

Our Exchanges & Correspondents
Will confer a favor on us, by addressing to
STAB, BENTON, which is the Depot
F. O. Otherwise, our mail matter goes to
Pascagoula F. O. on the coast, and we do
not get it for twenty four hours afterwards.

THE MERRIDIAN GAZETTE will here-
after be published Semi-Weekly and
Weekly, instead of Tri-Weekly as
heretofore.

The paper has gone into new brick
quarters and is altogether in a com-
fortable condition. It shows signs of
being appreciated and well supported,
and we take pleasure in congratulating
Col. Cooper upon the success of his
Gazette.

Representative Lamar Struck
with Paralysis

Mississippi is truly afflicted in hav-
ing one of her most eloquent sons,
who so ably represents her in the
National Congress, struck with pa-
ralysis.

It is sincerely to be hoped that he
may fully recover:

Washington, Jan. 10th.
Representative Lamar, of Missis-
sippi, while at the breakfast table, at
the Ebbitt House, yesterday morning,
complained of feeling unwell and
soon after rose to leave the room.
When near the door, he had a paral-
ytic stroke, and would have fallen had
not some one gone to his assistance.
He was taken to the parlor, and after-
wards removed to his residence. As
this is not the first attack of the kind,
his friends feared it might prove fatal
but he is reported better, and will
probably recover.

The following is a short biographi-
cal sketch of our member of Congress,
representing this District. Everyone
will readily allow that "considering
his chances" he has done pretty well.
He is talented, and withal modest and
unassuming, and is infinitely prefer-
able to brazen, ignorant Carpet-bag-
gers, whose only capital stock on
nd, is an unlimited amount of
k.

From the Congressional Directory,
John R. Lynch, of Mississippi, a
former slave, tells his story in these
words: The compiler has changed
nothing:

"John R. Lynch, of Natchez, was
born in Concordia parish, La., Sept.
10, 1847, a slave, and he remained in
slavery until emancipated by the re-
sult of the rebellion, receiving no ear-
ly education; a purchaser of his moth-
er carried her with her children to
Natchez, where, when the Union
troops took possession, he attended
evening school for a few months, and
he has since, by private study, ac-
quired a good English education. He en-
gaged in the business of photography
at Natchez until 1869, when Gov.
Ames appointed him a Justice of the
Peace. He was elected a member of
the State Legislature from Adams
county, and re-elected in 1871, serv-
ing the last term as Speaker of the
House, and was elected to the Forty
third Congress as a Republican, re-
ceiving 25,391 votes, against 8,430
votes for H. Cassidy, Sr., Democrat.

F. G. BROMBERG, who represents
Alabama in the lower house of Con-
gress, was never credited with any
great amount of brains during his
long residence in Mobile, but he re-
cently presented a bill for the con-
sideration of the law-makers that
certainly shows his head is decidedly
level on some points. It proposes
the creation of a bureau of national
improvement, to consist of the chief
engineer of the army, the secretary
of the Smithsonian Institute, the su-
perintendent of the naval observatory,
the United States geologist, and
the commissioner of agriculture.
They are empowered to proceed at
once to make a survey of the country,
with a view to establishing a uniform,
connected, and continuous system of
improvements, tending to develop the
resources of the Union, and to secure
for the agricultural and other pro-
ducts of the country certain and
cheap transportation to the seaboard
and to foreign countries. As such
bureau would, in all probability, re-
duce the number of jobs distributed
annually to legislators, it can hardly
meet with much favor in either
branch of the national body.—(Vicks-
burg, when the first

THE FUND RAISED.
THE CANAL PURCHASE.

Two weeks ago we guaranteed that
the fund required of our citizens
(\$5000), by the bill appropriating
\$25,000 by the State, for the improve-
ment of our river, would soon be
raised.

It is with pleasure that we announce,
that the total amount has been raised,
and that negotiations have been
entered into for the purchase, with it,
of the canal at the mouth of our river.
This canal was dredged out by the
late Mr. Noyes under charter from
the State, granted January 1867, and
toll has been required of vessels using
it.

The Report of the U. S. Engineer
recommending an appropriation (\$30,
000), by the General Government for
making a channel at the mouth of our
river, 100 feet wide and 7 feet deep
at lowest tide (about 10 feet at ordi-
nary tide), recognizes the importance
of this canal, and suggests that its
ownership should revert to the State,
before the General Government ex-
pended anything upon it.

Its purchase became therefore abso-
lutely necessary; but aside from this,
the State Engineer and the U. S. En-
gineer have both expressed the op-
inion that it was a good beginning to-
wards any future work contemplated
in this direction, and that the State
and any Federal appropriations,
could be profitably employed in wid-
ening and deepening it; and as the
price demanded was only about the
money expended in dredging, in clean-
ing it out last spring, its purchase
would accomplish more than the same
amount of money could accomplish in
any other way. The commissioners
therefore acted wisely in at once open-
ing negotiations for its purchase, and
doubtless we will soon be able to an-
nounce a reversion of the title to the
State.

When we reflect that lighters pay
tonnage dues of 15 cents per ton, and
traders 30 cents, for passing through
it, we can compute the great benefit
that will arise to our trade from hav-
ing it thrown open even in its present
condition, but the immense benefit
cannot so easily be computed, which
will arise from having it widened and
deepened, so as to admit vessels of
very much larger capacity; and for
this purpose will the State appropri-
ation be expended, and such Congres-
sional appropriation as hereafter may
be granted.

A little "cyphering" may not be,
here, out of place.
The general tonnage of our lighters
is 35 tons with a carrying capacity of
35,000 feet.

The vessels that come for our lum-
ber (outsiders) carry from 150,000 to
450,000 feet, the average vessel car-
ries 200,000 feet.

The lighter has to make 6 trips to
load this vessel at \$5 25 tonnage
dues each trip, or \$31 50 which
would be saved to the lumber by
throwing open the present canal.

The regular Texas trader of 100
tons has to pay \$30 00 as she passes
through the canal. But she is not
able to go out with a full load (100,
000 ft.) and takes on only 60,000 feet
at the mills. She has to wait for a
lighter to come out and complete her
cargo, or \$35 25 tonnage dues for her.

Again, the U. S. Engineer esti-
mates that the appropriation he re-
commends will give, with the State
appropriation, 7 feet at lowest, or 10
to 11 feet at ordinary tide. The cost
of lightering (aside from the canal
dues) is \$2 per thousand feet,
or to load the 200,000 feet vessel
costs \$400. With the canal improved
as above, this vessel could come up to
the mills and this be saved, making a
total of \$431 50.

The Charter Party generally re-
quires her cargo to be delivered at
the rate of 15,000 feet per day, Sun-
days excepted, or pay a demurrage of
\$40 to \$50 per day. This last bur-
den sometimes unavoidably falls upon
the mill. But if she loaded within
her lay days, two weeks is consumed
in loading her. It she could come to
the mills she could take on her cargo
and leave in a week at farthest.

Aside from the above considera-
tions, is one of more weighty import-
tance than all else put together. The vessel
coming from the North, Cuba, Mexico
or South America for her load of lum-
ber, comes not as now with her sand
or rock ballast to dump into the bay,
but freighted with precious merchan-
dize and entering our river on her
way to the mills discharges her cargo
at the railroad wharf, to be transport-
ed to its destination. An im-
portant reason
could be declar-

The above calculation only admits
vessels of about 200,000 feet capacity
into the river.

For vessels of the largest size, lay-
ing at anchor 5 miles from the mouth
of our river, the lighterage would be
much reduced from the present rates
as lighters of much larger size than
now used, would be employed.

A correspondent of the Mobile
Register thus treats of the recent ex-
odus of negroes from Alabama:

Demopolis, January 9, 1874.
"The late autumn and the present
winter, so far have, in some respects,
been remarkable; there has been a
great deal of cloudy weather, but very
little fall of rain, even when it has
rained. The rivers have been unusu-
ally low for the season of the year.
The winter of 1854 and '55 was very
much like the present in the small-
ness of the rain fall, yet the year '55
was a very fair crop year.

The negroes are still quitting Ala-
bama by hundreds to perish in the
malarious swamps of the Mississippi.
This exodus of the negroes is singu-
lar as well as wonderful. That it is
mainly a downright delusion, no sane
person can doubt for a moment. It is
true that a portion of the negroes
were forced by the direct necessity to
quit Alabama, yet thousands that had
good homes have hurried off in hot-
test haste to the "Promised Land" of
negrodom. The philosopher who de-
lights to trace effects to their causes
and to pry narrowly into the motives
that impel large bodies of men, will
ask what has occasioned this sudden
and wholesale exodus of the negroes.
It is unprecedented in the annals of
modern history. The Irish migration
into this country was the effort
of a starving and dense population,
sorely vexed by governmental tyr-
anny and espionage, and irritated and
maddened by the impossibility of ac-
quiring in fee the least patch of land,
to find work at remunerative prices,
and to acquire homesteads, where
they could "sit down under" their own
vine and fig tree, with none to vex
and make them afraid." The negroes
are not flying from tyranny and op-
pression as the Irish did, as they en-
joy their rights in Alabama as fully
as they are likely to do in Mississippi,
and are largely in preponderance over
the whites in the counties from which
they have chiefly fled. They have
negroes in the Legislature from Per-
ry, Marengo and Dallas.

Rumor says some negro preachers
are at the bottom of this wholesale
exodus, and that they give out that
it is the will of God that the negroes
should remove to Mississippi, and that
the failures in the crop of 1871, '72
were intended to compel obedience to
the Divine behests, and that these
crop failures would continue so long
as they refused to obey the Divine be-
hest. This may be so.

My own explanation of the matter
is this: that the negroes are doubly
as gregarious as the whites—they
hate retirement and solitude and love
company and crowds above all
things; they are credulous, and gulp
down all the big tales they are told
of the magical fruitfulness of Missis-
sippi, and they are proverbially easily
inflamed and excited. Their attach-
ment to particular localities is so
weak as to be hardly discernible, and
moreover, they are as fond of change
and travel as children are known to
be. These seem to me to be the mo-
tives for the present exodus, and these
same motives will impel them to at-
tempt to return here after the splen-
did air castles they are building in
Mississippi shall have tumbled down.

The Yazoo City Contest.

VERDICT OF MURDER AGAINST
MORGAN AND TWO OTH-
ERS CHARGED AS
ACCESSORIES.

[Special Dispatch to the Vicksburg Herald
YAZOO CITY, Jan. 9.—At a late
hour to-night the preliminary inves-
tigation of the case of Col. Morgan, for
the murder of Sheriff Hilliard, is still
progressing before Drennan. Two
evidence amounts to about this:
At an early hour yesterday morn-
ing Morgan and his clan forcibly
ejected Hilliard's deputy from the
Sheriff's office and took possession.
Hilliard, coming down town about
8 o'clock, summoned what citizens
he saw to go with him to the Court-
house. When near there, Morgan
met them and said, "I am Sheriff, and
have the keys. I warn you not to
follow me." Hilliard said to his
posse, "I am Sheriff; follow me." He
then went rapidly on to the Court-
house, followed by his posse and
Morgan; Hilliard entered and
easily forced the door. As it opened,
Percy Stewart (colored) fired at
Hilliard, wounding him in the side,
Scott (colored) fired over Hilliard's

severely. Several other shots were
fired, and Scott was slightly hurt.
Hilliard retreated toward the ball
door only a few steps. Morgan,
standing in the door, leveled his pistol
at Hilliard's head and fired, and
Hilliard fell, the ball having penet-
rated the brain. He lived but three
hours afterwards. The verdict of the
jury at the Coroner's inquest reads:

"We find that H. F. Hilliard
came to his death by murder by a
pistol shot in the head at the hands
of Col. A. T. Morgan, and as ac-
cessories thereto Frank Stewart and
Emmanuel Stevens." I was in error
yesterday in saying Hilliard sum-
moned an armed posse. He said noth-
ing about arms, and very few had
even a pistol. Hilliard had a pistol,
in his pocket, but it was not drawn. S.

Shooting of F. P. Hilliard

[From the Pilot of the 9th.
F. P. Hilliard, late Sheriff of
Yazoo county, and a contestant for
the office as against Hon. A. T.
Morgan, we learn from a dispatch to
a friend in the city, as shot on
Thursday morning, at Yazoo City,
and mortally wounded, in a difficulty
arising upon the possession of the
Sheriff's office. No particulars have
reached us regarding this truly un-
fortunate affair, but it is supposed
that Col. Morgan, and his deputies,
must have had exceeding provoca-
tion to have induced them to resort
to arms. At 12:15 p. m., Thursday,
all was peaceful there. Col. Morgan's
deputies had possession of the
Court-house, and Morgan had sub-
mitted to arrest from the Mayor.

The Governor has received word
from Chancellor Drennan asking in-
formation as to the disposition to be
made of the State arms now in
Yazoo county. Mr. Hilliard was in
command of a company of State
militia, and, under the circumstances,
it was a question of some difficulty
of solution as to whose charge the
armament could be intrusted. We
are not informed as to the response
made by Governor Powers, but do
not doubt that he took a course cal-
culated to conserve the peace.

LATER.
Governor Powers informs our re-
porter that he telegraphed to Chan-
cellor Drennan to take possession of
the State arms and ammunition and
put all in a place of safety.

LATER.
The late telegram gives the infor-
mation of the death of Col. F. P.
Hilliard, and the prevalence of con-
siderable excitement in the county.
It may yet be necessary to have
United States troops sent to the lo-
cality.

Washington.

[Condensed from Western Special of the 11th.

DURRELL'S CONFESSION.
As was to be expected, Jerry Wil-
son has roused Durcell from his lair,
and he has acknowledged his guilt
by resigning. It is declared here by
well-informed people that this con-
fession of Durcell has knocked the
last prop from under the Kellogg
government and that a new election
is a foregone conclusion.

A FIGHT OVER CUSHING'S CONFIRMATION.

The nomination of Caleb Cushing
for Chief Justice has further com-
plicated the political situation. It has
had the effect of arraying the Demo-
crats and ultra Grant Republicans
in the Senate under the leadership
of Roscoe Conkling, on one side, and
the moderate Republicans and the
believers in the old doctrines of the
party under the leadership of Mor-
ton on the other side. The fight will
be an interesting one, Conkling and
the carpet-baggers favoring confir-
mation because Grant wants Cush-
ing confirmed, and the Democrat
favoring it because Cushing is
Democrat, while Morton and his
followers will resist it on the ground
that the appointment is not an em-
bodiment of the policy of the party,
and because Cushing is known to be
heterodox upon some of the prime
articles of party faith as embodied
in the late amendments to the constitu-
tion and the legal construction of
the same.

The opinion therefore prevails that
the President will withdraw the
nomination. The objection urged to
Caleb Cushing did not affect his
legal qualifications for the position,
but were based principally on his
political principles, heretofore de-
clared in his official acts, which were
considered as not bag in accord
with those entertained by the Repub-
li can party. The Senators exchanged
views with mechanism, and
with a positiveness that showed a
deep-seated opposition to the nom-

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

WASHINGTON, January 11.—The re-
lations of this Government with Spain
are believed to be so seriously compli-
cated that the President intends to
ask Mr. Cushing to go on a mission
there in the character of an ambas-
sador, in the event of his confirmation
as Chief Justice. If he is rejected by
the Senate, he of course will re-
tain his commission as Minister to
Spain, and the purposes of the admin-
istration will be served. There is
well-grounded fear in official quar-
ters that the Serrano Government
threatens a war with the United
States, to unite Spain. But as a war
would inevitably result in the loss
of Cuba by Spain, outsiders here
seem to think the fears are quite ab-
surd, or, otherwise, must have pretty
strong official data to go upon.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington

January 12, 1873.—To Gov. Davis
Austin, Texas:

Your despatches and letter recit-
ing the action of the Supreme Court
of Texas in declaring the late elec-
tion unconstitutional, and asking the
use of troops to prevent an appro-
priate violence, are received. The
call is not made in accordance with
the Constitution of the United States,
and acts of Congress under it, and
cannot therefore be granted. The
act of the Legislature of Texas pro-
viding for the recent election having
received your approval, and both
political parties having conducted a
political campaign under its provis-
ions, would it not be prudent, as well
right, to yield to the verdict of the
people, as expressed by their ballots?
U. S. GRANT.

In some cases it might be "pru-
dent" as well as right.

For instance where nothing can
be hoped from a clean majority of
\$50,000 against the administration,
which would probably be largely in-
creased in another election ordered.

But in Mississippi it is not a case
of another election. Should the last
election have been held at all?
"That's what's the matter".

Cushing's Name Withdrawn,

BECAUSE A DISUNIONIST.

WASHINGTON, January 14th.—

Yesterday afternoon, before the Re-
publican Senators resumed their con-
gress session, Senator Sargent called
upon the President and mentioned to
him the fact that he had received an
anonymous note, in which it was
stated that on 21st of March, 1861,
Caleb Cushing wrote a letter to Jef-
ferson Davis strongly recommending
Archibald Roane, a clerk in the At-
torney-General's office, to Jefferson
Davis's favorable consideration;
Roane having strong Southern sym-
pathies and being an able scholar,
was a contributor to "De Bow's Re-
view." And while briefly alluding
to the subjects which then divided
the North and South, Cushing spoke
of them as the cause of final separa-
tion of the Union, regarding this as
an accomplished fact. The Presi-
dent a short time thereafter applied
to the Secretary of War for the origi-
nal of this letter, which was pro-
duced, being found among the cap-
tured Confederate archives. The
President on reading the letter at
once concluded to withdraw the nom-
ination and caused a communication
to be written to the Senate for this
purpose. The President, before he
nominated Cushing, knew that this
gentleman had taken the State rights
view of the question which agitated
the country just previous to the break-
ing out of the late civil war, but
that when Fort Sumter was fired
upon Cushing made a patriotic speech
and offered his services in a military
capacity to assist in putting down
the rebellion. Other gentlemen had,
like Cushing, declared their opinion
that the government had no right to
coerce a State, yet when hostilities
resulted they were actively found on
the side of the South, but now that
this letter to Jefferson Davis had
come to light stating so broadly dis-
union views, the President, notwith-
standing his high appreciation of Mr.
Cushing's legal attainments, resolved
to withdraw his name, apprehensive
that his opinions, as expressed in the
past, might injuriously affect the
decision of the Supreme Court in the
event of his confirmation as Chief
Justice.

Last week, in Ohio, a young lady
died from what a round-headed old
doctor said was "heart clot or em-
bolism of the main line of the heart,"
but she revived in an hour, and it was
found had been temporarily choked
by a chew of gum which she had
swallowed.

The Jackson Pilot of the 13th
says Gen. Ames and family
that city, and that he gives "a
friendly greeting to the poorest
freemen as to those highest in
Society". And adds:

"It is quite probable that Govern-
or Ames will do everything within
his power to promote good feeling,
conserve the unity of the people, re-
duce taxation and bring about the
era of political and financial pros-
perity."

This is a very excellent platform
and we can only hope, if Gen Ames
takes his seat in the Governorial
Chair, that he will place himself upon
it. Let him but do "everything in
his power" (and it is altogether in
his power) "to promote good feeling
and conserve the unity of the people",
and all will be well. Let him con-
sult the best, material, interests of
the different sections of the State,
instead of pandering to the political
interests of party myrmidons and
will soon be on the road to financial
prosperity.

This week Dr. W. L. Lipscomb,
and Col. S. M. Meek of the Colum-
bia Bar, left the city for Sherman,
Texas, to attend the trial of Col.
Tom Lipscomb for killing one Fitz-
gerald, a Kentuckian, in a personal
difficulty.

As a member of one of the first fam-
ilies of this community, and as one
of the companions of our boyhood, we
cannot but hope for a favorable issue
to this trying ordeal for one whose
failing even "leaned to virtue's side."
And to that end, if it is to be effec-
ed, a great deal will be contributed
by Col. Meek, who, as a criminal
lawyer, stands second to none in
Mississippi.—Columbus Index.

The above is the first information
we have received that an old friend
is in such a serious and unfortunate
difficulty.
Magnanimous and chivalric, a boon
companion, genial and mirth-loving,
and not quick to take offense; the
provocation must have been great to
have caused Col. Tom to take one's
life. We join the Index in hoping for
a favorable issue.

UTILIZING SAWDUST.

Sawdust, which, a few years ago, was an unde-
veloped substance, is now utilized for
a variety of purposes, not the least
useful of the articles produced being
the ornaments and moldings known
as "bois d'art". In the production of
these, the sawdust, with some agglu-
tinating material, is subjected to hy-
draulic pressure and heat between
molds, any desired shape being read-
ily obtained. In a somewhat similar
process the sawdust is mixed into a
dough with alum, glue, and boiling
water, and pressed into molds. When
dry, it is hard, and capable of taking
a fine polish—the effect of the alum
on the glue, when submitted to the
action of the light, apparently ren-
dering the material waterproof be-
sides. In the neighborhood of the
large saw mills of Norway, vast heap-
ings of sawdust formerly remained unutil-
ized, but now they are made to yield
spirit, pyroigneous acid, charcoal,
potash, &c.—English Mechanic.

The personal encounter which oc-
curred between Col. Horn of the
Murray, and Mr. Jacobson, on ac-
count of the personally offensive card
of the latter, by the timely interfer-
ence of friends, happily did not re-
sult in serious consequences. Both
parties, we are told, bore themselves
with remarkable coolness and
courage. The case was brought up
before the Mayor, and Col. Horn
pleaded guilty of an assault and battery
and was fined \$10, which the Colonel
considered "about fair thing."

It is worthy of note, and very compli-
mentary to Col. H., that the employ-
ees in his office promptly stepped
forward and voluntarily assumed to
pay his fine whatever it was.
We are happy to learn that peace
reigns now all along the line. The
belligerents are satisfied, the fine
paid, and the whole matter settled.—
[Gazette.

The Bourbonville, Ky., Mountain
Echo says that the following is a true
copy of a letter received by Judge
Randall, of the Knox County Court,
a few days ago from the county judge
of—County: "Mr. enable P H Ran-
dle sir I am in sick Bed. I wish my
Case Continue I am the mane Evi-
dence to Explain the hole Truth I
hope all will Berite this the 23d 1873."

Journalistically-speaking, says the
Printers' Register, London, the Amer-
icans outdo us in novelty. We no-
tice that the editor of a weekly pa-
per in New York has commenced to
use scriptural quotations as padding
for miscellaneous paragraphs.

G. M. PARKER & SON

(Late Woodruff & Parker)
5, 11 & 13 North Water St., Mobile,

Wholesale Grocer
Commission Merchant
AND MANUFACTURER'S AGT.

Importers and Dealers
Coffee, Flour, Sugar, Molasses, &c.
Pork, Bacon, Whisky, Tobacco, &c.

Agents for Trunk Factory (Gearing) On
Grand Canal
Agent for Fairbanks' Baiting

\$50,000

FOR \$1.00

The First Great Sale (Laws Fifth Census
is conducted by and under the immediate su-
pervision of the city authorities of Columbia City, In-
diana) is and in aid of the

Public Free School,
The only Free School in Utah Territory,
Trustees of Public Free School

Capt. S. Howe,

J. S. Gerrish and Alex. Toombs

\$226,500

TO BE

Distributed to the Ticket Holders

Grand Gift Concert,

TO BE HELD AT THE

Opera House, City of Corinne

MARCH 31st 1874.

Depository, Bank of Corinne

300,000 TICKETS

PRICE, \$1.00 EACH,

OR SIX FOR FIVE DOLLARS

\$226,500 IN GIFTS!

AS FOLLOWS:

1 Grand Cash Gift	\$200.00
1 " " " " " "	100.00
1 " " " " " "	50.00
1 " " " " " "	25.00
1 " " " " " "	10.00
1 " " " " " "	5.00
1 " " " " " "	2.50
1 " " " " " "	1.00
1 " " " " " "	.50
1 " " " " " "	.25
1 " " " " " "	.10
1 " " " " " "	.05
1 " " " " " "	.02
1 " " " " " "	.01
32,984 Cash Gifts, amounting to \$226,500	

ONE CHANCE IN EVERY NINE

The distribution will be in public, and will
take under the same form and regulations as
San Francisco and elsewhere. The Lottery is
conducted under the supervision of a committee
of prominent citizens selected by the ticket hold-
ers. The prizes are of the following nature, and
of the amount is made in the following
well known citizens:

Sam. L. Thomas, A. Toombs, J. Malin, J. E.
Gerrish, Members of City Council, City Clerks,
James T. Black, Asst. U. S. Assessor, Malin
& Greenwald, Proprietors Metropolitan Hotel,
Eugene H. Clegg, Mayor, W. H. Hill, Asst. At-
torney, J. K. Stone, Constable, J. K. P. J. J. J.
Capt. S. Howe, Contra. to O. D. Richardson & Co.,
Commission Merchants, M. E. Campbell, prop-
rietor Central Hotel, Singleton & Co., Proprietors
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