25 Per Cent

Off on all Colored Underwear sold in suits. The stock is still in prime shape; chance to either fill in or buy for next season.

20 per cent discount on Flannel Suits.

20 per cent discount on $1.50 *and* $2 Shirts.

One-half off on All Straw Hats.

Capitol Clothing Store,

Temporary Quarters

104-106 Montgomery St., Under Exchange Hotel

A VICTIM OF HEAT.

Walter M. Smith of Miday, Ala., Died in Nashville of Sunstroke.

Monday's Nashville Banner prints the following about the death of Mr. Walter M. Smith of Midway, who died in Nashville from the effects of the heat:

"The intense heat has claimed another victim in Nashville. Walter M. Smith, a young man 30 years old, bookkeeper for the Morton-Scott-Robertson Company, died at 9 o'clock Saturday evening at his room, 317 North High Street, from the effects of heat prostration.

"Mr. Smith did not feel well in the morning and did not work Saturday on that account. He left the house about 3 o'clock, but returned after a short time. About 6 o'clock Mr. H. J. Newman, who boarded in the house, went into Mr. Smith's room and found him in apparent agony. He asked him what was the matter, but received no reply. He then called another gentleman and when they returned together found Mr. Smith on the floor in an unconscious condition.

"Dr. Perry Bromberg was hastily called and upon examination said that the young man was suffering from prostration caused by heat. He failed to rally in spite of the efforts of his attendants, and about 9 o'clock died without having ever regained consciousness.

"Mr. Smith's former home was near Montgomery, Ala., where he has a brother and sister. He had lived here for several years, once going to Cincinnati and remaining for some time, returning to accept the position with the Morton-Scott-Robertson Company, which he held until his death.

"The remains were removed to the undertaking establishment of W. R. Cornelius & Co., and the relatives advised by telegraph. Upon receipt of instructions the remains were sent by express to Midway, Ala., where his friends and relatives live.

"Mr. Smith was a capable business man, and was well liked by all who knew him."

Summer complaint is unusually prevalent among children this season. A well developed case in the writer's family was cured last week by the timely use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy—one of the best patent medicines manufactured, and which is always kept on hand at the home of ye scribe. This is not intended as a free puff for the company, who do not advertise with us, but to benefit little sufferers who may not be within easy access of a physician. No family should be without a bottle of this medicine in the house, especially in summer-time.—Lansing, Iowa, Journal. For sale by all druggists. —adv.

Hoax—He is a man of letters, isn't he? Joax—eh. I've heard he has a habit of giving his I. O. U.

LOSS OF VITALITY is loss of the principle of life, and is early indicated by failing appetite and diminishing strength and endurance. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the greatest vitalizer—it acts on all the organs and functions, and builds up the whole system. (8)

NEW TEACHERS PASSED.

Several Applicants from Baldwin and Butler Counties.

The State Board of Examiners yesterday passed favorably upon the following teachers:

Baldwin County—Miss E. Middleton, R. F. Duck, Miss E. B. Booth, Nina Gluckstein, Belle Robinson, Mrs. E. G. Patton, Mabel Hubbard, Miss S. C. Singleton, Mary Feminear, A. J. Rhodes, Florence Howard, Eugenia Cumbaa, Mattie Herrin, Miss E. E. Ferrill, J. H. Smith.

Butler County—Minnie Heaton, Walter Williams, W. F. Walker, J. H. Davis, W. M. Williams, Ellen Clopton, L. A. Killough, Lena Carter, W. H. Holley, Maggie Payne, F. J. Pollard, W. I. Lee, Marie Benson, Alex Parker.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—COUNTRY CONVENIENTLY REACHED

Through Pullman Sleeping Car Line from Montgomery, Ala., to Asheville, N. C., via Atlanta, Southern Railway, Beginning June 8th, 1901.

The Asheville and Western North Carolina country is becoming so popular as a Summer Resort section, that the Southern Railway has arranged, beginning June 8th, 1901, to establish through sleeping car service between Montgomery and Asheville via A. and W. P., Western Railway of Alabama to Atlanta, thence Southern Railway via Spantanburg.

This through car will leave Montgomery, beginning June 8th, 1901, at 6:40 p. m., arriving Asheville 9:05 next morning, taking up connections from New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, etc., and offering the best and most convenient arrangements ever in effect for reaching the beautiful mountain section of Western North Carolina.

Summer tourist tickets are now on sale to Asheville and other Western North Carolina mountain resorts.

For further information, apply to any agent of the Southern Railway or connecting lines. John Metcalfe, T. P. A., Montgomery, Ala.

M. R. Powers, D. P. A., No. 704 Common St., New Orleans. adv—tf.

A man's favorite way for his wife to show faith in him is that she asks him no questions.

If the Baby Is Cutting Teeth

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Our heart goes out to the moth that has to eat for and red flannels these days.

Park Fete and Vaudeville Highland Park, Tuesday, Aug. 6. Infirmary aid.

Ever notice the number of friends you have who are willing to knife you?

Summer Rates to

City Students. Only $4.00 per month, four hours each day—less than half price. Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Shorthand, etc. Draughon's Practical Business College, Dexter Ave., opposite P. O. adv—wed-sun—tf

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No matter how much it will rain today, Atlantic City will be dry.

Cascade Restaurant.

The best the market affords served in first-class style. Al Galatas, Prop., opposite The Advertiser office. adv.

For the Finest HAVANA CIGARS, wholesale or retail, go to Hermann Ross, M'f'r., No. 9 N. Court St. tf

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"Nun" versus "Known."

The Lounger, in the August Critic.

The Bookman assures us that no educated person says "nun" meaning none. If The Bookman was not so positive in its statement I should have thought that it was just the other way around. The only persons I have ever heard pronounce "none" any other way than "nun" were not educated persons, that is, not to any great extent. They pronounced "none" as though it was written "known," and they also said "col-umn" and "sug-gest." Since reading The Bookman I have scoured the dictionaries for the pronunciation of none and can in no instance find it as "known." "It is "nun" in every case, which is very disturbing for one who dislikes to think that dictionaries, our bulwarks in time of doubt, are made by uneducated men.



Moerlein's BEER.

The World's Triumph of Master Brewing.

With the like of which the ancient Norsemen built their splendid strength and sinew—beer that's rich with the flavor of choicest hops and malt.

ASK FOR *Moerleins* and you will be repaid!

THE CHRISTIAN *Moerlein* BREWING CO. CINCINNATI, U.S.A.

E. S. GRIEL & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS.

The ADVERTISER'S HOME STUDY CIRCLE

THE MAKERS OF THE NATION

(By Clark Brink Mills, Ph. D.)

ARTICLE III.

PATRICK HENRY, THE ORATOR OF INDEPENDENCE.

In the early days of our country Virginia—the Old Dominion, as it was affectionately called—held a proud position. It was the home of the Randolphs, the Fairfaxes, the Lees, the Marshalls, the Jeffersons, the Washingtons, and many others whose names are prominent in the annals of America. At the opening of the Revolution, Virginia had about 300,000 population—more than twice that of Massachusetts, and about three times that of New York.

Between the adoption of the Constitution and the outbreak of the Civil War Virginia occupied a position similar to that which Ohio has since held, and came to be called "the mother of Presidents."

Of the Virginians who did so much to give direction and character to our early history, few exerted a more potent influence or deserved a higher place than that supreme orator of the Revolution, Patrick Henry. He was not a speaker of the schools. If ever a man was born to be a "master of assemblies" through the magic of speech he was that man. Clay may have been a man of more grace of bearing. Webster surely wielded a profounder logic and possessed greater majesty of style, but for those peculiar qualities that enable the orator to sway the assembly before him Patrick Henry was supreme.

He was born in 1736. His chief inheritance was brains, a healthy body, a good temper and good character—if character may be said to be inherited. For books he had as a boy a great liking. But, like many another genius, he had a genuine love for outdoor life and might often be seen roaming in the woods with a shotgun or loitering along the banks of some stream with a fishing rod in hand. Failing as a merchant, failing as a farmer, he decided to be a lawyer, and get a living by his tongue. Here he did not fail. Like many a worse man, his tongue was always ready. At the age of 24 after only a few months of study he was examined and admitted to practice law in the courts of Virginia. Various stories are told of this examination. Of course it was soon discovered that his knowledge of law was limited. But it was said that his powers of persuasion were successfully exercised, and that his ability to draw correct conclusions from general principles were so brilliantly displayed that the prejudice of his examiners were dispelled, and one of them—Randolph—said: "Mr. Henry, if your industry be only half equal to your genius I augur that you will do well and become an orator and an honor to your profession." He took Randolph's advice, and in the first three years of his practice conducted nearly 1,200 cases. No lazy man could do that.

The limits of this paper forbid any attempt to follow Patrick Henry in all the experiences of his career. All that can be undertaken is to consider very briefly his work in connection with the movement for independence and for the adoption of the Constitution.

The first case in which his peculiar powers became widely known and in which he revealed himself as an advocate of American freedom from parliamentary dictation was the famous tobacco case between the Virginia clergy and the members of their parishes. We must remember that at that time there was in Virginia an established church—the Church of England. The clergy were paid in tobacco. One year the crop was short and the clergy were not paid, but the price of tobacco was very high, so that the planters received more than usual for their crop. When the year came of a prolific crop the planters were ready to pay. "We owe the ministers," they would say in substance, "so many pounds of tobacco. Here is the tobacco; or, if the dominie prefers, we will pay him the value of the tobacco." But the preachers earned the tobacco when it was worth very much more. They sued for the difference. This was one of the features of the controversy. The law was pronounced by the courts to be plainly on the side of the clergy. It happened, however, that popular sentiment was decidedly against them. The people of Virginia were not then so strongly religious as were the people of New England. Still further, there had had grown up a strong feeling of antagonism to compulsory support of any church.

Finally one of these cases came on, and young Henry was called upon to conduct the forlorn hope of the defense. He had the popular, but the illegal side. But his sympathies were with his cause. The trial came on amid great excitement. The courthouse was thronged. Wirt, in his life of Henry, gives a full acount of Henry's speeech. He says: "He rose very awkwardly, and faltered much in his exordium. The people hung their heads. The clergy were observed to exchange sly looks with each other. But these feelings soon gave place to others of a far different character. * * * His attitude became erect and lofty. * * * There was a lightning in his eyes which seemed to rive the spectators. * * * He made their blood run cold and their hair to rise on end * * They could look away no more. In less than twenty minutes they might be seen in every part of the house, on every bench, in every window * * * their features fixed in amazement and awe, all their senses listening and riveted upon the speaker, as if to catch the least strain of some heavenly visitant. The mockery of the clergy was soon turned to alarm, their triumph into confusion and despair, and at one burst of his rapid and overwhelming invective they fled from the house in precipitation and terror." The jury was so bewildered by this eloquence that they lost sight of legislative enactments and returned a verdict of 1 penny for the plaintiff, and the young orator had so hypnotized even the court that the motion for a new trial was denied. Such a loss of his case was for the young advocate a brilliant victory. Patrick Henry went into that court room an unknown country lawyer; he went out the most eloquent orator of Virginia, and Virginia has never since produced a man to dispute his supremacy.

That speech was significant, not only for its revelation of Henry's marvelous eloquence, but for the sentiments to which it gave expression. Mr. Maury, the minister who acted as the plaintiff, in a letter written twelve days after the trial, wrote, among other things, that Henry said: "A king, by disallowing acts of this salutary nature (such as had been passed by the Colonial Legislature), from being the father of his people, degenerated into a tyrant and forfeits all rights to his subjects' obedience." This was a bold utterance to be made at that time and it shows how, even before the aggressive taxation of England began, Mr. Henry was thinking of the rights of the colonists, and did not hesitate as occasion arose, to use his great gifts of eloquence to advocate those rights as against the king.

When the stamp act was passed Henry was already a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses. On his own motion and responsibility he introduced the famous set of resolutions sometimes known as the "Virginia resolves." In these resolutions he set forth the right of the colonies to self-government and the principle that the people, and they alone, had the right to impose taxes. They further declared that any person who should maintain that any one but the colonial assembly had the power to impost taxes upon the people of Virginia should be deemed an enemy to the colony.

The introduction of these resolutions by the new, clownish member from the country, without consultation with the recognized leaders of te House, seemed to the same complacent leaders a piece of unbridled audacity. Should the resolutions be carried Henry would be the leader and the old monarchs of legislation would be dethroned. No wonder that Jefferson declared the debate to be the "most bloody!" But Henry was undismayed. He sturdily stood his ground. "Logic, learning, eloquence, denunciation, derision, intimidation," says Tyler, "were poured from all sides of the House upon the head of the presumptuous intruder; but alone, or almost alone, he confronted and defeated all his assailants." The resolutions were adopted. It was during this debate that the splendid incident occurred so vividly recorded by Judge John Tyler. At the climax of a tremendous passage of invective he said, in tones of thrilling solemnity: "Caesar had his Brutus; Charles I, his Cromwell, and George III.—" ("Treason!" shouted the speaker. "Treason!" 'treason!' rose from all sides of the room. The orator paused in stately defiance till these rude exclamations were ended, and then, rearing himself with a look and bearing of still prouder and fiercer determination, he so closed the sentence as to baffle his accusers, without in the least flinching from his own position)—"and George III. may profit by their example. If this be treason, make the most of it." The adoption of the resolution was Virginia's declaration of independence, eleven years before the more inclusive declaration was adopted by the Continental Congress, and the credit for their conception and adoption is due to the sturdy courage and the resistless eloquence of Patrick Henry.

The publication of the resolutions throughout the colonies created a tremendous furore and aroused the people as no other one thing had done to united and determined opposition to the enforcement of the stamp act. The value of that service was beyond computation.

It was likewise in the Virginia Legislature that Henry produced his most famous speech in behalf of liberty, portions of which have been declaimed by almost every American school boy from that day to this. It was during the winter session of 1774-5. The colonies were fast rushing into armed rebellion. The aggression of England could be no longer endured.

Patrick Henry introduced a set of resolutions providing for the organization and equipment of the Virginia militia. It was well understood that such a movement, as then interpreted, and under the conditions, would be an act of hostility to England, and equivalent to a declaration of war. Just the reason for the hesitation and opposition it is at this day impossible to discover. But, whatever the cause, it roused the lion in Patrick Henry and brought forth from him a burst of eloquence that has never been surpassed, perhaps in the history of oratory. A description of the scene the limits of this paper forbids us to attempt, nor can we follow the argument. But with that argument we all are familiar. He aimed to show that hopes of conciliation were in vain, that the war was inevitable, and that for his part he would welcome war rather than fail to secure independence.

"Mr. President," he began, "it is natural to man to indulge in the illusions of hope. We are apt to shut our eyes against a painful truth and listen to the song of that siren till she transforms us into beasts." From that exordium he went on to show that to listen longer to hope was the part of delusion and folly. Then, picturing vividly the aggressiveness of England and the warlike preparation of the mother country as a proof that there would be an attempt to rivet the chains still tighter, he reaches the conclusion that armed force is necessary. "If we wish to be free," he declares, "we must fight! An appeal to arms and to the God of hosts is all that is left to us!" And when a little later he cried: "Our chains are forged. Their clanking may be heard on the plains of Boston. The war is inevitable. And let it come! I repeat, sir, let it come!" His voice roused his listeners like the blast of a trumpet and they seemed to hear all about them the tramping of battalions and the tumult of battle. His last exclamation, "Give me liberty or give me death!" was like the shout of the leader who turns back the rout of battle. Of course the resolution prevailed; indeed, he had so moved the depths of feeling and convictions in the souls of his hearers that they would have followed him into the gates of death had he summoned them.

Not long after his marvelous speech came Lexington and Concord. The war had begun and the colonies were being fused into union by the blistering fires of battle.

Patrick Henry was an active member of the first Continental Congress, but was not a representative in the second Congress, which adopted the Declaration. He was, instead, on the 5th of July, 1776, the day following the adoption of that great measure, inaugurated as the first Governor of Virginia under the new State Constitution, and by his great eloquence and popularity rendered valiant service during the entire Revolutionary struggle.

When the war was over the confederation was found inadequate to the needs of the new republic, and the Constitution was proposed. Patrick Henry, like many other able men, both North and South, was jealous of the independence of the States, and feared that the formation of a strong National government would deprive the States of their cherished freedom. Therefore he opposed the acceptance of the Constitution by Virginia with all his great powers, and succeeded in keeping his own State from entering into the Union until nine States, enough to secure the establishment of the United States government as we know it, had voted in favor of the great intsurment. After that, however, he supported the Union faithfully and well.

With the subsequent career of this great man we are not now concerned. He died in 1799, the same year with Washington, that other great Virginian, and his memory, like that of Washington, is cherished with pride not only by the "Old Dominion," but by the entire nation which he helped to make so great.

(Copyright, 1900.)

The emigration of Russian peasants to Siberia and especially to the Ussuri territory, is going on at a feverish rate. During the first three months of the present year nearly 3,000 people left Odessa for Vladivistok. One single steamer carried 800 emigrants to the far east. Most of the emigrants are from Southern Russia.

CARTLEDGE IS IN JAIL

WAS SURRENDERED YESTERDAY BY BONDSMEN.

A Negro Fugitive Refuses to Return to Georgia Without Requisition. News of the Local Courts.

Sam Cartledge was surrendered by his bondsman, W. A. LaPrad, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon and he is now in the county jail. Cartledge was on a $1,500 bond to answer the charge of robbery. It is alleged that Cartledge and two other men, Alex Wilson and Jim Wilkins, held up and robbed D. F. Munn in a room on Commerce Street last January. The men were indicted and their trial is set for next month.

Will Not Go to Georgia

Jake Andrews, the negro who is said to be wanted in Columbus, Ga., for murder, was transferred from police station yesterday afternoon to the county jail. Deputy Sheriff A. W. McMichael of Columbus came to Montgomery after the negro, but Andrews refused to go without a requisition. The deputy sheriff returned to Georgia yesterday afternoon to secure the necessary papers.

The City Court.

Yesterday was a quiet day after the rush of Monday with the City Court. The following cases were disposed of:

James Cunningham, petit larceny; not guilty.

Jim Chambers, unlawful temporary use of animal; not guilty.

Eugene Johnson, grand larceny; guilty.

The Call for Today

The call in the City Court today is as follows:

Alfred Gilmer, burglary and larceny.
Willie Green et al., burglary and larceny.
Joe Jackson, burglary and larceny.
Josse Lawson, gaming.
Lee Morgan, grand larceny.
Jerre Lee, grand larceny.
Ed Menefee, removing mortgaged property.
Swing McGehee, grand larceny.
Ned Mathews, burglary and larceny.
York McDonald, assault to murder.
Simon Marcus, burglary and larceny.

Stevens Case Continued.

The case of C. C. Stevens, charged with forgery was set for trial before Justice W. C. Fuller yesterday afternoon, but by consent of all parties interested, the case was continued until 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The Recorder's Court.

In the Recorder's Court yesterday, C. L. Turnipseed pleaded guilty of being drunk and paid $2 and costs.

C. T. Leibet, charged with violating the Sunday laws, pleaded guilty and was fined $10 and costs.

Nellie Williams, charged with disorderly conduct, was discharged.

John Armes, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses, was discharged.

George Miles charged with assault and battery, was discharged.

William Turner has been committed to jail by Justice J. B. Fuller for the unlawful use of a horse and buggy. It it alleged that the young man rented the team and drove the horse excessively.

JUST THE POINT.

That Holt's Dye Works Want to Discuss with You.

We want to tell you, we make Suits to measure that always look well and fit well whether you intend them for business wear, house wear or swell society. —adv.

Some Railroad Speculation.

New York, July 30.—The Mail and Express says:

"There have been several conferences during the last three weeks between representatives of the Pennsylvania and Gould interests, which may result in some disposition of the new Wabash line into Pittsburg and possibly the establishment of a close working agreement between the several systems involved. In this event, probably the rival road will not be built.

"It is assumed that under the arrangement the Missouri Pacific would have a suitable traffic arrangement for using the Pennsylvania system as an eastern outlet."

The man who loses his temper loses his frends.



SKIN TORTURES

And all Forms of Itching Scaly Humours Instantly Relieved and Speedily

CURED BY CUTICURA.

Complete Treatment consists of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin, scalp, and blood humours, when all else fails.

Millions of People use Cuticura Soap, assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT for beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp, and stopping of falling hair, for softening and whitening the hands, for baby itchings and rashes, in baths for annoying irritations and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which suggest themselves to women and mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

Sold throughout the world. British Depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, 27-28 Charterhouse Sq., London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props.

The First Comers Get These Plums.

THE QUANTITIES OFFERED ARE ALL WE HAVE.

The Prices Quoted are With our

20 Per Cent Discount Deducted.

2 only "Haviland China" decorated Dinner Sets of 112 pieces, at per set	$33 00
12 sets of "Rogers" Triple Plated Knives, at per set	1 67
12 sets of "Rogers" Triple Plated Forks at per set	1 76
12 sets of "Rogers" Triple Plated Table Spoons, at per set	1 76
12 sets of "Rogers" Triple Plated Tea Spoons at per set	88
8 Printed Wash Stand Sets, at per set	2 40
8 Decorated Wash stand Sets, at per set	3 42
10 Nickle Plated Center Draft Lamps, complete at	1 80
Full 8 Ball Croquet Sets, 3 different qualities, at per set	$1.20, $1.60 and 2 00

You cannot fail to appreciate these magnificent values when you see them. And every item of our fine and varied stock figure just such appealing values and opportunities for you.

Don't fail to consider that by reason of advances by manufacturers, almost every item of our present stock is worth about 25 per cent more than our prices. With this consideration in view you cannot fail to take advantage of our offer.

IT CLOSES AUGUST 15TH.

And we can safely state that you will not soon have such a chance again. Our goods are all marked in plain figures.

24 NORTH COURT ST. **KLEIN & CO.**

Spend Your Money at Home.

Has it occured to you that the Montgomery Brewery is a Montgomery industry, and as such is entitled to your undivided support? More than two hundred persons get their daily bread through this enterprise. Each nickle they earn is spent in Montgomery. Did you ever stop to think that if all the beer drunk in Montgomery was Montgomery beer, we could easily support fifteen hundred persons, and every dollar of their earnings would be spent right here at home?

Isn't this food for thought?

Let your next order be for beer made by The Montgomery Brewery—a home made beer—made by home labor and backed by home capital.

Show your loyalty!

Drink the best—drink Montgomery Beer.

The Montgomery Brewery,

Telephones 108, 122, 350.

FAME

is not near so substantial an article to live on as *profit*, but you see when one wants to and must do sixty days of selling in about thirty, what else will accomplish it but price?

Low price—very low price at that will do *famous* selling here.

WRAPPERS

You need at least one to fill out season with, don't you? Well here are prices on light Percale, Lawn and other pretty materials at which you can buy two and more..... **$1.10**

CORSETS

Don't know exactly how many in this lot, but many of them all or nearly all differ in style, prices and sizes. This condition makes the price instead of $1.25 at..... **59c**

A. NACHMAN,

Ladies' Outfitter.

102 Dexter Avenue. Phone 509

NOW IS THE TIME

You Need a Good Liver Medicine.

LIVERINA

Acts Directly on the Liver, Relieving Biliousness, Constipation, Sick Headache and that Languid Feeling Peculiar to this Season of the Year.

Try It. 50c. a Bottle at All Retailers

GAY, HARDIE & DURR,

Proprietors, Montgomery, Ala.