CANTON MAIL.

EMMETT L. ROSS, Editor.

Canton, Mississippi, Jan. 23, 1875.

TAXATION AND MISREPRESENTATION.

Very few of our citizens, outside of the limits of the city of Canton, and, we may add, not many within its limits, will see the list of delinquent lands published in the Central Republican, the "official journal," so called, for this Chancery District; so we will tell them that such a journal proposes to exist, and has managed by dint of hard scraping to publish a list of delinquent lands, advertised by the sheriff, to be sold for the taxes due thereon, if not paid by the first Monday in February. This list covers more space than one entire page of the CANTON MAIL, and is a living burning commentary on the terrible times in which we live and the burthens we bear. What we see in the Central Republican is to be seen in every like organ in the state. It is a tale of woe and wrongs. It is a tale of oppressions and robbery—and this too, under the auspices of the boastful Republican party—the great party of progress and moral ideas. (?) God save the mark. Never before in the history of this state, were such things chronicled as these immense delinquent tax lists within the past four years, that grow with each succeeding year, and promise to attain such proportions ere long as to comprise all the taxable property our people possess, ending in confiscation. The sight of these ghostly tax lists is enough to damn the Republican party in the estimation of all honest men. We trust that some of these *lists* will find their way North, East and West. We would need no more earnest, truthful advocate in our behalf than these same, self-evident evidences of the ills we bear. And when they have been read and pondered over, can the masses in other sections be blamed for giving us their sympathy? Is it any wonder that the Republican party is tottering on the verge of its grave? Could it survive and such burdens and oppressions be the outcrop of its existence?

The question arises why all these things are as they are? Who is to blame? The questions admit of but one answer. The law-making power is to blame! This cannot be denied. Well, if the law-making power is to blame, why do the people elect such a law making-power? That's the whole thing in a nut shell. The people who bear the burdens and who have property to tax, have no voice in making the lawmaking power. That prerogative is accorded to those who pay little or no taxes. They elect the law-making power, and thereby misrepresent the bone and strength, the capital of the country. Does any sane person believe that those of our people, the *bona fide* tax paying class, are such fools as to elect such men as Warner, Stone, Spelman and Handy, just for the fun of "paying the fiddler while they dance?" Does any sane person believe that those of our people who own lands and other property that is taxable, prefer to have five illiterate, incompetent men (we have nothing to say about color since Sheridans Banditti order) for a board of supervisors, who make the levies and appropriations of our county, when they could get the soundest, most economical men for the position? No! Then, how gross, how patent the misrepresentation of our people. Taxed and plundered, and if they dare cry out against it, they are declared rebellious, disloyal and what not. We hail with rejoicing the dawn of a brighter day. The death damp is upon the face of the Republican party: it has lived and revelled in its perverted power and ill-gotten gains, and gorged, must die of strangulation. Let its death come, for then will be born to us a party in sympathy with our people, in sympathy with our interests, and the suffering and want, the tyrrany and oppression that we now bear will be supplanted by a party of equitable, honest and just rule; our waste places will be made glad and rejoicing will be in the hearts of all our people.

Was ever a more ridiculous farce, a more palpable fraud, practiced upon a people than that of the late stagger at an official notification in The Central Republican to delinquent tax-payers of this county, that their lands are to be sold the first Monday in February if the taxes thereon are not paid by that time? We doubt if the publication would stand a contest in the courts, we don't believe it will hold good. The publication must be made in the official organ, not in a supplement.

But aside from this, how many of the parties interested in the notice ever see a copy of the Central Republican? Has it got fifty subscribers in the county outside of Canton and excepting Chancellor Breck's bundle for free distribution at Breckville, say twenty-five copies? We think Col. Wilson, its editor, informed us that Col. Breck patronized him thus liberally. Yet the official organ claims to be an honest institution engaged in honest work. Is it honest to attempted to publish a delinquent list when you haven't the means and circulation to do it? Or is it a caricature that you have gotten up to mock a people already [illegible] unto death with the [illegible] taxation itself. Publish you are laughed at by the few of us who occasionally see your "official organ," and we can but think oh how disjointed are the times, and into what bad hands we have fallen! But what about Leake county? and its delinquent tax list? Hadn't you better tell Garrett, of the Carthaginian, to notify the people of that county just to consider that the list is published, they will never see the list, if it ever is published, and it will be all the same in the long run. Now, Colonel, don't say this is Billingsgate and blackguardism (though we admit it is a little rough), and if you answer us just tell how far you have fulfilled your trust to the letter and the law as official printer.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.

We read in Anderson's General History, page 250; concerning Chas. I, King of England, that going with an armed retinue to the House, he demanded that five of its members be pointed out to him in order that they might be seized. But the Speaker, Lenthall, refused to comply, boldly declaring that he was the servant of the House, and could only act in accordance with its directions. The King therefore retired without effecting his object, amid the low murmurs of "Privilege! privilege!" from the indignant members. Among the five members thus assailed was the noted patriot John Hampden."

Shortly afterwards we read, in regard to the same King, on page 253: "The court was presided over by Bradshaw, and consisted of 133 members, and although the King refused to acknowledge its authority, he was found guilty, and three days after his condemnation, was beheaded, Jan. 31st, 1649."

Thus, nearly 250 years ago, an almost absolute monarch invaded, with an armed retinue, the Legislative Hall of his kingdom, and such an invasion in the days of John Hampden and patriots of his character cost the King ultimately his head.

How did history repeat itself Jan 4, 1875? A military underling invades the Legislative Hall of a sovereign state with an armed retinue, and likewise demands five members. He not only *demands*, but forcibly *seizes* and *ejects* them. Not near so grave an offence, in the 17th century, cost a monarch his head. We of the 19th century, like good men and true, are asked to *endure* it.

What a pity it was Charles I was not a Radical Republican. If he had been he could have invaded, with impunity a score of halls were he so minded; and not only have done so with impunity, but would have been lauded as the paragon of Kings; and his achievements sung from one end of the habitable globe to the other. Instead of lying in Westminster Abby with his head dissevered from his body, he would have died in great glory. The truly loyal would have delighted to have done him honor. P. V. Nasby would have shown how utterly wrong and censurable Hampden was; and the Inter-Ocean would have hauded Charles I down to history as one of the greatest, the purest, and the best.

The mill of the Gods grinds slowly,
But it grinds exceeding small.

THE BEECHER-TILTON SCANDAL.

Our columns have contained but little on this subject, even when it was the all-absorbing topic of conversation and newspaper comments, for the reason that we were wont to believe that Mr. Beecher was more sinned against than sinning, and were unwilling, even by copying extracts from other journals, to contribute that much to the circulation of the most villainous scandal ever laid before the public. Our readers know that an investigation was had of the charges made by Tilton against Mr. Beecher, before a committee of Plymouth Church. That committee white-washed Mr. Beecher. It could not do otherwise, for the members of that committee were selected from his personal friends; their views were know, and they did not deceive the expectations of Mr Beecher and his friends. Of course Mr. Tilton was not satified; so he sought redress from the courts of the country, in a civil suit, asking damages.

That suit is now in progress, and the developements, thus far, while they are alike damaging and disgraceful to both plantiff and defendant, still the preponderance of shame and disgrace is against Plymouth's pastor. We do not propose to pronounce judgment against Mr. Beecher at this stage of the trial, but we believe the jury in the case will render a verdict against him. For the life of us we cannot see how it can do otherwise. But should the jury fail to render such a verdict we believe that public sentiment will. Common decency, leaving out all considerations of the Christain religion, demands a verdict of guilty. If Mr. Beecher is not guilty, he is the weakest man in the land, he is a fool. If he is guilty, he is also a fool and has manifested a weakness that is inexcusable. He has brought the Christain religion into disgrace by not denying the charges and proving their falsity at the onset, he has solicited a verdict against himself by evasive answers, cloudy letters, and whinning crying prayers and imprecations again t him-eit. All of his acts, his letters, his conversations, his "misery and despair," his desire to die, his threat of suicide, his proposed resignation of his pastorship, all, all, pronounce the vilest villain unwhipped of punishment. His boldness and brazenness manifested in the present trial, do not fit well with the character of the meek and lowly servant of God, and must impress all with the hollowness of his professions and the shallowness of his religious sentiments. For the sake of christainity, for the sake of virtue, for the sake of the sanctity of the family circle, for the sake of society at large, we expect a verdict against him.

On Monday last, Capt. Flanigan, sheriff of Warren county, elected at the late special election, was removed from his office by United States forces under command of Capt. Head, of the 3d Infantry. Little Ames issued the order to the military, which was not obeyed until Gen'l. Emory ordered. Who is responsible? There is no dodging this matter like in Louisiana, where the blame of armed interference was placed on the shoulders of Kellogg. Ames, it is true, is happy; but the military in this state refused to obey him. Who did they obey? Their superiors, of course. Who did these superiors obey? Their superior General President Grant, of course.

A serious difficulty occured at Meridian, on Friday, the 15th in which pistols were used, resulting in the fatal shooting, probably, of Judge Dillard, a prominent politician of Gainsville, Ala., by Judge Chisholm, sheriff of Kemper county, in this state. The difficulty grew out of newspaper controversies. Both parties are Republicans. Where is Phil. Sheridan?

"NO POPERY."

By request, we publish the following from a late number of the Somerville Daily Ledger.

It is with a feeling somewhat akin to degradation, a feeling that the fact is an imputation upon the intelligence and the manliness of our countrymen, that we warn them there is no reason to believe that a deliberate and concerted effort is making to raise this disgraceful cry in this free country, in the belief that it will subserve the interests of a political party. We directed attention in these columns some days since to the fact that every Radical paper that had noticed the Gladstone pamphlet had made it the occasion for a more or less covert attack upon the Catholic Church and the loyalty of our Catholic fellow-citizens; and these attacks have already become so marked and so open that it is almost impossible to mistake their meaning.

The Chicago Tribune, which has certainly redeemed its promise of being under Mr. Medill's management a thoroughly Radical paper, and which may properly be designated the organ of the party in the Northwest, leads off in this matter, and sounds no uncertain note. Its zeal indeed is so great as to make it forgetful of its manners. It has allowed itself to speak in most disrespectful terms of the venerable Archbishop of Baltimore, in commenting upon a letter written by that prelate in reply to one from a member of his Church, asking his opinion of Mr. Gladstone's statement that "every Catholic is called upon to renounce his mental and moral freedom and place his civil loyalty and duty at the mercy of another." The Archbishop's letter was not written for publication, and is dashed off in that delightful racy, unreserved and ingenious manner which is one of the chief charms of a confidential letter, and that would convince any but the most unfriendly critic of its perfect honesty and sincerity. That which particularly excited the ire and indignation of the Tribune, against the Archbishop's letter, was the declaration in it, "when a person tells me that my religion requires me to be disloyal to my country the old Adam comes up in me, and I feel more disposed to pull his nose than to answer him politely." Now this disposition may be a little unbecoming in an Archbishop, but it is most natural to a Maryland gentleman, and we acknowledge to a hearty sympathy with it, and recognize it as a most convincing proof of Archbishop Bayley's patriotism and loyalty. Indeed, we are by no means sure that nose-pulling isn't altogether the properest answer to such a charge, and the fittest argument to address to its supporters. It really seems like a waste of reason to prefer it to a newspaper that, like the Chicago Tribune, believes, or affects to believe, that Archbishop Manning has summoned a congress to meet in London to demand the surrender of the temporal power of Great Britain to the Pope!

We ask attention to the extract from an editorial of the Chicago Tribune, which we print in another column. It is a gratuitous and unprovoked insult to every Catholic in the United States. It is, to speak of it as it deserves to be spoken of, a piece of insolence that makes one long for some nose-pulling layman that will administer the rebuke it deserve. And panting at the heels of its bigger brother comes the Cincinnati Gazette, yelping its feeble note in the same strain, and whining over the thread-bare theme of "Jesuitical" reservation. In reading the article from the Chicago Tribune, one may almost imagine that it is inspired by jealousy or any claim for infallibility in any quarter except that of "the government" it adores. "The government" is harped upon *ad nauseam*, and will be found referred to by name no less than four times in the short extract we have quoted; and the right to catechize Catholics in the impertinent style which the Tribune has adopted is claimed for "every true subject of the Government."—a phrase which will soon cease to be ridiculous if the spirit which prompts the Chicago Tribune be unrepressed. It is the spirit of intolerance which in all ages has been the arch foe of freedom, and which is never satisfied until it has made "subjects" of all who come within its reach. That spirit has always existed in this country, in its vilest and lowest form. It is continually showing itself in just such manifestations, impertinent, inquisitorial intermeddling in the opinions of others as that we now considering. It has its counterpart in that most despicable of all an-

righteous New England Radical, and his canting, whining, self-righteous progeny, to the third and fourth generations; and it is this beast that is now preparing to bellow the "No-Popery" cry. We protest against it as an insult to the honor and intelligence of the country; as a cruel and cowardly attempt at oppression; as the strike of the assassin at the civil and religious freedom of the people.

It will be to no reason to bear against these fanities. It will avail nothing to point out to them that their crazy deductions are unsupported by facts; that all experience is against them; that Catholics like Protestants have been good citizens and true to the governments that protected them, and false and hostile where they have been ill-used and persecuted. Archbishop Bayley declares of Mr. Gladstone's charge that "it is false—a shameful calumny—and I would appeal with perfect confidence as to the truth of my assertions to the conscience of every Catholic over the face of the earth." Archbishop Manning covers the whole question, and exhausts the argument in the following concise summing up of the case, extracted from a letter of his London paper:

"It is true, indeed, that in page 57 of the pamphlet, Mr Gladstone expresses his belief 'that many of his Roman Catholic friends and fellow-countrymen' are, 'to say the least of it, as good citizens as himself.' But, as the whole pamphlet is an elaborate argument to prove that the teaching of the Vatican Council renders it impossible for them to be so, I cannot accept this grateful acknowledgment, which implies that they are good citizens because they are at variance with the Catholic Church.

"I should be wanting in duty to the Catholics of this country and to myself if I did not give a prompt contradiction to this statement, and if I did not with equal promptness affirm that the loyalty of our civil allegiance is not in spite of the Catholic Church, but because of it.

"The sum of the argument in the pamphlet just published to the world is this: That by the Vatican decrees such a change has been made in the relations of Catholics to the civil power of States that it is no longer possible for them to render the same undivided civil allegiance as it was possible for Catholics to render before the promulgation of these decrees.

"In answer to this it is for the present sufficient to affirm:

"1. That the Vatican decrees have in no jot or title changed either the obligations or the conditions of civil allegiance.

"2. That the civil allegiance of Catholics is as undivided as that of all Christians, and of all men who recognize a divine or natural moral law.

"3. That the civil allegiance of no man is unlimited, and, therefore, the civil allegiance of all men who believe in God or are governed by conscience is in that sense divided

"In this sense, and in no other, can it be said with truth that the civil allegiance of Catholics is undivided. The civil allegiance of every Christan man in England is united by conscience and the law of God; and the civil allegiance of Catholics is limited neither less nor more."

But neither the high character of Archbishop Bayley, nor the almost ascetic purity of Archbishop Manning's life, will gain credit for their assertions with these determined unbelievers. The Cincinatti Gazette will sound its penny whistle and tell us it is "only a Jesuitical mode" of getting out of the difficulty. If we suggest that the American Archbishop would not dare make, in support of a falsehood, such an appeal as he has made to "the conscience of every Catholic over the face of the earth;" or if we fall back upon the invulnerable logic of the English Archbishop, the Chicago Tribune will consider it all naught as it shudderingly reflects upon that "Papal toe" which threatens to be pressed upon the neck of "the government." Arguments will do no good. Nose-pulling is the remedy; and we apply it to-day to the Chicago Tribune and the Cincinnati Gazette.

We trust the Democratic press throughout the country will be prompt to denounce this outrageous assault upon the principles of religious freedom—this shameful effort to resuscitate a dying party by the stimulant of appeal to the lowest, the most unreasoning, and the most dangerous of prejudices. We have sufficient acerbity already in our politics. Let us insist that the religious element shall not be introduced to increase it, and to that end let us at once stamp out this infamous cry of "No-Popery!"

Messrs. Foster, Phelps and Potter, (the Congressional Sub Committee,) the first two Republican, and the last a Democrat, have united in a report to Congress triumphantly vindicating the Conservatives of Louisiana and placing the blame of the troubles of that state on the Kellogg usurpers. Their report covers the whole ground. They refute the charges of intimidation of voters alleged against the Conservatives, and condemn the action of the Returning Board as unjust, arbitrary and illegal.

This report coming from men of both parties, will be accepted by the country as an impartial presentation of the facts, and will have immense influence in shaping and giving direction to public sentiment at the North.—*Union.*

President Grant, notwithstanding the violent partisan character of his Louisiana message, takes occasion to disavow Sheridan's murderous programme for Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas. The ultras in our State Legislature went off half-cocked. They didn't wait for the wagon.—*Ibid.*

The "soiled doves" in the Pacific Mail subsidy-corruption-fund have been discovered to be John G. Shumaker, (Democrat,) and a Mr. Parsons, (Republican,) both members of Congress. They disbursed a large sum, a considerable portion of which found its way into their own pockets.—*Ibid.*

The debt in Mississippi, notwithstanding the high taxes, is increasing at the rate of $600,000 per annum. If this downward career is not arrested, Mississippi will soon be in a worse condition than South Carolina.—*Ibid.*

When a meeting of all parties in Radical Boston, repudiates Sheridan and his doings in Louisiana, what

The Alabama investigation, like that in Louisiana, promises to result in the utter failure of the attempt to prove that the Conservatives resorted to intimidation to carry the Fall elections.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Salesrooms, C. L. GROSS' OLD STAND
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HE IS NOW PREPARED TO RECEIVE,

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ALL GOODS,
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NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between **Holmes & Smith,** as Dentists, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books are in the hands of Dr. Smith, who will continue the business at the old stand, and who alone is authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm.

JAMES T. HOLMES.
LUKE W. SMITH.

Canton, Miss., Jan'y 1, 1875.

A CARD.

Before leaving Canton, it would have afforded me great pleasure to have bid a personal adieu to each one of my many friends here; but as this is not possible, I avail myself of this method to say goodbye to one and all, and to return my sincere thanks for the many personal kindnesses shown me, as well as for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon the late firm of Holmes & Smith. And in this connection I would most respectfully solicit a continuance of your dental practice for my late partner and successor, Dr. Luke W. Smith, with the positive assurance that all work entrusted to him will be skillfully and satisfactorily performed.

J. T. HOLMES.

January 19, 1875. 1 23

NOTICE!

AS THE FIRM OF

S. Loeb & Co.

was dissolved Jan'y 1, 1875, I take this method of advising all parties indebted to the said firm to come forward at once and

SETTLE THEIR ACCOUNTS!

Otherwise I shall be under the necessity of adopting means compulsatory to that end.

E. GERR,
Agent.

1 23-1t

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SUPPLIES!!

I HAVE OPENED MY STORE IN the

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And having very recently purchased an entirely New Stock of Goods, for cash and at low figures, I am prepared to offer unusual inducements to my friends and customers and the public generally. I have everything in the way of Plantation and Family Supplies and Groceries, in Quality and at Prices that cannot fail to please. Give me a call and

EXAMINE MY GOODS & PRICES.

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BY ARRANGEMENTS WITH

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The prices are low and uniform to all, and each garment is guaranteed to fit or "no sale." The convenience of getting reliable and handsome Clothing in this way is very manifest, and this is a personal invitation to test the advantages offered by the enterprise and great facilities of the **Largest Clothing House in America.**

Call and see about 300 samples.

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Price List:

No. 9 or No. 23, with black walnut table or cover.....$65 and $70
No. 21, larger than Nos. 23 or 9, with slide tray and drop leaf.....$85 and $90
No. 24, same style.....$80
No. 25, same finish.....$100
No. 22, same finish.....$95
No. 27 or 9, extra silver-plated, finished in pearl. The cabinet is elegantly and substantially made, of black walnut or mahogany, and can be completely closed and locked.....$125 and $150

Office at Gurley's.

☞ Old machines repaired on reasonable terms. jan 23.

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WE DESIRE TO INFORM OUR PATRONS AND the public generally that our buyer has just returned from the Eastern market with the Largest, Most Complete and Cheapest Stock of Goods that has ever in the history of Canton been offered for sale here. Two months of constant travel and research have served to gather together in one mass a beautiful and elegantly assorted variety of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes and Hats. Not, however, content with this, and looking to the interest of our customers as well as our own, one of the firm has remained in New York, where he will continue to buy and forward all the latest and most recherche novelties of the season. In order to give our patrons a faint idea of our stock, we offer below for their inspection a list of some of the leading articles included in our purchases.

PRINTS.

In this most important adjunct of our stock we present a most tasty and handsome assortment, selected with great care from numerous large houses, and can assure our readers no better choice can be found anywhere.

DOMESTICS.

A thorough canvass of the different agents has resulted in the selection of the very best brands, at extremely low figures.

FLANNELS.

Of these goods we succeeded in purchasing at auction sale a very large line at from 15 to 25 per cent below manufacturers' prices, the benefit of which we offer to our customers.

DRESS GOODS.

We show in this department a handsome selection of Black Alpacas, Cretonnes, Biarritz Cloths, Corded and Plain Alpacas, in the most desirable and latest colors and patterns.

SHAWLS.

A search throughout New York will not result in finding a more handsome and low-priced lot of Cashmere and all Wool, double and single, Shawls, in the newest Paris patterns.

HOSIERY.

We offer here a great inducement in English, French and American Hose for Ladies and Children, and in Cotton, Wool and Balmoral; also, a full line of Gents' and Boys' Half Hose.

FANCY GOODS.

The opportunity in this direction for the proper display of taste has, we flatter ourselves, resulted in a manner satisfactory to all. We exhibit here Scarfs, Collars, Cuffs of latest cut, Silk and Velvet Ribbons, and a great variety of small articles too numerous to mention.

CLOTHING.

Undoubtedly we can pride ourselves here on the materially low figures we have managed to secure our stock at. We can fit Children, Boys, Youths and Men in Suits and Overcoats at prices that will astonish all who examine. Our clothing we have had made to order from the largest dealers, and will Guarantee a Sure Fit and lower prices than can be found elsewhere.

SHOES.

Buying these goods at the manufactories in Boston, Haverhill and Lynn, through the purchase of over 100 cases, we were enabled to procure a large discount from regular prices, and hope no one will miss the chance of examining our prices and our stock.

☞ In conclusion, we earnestly beg of all, and especially the Ladies, to call and inspect our stock. Our clerks are always ready to serve our customers in a polite manner, and we assure all that a visit to our establishment will be appreciated and an economy.

J. Stadeker & Son.

Steele & Yeargain,

INSURANCE AGENCY,

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LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE,	Assets	$20,000,000	Gold.
PHŒNIX, Brooklyn, N. Y.,	"	1,800,000	
PLANTERS, Jackson, Miss.,	"	200,000	
PLANTERS, Memphis, Tenn.,	"	200,000	
NEW YORK LIFE,	"	18,000,000	

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SIX per cent. on Time Deposits. J9-1y

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500 Avery & Louisville Cast Plows, all sizes.
100 Avery Steel Plows, Pony & A.O.
100 " " Scrapers.
100 " " Sweeps.
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Also a full Stock of Mouldboards, Landsides, Clevises, Open and Lap Links, Single and Double-trees, and cast-mouldards for Scrapers and Sweeps. All of which will be sold

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CASKETS
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☞ WOOD COFFINS on hand and made to order.
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NOTICE.

On and after the 1st day of June all orders for Metallic Cases, Caskets and Wood Coffins must be accompanied with the cash or city acceptance, or they will not be sent out.

J. V. FITCHETT.
Canton, April 24 1y

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THEIR STOCK of Fall and Winter Goods is now complete, and having been bought in Eastern Cities at less prices t l at any time since the late "Unpleasantness," are prepared to meet the necessities of their customers by offering them goods at a very small advance on cost, for cash. They have also marked down the prices of old goods to their present value. Their facilities for purchasing goods are unsurpassed by any house in this city, and they guarantee satisfaction to all who give them a call.

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GREAT SOUTHERN GrangE DOLLAR STORE!

South Side Court Square, Canton, Miss.
ONLY "DOLLAR STORE" IN CANTON.

Beware of all "Imitation Dollar Stores," and be sure to call on the GRANGE DOLLAR STORE!!

25,000 ARTICLES AT ONE DOLLAR EACH!!

Read and Preserve this List.

10 yards Indian hill shirting	$1	2 bohemian glass vases (very fine)	$1
9 yards Columbus Ga. shirting	1	1 good calico dress pattern (10 yards)	1
7 yards, 1 y'd wide, Kennedale shirting	1	6 yards 'cuple' checks	1
1 Rockland shirt	1	8 yards bleached shirting	1
8 yards good Fennedale shirting	1	1 baby sacque—all wool, knit	1
6 yards mattress ticking	1	1 baby circular—all wool, knit	1
3 ladies' Lace collars	1	8 plugs perfect tobacco	1
6 silver-plated tea spoons	1	1 dozen toilet soap	1
6 silver-plated table spoons	1	1 rosewood-frame mirror—large	1
6 silver-plated forks	1	1 gents' rolled gold vest chain	1
6 white handle knives	1	1 ladies' opera flannel sacque	1
1 carving knife and fork	1	2 pair men's drawers	1
1 pair mens' brogans	1	1 gentleman's hat	1
2-4-5-6-10 pair men's half hose	1	2—4—6—12 pair ladies hose	1
1 pair boys' boots	1	2 ladies' ruffled aprons	1
6 granite cups and saucers (handled)	1	1 fancy ink-stand	1
6 fine goblets	1	1 pair children shoes—any size	1
12 tumblers	1	1 silver-plated breakfast caster—5 bottles	1
7 white granite plates	1	1 set ladies' cuffs and collars—all linen	1
1 bohemian toilet set (fancy colors)	1	1 set gold-plated earrings and breastpin	1
1 Granite-covered steak dish (any size)	1	1 gents' pearl set—studs and buttons	1
1 linen tablecloth	1	1 set gents' gold plated studs	1
1 honeycomb counterpane	1	1 pair gold-plated sleeve buttons	1
1 honeycomb counterpane for crib	1	2—1—5—6—8—10 towel	1
1 gents' puff bosom shirt—very fine	1	1 dozen lamp chimneys	1
1 100-picture album	1	1 pair ladies' slippers—any size	1
1 boys' hat—any size or color	1	1 child's toy tea set	1
1 set (6) knives and forks	1	1 man's overshirt—wool	1
1 meerschaum pipe (with case)	1	2 card baskets	1
1 ladies embroidered chemise	1	1 large wax doll	1
1 ladies' skirt (ruffled)	1	12 fine linen napkins	1
1 ladies embroidered night gown	1	2—4—6—8 blade pocket-knives	1
1 ladies seven tucked skirt	1	1 ladies' companion	1
1 pair men's pants	1	1 ladies' hat	1
1 man's coat	1	1 pair ladies' button gaiters	1
1 pair boys' pants	1	1 walking cane	1
1 boys' coat	1	2 fine china cups and saucers	1
1 ables' satchel	1	1 fine bagatelle board—complete	1
1 large lamp (with globe complete)	1	1 ladies' fine whalebone corset	1
1 large glass bowl (with cover)	1	2 fine china flower vases	1
2 ladies' lace handkerchiefs	1	2 men's undershirts	1

AND MANY OTHER GOODS ARRIVING DAILY.

WE wish it distinctly understood that we are permanently located in Canton, and depend on our enormous sales and "Picayune Profits" for success. Orders from a distance filled by express on receipt of ten per cent. of price, balance payable on arrival of goods. Give us a call or send money by registered letter or express.

Garrison & Benson,
oct 8 6m *Proprietors Grange Dollar Store, Canton, Miss.*

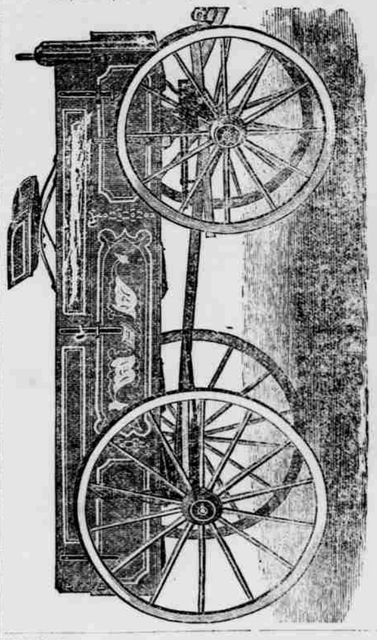
I am prepared to furnish Material of all kinds, Wood and Iron to the Trade.

I will also contract to build and repair houses, build bridges, and furnish and prepare the material for the same. I will also sell lumber of all kinds, both dressed and undressed.

☞ Give me a call before closing contracts elsewhere.

Valentine Worner.

Canton, Miss., Oct. 15th, 1873 tf.



DIXIE WORKS.

I have opened the "Dixie Works" in the city of Canton, and am now prepared to manufacture Wagons, Buggies, Farming Implements of all kinds, and make any and all repairs in Wood and Iron with promptness and dispatch, and will fully Guarantee all work done.

1850. **AMERICAN** 1874.

Life Insurance Company.

In Successful Operation Twenty-four Years.

Capital and Assets Exceed $4,500,000.00.

And Rapidly Increasing.

This popular old Company continues to insure at less cost than any other Company **doing business in Miss.**, and with every guarantee of the prompt payment of losses, having paid nearly **One Hundred Thousand Dollars** to widows and orphans throughout the State, of which **Thirty-three Thousand Dollars** was paid to citizens of Madison County. Notwithstanding the great financial panic of '73 this Company issued 500 policies in Miss. alone, covering over $1,200,000.00—a larger business than the entire yearly business of many of the most prominent Companies in the United States. Insure your life in a Company which is firmly established in the community and State, and which has been time-tried and faithful. Over 250 policy holders in Madison County.

Department Office, Canton, Miss.

CHAS. HANDY, Manager Southern Dept. } R. H. GOULD, Local Agent.
S. C. COCHRAN, Secretary. } SAML. HANDY Ass't Secretary

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