

Stratton high school, near Brandon, worth \$8000, was burned to the ground on the 9th inst. Disatisfaction was the cause. Where are we drifting?

Grenada, Miss., Feb. 20.—The farmers of Grenada county met at the court-house to-day and selected delegates to attend the cotton growers' convention in Memphis on the 22nd inst.

When you see a cross mark opposite your name, it means your paper has expired, and, if in arrears, you should settle up; and if not, you should take advantage of the cash price \$1.50. If not paid in 30 days, the paper will cost you \$2.00. We can not deviate from this rule.

Governor Algeld returned to Springfield, Illinois, last week, after an extended visit to our Gulf Coast for his health. The Chicago Globe says he enters upon his duties in perfect health. That is an excellent testimonial of our beautiful Mississippi Sound as a health resort.—Ex.

New York, Feb. 16.—When Charley Mitchell and his friends arrived at the White Star pier on Broadway this morning he found the way to shore barred by Major Wanser, chief of the immigration division for the quarantine who has orders from Washington to detain the pugilist, on the ground that he was an ex-convict.

Bismarck, N. D., Feb. 20.—W. N. Roach (Democrat), of Grand Forks, was elected United States Senator on the sixty-first joint ballot to-day. The greatest excitement prevailed on the part of the Democrats on the score of the Walsh contingent, and they fairly shook the roof of the capitol building with their shouts and cheers.

Lockhart, Texas, Oct. 15, 1889. Paris Medicine Co., Paris, Tenn. Dear Sirs—Ship us as soon as possible 2 gross Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. Our customers want Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic and will have no other. In our experience of over 20 years in the drug business, we have never sold any medicine which gave such universal satisfaction. Yours respectfully, J. S. Browne & Co.

Cincinnati, Feb. 20.—The Ohio river is again on the rise and during the past twenty-four hours has come up so rapidly as to cause alarm. The fifty-five foot mark was passed at 2 o'clock and the rise continued at the rate of one inch an hour. To-night the only road running into the Grand Central depot is the Big Four. Six inches more will stop trains on that road.

Bethel Springs, Tenn., Feb. 20.—Clay Pruett's wife, living near Adamsville, in McNairy county, committed suicide this morning by shooting herself with a pistol once in the head and once in the body. She lived but a short while. There is no cause for the rash deed, except unpleasant relations with her mother-in-law. She had been married only one year.

Washington, Feb. 18.—The Hawaiian treaty of annexation will undoubtedly be ratified by the Senate before March. It will meet with opposition, but with not enough to defeat it. Paul Neumann, the envoy, and Prince David, a relative of the ex-queen, have arrived. They are accompanied by two servants, and have apartments at another hotel than the commissioners and Minister Mott Smith.

New York, Feb. 16.—Taylor Ellison, mayor of Richmond, Va., arrived in this city to-day for the purpose of consulting Mrs. Jefferson Davis with regard to the removal of the remains of her husband from New Orleans to Richmond. Mr. Ellison, however, will be entirely guided in the matter of the removal of the body by Mrs. Davis, who, it is said, desires it to be attended with as little ceremony as possible.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 16.—The funeral of the late Norvin Green, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, occurred this morning at 10:30 o'clock at Calvary Episcopal church. Previous to the public service there was a brief ceremony at the home of the deceased, at which only the family and the intimate friends were present, by special invitation. Rev. Minnegerode, assisted by Rev. Chas. W. Crick, conducted the services at the church, which were very sumptuous and after the usual form of the Episcopal funeral service.

From Dr. W. B. Elsbrev.
THE FARMING AND FINANCIAL FEATURES OF THE ALLIANCE.

In my last article I tried to correct the prevalent error that the Alliance had become partisan; in this I will endeavor to relate another mistake, and that is that the Alliance is antagonistic to merchants and other occupations.

It is true that on our first organization we got off on the wrong foot, with the rather strange idea that fortunes were to be made by buying cheap, instead of the idea to buy less and sell more. This false move was occasioned by the organizers holding out fallacious schemes of co-operation which were taken up by visionary members who took the bits in their mouths and ran away with the wagon passing resolutions to compel members to trade with certain houses; and other wild schemes. But this was not so much the fault of the principals of the order as erroneous views of wild and visionary leaders who have long since left the order and now have no use for it. There has been and may be in the future good done by co-operation in trading, by informing our members as to the real cost and worth of articles, thus forcing merchants to use enterprise and judgment in buying at figures that will allow them to sell to us at reasonable rates. But I think that experience has taught where we have a local merchant with vim and experience, who is not disposed to trill the goose that lays the golden egg, but has a desire to be just and reasonable, it is best to trade with him. But we should be in position to demand that he gives his business careful and intelligent thought and attention as to be able to give us the best terms. With this error corrected we will have friends in all vocations.

The uncertainty of the price of cotton (or perhaps it would be better to say the certainty of a low price), the cost of production, the great amount of labor to produce it, with varying seasons and deprivations of insects, all admonish us that there must be a change in our system of farming. The best minds in our country tell us this and admonish us to diversify our crops. Well, if we are to change our plans and methods from those to which we have been educated and have followed all our lives, it behooves us to give the subject our best study and careful consideration, and the Alliance will be the best help to direct us to successful results. It is but reasonable that where great changes are to be made in our system of farming there will be mistakes made, and sometimes these will be costly and ruinous. Now, in the Alliance we can discuss these things, we can mold public opinion in regard to the use and desirability of this change, we can compare ideas and plans, thus avoiding errors and leading to good results. Sometimes a seemingly very trifling variation in detail makes all the difference between failure and success; and we will stimulate each other to activity. "Activity is catching, and emulation is the mainspring of enterprise. What one does another will try to equal or surpass, and widespread benefit will be the result." If one raises fifty bushels of corn to the acre, another will try to get seventy-five, and another for one hundred. One gets a fine cow, another will do the same. A member plants a fine orchard, perhaps the whole Alliance will be stimulated to do likewise, and thus each is a mutual help. And we might use our county paper for the same purpose, and thereby make it of greater value to its readers and subscribers. If there were a general interchange of ideas between the farmers of our county over one's own signature, much valuable information would be received. It would not be at all surprising if a man should get information from one issue of the paper that would be worth five years subscription. And I am sure the accommodating and enterprising proprietor would willingly grant space for such communications. [To be continued.]

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 16.—Mr. Cleveland's secretary of the interior, Mr. Hoke Smith, was met on his return to-night by brass bands and a multitude of people. In reply to the address of welcome, spoken by Mr. Hemphill of the Constitution, Mr. Smith said, "The greeting which you have given me and the kind words, to which I have listened, have filled my heart too full for me to be able to make a speech to-night."

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1893.

Mr. Harrison may have had the best of motives for the manner in which he treated about the annexation of Hawaii, but there is something about it which in another man would have been called sharp practice. The impression was allowed to go out that if annexation was recommended, it would be by act of Congress, which would give the House as much say about it as the Senate. But this week he sent a treaty which the Secretary of State had negotiated with the Hawaiian Commissioners, providing for immediate annexation and leaving the legislative details to be arranged by the next Congress, to the Senate, urging in the special message which went with it that the treaty be promptly ratified.

It is argued in favor of this railroad business that it was too late in the session to get legislation on the subject, and that it was necessary to take such action. Democrats in the House fail to see the point in such an argument. Many of them are strongly in favor of annexation, but they can see no good reason, so long as the matter will have to be completed under President Cleveland's administration, why it was not left for his administration to begin it.

Granting that to do it by treaty and not by an act of Congress, was the best way, there is no getting around the fact that within two weeks the Senate of the Fifty-third Congress will be in extra session for the purpose of confirming Mr. Cleveland's nominations for the cabinet and other important positions, and that there would have been next to no delay in allowing this treaty to go over and be sent to the Senate by Mr. Cleveland, if it met with his approval. That would have been just and proper; the present arrangement is neither.

It is stated that Mr. Harrison received positive assurances before the treaty was sent to the Senate that it would be ratified, and he feels so easy about it that he has gone duck-shooting, to remain until next week. It is, of course, possible for the democratic Senators to prevent action on the treaty at this session, but there are so many of them who have committed themselves in its favor that it is not very probable.

The official announcement of the selection of four members of Mr. Cleveland's cabinet has been much talked about since it was received. Mr. Carlisle's selection was known before and had been enthusiastically received by democrats in Congress. Judge Gresham's ability is admitted by all, but his democracy isn't, and for that reason his selection, as Secretary of State, was not received with as much favor as was that of Carlisle. Dan Lamont needed no introduction to the democrats in Congress, all of whom expect him to prove a model Secretary of War and are glad that he is to "go up higher." Mr. Bissell is not widely known among public men, but those who do know him speak in such high terms of both his ability and his democracy that his selection to be Postmaster General meets with much favor. The republicans have been and are still trying to use Judge Gresham as a lever to create dissension in the ranks of the democratic party, but they are meeting with poor success. No good democrat is foolish enough to expect that every man selected as a member of the cabinet will be his personal choice for the place. Every student of history knows that circumstances have quite as much, and often more, to do with the choice of members of the cabinet than the personal inclinations of the President, to say nothing of other members of the party.

The advantage of having clear-headed business men in Congress was never more conspicuously brought out than when Senator Brice in a five-minute talk explained what would be the status of the stock issued by the Nicaragua canal company, in case the bill now pending guaranteeing the interest on \$100,000,000 of bonds to be issued, becomes a law. Before Mr. Brice made his statement Senators Sherman and Teller had got into a dispute in which both used words which meant "you are a liar," but the statement was so clearly made that further misunderstanding was impossible. It was Mr. Brice's first speech in the Senate. Although this bill now has the right of way in the Senate as the "unfinished business" no one seems to expect that it will be voted on at this

session, and it is certain that it will not be voted on in the House, even if passed by the Senate.

Congress, particularly the House, has made rapid headway with the appropriation bills this week, and unless something now unexpected shall transpire to prevent they will all be disposed of well in advance of the day of adjournment.

There was some talk early this week of another attempt to bring about compromise silver legislation but the suspicion that New York bankers are trying to bring about a financial scare for that purpose makes it almost certain that nothing will come of it.

Major Barkdale Dead.

HIS DEMISE SUDDEN AND UNEXPECTED.

Yazoo City, Miss., Feb. 17.—The entire community is shocked with sorrow over the death of the Hon. Ebel Barkdale, which occurred suddenly last night at the residence of his nephew, Mr. N. P. Cheatham, a few miles below this place on the Yazoo river. He retired at the usual hour to his room, making no complaint of illness. In the night the family were awakened by his heavy breathing, and going to his room found their gentle and chivalrous friend and relative in the throes of death, which took place about 1:30 o'clock. He died of heart failure. He came over from Georgia last Wednesday on a visit to his plantation on the Yazoo river. On the way to this place he got wet and a chill followed. Mr. Barkdale has filled a large space in the public eye of Mississippi for many years. He was editor of the Democratic official organ of this State; he was a member of the Confederate Congress during the late war, and also served his State faithfully for three terms since the war in the United States Congress. Of all the prominent men of the State he was most esteemed by the people of Yazoo. He had in this county a host of friends who mourn his death for his personal virtues and deplore his loss as a public calamity to the State.

Jackson Confirmed.

Washington, Feb. 18.—In executive session this afternoon the senate confirmed the nomination of Associate Justice Jackson, and he will take his seat on the supreme bench when the court meets on March 6. The Democratic administration will then have assumed the direction of governmental affairs. It is understood that no vote was cast against the justice, the Republicans and Democrats alike favoring confirmation. The report of the judiciary committee which was submitted last Monday, was unanimous and it says that the slight opposition which was early manifested on the Democratic side was withdrawn, upon the assurance that the vacancy caused by Judge Jackson's promotion would be left for the incoming administration.

It was reported that President Harrison intended to place on the circuit bench Judge Miller, the present attorney general, and this provoked some opposition, though the assurance that the selection of the new circuit judge would be left to Cleveland is deemed satisfactory and confirmation followed.

Wilson S. Bissell.

Lawyer Bissell, Mr. Cleveland's former law partner, has consented to waive his lifelong antipathy to holding public office, and will accept the post of Postmaster General in the new Cabinet. Mr. Bissell not only stands high in his profession, but he is a sagacious and successful business man, whose executive capacity is conceded at home. He was born in New London, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1847, and when he was six years old his parents removed to Buffalo. He studied in the local schools and in a private school in New Haven, was graduated at Yale, and at twenty-two years of age began the practice of law with A. P. Lansing, who subsequently formed a partnership with Grover Cleveland and Oscar Folsom. He acted as Cleveland's best man, and married about two or three years ago.

When visiting or trading at Magnolia, don't forget to call at the popular drugstore of W. A. Lazar, to purchase your drugs, medicines, toilet articles, and in fact, anything in the drug line. He also keeps a fine assortment of tobacco and cigars. That skillful physician, Dr. A. D. Felder, has his office in the drugstore and will diagnose your ailments and give you the correct remedy.

Hoke Smith.

Hoke Smith will be the youngest member of the Cabinet. He is only about thirty-eight years old, and a smooth, round, jolly, boyish face makes him look ten years younger. He weighs close on to 200 pounds and will compare favorably with any of the other members of the Cabinet. The acquaintance of the President-elect and his new Secretary of the Interior is of short duration. They had never met until about two weeks before the election, when Mr. Smith, happening to be in New York, called by appointment at Mr. Cleveland's house in Fifty first street and had luncheon with the then Democratic candidate. He went back to Georgia and stirred things up for the ticket with a vigor that attracted the attention of the country.

Hoke Smith is not a native of Georgia. He was born at Newton, N. C. His father was a well known educator of the Tar-heel State, having gone there early in life from New Hampshire. His mother is a sister of Gen. Hoke, of Georgia, one of the most distinguished soldiers of the Confederacy. When he was seventeen years old Smith went to Atlanta, and was admitted to the bar at the age of eighteen. He immediately began the practice of law, and at twenty-five had gained an enviable reputation as a corporation lawyer. From the beginning he showed an interest in political questions, but it was not until 1877, when he came in possession of the Atlanta Journal, a hitherto poor piece of property, that he became known outside of his own State. Georgia was the Hill stronghold in the South then, and Hoke Smith realized that this opportunity had come to make a name for himself and assist his party. He fought the Hill forces to the last ditch and completely demoralized them. After the nomination of Mr. Cleveland he made speeches in every part of Georgia, going everywhere on his own account, paying his own expenses and conducting a campaign upon two lines—one in support of tariff reform and the other upon the character of the candidate for President.

Cleveland's Cabinet.

Lakewood, N. J., Feb. 17.—Mr. Cleveland announced this evening that Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, who visited him at his request to-day, was tendered the Secretaryship of Agriculture and accepted it.

Mr. Morton is one of the most prominent Democrats in the State of Nebraska. He has been in the State Legislature, and was talked of as a candidate for Governor last fall. Very little is known of him in the East, but he has been a prominent figure in the West for a number of years. He owned a proprietary interest in an Omaha paper at one time. Col. Daniel Lamont, Mr. Cleveland's Secretary of War, came out on the early train from New York and had a long talk with the President-elect. After he had departed Mr. Morton arrived. He was driven through the blinding snowstorm to the cottage. After a short talk Mr. Cleveland asked him to look after the Department of Agriculture, and Mr. Morton accepted. This leaves only the Navy and the Attorney Generalship to be provided for.

Walter Q. Gresham, the Premier of the Cleveland Cabinet.

It seems to be definitely settled that Walter Q. Gresham will be the Secretary of State in the coming Administration.

The announcement of Judge Gresham's probable appointment meets with wide approval in Democratic circles. Walter Q. Gresham was born at Corydon, Ind., in 1833, he studied at Bloomington University and read law at Corydon. His success was rapid and brilliant, and in 1860 he was elected to the Indiana Legislature. Later he entered the army as a Lieutenant-Colonel and rose to the rank of Brigadier General. He was seriously wounded in the leg in the battle before Atlanta. After the war he resumed the practice of law at New Albany, and subsequently President Grant appointed him a U. S. District Judge. In 1883, on the death of Postmaster General Howe, President Arthur selected Judge Gresham for the vacancy, and in 1884, upon the retirement of Judge Drummond, he was appointed Circuit Judge. Mr. Gresham was urged to take the Republican Presidential nomination in 1888, and last year declined the nomination of the People's Party. Soon after he declared himself in favor of Cleveland and Stevenson.—Exchange.

Bridges To Be Let.

BY ORDER of the Board of Supervisors of Amite county, Miss., the building of the following Bridges will be let to the lowest bidder, on the FIRST MONDAY IN MARCH at the court house in the town of Liberty. Thomas Moore bridge across west prong Amite river on Mendville road, Dist. 1. Repairing Tangipahoa bridge, in Dist. 4, near Tangipahoa church. Repairing Marais bridge, across Amite river, in Dist. 4. New bridge across Bayou in Beaver creek swamp near Mrs. M. E. Dixon's Dist. 2. Repairing bridge across Amite river near Lewis McGehee place, Dist. 2. Repairing bridge across Amite, known as Brown bridge, Dist. 1. Specifications on file in the office of the County Clerk, for reference.

Lens, Ill., Feb. 20.—

In a wreck of a wild train on the Illinois Central railroad early this morning at Preston's Bottom, two cars containing forty-eight valuable horses, belonging to Israel Underwood, of this place, rolled down the embankment. Twenty-five were killed and the others more or less injured.

A Triple Alliance.

RUSSIA, FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES UNITE BY TREATY.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—A triple alliance between the United States, Russia, and France—such is the international combine of forces for mutual benefit and defense which has been secretly pending for six years, and which, unknown to either the diplomatic or political world at large, is said to have culminated in an executive session of the United States senate a few days ago. This is the first public announcement of the weighty meaning which lay behind the seemingly unimportant and formal announcement that "the extradition treaty with Russia has been ratified." That was the sum total of the announcement which was given to the public. But the ratification of this treaty meant an epoch in the history of this country. It meant that the century will close with what Prince Gortchakoff, the great Russian chancellor, described as "necessary for the universal equilibrium of nations"—namely, an alliance between the United States, Russia, and France.

In ratifying these treaties the United States government has received distinct pledges from the Russian and French legations in Washington, and by correspondence through our department of state with the foreign offices of those governments, of their support, if necessary, against any interference by any European power, with the maintenance by the United States of what is commonly termed the "Monroe doctrine."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

F. A. McLain. WILL A. PARSONS.
McLain & Parsons,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

GLOSTER, MISS.

In all civil matters, will practice their profession in co-partnership in all the courts of Amite and adjoining counties and in the Supreme Court at Jackson.

July 14, 1892.

New Store! New Goods!

New Prices!

T. U. GILL,

GILLSBURG, MISS.,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES,

BOOTS and SHOES,

CLOTHING

CANNED GOODS, Etc., Etc.

February 12, 1892.

Ranger's Sale.

I WILL OFFER FOR SALE, at the court house door in the town of Liberty, on the

First Monday in March, 1893,

to the highest bidder for cash, the following described Estrays, to-wit:

One White speckled Heifer, about 3 years old marked with crop and half crop in the right ear, crop in the left. Appraised at \$5.00 by Henry McGehee and Tom Jackson.

The above described stray was taken up by Cleon McGehee and stayed by him before W. R. Jacobs, a Justice of the Peace within and for Amite county, Nov. 6th, 1892.

One Spotted Mule-headed Cow, marked with swallow-fork and under-bit in the right ear, and split in the left about 4 years old. Appraised at \$10.00 by P. W. Kirkland and G. W. Shaw.

The above described stray was taken up by D. N. Causey, and stayed by him before R. Hoffman, Coroner and ex-officio Ranger within and for Amite county, and State of Mississippi, on 11th day of November, 1892.

One Pale-red Bull about 8 years old, marked with crop in each ear. Appraised at \$4.00, by I. McClendon and Moses Varnado.

The above described stray was taken up by T. H. McDowell, and stayed by him before W. P. Wilson, a Justice of the Peace within and for Amite county, Nov. 28, 1892.

R. HOFFMAN,
Coroner and Ranger.

WE TELL YOU

nothing new when we state that it pays to engage in a permanent, most healthy and pleasant business, that returns a profit for every day's work. It is the business we offer the writing class. We teach them how to make money rapidly, and guarantee every one who follows our instructions faithfully the making of \$300.00 monthly. Every one who takes hold now and works will find it possible to increase their earnings; they can be so sure about it. We show you the way. We are doing it, and you, reader, can do the same. This is the best paying business that you have ever had the chance to succeed. You will make a grave mistake if you fail to give it a trial at once. If you grasp the situation, and act quickly, you will already find yourself in a most prosperous business, at which you can easily make and save large sums of money. The results of only a few hours' work will often equal a week's wages. Whether you are old or young, man or woman, it makes no difference,—do as we tell you, and our success will need you at the very end, and our experience or capital necessary. Those who wish to see our remarkable, step by step, or to-day for full particulars, drop 1 cent in a box to—