hendricks up at precisely nine twenty-eight the next morning. He had five men with him and they all got undisturbed into the signal room. He secured the floor and then waited at the little western window a moment until the half hour had expired. There was evidently some kind of signal made from the wood, for he said: "All right. You are to wait here and guard the entrance until you hear from me." He then opened the door with a latch key carefully and stepped into the passage, closing the door after him.

Calicut and Mrs. Hendricks were in the northern parlor, used as a breakfast room. As Hendricks approached the door through the passage he heard the voices of one of the maids singing in the kitchen. He stopped at the door with his hand on the knob. He heard the singing change suddenly to a cry of surprise and the door vibrated slightly as if several persons had run

"YOU, MY DEAR SIR, ARE MY PRISONER." to the windows. Almost at the same moment he heard the sound of horses' feet and he knew that the house was surrounded. Then he opened the door and stood in the room.

Calicut, who was facing the entrance, had seen Hendricks suddenly and was standing in an attitude of defense. Mrs. Hendricks, with admirable self-possession, half-turned with a look of reproach. "Pray be seated," said Hendricks. "What we have to say need not disturb the air of respectability and he pulled, as he advanced to the table, one of the chairs with him.

Calicut remained standing. "I beg that you will be seated," said Hendricks with politeness. Calicut strode to the window and pulled the curtain aside. He saw the mounted men on the lawn. Then he dropped the curtain and came back to the table.

"There is a lady present," said Hendricks. "There is no necessity in my interview for her retirement." Calicut sat down. He was looking at Hendricks with curiosity.

"In the little conflict between us," said the latter, "I assure you, sir, that if you had made it plain that you represented the inevitable, I would have gracefully succumbed. That is all I ask of you now. There are twenty-five men guarding the house and a sufficient force inside. You, my dear sir, are my prisoner."

He then made a bow to Mrs. Hendricks and walked to the signal room. After a consultation with the general Hendricks followed him. The shaft was open and the lift was waiting in the room. It was impossible to see the floor of the shaft for the window had been darkened by a black shutter. Just as the two men stepped into the elevator the sharp report of a rifle rang out clear upon the air and was almost immediately followed by at least half a score of answering shots.

The two men in the elevator looked at each other. "That is the return of your lieutenant," said Hendricks. "Yes," replied Calicut calmly. "He is a brave fellow and a warm friend. Let us hope that there is no bloodshed," said Hendricks, "and that we shall enjoy his society."

CHAPTER XIV.
It was this year that the new phase of imported socialism came into view with the "Industrial Junta," as it was called. The branches had been organized secretly and it was known that the mischievous order had its lodges in all the states. Public attention was not however awakened to the power of the "Junta," until the St. Mary's riots occurred. St. Mary's, at one time more secure than any other Paducah at the conference of the Tennessee and the Ohio, had five years before become an important manufacturing place owing to its purchase by an English syndicate and the erection there of enormous workshops. The principal industry was the manufacture of cutlery and all kinds of copper tools, hardened by a new process equal to the finest steel. The same syndicate had purchased an enormous tract of copper-mining land on Lake Superior and communication was direct and inexpensive by means of the Mississippi. The profits of the company had obtained the secret process of hardening copper, so it was said, from a poor American mechanic. At the time of the trouble with the men, there were over ten thousand operatives employed at St. Mary's. The place may have contained a hundred and fifty inhabitants but the stockholders lived there.

It was a town of factories and chimneys and, save at the outlying end of its main thoroughfare where one of the directors and several of the superintendents had erected handsome houses, its residences were cottages of varying sizes and styles. The houses, also owned by the company, a free library, several churches and a public hall called "The Forum." The trouble between the company and the workmen was at the start a trifling one and would have been adjusted by the workmen themselves had it not been for outside interference. "The Junta" had laid its eyes on this point for a year and resolved to make it the starting point of its socialist upheaval. It succeeded in getting its own men into the works and disfiguring a large number of the cottages. A strike of the branch occurred early in the year and the company sent men from England to take their places. It was not proven that they came under contract, but no one doubted it. In six months they had taken on three hundred men guardedly and, after having demonstrated to their own satisfaction the feasibility of importing their labor in a surreptitious manner, undertook a colonizing scheme. They put up five hundred cottages on a large tract and let the property and invited immigration, disclaiming any desire to get workmen. It was not till a reduction of wages took place and another strike occurred that the colonists proved to be able to take the place of the discharged men who were, in the main, unskilled workmen. At this point the American workmen sympathized with the men who had gone out and four of the factories shut down.

The director appears to have been a pragmatic Englishman, without the tact of prudence. There was, at the time, a million dollars in specie on temporary deposit in the St. Mary's bank, being the two payments made by the government for a large contract for copper gun-barrels. This money should never have reached St. Mary's in coin. But there had been a loud outcry from different parts of the country that the profits of the company went to England, and the discharged men of "The Junta" had received it bitterly. This director, therefore, whose name was Matlock, had advised the company to use the money at St.

the town is built on the first and second of the natural terraces and corners in a scattered way an area of perhaps three square miles. To the southwest and overlooking the town is what looks like a portion of a third and larger terrace, but which is the level of a long stretch of tableland that extends south and west with a steady fall for fifteen or twenty miles. It is a poor and sparsely inhabited country covered with scrub oak and gum trees and answers in many respects to the southwestern land of Kentucky which is still called the "Barrens." There are few roads and these are very bad. All local travel skirting this region follows the Clark river on the line of the Paducah railway. It is not at all inaccessible from St. Mary's. It is simply uninhabited. About a mile out there is an old house standing half hidden in the growth of brush and vines. It had been built ten years before by a man who manufactured potash and tannin from the oak stumps and is said to have done quite a business there in a "drugging" way. About six weeks before the troubles broke out at St. Mary's the place was hired from an old negro into whose possession it had fallen by a man who gave out that he was going to fit it up for the manufacture of emery paper, a great deal of which was used at St. Mary's and material for which had been found in a creek state somewhere in the neighborhood. He had been receiving his stock of machinery and implements over the Paducah road.

On the morning to which reference has been made, St. Mary's was in a very demoralized condition. The news had gone out over the country and in great numbers of strangers had poured in across the Ohio and from Louisville and Cairo. It was expected by everybody that a collision would take place between the workmen and the colony which the English company had planted on the bank of the river. The sheriff of the county had arrived, but the governor had declined to interfere at the present state of affairs.

Such was the condition of matters when at nine o'clock, to the astonishment of everybody, a regiment of infantry, one thousand strong, in full marching order and armed with magazine guns, made its appearance at the edge of the town on the Paducah railroad and came down the main street as far as the bank in five order, preceded by a drum corps of four pieces.

The astonishment and excitement at this sudden invasion were increased tenfold by the banner which spread out to the morning breeze, and which had



SIX MEN WITH CLUBS AND PISTOLS ORDERED THEM AWAY.

the fire which made the better class of striking workmen indignant, and they sent a delegation to the office of the works to get a statement from him directly, and they encountered at the door of the office six men, armed with clubs and pistols, who ordered them away. An altercation ensued. Two of the delegation were knocked down and one had his skull fractured. The remainder of the men went back for reinforcements and in an hour there was a mob of five hundred men before the office. They demanded that the perpetrators of the outrage should be handed over or they would enter the building by force and take them. Matlock refused to give them up. The mob then broke into the office, seized the men and took them into the street, where they were beaten to death. The director then sent for the sheriff at



HENDRICKS SAT UP ALL ONE NIGHT, READING THE PAPERS.

Paducah and telegraphed to the governor that the English company's property was in danger and he demanded the protection of the state. At this juncture a large number of the remaining workmen who had taken no part in the strike protested against the action of the director and went out with the others.

The whole town was now in a ferment of excitement, and that night Mr. Matlock began to take measures to have his gold transferred.

The next day an event occurred which is unprecedented in the history of strikes. In order to understand it in its extraordinary details, it is necessary to explain the topography of St. Mary's.

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inscribed on it legibly: "First Battalion American Workmen. No Tyranny. No Money. No Coercion of Capital."

Where the regiment had come from, how far it had marched for what were its intentions, no one knew. It did not take long for the rumor to form and by that time it was a working-man's regiment, and would not take the side of the employers.

When it had reached the little square where the bank stood it was drawn up. A skirmish line was thrown out, pickets stationed, and the crowd forced back.

The colonel and his staff then went into the bank. The disposition of the men in the street was such that access to the bank was impossible, and as the doorway was on a level with the street it was impossible for the crowd to see what was going on, save that there were a constant fluctuation in the ranks of the men.

The regiment stood there quite two hours and a half. In the meantime there was great commotion at the company's works. The sheriff set off in a carriage with Mr. Matlock, followed by half a score of deputies to reach the bank, but were stopped by the pickets. The office protected and threatened, but in vain. When asked if the governor had sent them, the soldiers replied: "You must talk to the colonel, but you cannot pass the line."

"If the colonel desires to protect the bank, he will confer with me," said Mr. Matlock. "I don't know what his orders are," said the soldier. "Better wait till he calls on you at the works."

The sheriff, in high indignation, then rushed to the telegraph office. It is an hour before he gets an answer from the governor at Lexington and it is: "Have not authorized use of troops—must be mistake about regiment. What do you mean?"

Then followed several of the absurdest dispatches.

"No mistake," says the sheriff. "Regiment, one thousand strong, armed with repeating rifles."

"Impossible," says the governor. "Your fears or your condition has made you wild. There is not such a regiment in the state. If it comes, you cannot preserve the peace will send the Louisville Light Guards—ninety-four men. The law must be upheld."

Then Matlock corroborated the story. "Regiment of armed men in possession of the bank. Must have the protection of the state at once. The sheriff is helpless."

To this the governor still incredulously replied: "Regiment must have the protection of the state at once. The sheriff is helpless."

"Impossible to tell," was the answer. "No one knows how it got here. It is drawn up on Main street at present. Have failed to communicate with officers. After some delay, the governor sent this word: 'Will arrive in the morning with Adj. Gen. Lusemb. Do nothing till I get there.'"

While this was going on an hour was lost at nine o'clock. At half past three o'clock the regiment was moved from the bank to the vicinity of the company's works. It proceeded in fine open order and was cheered along the route by the people. A strong guard was left at the bank and no one allowed to enter.

On the company's common it was again drawn up—a strong encircling line of pickets thrown out and the following note sent about five o'clock to the director: "Sir—The first battalion of the workmen's advance guard will protect property until the state takes possession. I shall encamp my men on the outskirts until to-morrow. Let the citizens retire to their homes till then."

After several attempts to see the colonel, the sheriff sent a communication to him. "Will you inform the authorities of this county by what right you invade this state. As the legally constituted officer of the county, I demand that you appear before me and explain your conduct under penalty of arrest."

To this the colonel made no answer. It was six o'clock in the evening when the regiment was marched to an open tract on the southwest terrace overlooking the town: strong guards were thrown out in all directions and apparent preparations made for going into camp. As there was nothing for the town to do but wait the arrival of the governor in the morning, it slowly quieted down. The camp fires of the military burned in a long row on the

far terrace. The regiment of the drum was heard far into the night, which was an unusual thing. One of the soldiers of the regiment, who had been on duty on the terrace, was seen with preparations for breakfast and the white tent of the colonel could be plainly seen. The early train brought in a crowd of idle men, but the railroad officials denied having seen any regiment.

As soon as the day was fairly arrived, crowds began to make their way to the edge of the camp. The guard had been withdrawn from the bank in the night and at seven o'clock, Matlock reappeared. He went immediately to the bank with the sheriff. At the same time the news of the disappearance spread like wildfire. Crowds overran the camping ground, but not a sign of the soldiers could be found except the abandoned tent and the remaining tent and the strong smell of the trodden grass, with here and there a dropped fragment of clothing—a cartridge or a piece of food.

Then it was that the director discovered that all the specie had been removed from the bank. A great crowd had gathered round the entrance, and got upon a chair and in an excited manner conveyed the information. It was received with incredulous jeers, cries of "Served you right. We don't believe it. You brought the soldiers, etc." and the wildest excitement.

The sheriff was paralyzed and lost his head. He sent telegrams to Louisville and Cairo calling on the authorities to arrest all soldiers in blue shirts and duck trousers armed with Spencer rifles. He arrested the agents at the Paducah railroad and held them in confinement. Armed parties were sent out on the highways and discovered nothing but straggling men drawn to the town by the news.

Every other subject was now swallowed up in the robbery of the bank, and upon the arrival of the governor and his adjutant in the afternoon, there ensued a scene of incredulous indignation and fussy officialism. The adjutant, an old-time veteran with purely Kentucky prejudices and Kentucky dignity, immediately issued a theory that there had been a raid from Cairo and that he was for calling upon the governor of that state to make good the loss and to return the raiders for punishment.

In Louisville, Cairo and Cincinnati, the most extraordinary accounts were published in the papers. One of the uniformed men of the adjutant's staff was for calling upon the governor of that state to make good the loss and to return the raiders for punishment.

A paper in Louisville announced that Kentucky had been invaded by an army of Indian free-booters, and that the lines were starting. "Are you to have another civil war?" they asked. "Shall an invading army desolate Kentucky while our apathetic officials are dicker with the bloated barons? Let there be a call to arms."

Let there be a call to arms. The people of St. Mary's. The money and the regiment had disappeared together. That the astonishing circumstances did not at the time betray to the country some of the real facts was owing to the middle which the incompetent Mr. Matlock and the pig-headed adjutant and governor had produced in the minds of the people. There was a widespread suspicion among the workmen that the superintendent was in some way implicated in the removal of the gold, and nothing could eradic-

ate from the governor's head the notion that the regiment was an exaggerated ruse which had been brought about by a descent of invading villains from southern Indiana.

Hendricks had counted on this very result. His motto was: "Audacity that bewilders—and then, energy that disorganizes."

CHAPTER XV.
It is necessary now to keep in mind two orders of events. One is the slow focussing of public suspicion about the operations at Laran. The other is the extraordinary relationship of the principal personages at the headquarters of the conspiracy.

A week passed and men are straggling back to the Laran from all over the country. They come in through the woods at night singly or in little groups. They arrive at the Wash bayou, coming down from St. Louis, and crossing at night from the Arkansas shore; they come up from Memphis looking for work and some of them ride in from the mountains of East Tennessee.

Hendricks watches the reassembling of the army with a keen eye. He has been satisfied of the main results. About fifteen per cent. of the men never reappeared. This was according to his calculations. But the rest, actuated by the fear of individual peril, the esprit de corps of military organization, or the desire to go on with the war which a master-spirit had planned, had, in great part, returned at the end of the week. At that time there were by count five hundred and fifty men of the regiment back in the cave.

Hendricks sat up all one night reading the papers that had been brought him from Memphis. He went over the accounts carefully. There was not in any of them a surmise as to the truth. The regiment had got away and it had accomplished its purpose, but the further away from the scene the comments were, the less seriously the newspapers regarded the occurrence. In New York there was some kind of enormous western practical joke suspected. "How," said one journal, "a regiment of a thousand men can come and go without observation, can dismount a bank and then depart with a million dollars in specie without being detected or interfered with or 'loked,' remains for the imaginative to explain. It looks very much

at this juncture as if the whole company had been operating in plan to beat its own market."

An angry official correspondence had taken place between the governor of Tennessee and the governor of Indiana. The towns of St. Mary's and the city of Paducah swarmed with newspaper men and detectives. But it was plain to Hendricks that fresh troubles at St. Mary's between the director and the men threatened to draw attention from the search for the soldiers.

An official report of Gen. Waterson, the officer commanding the St. Mary's expedition, has been preserved. Whether it was forwarded before his return to Laran or was written subsequently is not known. It gives a very clear explanation of the novel method adopted in this military campaign. It reads as follows: "The whole plan was worked, with a few slight discrepancies, as projected. The ability of getting the whole regiment into St. Mary's and the neighborhood without attracting attention was easily proven. My men began to come in four days before they were in fairly good shape and passed for workmen out of employment had led down by the excitement. It is impossible to go anywhere without seeing them mingle with the workmen and standing about on the corners with the unemployed. As a rule, kept themselves close and avoided attracting attention. On the night of the third day, three hundred were already in the old house on the bank and in the immediate vicinity under the most extraordinary discomfort on account of the want of accommodations, and an hour before sunrise on the fourth day, I had the whole command within reach and most of them armed and armed. We formed column at a double march, took possession of the bank at five o'clock, disarmed the money and the men as planned without opposition, each man carrying a hundred and fifty eagles. The buckshot was not so effective as I had hoped. Two hundred men from bank withdrew and then in squads and repeating rifles with other men who were loaded up with specie successfully avoided collision with sheriff's troops who were completely bewildered by events. The command was divided into three columns. 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SATURDAY AUG. 18, 1894.

The Democratic candidates for congress in this district so far are: Col. Jno. M. McKleroy, of Callaway; Col. W. T. Smith, of Shelby county; Mr. Mardis Wood and Hon. Gaston A. Robbins, of Dallas; Hon. Cecil Browne, of Talladega; and Col. Jno. Burns, of Dallas, are possibilities. It is thought that Mr. W. H. Skaggs, of Talladega, will run against the nominee of the democracy, whoever he may be; but, possibly Mr. Longshore will object to this arrangement.

The people will soon feel the effect of the new bill in the redness of articles of prime necessity. Putting cotton bagging and other articles mentioned on the free list actually prevents the formation of trusts in this country to put up the price of these things.

being however, to release him
as he wanted to run for governor
in 1904. But as Kolb has managed
to live and do well off the contri-
butions of republican, and possibly
of those of his own following in
Indiana, it is hardly to be expected
that he will accept the position
of chief gardener for the Buck
eye market gardener. He has
been a fellow out of a job ever
since the expiration of his term of

of Eaddy, recently in charge of the Annetson District High school at White Plains, is dead. He had recently been elected president of the Walnut Grove Grange. About two weeks ago he returned to Choctawhatchee valley on business and while there was taken sick and died, after an illness of two weeks. He was a very bright and popular educator and his death a public loss.

Marshall county people in Birmingham yesterday reported that the 10 men there are perfectly well satisfied that they were fairly beaten and have no kick to make. George Street is quoted as saying Capt. Kolb is beaten and content to acknowledge it. He will let him up more. A. H. H.

of the filing and nature of said petition, and the day set to hear and argue the same, be given by publication for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper published in said County, notifying all persons interested, to be present before this Court on the 18th day of August A. D. 1884; and there to show cause, if any, why said petition should not be granted.

EMMETTE CROOK

Three daily fast trains each way between Macon and Atlanta and Macon and Chattanooga. Travel the E. T., V. & G. for safety, speed and comfort.

Christianity is a new thing upon the earth, a heaven dropped into human thought, a column of light falling from one other world, a remedial economy transcending the highest regions of human thought and aspiration, a system of ideas and forces so new, so strange, so incomparable, so unheard

Castor Oil Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

peace in the town. The...
like a Dore picture under the central
light, and dried branches that, profuse
with a golden glow, contrasted to the
space, frosted the ground with sharply
outlined shadows. It was a scene of
night here, but man had robbed it, of
most of its noxious terrors and woman
had left the traces of her presence
round the doorways of some of the
habitations. In front of one cottage
there was a stand of strange plants,
curious, cryptogamous growths that had
been gathered in the recesses of the
place, and arranged in symmetrical
order were crystals of carbonate of
lime, symmetrical and translucent
stalactites and fossils dug from the
walls of the distant passages.
It was Stocking's amusement to
gather these curiosities in his moody
rambles, and it was Miss Laport's mel-
ancholy delight to arrange them where
the electric light played fantastic
tricks with them at all hours. Under
the awning which on one side of the
little house offered a protection from
the light, sat Miss Laport and Liza
Stocking. At a short distance on the
same side were two other and similar
abodes, one of which was given over to
the lieutenant and Calicut; the other,
connecting with Miss Laport's by a
lattice alleyway, was in possession of
the doctor. Miss Laport, having a
room in Miss Laport's establishment.
"Now that you have told me about
your father, Miss Franklin," said Liza
Stocking, "and there is nothing to pre-
vent you both from leaving this place,
why do you not urge him to go at once?
Mr. Calicut asked me to speak to you
seriously about it and impress you with
the urgency of it."
"Why should he be anxious about it?"
asked the girl.
"He has made up his mind about the
result of the conflict and he fears if
you delay much longer you will not be
able to get away at all."
"And you?" said the girl with real
solicitude.
"I am in Calicut's hands. I suppose
he shall be liberated at some time. He
seems to think so."
"You appear to admire and trust him
very much."
"Yes. I wish I could get you to trust
him. He says you ought to go away at
once. Shall I tell you what he said to
me?"
"Yes. Do."
"It was this 'Stocking,' he said, you
can get. He said, 'I am not to take
that old man and his daughter out, if
you will give your word of honor not
to betray his retreat and to return.
You could then put him in a boat and
help them to cross the Mississippi.'
"Why? I asked, 'are you so anxious
to get them out?'
"I want to save them," he said.
"But you do not care to save me," I
objected.
"Yes," he said, "if you follow my
plan it will save you."
"Then I am not to return?"
"Yes, you are. You must come back.
But it will take you two days."
"To come back here is not to be
saved," I said. "You will have to ex-
plain yourself."
"Yes," said the girl, with interest.
"Did he explain?"
"No. He merely said: 'I wish you
would take my advice.'
"You are frank with me," I ex-
claimed.
"If you will do as I bid you," he re-
plied, "everything will explain itself
and we shall all be released."
"Then why not do it?" asked Miss
Laport.
"Because I have to pledge myself to
give up liberty and you, and come
back to this tomb to be buried alive.
Do you think that an easy matter?"
"And yet you say you trust your
friend. Now I would obey him im-
plicitly and trust him if I knew him as
well as you do."
"Yes," said the lieutenant. "It is
characteristic of a woman. But I am
a man—a helpless one."
Twenty minutes later these two
young people had taken the train and
got off at the platform in the city.
It was Miss Laport who first dis-
covered Calicut standing in a pensive at-
titude, and with a sudden burst of un-
selfishness, she said: "There is your
friend now. Why not go to him and
prove that you trust him? I am going
to leave you together and go back
with the doctor."
Stocking was disinclined to accede
to this request, but Miss Laport was
pleasantly firm and a few moments
later, he had joined Calicut. The first
thing he said, rather grimly, was:
"There is murder going on over-
head."
"Yes," replied Calicut. "That is the
name for war when we are not in it."
The two men walked side by side
through the exit of the tunnel until
they came to the lake, where at inter-
vals there was a natural bench of satin
green, very pure and beautiful in the
electric light—and here they sat down.
"Calicut," said Stocking, "I give you
credit for too much manliness to lose
your vindictiveness under pleasant
treatment and for too much good
sense to be overthrown by the mag-
nificence of a sophism when it is put
into execution."
"Quite right," replied Calicut. "You
will live to see that my opposition to
Hendricks and his conspiracy is much
deeper and broader than yours. With
you it is an impulse. With me it is a
cool conviction. Your impulse prevents
you from admiring his skill. My con-
viction will enable me to thwart his
purpose."
"If I thought you could without being
a traitor to your conscience, I would
place myself under your orders and ask
no questions," said Stocking.
"I was going to ask you to do that."
"There is only one reason why I
should," Stocking said.
"What is that?"
"Miss Franklin has asked me to."

Freight Agent,
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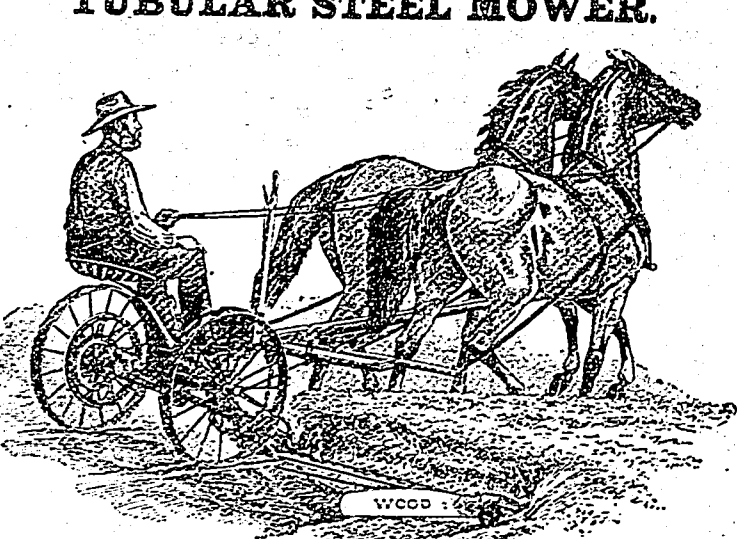
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STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,
Jacksonville, Alabama.
Session of 1893-94 will begin September 5, 1893, and end June 13, '94.

FACULTY:
JACOB FORNEY, (University Ala.) President.
J. D. WRIGHT, B. (University Ala.) Normal Dept.
Miss BESSIE M. HALEY, L. I. (Peabody Normal, Nashville),
Normal Department.
Miss MATTIE SWAN, (State Normal School, Jacksonville),
Preparatory Department.
Miss FANNIE HAMMOND, (State Normal School, Jack-
sonville) Preparatory Department.
Miss THERESA NISBET, (State Normal School, Jack-
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Teacher of Music.

Tuition [strictly in advance.]
Normal Department, per session of forty weeks, incidental fee,
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COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.
Senior and Junior Classes, per term of ten weeks, \$5.00.
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First and Second classes, per term of ten weeks, 2.00.
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Board may be obtained in the best families at from ten to fifteen dol-
lars a month; other expenses are reasonable.
The State Normal School offers to the youth of Alabama a fine oppor-
tunity to acquire a thorough education in the English Language, Math-
ematics and Elementary Sciences, and a professional Teacher's course
which prepares them to teach successfully in the Public Schools of the
State.

To enter the Normal Department of the school, pupils must be
at least fifteen years of age, of good moral character and
sound constitution, and be able to pass satisfactory examinations
in the studies pursued by the Freshman class, viz: Arithme-
tic and Elementary Algebra; English Grammar and Composition,
Physical Geography, Physiology and United States
History. They must promise to obey the rules and regulations
of the school and obligate themselves to teach two years in the
public schools of the State, or pay regular collegiate rates of
tuition.

Students may by paying tuition, take the regular collegiate studies
and in place of the Normal course of study, pursue the language course
in which are taught, Latin, Greek, French and German.
For further information address:
JACOB FORNEY, Pres. of School
Hon. Wm. M. HAMMES, Pres. of
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Whiskies and Wines by the gallon for family use sold at lowest figures.
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Stock of Clothing, Shoes, Hats
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REGISTER'S SALE.
Under and by virtue of a decree of
the Chancery Court for the 9th Dis-
trict composed of the county of Cal-
houn of the Northeastern Chancery
Division of Alabama at the April
Term 1894 in the case of Mary R.
Walker vs. T. C. Davenport et al.
I will as Register of said Court sell
to the highest bidder for cash before
the court house of said county on
Monday the 23rd day of July 1894
within the legal hours of sale the fol-
lowing real estate to-wit: An undi-
vided one half interest in the lot of
land, buildings, appurtenances, ma-
chinery, fixtures and appliances
known as the Cotton Seed Oil Mill
property located in the town of Jack-
sonville, Alabama, as shown by
deed of Walker and wife to T. C.
Davenport made on the 28th day of
October 1891. Said interest will be
sold as the property of T. C. Daven-
port, to satisfy said decree in favor
of Mrs. Mary R. Walker the com-
plainant in said decree.
Wm. M. HAMMES,
Register.

June 23-4.
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Lv At. Vernon	3:21 pm
Lv Jackson	6:35 pm
Lv H. Nashville	8:10 pm
Lv Gadsden	9:15 pm
Ar Selma	10:30 pm
Lv Meridian	6:30 am
Lv York	7:48 am
Lv Memphis	8:57 am
Ar Selma	10:40 pm
Ar Calera	12:52 am
Ar Talladega	2:29 am
Ar Andalusia	3:22 am
Ar Rome	5:40 am
Ar Cleveland	7:55 am
Ar Knoxville	10:25 am
Ar Chattanooga	11:40 am
Ar Knoxville	1:15 pm
Ar Knoxville	7:22 pm
Ar Washington	4:02 am
Ar Baltimore	5:15 am
Ar Philadelphia	7:53 am
Ar New York	10:55 am
Ar New York	1:10 am
Ar New York	8:30 am

Pullman Sleepers Mobile and Selma to Cleve-
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The mellow tones of a good piano
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parents, amuse the children and
keep them at home. Do you want
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afford it." Send me your name
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you can afford it, and a good one,
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Our catalogues of Banjos, Violins
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ANNISTON, ALABAMA.

Jacksonville Republican

ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY

ESTABLISHED 1837.

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA. SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1894.

VOLUME 58.

The editor of the REPUBLICAN has no political axe to grind for any individual or faction. Has no fight to make against any one. But hopes to make every man in Calhoun county a friend to the REPUBLICAN.

The National Provisioner of Chicago, says cotton seed is now being marketed freely in South Texas, and that the price being paid is a fraction over eleven cents per bushel in car load lots delivered on cars.

EDITOR L. W. Grant has sold his paper, the Jacksonville Republican, to Dr. T. W. Ayers. Dr. Ayers is an old newspaper man and we welcome him into Calhoun county journalism. The Republican has been in the Grant family for 60 years. Pledmont Inquirer.

It is really refreshing at this day and time to see a man who is so thoroughly qualified to fill the place he holds as is Speaker Crisp. He presides with the greatest ease, and has had the ability to squelch Tom Reed in every filibuster which they have had. He is indeed a fine parliamentarian and a statesman.

Col. McKelroy is not a politician. But he is known all over Alabama as an able, upright, courageous citizen, and the announcement of his candidacy for congress has led the press in nearly all sections of the State to speak of him in the most complimentary manner. With him in congress, no District in the State would have an able or more influential representative than the Fourth.

To the business men of Jacksonville: It will be the pleasure of the REPUBLICAN to do all in its power to build up the commercial interest of Jacksonville. It will never let an opportunity pass to say a word calculated to increase your trade. But do not fail to do your duty. Do not fail to invite the people through our columns to call and trade with you. Let us come together. Let us make a strong pull, a long pull, and a pull altogether for Jacksonville.

NEARLY all men have suffered from the effects of the financial depression which has hovered over this country for the past two years, but we now believe the dawn of a brighter day is breaking. The prospect for a fine crop is better than for years, and the people are nearer out of debt than they have been for ten years. Coupled with this fact, there is a much better outlook for all the manufacturing industries in this country than for many months. Therefore, let us all take courage, cease to talk of the hard times, and hope that a better day is in the near future.

The information reaches us that our friend and quondam newspaper associate Dr. T. W. Ayers has purchased the Jacksonville Republican, and will assume charge next week.

The Republican is one of the oldest publications in Alabama, being founded by the father of Mr. L. W. Grant more than a half century ago. It was an able paper in his day, and his son to whom it was bequeathed added to its prestige and influence. The Republican has fought many battles for Democratic principles and honest government, and comes into the possession of Mr. Grant's successor as one of the best newspaper properties in the State.

Dr. Ayers is not lacking in experience. His work in Georgia made for him a reputation for fairness, purity, sincerity and inviolability in journalism. He is a most forcible, pungent writer, and the editorial page of the Republican will reflect his ability.

The Hot Blast congratulates Jacksonville and Calhoun county upon the acquisition of Dr. Ayers to the newspaper fraternity. He will not lack inclination and energy in attempting to promote the social, moral, commercial and industrial interests of his section. Hot Blast.

OUR STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The Work It is Doing in the Education of Teachers.

The Duty of the People of Jacksonville in Building It Up.

The Twelfth Annual Session of the State Normal School, Jacksonville, Ala., begins Tuesday the eighteenth of September, 1894. It is of importance that the citizens of this district and especially those of Calhoun County should know more of the institution which is in their midst and which has been for the last twelve years quietly but earnestly and successfully raising the standard of the schools in this section of the state.

It may be well, by way of preface, to enter into a short explanation of the object of Normal Schools in our State, and to show what effect these schools have had upon our school system.

The state annually sets aside, for educational purposes a certain sum from the funds in the treasury. The amount thus apportioned is barely sufficient to keep the Public Schools open for seventy days. This is, unfortunately for our reputation when compared with the other states in the Union, the shortest school year of any. Our state is rich and could afford a larger gift to our youth. It will in fact become necessary in a short time if the Public School system is to survive.

Many of our legislators take the stand that the State is not an eleemosynary institution and that her young people are not dependent upon her for an education, but that it is to the interest of the state and to all of the citizens in the state to educate these boys and girls, who will soon be the voters and housekeepers of the state. Better is it that they should grow up with a knowledge and understanding of their duties to the state and themselves than to teach them by the sad experience of the civil and criminal courts, after they have become hardened in wickedness and vice.

Whether it be a duty incumbent upon the State to educate her youth or only a measure dictated by interest, it most certainly is required of the state by the tax payers that the money so spent should be used to the utmost advantage. Every means should be employed to ensure the state that this money is not diverted from its proper channels and that the most good is being accomplished by it in the different departments of the school system.

This has been done very effectually, as any one can see by reading the school laws of the state, down to the final disbursement to public school teachers. Then the waste begins. The teacher should be prepared by years of close study and should be specially prepared in mind and heart for his work. Upon him depends next to the parent the future of the child entrusted to him. The man or woman who can do nothing else—who has tried other professions and failed—is not the one to teach our children. The opinion, that a young man or woman, just out from a finishing school, can teach and is a suitable person with whom to place our children, is a most hurtful one. No calling is more sacred, no trust more binding. To place in charge of a school, any one, merely because he knows or should know from his advantages, more than his pupils, without taking into consideration other qualities just as necessary to success, is surely endangering the future welfare of those entrusted to him.

Our legislators early recognized the fact that upon the public school teacher depended the success or failure of the public school system. Examinations were required, and certificates of fitness for the work were granted. It was found that many of the teachers throughout the state could hardly read or write and that many were wholly unfit

for even a third grade certificate. Indeed the requirements for fitness were placed too low that enough teachers might be found. Other states were then trying the experiment of Normal Schools and Training Schools, that persons desiring to become teachers might be qualified for that profession. The experiment proved a success and our state decided to adopt that mode of securing teachers. Normal schools for both white and colored students were gradually established. They have been working patiently, faithfully and fearlessly, contending with the opposition of old teachers and schools already established and fighting a sentiment which seems founded in nothing but ignorance. But at last, their value is being appreciated. None but the most blind fail to see the importance of this work, and all who have the good of the State at heart and the future usefulness of its citizens in mind, now join in advocating the better education of the men and women who are desirous of teaching in our public schools.

When a business man entrusts one with important transactions, he ensures himself that the person employed is fitted either by long experience or by special preparation for this work. Why then should the State not fit, at any expense, the teachers whom she employs? Indeed the obligation is upon the State that the money which is held in trust be employed to the best advantage. How, then, can the State so well accomplish this as by establishing schools whose duty it shall be to see that the men and women issuing from their portals are fitted in every way to teach.

With teachers qualified by special preparation and actuated by a desire to teach, as shown by their attendance upon one of the Normal Schools, the public school fund cannot be misspent.

The beneficial effects of the system will be seen in the increased attendance and the interest manifested by the pupils and patrons of the schools. Instead of going over the same ground year after year and consequently acquiring a distaste for learning, the pupils will be advanced beyond the three R's and a field of science, literature, and history will be opened up to them, which will carry them onward to an increased usefulness to the community in which they dwell and the state at large.

The amount which is expended upon the Normal Schools when compared with that expended upon the Public Schools proper is extremely small. If the state should place this amount into the public school fund an increase of not more than two days in the attendance would be the result. No one, who has seriously thought upon this subject, believes that the appropriation to the Normal Schools has ever affected the public school fund other than to increase its effectiveness.

To show, by a simple illustration, the effect upon the schools in general, one has only to compare the number of first grade teachers in this county with the number in other counties in less favored sections. Our County Superintendent of Education says that over half of the public school teachers in this county are first grade teachers. This proportion is greater than that in any other county of the State. Now the majority of the first grade teachers in this county are not graduates of Normal Schools but are men and women who by long experience are entitled to that honor. Still the inference is irresistible that where good teachers are ready for the work, none but good teachers need apply. Even if the Normal Schools did nothing more than to create a higher standard of requirements their benefit to the State would be sufficient.

The Normal Schools offer exceptional advantages to those worthy young men and women who are anxious to receive an education and to prepare themselves for a life of usefulness; in that every inducement is offered them by the school

to complete their education. Many of the best graduates of this school have attended one session and then taught a year and returned to complete their course of study, paying their way in some cases entirely by their own efforts. The students frequently teach summer schools during the vacation and assist themselves from a financial standpoint at the same time putting into practice those methods and theories which they have learned during the year.

The State Normal School at Jacksonville, Ala., has graduated about eighty students. Of these nearly every one has taught the two years required, and most of them are now teaching in this state or in the South. Several are holding responsible positions in the city schools and all of them have given satisfaction.

While the town of Jacksonville receives more benefit than other towns not so favorably situated still such would be the case wherever the school be located. It behooves the citizens of the town, however, to give the school all the aid in their power, to throw open their homes to the young men and women who attend the school from a distance, to assist in keeping the buildings and grounds in repair, and to show by their actions that they appreciate the great privilege they enjoy in this selection of the state authorities.

The success of the Normal department is the principal object of the school authorities. But that students who do not intend to become teachers may have the advantage of the opportunities afforded by the school, and that the state appropriation may be aided by the tuition, thus obtained, a collegiate department is established in connection with the school. The tuition in this department is very reasonable, from fifteen to twenty dollars for the session of nine months. Students who take the collegiate course receive the same instruction that the University of Alabama or the Alabama Polytechnic Institute offers in their lower classes. The State Normal has been made an auxiliary school to the University of Alabama, and a Certificate of Proficiency signed by the President of this school will entitle one to enter the University without further examination. Many of the graduates of this school have attended our State Universities and they have maintained a high position throughout their attendance. This year the Peabody Normal College granted scholarships to two of the graduates, young ladies of this school, the awards being made upon the excellence of their examinations.

The expenses of living in Jacksonville are very small. Board in private families may be obtained at ten to twelve dollars. Tuition for Normal students is six dollars a session of nine months, and books and other expenses need not over fifteen dollars additional.

The society of Jacksonville is noted for its culture and refinement. The religious and moral influences are good. The beauty and healthfulness of the surrounding country unsurpassed.

The friends and patrons of the school and all who are interested in the welfare of the school, the cause of education, and the benefit of the youth of our land, will do well to advise those young men and women whom they may know to be desirous of attending school at a distance, to write for a catalogue and to ask for any further information they may see proper from the President of the School, Jacob Forney, or the President of the Board of Directors, Capt. Wm. M. Hames.

SINCE Hon. R. B. Kelly wrote his card asking that the people of the county confer with him in reference to legislation which was needed, we have heard a number of gentlemen discuss our present road law, and the present manner of electing county commissioners by districts; and all concur in the opinion that neither of these laws should be changed.

A BRIGHTER FUTURE.

The Backbone of the Panic is Broken.

A Glorious Prospect Just Ahead of Us—We will Soon be a Prosperous and Happy People Again.

The clouds of depression which have hovered over this country for the past two years like a black pall are now giving way.

The dawn of a brighter day is breaking. The news comes from the North, the East, the West, the South, that the outlook is daily growing brighter.

The report comes from all points of the compass that a better crop will be made this year than for many years.

In all sections the men who have been out on a strike for the past several months are resuming work. Nearly all the mines are now being operated.

The furnaces in the South one by one are daily being put in blast. The car works, the rolling mills, and other industries in all sections are preparing to light their fires.

While the good news of a brighter day comes from other sections, it comes also in the most pleasing manner from Alabama.

Here is the way in which the Age-Herald brings the good news from Birmingham:

"Two months ago there were only four iron furnaces in blast in the Birmingham district. Today there are thirteen, to-wit: Five at Bessemer, three at Ensley, two at Woodward, two at North-Birmingham, one in the city.

One week ago and for four months previous thousands of miners in this district were out on a strike, and the output and shipment of coal were not half what they will be the coming week.

Ten days ago our people were discouraged, despondent and deeply in doubt as to the result of labor suspensions and tariff legislation. Today these are all settled.

Well grounded reports are current that the two Alice furnaces, the two Thomas furnaces, one additional one at Ensley and the present idle one at Sloss will go into blast within a few days, thus adding six more to the present number, and giving full outputs of iron from nineteen furnaces against the four of two months ago. Then, too, all the rolling mills are preparing to light their fires.

These are cheering facts, and ought to stimulate our people to a lively sense of the glorious prospects just ahead of us. Light is breaking."

And still closer to us, here is the way in which the Hot Blast speaks of Anniston's future:

"We regard the present as the most important epoch in Anniston's history. After a long season of depression we stand just on the verge of an era of prosperity that will almost appal us. Anniston and her noble people have braved the storms and are the victors. No industrial town in all the country has held up so well under such adverse circumstances. Our commercial failures have been few and insignificant; our banks have been almost the only ones in the country to stem the tide, and have paid out every dollar demanded by depositors without the issuance of a certificate. We have added, and are still adding to our list of industries; the location here of one of the finest educational institutions in the South has been the event of this decade; two magnificent church edifices have been built by a liberal Christian people; and there have been many lesser improvements; the great majority of our people with a knowledge of our unlimited resources and an abiding faith in the future of the community have lived on in hope and in confidence. The tariff bill is most favorable to this section. It gives just the amount of protection to our industrial interests as will satisfy the manufacturer and benefit the consumer. We doubt if a special committee of Anniston's citizens could have formulated a tariff bill that would have been more acceptable to all her people. The country will at once begin to be built up under the influence of the new measure, and within less than a twelve month Anniston will be her old self again."

With all the good news which

comes from all sections we cannot afford to growl and grumble about the hard times, but must resume our former cheerfulness and hopefulness, redouble our energies, put our shoulders to the wheel and do all in our power to hasten the era of prosperity which is coming.

IN THE COURT HOUSE.

News Items Gathered From Our County Officials.

While the county commissioners were in session here last week they contracted with a representative of the Tennessee Coal Iron and Railroad Company to take all the convicts which will be convicted for the next twelve months in this county at eight dollars a month.

Calhoun has never had a board of commissioners that looked more closely after the interest of the county than the present board. Under their administration of the new road law, Calhoun not only has today the best bridges and roads she has ever had, but they are probably superior to those in any other county in the State.

The commissioners have increased the valuation of considerable property in Anniston over the price returned to the tax assessor, and as a convenience to the people interested in this matter in that city, Judge Crook and the commissioners spent several days in Anniston this week hearing the evidence of those who believe that the commissioners have put too great a price on their property. They have heard the evidence in Anniston, but will make their decision in the court house here.

While Judge Crook was in Anniston, Mr. John Hall and Col. Clemmons held down the Probate Judge's office.

We learn from the Sheriff's office that fourteen prisoners are confined in the county jail at this place. Of this number, twelve are colored and two white. One is charged with murder; two gaming; one, grand larceny; two, carrying concealed pistol; one, adultery; three, petit larceny; two, burglary; one, seduction; one, public drunkenness. The one charged with murder is young Stovall, charged with killing his brother-in-law last year.

Our circuit clerk informs us that very few new cases have been brought, and that there will be a light docket at the next term of the circuit court.

The tax assessor has completed his book and it is now in the hands of the commissioners. As soon as they finish the work of equalizing values, we will furnish the readers of the REPUBLICAN with a statement of the total value of property as compared with last year.

This talk about the tax assessor's book reminds us that our clever tax collector will soon be around after more taxes.

Next week we propose to break into the treasurer's office and see what we can get there.

WHILE he had opposition in his District to his renomination, Hon. Gaston A. Robbins remained at his post in Washington until the tariff bill was passed.

Mr. Robbins has made a faithful representative. He has properly represented his district in every vote he has cast. In every instance he has voted as he pledged the people he would two years ago.

His good record, together with the Democratic precedent of giving congressmen an endorsement, gives him a strong claim on the District for a renomination.

CALHOUN will send an enthusiastic McKelroy delegation to the Congressional convention.

The new tariff bill is a great improvement over the McKinley bill, and its beneficial effects will be felt all over the country. One very commendable item in the new bill is the clause levying a tax on incomes.

We would not be true to ourselves if we should fail to express our appreciation of the many kind expressions and wishes of success for the REPUBLICAN which have been sent us this week from all portions of the county.

PROBABLY there is no other young man in the State to whom the Democratic party is more indebted for efficient party service, than to Mardis L. Wood, of Dallas, who is now asking the Democratic nomination for congress in this District.

ANNISTON no doubt will feel much interest in the congressional convention which meets there on the fourth of next month. First, because one of her most worthy and prominent citizens is a candidate for the nomination, and because it will be the first important political convention ever held inside her borders.

It seems impossible to get an amendment to the Constitution in Alabama by a vote of the people. We believe, however, if an amendment could be voted upon just now to have our State officers elected for four years instead of for two years, that a large majority of the people would vote in favor of it. They are sick and tired of so many elections.

J. S. MOORING of Anniston, one of the warmest supporters of Calhoun's candidate for congress, spent yesterday in the city. To a Times reporter Mr. Mooring stated that his presence here had no political significance whatever and that he came to our city partly on business and partly to visit relatives and friends. "Talking about politics, however," said he, "I find an impression prevalent here, which is erroneous and unfair to our candidate. I refer to Col. McKelroy's views on the financial question. There seems to be an idea that he is a 'gold bug.' On the contrary he favors the free coinage of silver and doesn't believe in the folly of waiting for an international agreement before restoring silver to its place as a money metal." Briefly stated his views on this question are practically the same as those held by John T. Morgan, and those views, I imagine, are thoroughly acceptable to the people of the fourth district.—Selma Times.

NEWS was received in this city yesterday that L. W. Grant had sold the Jacksonville Republican to Dr. T. W. Ayers.

Mr. Grant has published the paper for over 25 years, and his honored father had been its owner and editor for years before he assumed control. The retiring editor is one of the best writers in Alabama and will take a few months off, resting in Florida. He says that the report that he will remove from Alabama is incorrect.

The writer of this has known for a number of years that a mighty good editor was being spoiled by Dr. Ayers not going actively into the business. He is a graceful, forceful writer full of dash and vim and his pen will be a mighty help toward building up the resources of his section of the state.

He is the chairman of the district congressional committee and conducted the last successful campaign that seated Gaston A. Robbins in congress.

The Times welcomes Dr. Ayers to the profession and feels that he will be an ornament thereto. A polished gentleman, cultured and refined, he will be an honor to journalism. We are glad to see such men as he devoting themselves to a calling in which he can accomplish so much good.—Selma Times.

SALUTATORY.

With this issue I assume the editorial management and publication of the JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN. The first dollar I ever made which I had a right to call my own was made in the case in a newspaper office. The first piece of property I ever owned in my own title was a weekly newspaper. With this statement the members of the craft in the state will not be surprised that I am to be one of them. They will understand the fascination which journalism possesses for all men who engage in it for any length of time. It is not unusual for them to see those who have retired from journalism, return to their first love. Indeed the trite saying, once in it you are never out of it to remain, is true. This saying will no doubt be true of the retiring editor, who has edited the REPUBLICAN for so many years. He is too good a newspaper man to remain out of the harness long, and we wish for him an unbounded success.

My chief purpose in the management of the REPUBLICAN will be to make it a financial success. While I shall try to manage it so as to make it a paying investment, yet I hope to make of it such a paper as will be an important factor in the development and building up of Jacksonville, Calhoun county, and the state of Alabama.

In politics the REPUBLICAN under its new management will be strictly Democratic. It will plant itself squarely on Chicago platform and will insist that the party fulfill every pledge made in that platform. While it shall insist on the carrying out of this platform in the immediate passage of such legislation as will restore silver to its constitutional position as a money metal, and will secure at once the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold on a parity, it will not be so intolerant as to say that many of the good Democrats who believe that the parity of the two metals cannot be maintained just now with the free and unlimited coinage without an international agreement, are not friends to silver.

That there are wide differences of opinion among even the people of the South upon questions of finance is evident, and it is equally evident that the best place to settle these differences is inside the ranks of the Democratic party.

The REPUBLICAN shall insist that the pledge made to repeal the prohibitory ten per cent on State loans, should be fulfilled.

Believing that the most equitable plan of taxation is that which is levied with a view to the ability of the people to pay, the REPUBLICAN shall earnestly advocate a fair tax incomes.

Knowing that the liberty of the people and the safety of the Government depend upon the purity of the ballot, the REPUBLICAN will never fail to raise its voice in favor of a free ballot and a fair count.

While the policy of this paper has been thus defined upon the main political questions now before the people, not a very large portion of its space will be given to politics. There are other important questions which should share the thought of the people. It is necessary that as citizens of Alabama we should fully recognize the fact that the education of the people is necessary to the elevation of the citizen and to the maintenance and preservation of free government. It shall be the pleasure of the REPUBLICAN to heartily co-operate in building up the schools and putting Calhoun county on an educational boom.

It is also important that the people of this county give more thought and labor to the improved plans of farming. It is especially important that greater efforts be made to save and improve the lands which are now being worn out from year to year, and the REPUBLICAN will, by soliciting original articles and giving clippings from agricultural journals, attempt to arouse the farmers of Calhoun to the importance of tilling, and doing other things necessary to save and improve their lands.

It shall be my purpose to give all the local happenings of the county every week, and in order to do this, I shall attempt to secure the service of a correspondent in every neighborhood in the county. By giving the news, I hope, to publish such a paper as the people will appreciate, and to which they will give a cordial support.

B. W. AYERS.

HON. JOHN M. MCKLEROY.

The Democratic county convention which meets in Jacksonville to-day will select eleven delegates to attend the Congressional convention in Anniston on the fourth of September.

The delegates selected will go to the Anniston convention and present the name of Hon. John M. McKleroy for the Democratic nomination for Congress in this District.

Col. McKleroy is one of the purest and ablest men in Alabama. He is in accord with the people of this District on all important questions. He is thoroughly in accord with the Democratic party on the question of tariff. He is in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. He favors the repeal of the prohibitory ten per cent tax on state banks.

In short, he stands with both feet on the Chicago platform, and this position, coupled with his ability and purity of life, makes him a man who can easily win the fight in this District if given the nomination.

At the meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee of this county in Anniston last week, the following resolution was introduced by Hon. John B. Knox and unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That we the Democratic Executive Committee of Calhoun county cordially endorse the candidacy of our distinguished fellow citizen, the Hon. John M. McKleroy, for the nomination of our party in the fourth congressional district of this State, and heartily commend him for his acknowledged ability, his unblemished character and his distinguished party services as a suitable standard bearer for the Democracy in the approaching contest."

Col. McKleroy will go before the Anniston convention with the solid and enthusiastic support of the Democracy of his home county and we believe that his chance is good to secure the nomination.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

We certainly feel proud of the local correspondents which we have already secured for the REPUBLICAN.

They tell the news of Calhoun county to-day in such a way as to necessarily be interesting to every reader in the county.

They promise to furnish the readers of the REPUBLICAN the news of the county weekly, and with their aid, we have no doubt but that we will furnish the people of Calhoun county a local paper which they will appreciate and read cheerfully support.

There are a few localities in the county where we have not yet secured correspondents, but hope to secure them by next week.

We have no fear that any of the correspondents will say anything that will be personally offensive to anyone in their community. Especially do we feel easy on this line, as a number of our correspondents are ladies.

BEAT MEETING.

At a meeting of the Democrats of Beat one held in the court house last Wednesday, the following delegates were selected to represent the Jacksonville beat in the county convention to be held here today: J. H. Caldwell, S. D. G. Brothers, T. W. Ayers, D. Z. Goodlett, J. T. Martin, James Willman, T. R. Ward, A. J. Cross.

The following resolution was offered by Jos. J. Arnold and unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That we, the Democrats of Beat No. 1 in meeting assembled, recognizing the distinguished abilities of the Hon. John M. McKleroy of our county, and feeling that he is eminently worthy of the high position to which he aspires, heartily endorse his candidacy for Congressman of the 4th Congressional District of Alabama, and hereby instruct the delegates selected to represent this beat, to use their every effort in the coming Democratic county convention in the interest of his candidacy."

JEFFERSONIAN MEETING.

The Jeffersonians of Calhoun met here in the court house last Thursday.

Considering inclemency of weather, the meeting was well attended. The resolutions prepared by their state executive committee were unanimously adopted.

Delegation selected to attend congressional convention, and instructed to support Hon. A. P. Longshore for the nomination for congress.

Decided to contest the election in this county, and we learn that

MRS. GREEN, STEVENS, and LAUDERS.

will file their bonds at once. Our space will not permit us to publish proceedings of their meeting this week, but will give it in full next week.

The official vote of the recent election shows that Col. Oates received 106,923 votes, and Capt. Kolb 80,378. Thus giving Col. Oates a majority of 26,545. Capt. Kolb received this year 35,145 less votes than he received in 1892, and Col. Oates received 20,036 less votes than Governor Jones received in 1892. In other words, 55,182 men who voted for either Jones or Kolb in 1892, did not vote this year for either of the candidates for Governor.

It seems that Mr. Turpin will not go back to the next session of Congress; but that O. W. Underwood, Esq., of Birmingham will be his successor. Mr. Underwood is a young man of splendid talent, and will make a good representative.

HON. CECIL BROWNE, of Talladega, states that he will not be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress in this District. Hon. G. A. Robbins has captured the Talladega delegation.

Too Much Bagging.

The following letter received by Major Rowan from Iman & Co., will explain itself:

Mr. P. ROWAN,

Jacksonville, Ala.
Dear Sir:—The cotton trade in this section were obliged to pay heavy claims the past season on account of the excessive bagging used in covering the bales. The use of extra bagging has assumed such proportions and caused us such loss we will be forced the present season to dock all bales 1-16 c per pound where covering in excess of the customary six yards is used. The American, English and Continental spinners have like protested against this over use of bagging, and if persisted in, considerable trouble will doubtless arise. Please use your efforts with the planters and ginners to have cotton baled with only the usual two strips of six yards, of two pounds to the yard.

The Northern mills have also issued a circular stating that bales covered with old sugar sacks instead of the ordinary jute bagging will be subject to rejection, or at least to a certain dockage. Please take this matter up also.

Yours truly,

S. M. IMAN & Co.

AS IN YOUTH
Ayer's Hair Vigor
CORDIALLY INDORSED.

"I can cordially endorse Ayer's Hair Vigor, as one of the best preparations for the hair. When I began using Ayer's Hair Vigor, my hair began to grow again, and I am now as young as I was when I first used it. It is a most valuable preparation for the hair, and I can recommend it to all who are afflicted with baldness or thinning hair."—Mrs. J. C. FARRER, Conover, Texas.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR
PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

A Household Treasure.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N. Y., says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house and his family has always found the very best results follow its use; that he would not be without it, if procurable. G. A. Dykeman, Druggist, Catskill, N. Y., says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for thirty years, and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested. Trial bottles free at all Drug Stores. Regular size 50c, and \$1.00.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became a Girl, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Fire Insurance.

R. H. DENMAN, Agent, Jacksonville, Ala. Represents the most prominent companies in the United States.

ON TIME
CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

THIRTY years' observation of Castoria with the patronage of millions of persons, permit us to speak of it without guessing. It is unquestionably the best remedy for Infants and Children the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It gives them health. It will save their lives. In it Mothers have something which is absolutely safe and practically perfect as a child's medicine.

Castoria destroys Worms.
Castoria allays Feverishness.
Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Cords.
Castoria cures Diarrhea and Wind Colic.
Castoria relieves Teething Troubles.
Castoria cures Constipation and Flatulency.

Castoria neutralizes the effects of carbonic acid gas or poisonous air. Castoria does not contain morphine, opium, or other narcotic property. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep.

Castoria is put up in one-ounce bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow any one to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose."

See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of J. C. Pitcher is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Fourth Annual Meeting
OF THE
SOUTHERN EXPOSITION!
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

GRAND EXHIBITS!

Thrilling Attractions! Trotting, Running and Pacing Races, Bicycle Riding, Balloon Ascensions, Tight Rope Walking, Charriot Racing. The Largest lot of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs
Ever Before Exhibited in the South.

For Premium Lists, space for exhibits, or information apply to
H. C. DAVISON,
General Manager and Secretary.

D. P. WEST, President.

Probate Court Notice.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.
S. D. G. Brothers,
Heirs of Mrs. McCollum,

In Probate Court for Calhoun county, Special Term 25th Aug. 1894.

This day came S. D. G. Brothers, the administrator of the estate of Mrs. McCollum deceased, and presents to this Court his petition in writing and under oath, and in form required by law, praying for an order and decree of this Court, to sell certain real estate described in said petition, for the purpose of making a division among the heirs, upon the grounds that the said lands cannot be equitably divided, which said petition is examined by this Court, and placed on file for the inspection of all concerned. It is therefore ordered and decreed by the Court, that the 8th day of October A. D. 1894, be, and it is hereby, appointed as a day for the hearing and consideration of said petition, and that notice of the filing and nature of said petition, and the day set to hear and answer before this Court on said 8th day of October A. D. 1894, then and there to show cause, if any, why said petition should not be granted.

The land will be sold for 1/2 cash and balance to be paid in 12 months with interest from date.

The personal property will be sold as follows: All amounts under five dollars cash. All over 12 months credit with two approved securities.

D. W. THOMAS,
Adm'r of the Estate of Mary Thomas deceased.

Good Pictures At Very Low Prices.

I will make for the next ten days pictures at the following sizes and at the lowest prices.

Card size 2 for 50c, 6 for 90c or \$1.50 per dozen. Cabinet size 3 for 80c, 6 for \$1.35 or \$2.50 per dozen. Groups \$1.10 25c each, by taking one half dozen. Life size 12x14 framed for \$1.50 and upwards, enlarging \$2.50 and upwards.

Take one dozen cabinet and get a life sized face. Will exchange partly for chickens. Call early, now is the time to take advantage of low prices.

Respectfully,
H. W. Wright,
Jacksonville, Ala.

T. BEN KERR.

Attorney—at—Law,
PIEDMONT, ALABAMA.

Jas. S. Kelly

Notary Public and Ex-Officio
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

OFFICE in the store of A. L. Higginbottom Oxford, Ala.
Courts Second Monday in each month. Marriage license kept on hand at all times.

R. J. MORGAN,

Attorney—at—Law,
Piedmont, Ala.
Special attention given to collections.

I will sell Old Hickory Wagons.
1 Half Platform Spring Wagon.
1 Second Hand Duplex Spring Wagon on time to parties making satisfactory arrangements.
3 Wheeler & Wilson No 9 Improved Sewing Machines on the lease plan \$5.00 down and 3.00 per month. I will sell Groceries and Hardware at Rock Bottom prices. If your account is past due please settle.
Respectfully,

C. J. PORTER.
East Tennessee Virginia and Georgia Railway.
Time Table
IN EFFECT MAY 20TH, 1894

North Bound—Read Down.		South Bound—Read Up.	
Leave	4:00 p.m.	Mobile	12:30 p.m. Arrive
"	5:22 "	Mt. Vernon	11:10 a.m. "
"	6:35 "	Jackson	9:57 "
"	8:10 "	Thomasville	8:41 "
Arrive	10:30 "	Selma	6:00 " Leave
Leave	10:40 "	"	5:30 " Arrive
"	12:52 a.m.	Calera	3:02 "
"	2:29 "	Talladega	1:04 "
"	3:22 "	Anniston	12:05 Night "
"	3:47 "	Jacksonville	11:38 p.m. "
"	4:14 "	Piedmont	11:10 "
Arrive	5:10 "	Rome	9:35 " Leave
"	8:00 "	Cleveland	7:10 "
"	10:25 "	Knoxville	4:42 "
"	2:15 p.m.	Bristol	1:00 "
"	7:22 "	Roanoke	7:50 a.m. "
"	4:40 a.m.	Washington	11:55 p.m. "
"	5:40 "	Baltimore	11:00 "
"	7:53 "	Philadelphia	8:23 "
Arrive	10:55 "	New York	6:00 p.m. Leave

Pullman Sleeper between Mobile and Cleveland. Solid Vestibule train between Chattanooga and Washington, carrying Pullman Vestibule Sleeper to and from Washington and New York without change. For tickets Sleeper Reservations in advance, apply to any Agent of the Company or write to L. A. Dell, D. P. A., Selma, Ala.
B. W. WHEAT, G. P. & T. A., Knoxville, Tenn.

CHANGE IN BUSINESS.
GREAT
CLOSING OUT SALE

Owing to expected change in our business, we will inaugurate June 1st

A Great Clearing Sale

of our entire Stock of Goods at the Actual Cost price, for Cash only.

OUR STOCK OF CLOTHING

Consists of the Latest Styles, such as Regent Cutaways in Frocks and Sacks, Oxford and Cambridge Sack Suits, the latest cut in best fabrics. In our Boy's Department we offer an elegant line of suits and separate pants, all garments the perfection of pattern and fit, which we include in this Slaughter Sale at Actual Cost.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

Mens' Underwear, Colored and White Shirts, Neckwear, Hose, Straw and Derby Hats, Suspenders and Umbrellas, at cost.

DRESS GOODS, DRY GOODS.

Our entire stock of all Woven Dress Goods of every description at cost to close out.

All Colored Lawns, Organics, Satens, Dimities, Gingham, White Lawns and Mulls at actual cost.

Fans, Laces, Embroideries, Parasols, Silk and Kid Gloves, Ladies Children's Hosiery at Cost.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

Turkish Bathing Towels, 5 cts up. Linen Towels, 7 1/2 cts up. Turkey Red and White Table Damasks from 25 cts up.

10 1/2 Sheetings 15 cts up. 5 1/2 Pillow Cases 8 cts up. 1 1/2 Lotion and Fruit Bleaching 7 1/2 cts.

Shirting Prints 3 1/2 cts. Standard Dress Prints 5 cts.

Everything must go. Sell we will. Every article marked down to lowest Selling Price in Plain Figures.

These are solid facts—no advertising scheme. Call and save money.

ULLMAN BROS.

ANNISTON, ALABAMA.



The mellow tones of a good piano or organ will refresh and rest the parents, amuse the children and keep them at home. Do you want one? You say: "Yes, but can't afford it." Send me your name and maybe I can show you how you can afford it, and a good one, too. Such as a Conover, Everett, Harvard or Kingsbury piano; Chicago, Cottage or Farrard & Votey.

SAILED THE SEAS 38 YEARS.

One of His Experiences.
For thirty-eight years Capt. Load followed the sea, most of that time as master of a vessel, and upon retiring from the water was appointed by the Secretary of the United States Treasury to superintend the seal fisheries in Alaska, which position he held five years. He relates an experience as follows:

"For several years I had been troubled with general nervousness and pain in the region of my heart. My greatest affliction was that I was almost impossible to get any sleep. After taking a small quantity of Dr. Miles' Nervine I began to feel better. I had been told that Dr. Miles' Nervine was a great remedy for nervousness, and I was not at all surprised to find that it was perfectly harmless. I continued to take it, and in a short time I was able to sleep soundly and to get on my feet. I had been told that Dr. Miles' Nervine was a great remedy for nervousness, and I was not at all surprised to find that it was perfectly harmless. I continued to take it, and in a short time I was able to sleep soundly and to get on my feet. I had been told that Dr. Miles' Nervine was a great remedy for nervousness, and I was not at all surprised to find that it was perfectly harmless. I continued to take it, and in a short time I was able to sleep soundly and to get on my feet."

E. E. FORBES.

ANNISTON, ALABAMA.

E. M. REED J. P.

MORRISVILLE, ALA.

Keeps Marriage Licenses for sale. Courts the 1st and 3rd Wednesday in each month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
 Transient advertisements 10 cents per square.
 Advertisements in this paper are published on a square basis.
 Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
 No notice will be taken unless accompanied by the proper order.

SUBSCRIPTION.
 One year, \$1.00.
 Six months, .60.
 Three months, .35.
 Single copies, 10 cents.
 Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
 No notice will be taken unless accompanied by the proper order.

Local & Personal.

Mr. E. D. Martin was a visitor to Montgomery this week.

Mr. J. R. Martin, Esq., of Gadsden spent Thursday here.

Misses Nannie and Theresa Nisbet are visiting Gadsden.

Mrs. Fannie Francis is visiting in North Carolina.

There will be preaching at the Baptist Church next Sunday.

Mr. J. T. Dugger, of Chattahoochee, is on a visit here to friends and relatives.

Mrs. and Mrs. Reed, of Macon, Ga., are visiting the family of Mr. William Adams.

A good house and lot for sale, on easy terms, or exchange for a farm. Apply to J. E. Crow, Aug. 4-t.

Miss Shields, who has been visiting the family of Dr. Haley, has returned to her home in Jasper.

John Gaboury had the misfortune last week to fall and fracture his left leg above the knee.

Miss Emma Lyon, of Macon, Ga., is visiting the family of Mr. Henry F. Montgomery, at Sulphur Springs.

Mr. Macon Stevenson, who has been spending a few weeks with relatives and friends, has returned to Montgomery.

Rev. J. H. Leslie is now engaged in holding a meeting at Gastonia, N. C. Mrs. Leslie and the children are with him.

Robert Ryals, Esq., of Macon, Ga., accompanied by Mrs. Ryals and little daughter, are here on a visit to the mother of Mrs. Ryals.

John Forney, Esq., is here this week visiting relatives and friends. He has a host of friends here who would like to have him locate in Jacksonville.

The Misses Welch who spent several weeks at the home of Capt. Crook have gone down to Alpine, where they will spend a few weeks with relatives.

A revival closed at White's Gap church last Sunday in which there were eight accessions to the church. Rev. Bates was assisted in the service by Rev. A. J. West.

Let every man and woman in Jacksonville go to work for the Normal School here and let's see if we can't have at least one hundred school boarders here this fall.

Dr. John P. Rowan has gone to New York to spend a few weeks with Mrs. Rowan and the children, who have been there for some time on a visit to Mrs. Rowan's mother.

Hon. L. W. Grant and wife have gone to Borden Springs where they will spend two or three weeks, and we learn will go from there to some point in Tennessee for several weeks.

Rev. Mr. Millichampe, of Talladega, spent the week here visiting his flock, the members of the Episcopal church. He had with him his eight year old son, who was quite sick for a few days this week.

We are anxious to have the Republican a regular visitor to every home in the county, and we hope our friends in the different beats will aid us in accomplishing this result by sending us a list of new subscribers.

Gen. J. W. Burke's family moved in from Sulphur Springs this week. While a change is often beneficial, there is no more delightful place to spend the summer than at Gen. Burke's elegant home in Jacksonville.

Mr. J. A. Gaboury came over from Macon last Saturday, and spent Sunday with his family. He is progressing nicely with his contract in Macon, and his Jacksonville friends all hope he will make enough money out of it to burn up a red dog.

Miss Undine Lane will teach both instrumental and vocal music at the State Normal School here next session. She graduated at Shorter college last session with distinction, taking gold medal both in music and elocution, and is a thoroughly competent teacher of music.

The County-News all the Way from Ladige to Line of Talladega.

Gathered and Told in Good Style by as Fine Corps of Correspondents as any Paper ever Had.

MODEL CITY NEWS.

SHORT ITEMS OF LOCAL AND GENERAL INTEREST BY THE REPUBLICAN'S ANNISTON CORRESPONDENT.

A firmer and more hopeful feeling pervades the business circles of Calhoun's metropolis, and it is believed that, with the gathering and selling of the coming crop, prosperity will again be established. Since a Democratic congress has given to the country a new tariff bill along reformatory lines, it is reasonable to presume that many of our idle industrial establishments will soon resume operations. We want no more of mushroom growth, no more of "big boom" prices, but real, substantial, beneficial progress.

In a social sense, our city has been rather quiet for a few months. Many of our society leaders have been off to the mountains, coast and springs, recuperating preparatory for the duties and enjoyments that will crowd upon them during the fall and winter season. In the realm of society, Anniston's beautiful, intelligent and fascinating young ladies, and her handsome, well-bred and manly young men are nowhere exalted.

In the person of Hon. John M. McKleroy, Anniston and Calhoun county have a candidate for the position of Representative in the next Congress, whose fealty to principle, whose love for right, whose hatred for wrong, whose service for party, whose reputation for honesty, whose character for integrity, and whose standing as man, citizen, patriot, have been unsurpassed in the history of Alabama. His home people are for him to a man, and unless there should be a miraculous change before the fourth day of September, he will represent the fourth district in the fifty-fourth Congress of the United States of America.

The Anniston Division, Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias, will leave this week for Washington, to attend the national encampment, which will be held there next week.

The Democratic executive committee of beat 15 decided to call a beat mass meeting, instead of a primary election, to select delegates to the county convention.

Betsy Hamilton the only woman who has a world-wide reputation as a humorist, gave one of her original recitations at the opera house on Monday night, to a large and appreciative audience.

Mr. R. M. Johnson, Deputy Sheriff, has been sick for several weeks. His friends will be glad to learn that he is improving.

All of Anniston's institutions of learning, of which she has many, will open from the first to the middle of September. We now claim the distinguished honor of being the Athens, as well as the Model City, of Alabama.

Representative R. B. Kelly is spending a few days in Clay county attending to professional duties. "Dick" is popular in Clay as well as in Calhoun.

Quite a large number of Annistonians are recuperating at the famous Schenck's Springs. If this resort continues to grow in favor, it will ere long stand second to none.

Our public school buildings and grounds have recently received some greatly needed repairs and improvements. These schools will open on the first Monday in September.

A doll bazaar will be given two weeks before Christmas by the ladies aid societies of Parker Memorial Baptist Church.

Our popular and efficient Chief of Police, Prather, is confined to his bed by sickness this week.

The Democrats at Anniston beat held a mass meeting on Wednesday and elected delegates to the county convention.

Col. John M. McKleroy is still

confined to his room by illness much to the regret of his many friends.

It is reported that the Tennessee River, Ashville and Coosa railroad will be completed from Ashville to Anniston.

The First Presbyterian church is nearing completion and will be a credit to the city.

Capt. James Savage is building a new and large residence on Noble street.

The Anniston Pipe Works is now employing and working about three hundred and fifty men.

Mr. Ray Knight is building a handsome residence on Quintard Avenue.

Our various public works that are running, give employment to about eight hundred hands.

BRUNER.

We have just had a fine rain. The crops are better than they have been for years.

The health of the community is good.

A protracted meeting is now being held at Sulphur Springs Baptist church, and much interest is being manifested.

With all these blessings, we should certainly be a contented and happy people.

DUKES STATION.

We are in a prosperous condition in this section. We have all the people could desire in the way of fine crops, refreshing rains, protracted meetings, and two good schools. One of our schools is taught by Prof. Persons and the other by Prof. Glass.

During the series of meetings held here a number of the pupils in the school of Prof. Glass have united with the church, and it has no doubt afforded their teacher much pleasure to extend to them the right hand of church fellowship.

We believe the farmers in this section have firmly decided to spend less time in the future in reading trashy literature and attending political meetings, and to devote more time to improving their lands and stock. An improvement could be made in this community by killing out the dogs and using the food they consume in fattening hogs.

The Democrats in this community are exceedingly anxious for all their friends to come back and afford them an opportunity of killing the fattest calf.

Our people are much more hopeful now than at any time for two years. We believe the good time is in sight.

JUNKIES.

Our community is much more quiet since the state election than for several weeks previous to the election.

The crops on this side of the mountain are unusually fine, and we have plenty of vegetables and melons.

Prof. G. H. Eddy died of typhoid fever at the residence of A. B. Mosely on the 15th of this month. He was sick only eighteen days. He passed away without a struggle. He was a good and useful man and his spirit is doubtless now at rest. His remains were sent to Johnsonville, S. C., to his father. Mrs. Eddy has gone to Johnsonville. She has the warmest sympathy of many friends in this community. She was away during the first of Prof. Eddy's illness, and reached here only three days prior to his death.

There is now a revival in progress at the Baptist church at Rabbit Town and White Plains.

W. M. Whiteside is building a nice and comfortable residence.

Messrs. Love and Patterson have built a good road through the narrow. It was badly needed.

LADIGA.

We have had good rains for the past week. Corn crop was never more promising. Cotton was as last year.

A small child of Mr. C. H. Rabin was seriously scalded a few days since by overturning a pot of boiling coffee in its lap. For so painful an injury it is getting along very nicely.

Mrs. J. R. Grabam, who has been with her children here for the

past month, left last Wednesday to visit relatives in Anniston and Oxford.

J. O. Graham went over to Atlanta a few days since for a week's visit.

Mrs. M. A. Wilson has the material on the ground to rebuild her residence, which was burned some time since.

A series of sermons preached by Dr. Darnall at Carmell Presbyterian church last week was greatly enjoyed by the people of this community. We hope the meeting accomplished much good.

Revival services commenced last Saturday at Bethel and Shady Grove churches near this place.

The long and much needed bridge across Terapin creek, half-mile north of here, has been completed, much to the gratification of this community.

Both the literary and Sunday schools at this place are flourishing.

MERRELLTON.

Mr. Miles Nabors, a recent graduate of Walnut Grove High School is teaching at Allsup. Mr. Nabors is a noble, Christian young man of much promise, and being well prepared for his work, we predict for him a bright future.

Cotton is throwing off young bolls considerably, and the average yield in this section will not be much greater than last year.

J. R. Dowdell is traveling repairing cotton gins to give this year's crop.

Mr. W. D. Nixon's two story residence is nearing completion. He will have a beautiful dwelling when completed.

Uncle Henry Smith has just returned from a visit to Carroll county, Ga. He reports fine crops there. But says there is much dissatisfaction on account of the stock law. Says a majority of the people want to move away, or have the stock law repealed. Verily man is hard to please in this world.

On Sunday night during a thunder storm, a thunder bolt entered the chimney to the dwelling house of J. L. Nelly, and struck the corner post where it joined the main building, splitting it into small pieces. In less than two feet was a ladder on which were sleeping two of Mr. Nelly's sons. The force of the stroke moved the bedstead considerably, and shocked the boys. There is no visible sign as to how it entered the room. The doors were closed and the bed down.

MORRISVILLE.

Working on the public roads seems to be the order of the day in this part of the county at this time, and from appearances our roads will soon be in good condition. The money paid to hands for road work will help them very much. At this season of the year they need it.

Rev. W. S. Griffin conducted a seven days meeting at Cane Creek Baptist church recently. Much interest was manifested in the meeting. The result was five accessions to the church; two by letter and three by baptism.

Several gentlemen from Anniston passed through Morrisville last week going to the river fishing; but only one crowd boasted of their good luck as they returned. The others showed signs of disappointment.

The owners of the Morris Manufacturing Company are preparing to put all their works in full operation soon.

Crops of corn and cotton in this community are doing well.

The health of this portion of the county is good, and the doctors are having but little practice.

The stealing of water melons has been a very common practice in some localities recently; but some of the thieves have been caught and are now occupying the stool of repentance.

OXFORD.

Oxford is enjoying the good things of the year.

Rev. H. S. Hamilton has been conducting a protracted meeting at the Methodist church during the past week. Brother Hamilton is a powerful preacher.

A number of our people were out on a fishing excursion last

They report a good time and plenty of fish to eat. Nothing is said of the mosquito bites received. Watermelons are plentiful, and wonderfully cheap. Consequently the small boys and the sabbie sons of Ham are happy in the fruition of a long-expected treat.

Misses Maudie Freeman and Nellie Brooks, of Griffin, Ga., are visiting with the family of Mr. O. W. Cooper.

Misses Irene Boxley and Clara Doderhoff, of Georgia, have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Carlton Urquhart for several weeks past.

Miss Annie Howe, one of Hamilton's most beautiful young ladies, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Yoe.

Misses Fannie and Grace Small, of Collinsville, Ala., and Dr. A. M. Small, of Ragland, are visiting the families of Dr. J. M. and W. W. Whiteside.

The Bank of Oxford and the K. of P. Lodge are now erecting a three story brick building which will be an ornament to Oxford. The first story to be used as a general store; the second as an armory for the Calhoun Rifles, and the third is to be occupied by the K. of P's.

OHATCHIE.

Mrs. J. A. McCorkle has been quite sick for several weeks.

Miss Bettie Martin, of Alexandria, is visiting relatives at Ohatchie this week.

Mrs. A. J. Tarvin is at Tampa with her mother, who has been very ill for some time; but we are glad to hear that she is improving.

Mr. Bruce Hannah has a full school at this place.

Under the present road law, the roads in beat eighteen are being wonderfully improved.

We have had good rains recently and the crops in this section are the finest grown for years.

PECKS-HILL.

The outlook for a fine crop in this section is better than it has been for many years.

The health of this community is good with the exception of Thomas Gilliland, who is very sick.

A protracted meeting has been in progress at Helton this week. The attendance has been large, and much good has been accomplished.

Miss Casey Little, a beautiful and accomplished young lady from White Plains, has been visiting her uncle, Mr. J. T. Williamson, for the past few days.

While only twenty two men in Pecks Hill beat voted for Cal, (thirty-two) are very happy over the result of the election.

TAMPA.

The protracted service at First Oak church closed on the 15th inst., with twenty-two additions to the church membership.

We have had two or three good rains recently, and the corn and cotton crop is now more promising than for years.

Mrs. J. W. Pearce, who has been very ill for several weeks with fever, is now improving. Dr. Jno. M. Crook, of Jacksonville, is her physician, a more popular one with his patients I have never known.

Mr. A. J. Tarvin, of Ohatchie, spent Sunday in Tampa. Mrs. Tarvin has been here during her mother's illness.

WEAVER'S.

Misses Josie and Lee Elgin, of Piedmont, have been spending a few days this week with friends here.

Miss Lillie Williams, of Oxford, is visiting Miss Maggie Weaver.

Mrs. S. T. Peace, of East Lake, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Dr. Ison.

Miss Essie Smith, of Piedmont, is here to spend some time with her aunt, Mrs. W. O. Horton.

Messrs. Leon and Worth Stevenson of Roanoke, Ala., formerly of this place, were among their many friends here this week.

Miss Ada Evans of White Plains is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. M. LeGrand.

Mrs. Black, who has been visiting relatives here, has returned to her home in Texas.

Mrs. W. F. Henderson, of Ragland, is visiting her parents.

Miss Corine Snow of Oxford, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. D. F. Weaver, is now spending a few days with Mrs. N. Woodruff of Alexandria.

A new house is being erected just in front of the Presbyterian church by Mr. L. H. Bennett.

Mr. J. R. McElreath is seriously ill.

Mr. T. P. Johnson, who has been confined to his bed for several weeks from injuries caused by a runaway mule, is now able to be up by using crutches.

We had a good rain on morning 20th, and crops are looking finely.

Prof. J. R. Alexander has a flourishing school at this place of about 75 pupils.

Our popular physician Dr. H. L. Ison reports health of our community good.

An interesting revival is in progress at the Baptist church of this place, and will likely continue until fall of this week.

WHITE PLAINS.

Our village is much like some of our cities just now in this, there is no rush of business; the spindles turn not; the engines do not whistle. Like them also in this, we are hoping to see better times soon.

We have a fine prospect for an abundance of bog and hominy in the near future. It would do you good to take a ride through our beautiful valley and see the best crop of Calhoun county, with the best crop it has had for years and years. It is so fine that we have almost quit talking about free silver, and do not "cuss" Cleveland like we did, and are even disposed to think there may be some good in the Sayre election law.

You could hardly tell from meeting our people that we had so recently gone through the excitement of a state election.

A number of our old friends have visited to this summer. Some from Texas, who went away years ago looking for better times, they now tell us of their own boys and girls. This seems so strange that we cannot believe that it is true until we look around and see the olive plants about our own tables. These plantings and goings of friends, like all things else, is mixed with pleasure and pain.

Our school prospects is quite promising. We think the board of trustees were fortunate in securing the Rev. Mr. Smith as principal. He is full of energy, ripe in experience, and has his heart in the work. If any of your readers want to know to a first class school, tell them to look this way. They can lay or rest good hearts in any quantity.

While these bright and pleasing prospects are before us, and around us, we have not escaped the sad and darkening shadow of death. The last to go was Prof. Eddy. He died of typhoid fever last week. He came to us about a year ago, full of hope and energy. He was a young man of promise; was an excellent teacher, a good citizen, a christian gentleman. His influence among us will tell in time to come. He endeared himself to our people, and we are in tears over his untimely taking away. He died the death of the righteous, and is safe in "the saints everlasting rest. Our hearts go out in sympathy to the stricken wife, father, mother, brothers and sisters. To them we can but say,—do as he did, trouble not, but cast your care upon Him who doeth all things well.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large Fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold at all Drug Stores.

Showing the Great Popularity of Hawkes' Glasses over all others. Every pair warranted. These Hawkes Glasses are sold to the eye at J. M. Crook's, Jacksonville, Ala.

There will be a meeting of all the Sunday Schools of Jacksonville at 8 o'clock in the Jacksonville Baptist church for the purpose of electing beat officers to serve for the next twelve months.

We had a very pleasant call last Monday from Rev. W. B. Witherspoon, the business manager of the Cumberland Presbyterian Seminary at Piedmont. He reports that the seminary did better last year than he expected, and that the outlook for its future is bright.

Rev. M. H. Lane, D. D., has been holding a series of meetings in the Baptist church of Tusculum for the past two weeks. The correspondent of the Montgomery Advertiser at Tusculum speaks in the highest terms of his ability as a preacher.

Miss Helen E. Brown, the brilliant Kentucky young lady who had charge of the department of elocution at the recent Alabama Chautauqua Assembly, will give a recital in Jacksonville the 6th of September. This will be a rare treat to all who hear her.

Jas. T. Nunnelly and family left for Los Angeles, Cal., last Thursday, where they will reside in the future.

The friendship of the people here for them was shown by almost the entire population going to their home to bid them farewell and to wish for them a safe trip and prosperity in their new home.

John Sims, the white man who made his escape from the Piedmont calaboose a short time since, was recaptured at Cedartown this week by Deputy Sheriff Rowland and is now in the Jacksonville jail. He is charged with an assault and abusive language. When John Rowland starts out after them they had as well fold their arms and come on in.

Rev. W. A. McCarthy, D. D., of Anniston, filled the pulpit at the Methodist church here last Sunday morning and evening. In the morning he preached a learned and forceful sermon on the spirit and birth. At the evening service, he discussed the evidences of regeneration. Dr. McCarthy has a number of friends in Jacksonville, and his visits here are always appreciated.

Mr. George P. Lee, the popular manager of the Tropic National Bank, is spending a few weeks at his old home in Vermont. Last week Messrs. Geo. H. Rowan and Geo. Williams were in charge of the bank. This week, Messrs. John S. Lane and Geo. Williams are receiving the deposits, checking checks, and transacting all the other necessary business.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to me will find their names in the hands of W. H. Clark for collection.

J. T. NUNNELLY.

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