MILAN EXCHANGE.

W. A. WADE, Editor and Publisher.

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Two dollars a year; one dollar for six months; fifty cents for three months, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

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SPACE.	One inch.	Two inches.	Three inches.	¼ column.	½ column.	One column.
One Week	1 00	1 75	2 50	4 75	7 50	12 00
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Three Weeks	2 00	3 50	5 00	9 50	15 00	24 00
One Month	2 50	4 50	6 25	12 00	18 75	30 00
Two Months	4 00	7 00	10 00	19 00	30 00	48 00
Three Months	5 50	8 75	12 50	25 75	37 50	60 00
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THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1874.

The volcano in North Carolina, we believe, has subsided. It is about to end in smoke.

Mr. S. B. Schlesinger, Treasurer of the Agassiz Memorial Fund, acknowledges the receipt of subscriptions amounting to $91,283.

Indianapolis had a three hundred thousand dollar fire last Monday. Hartford had an eight hundred thousand dollar fire the same day.

Dr. Kenealy is now to be tried by the Lincoln's Inn authorities for unprofessional conduct in connection with the Tichborne case. He may yet find that even in this world there is retribution for a speech thirty days long.

The New York World directs attention to the fact that Seward, Chase, Greeley and Sumner, the founders of the Republican party, all stood aloof from it and the corruptionists who control it before they passed to their final account.

It may be taken as one of the political signs of the times that Harper's Weekly, which not long ago was as servile a partisan sheet as any avowed "organ," is becoming disloyal. In its last issue it speaks of the New Hampshire election as indicating strong disapproval of the present tendency and condition of the Republican party. "There is," it says, "immense dissatisfaction in the Republican camp, and its best men are wondering whether reform is hopeless within the organization."

The special telegraphic correspondence of the Courier-Journal from Washington Saturday night, reports Mr. Sumner has bequeathed all his papers, manuscripts and letter-books to Henry W. Longfellow, Francis E. Balch and Edward L. Pierce as trustees; his books and autographs to Harvard College; his pictures and engravings to the city of Boston; and, after various legacies, he divides the balance of his estate between his sister, Mrs. Hastings, of San Francisco, and the library fund of Harvard College. The estate is valued at $100,000, and the collection of engravings is regarded as the best in America.

The political conventions and elections to come off are as follows: April 1st, Rhode Island election. April 6th, Connecticut elections, Michigan town elections. April 7th, Illinois town elections, Wisconsin town elections; April 8th, Oregon Republican convention; April 14th, Illinois State grange, Bloomington; Industrial congress, Rochester New York. April 15th, Oregon independent convention. May 5th, Illinois farmers' association; Pennsylvania Democratic convention. June 1st, Oregon election. June 9th, national convention of farmers and mechanics, Cincinnati. June 17th, Indiana Republican convention. June 23d, Maine Democratic convention. June 15th, Indiana Democratic convention; Ohio Democratic convention. July 29th, Alabama Conservative convention.

The developments in regard to the Sanborn frauds are very damaging to both the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says persons in a position to be well-informed say there is no longer any doubt but this Sanborn matter will lead to a change in both these offices. It appears that the Assistant Secretary is deeply implicated in this matter. The New York Sun gives some facts in connection with the Schlorn contracts, showing how such legislation is effected. The clause was originally rejected by the Committee on Appropriations, and the bill sent to the Senate, and thus, by the persistent efforts of Senator Sawyer, now Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and a most remarkable coincidence, says the Sun, a witness to the very first contract made, this very rejected clause was put on as an amendment. The bill thus amended came back to the House, and was referred to the Committee on Appropriations. The objectionable amendment was stricken out by a unanimous vote. The Senate stood by and carried the day by its first action.

TELEGRAPHIC EPITOME.

The overflow in upper Red river is doing considerable damage.

Dispatches from Fort Fetterman tell of more cattle stealing by the Sioux Indians.

No tidings have yet been received at San Francisco of the missing steamer Colima.

A majority of the committee on ways and means favor the 400,000,000 legal tender scheme.

The carpet-weavers of Kensington, Pa., are again on a strike for a new schedule of prices.

The Howard investigation is going on in Washington. Gen. Bullock was examined Monday.

The republican arms in Spain suffered another defeat yesterday, losing over three hundred killed.

The excitement over the temperance movement in Jeffersonville, Indiana, is rapidly dying out.

The heaviest flood of the present generation is reported in Cumberland river, by which immense damage has been done.

The Pope has intimated that Archbishop Manning and nine other archbishops will be created cardinals at the next consistory.

The King of Italy was congratulated Monday on having reached his twenty-fifth birthday. It is supposed he "set 'em up lively."

Dr. D. B. Cliff, of Williamson, was nominated yesterday by the President for collector of internal revenue for the fifth district of Tennessee.

The California Senate has sustained Gov. Booth's veto of the harbor commission bill, which action is regarded as another independent victory.

A London telegram announces the landing of the Highlanders, of the Ashantee war, at Portsmouth Tuesday, and their enthusiastic reception.

The storage-rooms of Dupont's paper-mill at Louisville, Kentucky, burned early yesterday morning. Loss twelve thousand dollars. Insured.

Over four thousand signatures have been obtained to the total abstinence pledge since the beginning of the temperance war in Columbus, Ohio.

Paul Schoepe, alias J. P. Schulenberg, left Baltimore yesterday afternoon, in charge of Detective J. H. Dixon, for Chicago, where he is charged with forgery.

The nomination of Thomas B. Van Buren, consul at Kanagowa, which was confirmed a few days ago, and laid aside on motion to reconsider, was, Tuesday, finally confirmed.

A London dispatch says the steamship Faraday, built expressly for laying cables, will begin on the 15th of April to take on board the cable to be laid direct to the United States.

The colored people of Terre Haute, Ind., held a meeting Monday at which resolutions were passed urging the Massachusetts Legislature to elect Wendell Phillips successor to Charles Sumner.

The Republicans of Providence, Rhode Island, held primary meetings last night, at which seven of the nine wards were carried by the friends of General Burnside for United States Senator.

Justus W. Acuff, an insane patient at Kirkbridge's Hospital in Philadelphia, while in the yard with the other patients last Thursday evening, wanted them to box with him. His companions all fell upon him and beat him to death.

A Philadelphia dispatch received early in the day yesterday, reported the Odd-Fellows' hall in Frankfort burning, with danger of the flames spreading to adjoining buildings, but no further intelligence was received of the fire.

The printers' strike in New Orleans ended yesterday, the compositors resuming work on the Picayune, Republican and Times, at sixty cents per thousand ems—a reduction of five cents per thousand ems from former prices. This is a compromise figure, the proprietors demanding a reduction from sixty-five to fifty cents per thousand.

An effort is being made in Illinois to wipe out all lotteries, a bill having been introduced in the Legislature looking to this end. The Chicago Tribune says with reference to this matter:

"There is no remedy except to break up the whole business. If the great lottery is to be closed by law, the little ones must be closed by public opinion. Just as long as the ladies of the church fair can put their affghans into lotteries, just so long will the great lottery managers point to them and claim a similar privilege. What is wanted is a clean sweep of the whole business."

Queen Victoria is credited with an amusing and amiable witticism. Some one at the court had spoken disparagingly (of course) of the hostile criticisms pronounced by Sir Charles Dilke on the civil list. "It is strange," the Queen is said to have replied, "for I remember having him as a boy on my knees and stroking his hair. I suppose," added her majesty after a moment's pause, "I must have stroked it the wrong way."

The Chicago Tribune expresses the opinion that "the most fitting mark of respect to the great Senator would be the passage of his famous battle-flag resolution, word for word as it came from the brain which has now done with earthly thinking." Such a thing would induce a terrible howl from the super-loyal.

GENERAL NEWS.

Terre Haute, Indiana, has a "trades assembly."

The Illinois ladies want Champaign County abolished.

Mrs. Allen Lynch, of Atlanta, Georgia, has sued the Georgia Central Railroad Company for $50,000 damage for the killing of her husband on the Macon and Western road, which is operated by the Georgia Central.

A curious book is soon to be published by J. W. Burton. It is to be a list of emigrants, religious exiles, political rebels, children stolen, maidens pressed, etc., who came from Great Britain to the American plantation from 1600 to 1700.

The Kingston (Jamaica) Gleaner of March 7, says: "In accordance with instructions received from her majesty's Government, an inquiry will shortly be held in respect to the British subjects, captured on board the steamer Virginius and shot by order of Gen. Burriel."

At a meeting of the New York Grange, at Albany, last Friday, resolutions were adopted indorsing the declaration of the National Grange at St. Louis, demanding legislation which will open and improve the avenues of traffic, pro rata freight law, in favor of low canal tolls and the canal debt funding amendment, and in favor of reasonable temperance reform legislation.

The Savannah News says that a franchise recently granted by the Legislature of Georgia to Gen. Joseph E. Johnston and Col. P. H. Raiford opens to the market not less than 2,000 square miles of superior yellow pine timber, now wholly untouched by the axe. The region covered is the Okeefinokee plateau, which is to be connected with the St. Mary's river by a system of small and cheap canals.

TENNESSEE NEWS.

Brownsville Lodge 162, I. O. O. F., is to have a new organ soon.

Knoxville consoles herself for the loss of the Cincinnati Southern road, in the fact of securing the East Tennessee Lunatic Asylum.

The Springfield Record says: "Rev. Mr. Pitts has raised the Brazil fever to boiling heat in our town. Several are talking of starting next fall."

A correspondent of the Greeneville American suggests Gov. D. W. C. Senter to be pitted against Random Butler for Congress in the first district.

A fire at Nashville, Tuesday night, destroyed property to the value of $100,000, including the buildings of the chair factory, Greenfield, Atwell & Sneed and Ed. H. Miller.

Mr. Ralph Church has instituted suit in the Nashville courts against the L. & N. Great Southern R. R. for $10,000, for forcible ejectment from a train on the said road.

An unfortunate printer, by the name of Warren, died at the boarding house of Joseph Allison, in Jackson, Sunday evening. He was kindly cared for by hospitable strangers.

The Herald says there is a gentleman in that city, hailing from New York, who claims one-half of Jackson. We understand this is an actual fact and that he intends instituting legal proceedings to recover his property.

The Athens Post says: Our notes from this and the adjoining counties indicate the heaviest crop of wheat that has been harvested for many a long year. Similar encouraging reports come to hand from other portions of East Tennessee.

The Clarksville Tobacco Leaf says: The Woodlawn cheese factory enterprise is progressing favorably. Nearly enough stock has been subscribed, and the farmers in the vicinity are preparing to stock their farms with fine milch cows.

The Jackson Courier says: Our slumbers were disturbed about daybreak Saturday morning by the sound of the fire bells. The scene of the conflagration was a neat little frame dwelling, near the college. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The building was a total loss.

The Brownsville Bee says: We had a midnight musical soiree, in our part of town, last night which was novel, to say the least. It consisted of a chorus of dogs one, a surly bull, with a basso profundo voice, barked a solo, (and it was'nt so-lo either as it might have been), and a number of fices, with falsetto voices, joined in the chorus, while a benighted Modoc played an accompaniment with a six-shooter.

Albert Horton and Turner Read, says the Jackson Courier, two of the negroes charged with the killing of old man West, near Denmark, last summer, and who were released on bail at the January term of the Circuit Court, came into the city a few days since and asked to be readmitted to the jail, which the obliging Sheriff kindly consented unto. We presume they were home-sick to see their old prison comrades.

Lewis Jones publishes in the Fayetteville Observer this billet doux; To all whom it may concern: Know ye, that in conversation with divers persons, I said of and concerning one John Turner in substance as follows, viz: He (meaning said John Turner) is a thief. He (said Turner) wears the stripes on his back for stealing, etc., which words were maliciously and falsely spoken, and I used them to defame the character of said Turner and for no other purpose." Mr. Turner has evidently had a conversation with Mr. Jones.

A few days ago a gentle sewing machine man approached a Granger at Lebanon, Tennessee, with a proposition to sell him a sewing machine, for which he asked the sum of $90. "Can't see it," said the Granger. "I belong to an organization that buys sewing machines by the wholesale, and we get 'em for $35 apiece. I'm a Granger, I am." "Oh, you are?" replied the gentle sewing machine man; "well, that's a different thing. I know you Grangers have done away with 'middlemen,' and so cut down expenses greatly. We're trying to get the custom of you Grangers, and I'll tell you what I'll do—give me thirty-five dollars and take the machine, promising to keep mum as to the price of it." But he didn't. Bless you no. He blowed all around about his getting a ninety dollar machine for $35, and then hung his head when he found that his purchase was a second hand affair which the gentle sewing machine man had vainly endeavored to sell in that vicinity for $20.

CROP PROSPECTS FOR 1874.

The Most Hopeful Outlook in the Gulf States.

The New Orleans Picayune takes a very hopeful view of the outlook in the Gulf States for 1874. It says the spring opens full of promise to the planting interest; that necessity has compelled planters to rely upon themselves, and plant largely of those products needed for home consumption before thinking of cotton. It says that from all parties it hears of extensive planting of corn, wheat, oats and rice. Labor is abundant, and is secured at rates much lower than those which have heretofore ruled. The change of the policy of planters from hiring on shares to monthly wages has had the effect of clearing the plantation of idlers and of bringing into the field a large number of laborers. In Louisiana the weather has been most favorable for an early start of the growth of the cane, and the indications for a good crop are most gratifying. From Texas we have flattering reports from all portions of the State. The farmers are in fine spirits, and their only hope is that the ending may be as good as the beginning. From Alabama we learn that large tracts of the magnificent prairie and canebrake, which stretch from Demopolis to Columbus, and embrace the populous counties of Greene, Dallas, Lowndes, Montgomery, Macon, Bullock, and Barbour, have been prepared for corn and cereals. Many plantations have been converted into stock farms in consequence of the large exodus of negroes. After three successive failures of the cotton crop in that section, the planter has been forced to deversify his crops, and from his inability to borrow money he finds himself at last on the right road to independence. As an indication of what Georgia is doing, we find no lamentations in her newspapers over the departure of the negroes, but congratulations that a complete revolution has been effected in agriculture. The section of the country in and around Columbus has sowed about one hundred thousand bushels of oats, almost twice the amount sowed last year. The acreage in wheat is much greater than that of last year, and farmers are preparing to plant thirty per cent., at least, more corn, and use fifty per cent. less of commercial manures. Altogether, the outlook for 1874 in the Gulf States is most promising.

Please Answer!

We have a conundrum or two to put to the Dio Lewis petticoat brigade, who are now moving for the temperance cause in sundry parts of the country. Now, we beg to have it understood that the Day Book is heart and soul for the eradication of drunkenness and all debauchery resulting from liquor-selling. We will subscribe to anything that is really an auxiliary in the great work of moral reform; we desire to aid any woman movement within the sphere of true womanhood; but we unhesitatingly condemn this Dio Lewis clap-trap of crinoline sensation—the gathering of bands of women in the streets in front of liquor saloons, or the gathering of women within those saloons, for the purpose of obstructing a business, objectionable as it no doubt in many cases is, unmistakably legal. These women (led on by one of the veriest humbugs of the age, this Dio Lewis) are not logical. If prayer is efficacious, these bands can meet in some proper place and pray in concert, or they can stay at home and pray in their closets, and the efficacy of prayer will be as well established as when dropping upon their knees on the dirty floors of the drinking places and supplicating Heaven, in the midst of the jeers and ribaldry of a class of men and boys who have no respect for these women or for their cause.

Will the believers in the good results of this petticoat conspiracy tell the world whether their presence in scores and hundreds in and about the liquor saloons is expected to destroy the business of drunkard-making, or whether prayers alone are able to do the good work? If they believe, as they profess to believe, in the efficacy of prayer, why not prosecute the work with that agent and cease rendering themselves amenable to the law, as they now certainly are, by creating mobs and disturbing the business of men who have a legal right to their traffic, unpopular as it unquestionably is? We do not like to look at this picture of a woman mob, for it is little else. It is not the way to inaugurate a lasting reform. We said a month ago that it would react and set back the temperance cause five years, and we are more convinced of it now than ever. The novelty of the sights of lovely and refined womanhood on its knees in the filthy sawdust of drink-rooms, singing and praying, which now overawes, to a degree, the proprietors and patrons of those places, will soon pass away, and the respect forced to-day from those patrons and proprietors will give place to sentiments of quite another character, which will find expression not so agreeable to the over-zealous reformer.—*N. Y. Day Book.*

A novel method of obtaining fire, practised in Burmah, is described by Dr. John Anderson, naturalist to the commercial expedition sent to the Chinese province of Yunan by the government of British Burmah, in 1868. It is by means of "the sudden and forcible descent of a piston in a closed cylinder. There is a small cup-shaped cavity at the end of the piston-rod, into which a little tinder is inserted. The piston-rod is then introduced into the cylinder, which it tightly fits, and by a blow is made to descend with great rapidity and force, and is as rapidly withdrawn, when the little pellet of tinder is found to have become ignited."

Comptroller General of Georgia reports that 130 of 136 counties in the State have made returns, and in these the total number of acres planted in farm products in 1873 was 4,572,475, thus divided: Corn, 1,927,646 acres; cotton, 1,860,559; oats, 371,015, wheat, 300,342, rice, potatoes, &c., 112,913. So that out of some 4,600,000 acres under cultivation in Georgia in 1873 but 1,860,000 were in cotton, and the remaining 2,700,000 in corn, wheat, rice, sweet potatoes, and other food crops. From this it appears that the Georgia people are already doing what economists have delivered innumerable precepts upon, viz., diversifying their crops.

Humors of the Whisky War.

There are a good many jolly fellows on whom the whisky war will bear particularly hard. There are men who have been soaked, who have been first-class drunkards for the past thirty years. They are round-bellied, red-nosed fellows, who, like "Cave Burton, of Kentucky," are as good on solids as on liquids; who never refused a drink; to whom the parable of neglected invitations never applied, and who have constantly in their bowels a clamorous garrison, always in a state of siege, and boisterous for supplies. They have an inveterate and unconquerable hatred of cold water. They would as soon take a dose of nitro-glycerine as pour out a glass of Ohio river on their red-hot boiler. The effect would be the same. There would be a terrific explosion. The historian has related of "Cave" that he always doubted that Esau made a foolish bargain with his brother Jacob. Before committing himself he wanted to taste the pottage. If it was seasoned with brandy, and the birthright was a mere matter of pride and precedence, Cave was decidedly of the opinion that Esau had "sold" Jacob and not Israel.

There are a good many descendants of Cave Burton still living in Kentucky, to whom the whiskey war is particularly odious. They would never vote "men and money" for such a crusade. They are filled with anguish at the newspaper reports which tell of the destruction of so many barrels of the precious ointment, and they shed tears like a watering-pot when they hear of the gutters being filled with the red current.

"D—n my eyes if I ever tries
To rob a poor man of his beer"

is the exclamation with which they greet all appeals that are made to them to join in "the movement." One of these fellows has sent us a poem about his wife, which we decline to publish. In that poem he holds up the good woman to the ridicule and scorn of mankind. He tells how he had saved a bottle out of the general wreck of a grocery, how he had it in the closet, and how the virtuous dame scented it out. He goes on:

"Her hand was first to reach and drag
The bottle from the shelf—
'It is your curse, dear John,' she said,
And drank it up herself."

From the very beginning of this war on liquids we have declined to take sides, and we are not going to commit ourselves by publishing poetry for or against the women who are engaged in it. If we were compelled to express our opinion—and we are glad we are not—we would say that the best mode of correcting the great evil is by reforming those who do the drinking. One converted drunkard would strike more terror to the whisky dealers than ninety and nine women who need no reformation. We knew a quartermaster during the war who was all the time annoyed by the application of the officers of the regiment to carry their baggage in his wagons whenever the camp was moved. On one occasion orders were given to "pack up" and leave, and the work had to be done in great haste, as an inconsiderate and very formidable enemy was close upon us, and the few rations we had were in imminent danger. A lieutenant rode up to the quartermaster and, with a perplexed look, said: "Major, have you room in your wagons for —" "No, sir," replied the little Major, fiercely. "There is no room in my wagons for any of your d—d baggage." "That is too bad," said the lieutenant, riding off, "it is a pity that the heads of six barrels of good whisky must be knocked out for want of transportation." There was a pause. The quartermaster began to think, and when he began to think he began to get thirsty. The entire situation was changed in an instant. "Oh—lieutenant," said he; "come back; I believe there *is* a little space in one of my wagons for one of the barrels. Indeed, I do n't know if I can 't take two or three."

Now we want the ladies to collect about that quartermaster. He is still living, and there never has been a moment of his life, whether night or day, that he was not willing to make room for a barrel or two. Let them pray for him. Let them talk to him. He will listen very politely—for he is a genuine and genial gentleman—and they may reform him. By doing so they will close up half a dozen saloons. As long as he lives and moves and has his being there will be no such thing as closing up the saloons in his neighborhood, unless he can be reformed. He is a standing temptation for them to violate any law that may be enacted to prevent the sale of liquids. He is also a living proof of the fact that whisky won't kill. If the women in his section want to succeed they must do something with that man. They must kill his thirst or kill him, or their war will come to a most lame and impotent conclusion. He would cause a drouth and a famine anywhere, even in the land of Goshen; and, like Aaron of old, he can find liquids in a rock. We really hope the ladies will strike at the root of the disease, not at the outgrowth, the branches, the little twigs. —*Courier-Journal.*

A Nice Little Tale.

Nicholas I. was very fond of masquerade balls, and one night appeared at one in the character of a devil, with grinning face, horns, and tail, and appeared to enjoy his character very much. About three o'clock in the morning he went out, and throwing over him some furs, he called a coachman and ordered him to take him to the Quay Anglais. As it was very cold he fell asleep, and when he found that the man had taken him in the wrong direction, for Quay Anglais is one of the most elegant portions of St. Petersburg, while before him were only some miserable houses, Nicholas began to remonstrate. The coachman paid no heed to him, and presently passing through a stone gateway, brought him to a cemetery, and taking a large knife from his girdle, and pointing it to his Emperor's throat, said: "Give me your money and your furs, or I will kill you." "And do you give me your soul," exclaimed Nicholas, as he threw off his furs, and disclosed his personification of the devil. The Russians are very superstitious, and the coachman was so terrified that he fell senseless on the ground and the Emperor drove himself back to his palace.

The steamship Calcutta, with the remains of Dr. Livingston on board, arrived at Aden, Arabia, Monday.

An Anecdote of Gen. Lee.

The New York Commercial Advertiser tells an anecdote of Gen. Lee that occurred a few years before the outbreak of the war. Among the most frequent visitors at the mansion on Arlington Heights were the Fairfaxes of Alexandria. Mrs. Fairfax was one of the General's particular favorites, and the attractions of her society were not least among the other inducements that tempted him so often from Arlington to Alexandria. One cold December morning, while riding through the streets of that most delectable settlement, he espied Mrs. F. approaching from the direction in which he was going. A few minutes later he had dismounted and engaged her in conversation. The lady had armed herself against the inclemency of the weather by carrying a white muff, with which she relieved the tendency of her nose to assume a too brilliant pink, by pressing it every few moments to that frost-beleaguered organ. In doing this, many of the hairs came off upon the veil, a fact which the General noticed, but did not refer to until he saw a friend turning an adjacent corner and coming that way, who was somewhat notorious as a quiz. Speaking hurriedly, in an altered tone of voice, and with an affected air of trepidation, he turned to Mrs. Fairfax and said: "My dear, permit me to remove those hairs from your veil—they are the same color as my beard!"

A mighty implement is the hair pin! Phil Gibbs, a prisoner confined in the Station House at Atlanta, picked his way through the brick wall with one of these little chignon fasteners, on Sunday morning before day. He scratched out the bricks with the pin, took out the brick, ran his hand through the aperture and slipped back the bolt of the door. This let him out into the passage, and when the policeman on duty, hearing a noise, opened the outer door, Phil shot out past him and made his escape.

The Gallatin Examiner says: Work on the new Methodist Church at this place will commence shortly. The old building will be torn down, and a larger and handsomer one erected in its stead. The total cost will be somewhere in the neighborhood of $15,000. Subscriptions are being taken up, and already some $6,000 or $7,000 has been subscribed—one gentleman subscribing $1,000, and two others $500 each. It is designed to have the new church completed at the Conference meeting this fall, which meets at Gallatin.

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QUEENSWARE, &c., &c.,
which they will sell at the lowest cash prices. Persons wishing good bargains will find it to their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere, as their goods are marked as low as they can be sold. Their terms are
Strictly Cash, or its Equivalent.
Call and examine their stock. They take great pleasure in showing goods.
NORTH SIDE MAIN STREET,
CORNER JACKSON ST.,
MILAN, TENN.
mar5-1y

CALL AT
BRYANT,
JACKSON
& CO.'S
NEW STORE,
MILAN, TENN.
See Our Stock,
Always Complete!
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & NOTIONS.
Gent's Fine Fancy Suits at BRYANT, JACKSON & CO.'S
Boy's and Youth's Clothing at BRYANT, JACKSON & CO.'S
Dry-Goods and Groceries at BRYANT, JACKSON & CO.'S
Hardware and Queensware at BRYANT, JACKSON & CO.'S
Ladies' and Misses' Shoes a specialty at BRYANT, JACKSON & CO.'S
Quick Sales at BRYANT, JACKSON & CO.'S
Small Profits at BRYANT, JACKSON & CO.'S
Busy Proprietors at BRYANT, JACKSON & CO.'S
Polite Clerks at BRYANT, JACKSON & CO.'S
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., at BRYANT, JACKSON & CO.'S
mar5-1y

Posters,
Cards,
Blanks,
Dodgers,
Circulars
AND
ALL KINDS OF PRINTING DONE
AT THE
EXCHANGE
OFFICE

ELI STONE. E. D. MILLS.
Stone & Mills,
MILAN, TENN.,
THE
Cheap Cash Store
FOR
DRY-GOODS,
Clothing,
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS & CAPS,
HARDWARE,
GROCERIES, &c., &c.
R. C. WHISKY
At Wholesale.
Don't ask for Credit—we do not solicit that trade. mar5-1y

Bargains!
Bargains!!
Bargains!!!
Having determined to retire from the business, I offer my
Entire Stock at Cost.
My Stock is well assorted with desirable Goods, and persons needing Goods will find this a rare chance for purchasing. My Stock of
STAPLE GOODS & FURNITURE
Will be kept
COMPLETE
And sold
AT COST!
Until the Stock is cleared out.
A SPECIAL BARGAIN
Would be offered one who would purchase the whole Stock.
My Business House is FOR RENT as soon as the Stock is disposed of.
This store-room is a rare chance for some live business man.
mar5-tf E. A. COLLINS.

W. B. HALE. W. G. VANHOOK. S. H. HALE.
Hale, Vanhook & Co
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Staple & Fancy
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
Field and Garden Seeds,
Agricultural Implements,
DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, &c., &c.
OUR TERMS ARE CASH OR PRODUCE. Strictly. Don't solicit any credit trade. Our stock will always be found complete and at bottom prices. Give us a call.
mar5-1y

BAIRD & SIMS,
dealers in
Groceries,
Queensware,
Tinware,
Liquors,
Wines, &c
WEST SIDE MAIN STREET,
MILAN, TENN.
Barter taken in exchange for anything in the house.
TERMS STRICTLY CASH.
mar5-1y

S. F. RANKIN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
—AND—
Solicitor in Chancery,
MILAN, TENN.
Will practice in Gibson and adjoining counties. OFFICE: First door over Jordan's Drug Store
mar5-1y.

FOR SALE.
I. O. O. F. Hall and Lot,
MILAN, TENN.
For Terms apply to the undersigned Committee.
W. H. COLE,
W. E. FAUCETT.
J. M. BLANKENSHIP.
March 5-2m.

J. J. RICHARDSON,
Physician & Surgeon,
(Office at Jordan's Store,)
MILAN, TENN.
mar5-1y.