Jacksonville Republican.

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Business in his line solicited.

TIMELY TOPICS.

OUR relations with Spain, according to the announcement of the formal signature of the terms of settlement of the Virginius question, seems to be premature, as it is known from the best authority that the final conclusion of the arrangement has to await the formal recognition of the new government of King Alfonso by the United States. The credentials and instructions under this head are now on their way to Minister Cushing. The preliminary agreement stipulates for the payment of $18,000 in full satisfaction of the Virginius claims of a personal character, and the abandonment on the part of Spain of all reclamations against the United States. The autograph letter from Alfonso to the president is purely a formal one, only announcing his accession to the throne and expressing his desire for a continuance of good relations. No day has yet been fixed by the secretary of state for the presentation of this letter to the president by the Spanish minister. It is presumed it will not take place until the government of King Alfonso shall have been recognized by our government, through its representative at Madrid, and pending questions satisfactorily adjusted.

THE house committee which visited Mississippi to investigate the condition of affairs in that state, have submitted two reports, the republicans uniting in a majority report, and the democrats in a minority. The former review fully the causes leading to the ejection of Crosby from office. They state that the regularly elected officers were ousted from office, and the entire records, papers, offices, court-houses, and all county property unlawfully and riotously seized upon by an unlawful combination of men, not only without warrant, but in direct and palpable violation and deliberate transgression of all the principles and forms of law known to any civilized people. The report concludes as follows: The committee believe there is an urgent necessity for further action by this congress, and concur in recommending the passage of the caucus bill and the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That the violent overthrow of law and order in Vicksburg justifies the application of Gov. Ames for troops and the action of the president in ordering them sent to that city.

THE state of Massachusetts received, on Thursday last, bids for a five per cent. gold loan of $1,500,000. Several bids for the entire amount were made by different banking houses in New York and Boston. The bonds were awarded to a firm in the latter city at 109 currency. At the present price of gold, this is tantamount to 96 per cent. —a pretty good figure for five per cent. bonds, and showing how solvent states can reduce their rate of interest and the consequent burden, even when capital is most timid.

AN English authority of eminence, in comparing the cost of government in the United States and in England, puts the national expenditures of the former at "£75,450,000, against £71,000,000 in the United Kingdom. Its local expenditure (*i. e.*, county and town expenditures) is about £59,350,000 against £27,500,000, in the United Kingdom. The entire public expenditure of the United States is put down at £134,900,000, against £98,500,000 in the United Kingdom.

THE committee appointed to examine the Georgia state treasury find that the accounts of Treasurer Jones are deficient some $68,000, and that he has illegally paid $152,000 old bonds. The committee recommend that Jones be requested to resign. They do not attack the integrity of the treasurer, but condemn the loose system of book-keeping and general administration of affairs.

THE Georgia legislature has declared unconstitutional, null and void, the second series of six hundred thousand dollars in bonds endorsed by the state in 1870, issued to the Macon and Brunswick railroad, said endorsement having been declared binding by the legislature of 1872. First series bonds, $195,000, are declared valid and binding on the state.

THE New Orleans Republican contains an elaborate article claiming that the Eads' bridge at St. Louis, while it is an obstruction to the upper commerce, is an engineering failure, and that the Eads' jetty scheme is one to delay the permanent improvement at the river's mouth, in the interest of the bridge stock and the St. Louis local railroad rings.

IN Illinois the courts have just decided that sleeping-car companies are not responsible for articles stolen from passengers. In New York a jury has just found a railroad company guilty of negligence in the case of bonds stolen from a party on their cars, and gave a verdict for plaintiff for $16,685.

THE number of bales of cotton seized in the south under orders from the treasury department after the close of the war was 33,038; gross proceeds, $7,650,676; total expenses, $2,160,434; proceeds released, $603,570; proceeds in the treasury, $4,886,672.

IT is stated that Earl Derby has accepted from Spain, as indemnity for the Virginius outrage on British subjects, five hundred pounds sterling for each white, and three hundred for each black man murdered.

IT is estimated that the new revenue bill will realize $34,000,000, as follows: $12,000,000 on whisky, $8,000,000 on sugar, $4,000,000 on tobacco, $2,000,000 on cigars, and $8,000,000 on restoration of the horizontal tax.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

Full Text of the Civil Rights Bill as it Passed Congress.

A Comprehensive Summary of the Caucus Force Bill.

We give below the full text of the civil-rights bill as it passed congress.

SECTION 1. That all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to full and equal employment of accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land or water, theatres and other places of public amusement, subject only to conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. That any person who shall violate the foregoing section by denying to any citizen, except for reasons by law applicable to citizens of every race and color, and regardless of any previous condition of servitude, the full enjoyment of any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities or privileges in said section enumerated, or by aiding or inciting such denial, shall, for every offense, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered in action of debt, with full costs, and shall also, for every such offense, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof be fined not less than five hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or shall be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than one year; provided, that all persons may elect to sue for the penalty aforesaid or to proceed under their rights at common law, and by state statutes, and having so elected to proceed in the one mode or other, their right to proceed in other jurisdiction shall be barred; but this proviso shall not apply to criminal proceedings either under this act or the criminal law of any state: and provided further, that a judgment for the penalty in favor of the party aggrieved, or adjudgment upon an indictment, shall be a bar to either prosecution upon any other.

SEC. 3. District and circuit courts of the United States shall have, exclusively of the courts of the several states, cognizance of all crimes and offenses against and violations of the provisions of this act, and actions for the penalty given by the preceding section may be prosecuted in territorial, district or circuit courts of the United States, wherever the defendant may be found, without regard to the other party, and district attorneys, marshals and deputy marshals of the United States, and commissioners appointed by the circuit and territorial courts of the United States, with powers of arresting and imprisoning or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, are hereby especially authorized and required to institute proceedings against every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him to be arrested or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such court of the United States or territorial court as by law has cognizance of the offense, except in respect to the right of action accruing to the person aggrieved, and such district attorneys shall cause such proceedings to be prosecuted to their termination; provided, that nothing contained in this section shall be construed to deny or defeat any right of civil action accruing to any person, whether by reason of this act or otherwise, and any district attorney who shall wilfully fail to institute and prosecute the proceedings herein referred to shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action of debt, and shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not less than one thousand dollars or more than five thousand dollars; and provided further, that a judgment for the penalty in favor of the party aggrieved, against any such district attorney, or a judgment upon an indictment against any such district attorney, shall be a bar to either prosecution respectively.

SEC. 4. That no citizen possessing all other qualifications which are or may be prescribed by law, shall be disqualified for service as a grand or petit juror in any court of the United States on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and any officer or other person charged with any duty of selection or summoning of jurors, who shall exclude or fail to summon any citizen for the cause aforesaid, shall, on conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be fined not more than five thousand dollars.

SEC. 5. That all cases arising under the provisions of this act in the courts of the United States shall be reviewable by the supreme court of the United States without regard to the sum in controversy, under the same provisions and regulations as are now provided by law for review of other causes in said court.

SUMMARY OF THE FORCE BILL

SECTION 1. If two or more persons within the jurisdiction of the United States or of any of the states of the union shall forcibly overthrow a state government, or any of the constituted authorities of the same, or interfere in any forcible or unlawful manner with the due execution of the laws of a state, or of the United States, or conspire for such purposes with the intent to commit a crime, the person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a felony and punished with a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars and imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding ten years.

SEC. 2. If two or more persons shall conspire to usurp by force any such government, or department thereof, or shall attempt to subvert or usurp such state government, or shall actually overthrow the government of any state, such person, upon conviction, shall be deemed guilty of a crime and fined not less than five thousand dollars and imprisonment not exceeding two years.

SEC. 3. No citizen of the United States entitled to vote at an election for representative in congress, under the constitution of the United States, or under the fundamental conditions prescribed in any of the acts of congress admitting any of the states lately in rebellion, shall be deprived of such right to vote by any action of such states, whether by act of the legislature or amendments to the several state constitutions. If any officer charged with conducting such election shall refuse at any election for congress to receive the vote of any such citizen in consequence of any such action, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction be fined from five hundred to one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding one year.

SEC. 4. Any persons using fire-arms or other deadly weapons against any persons at any place on the day of registrations for the congressional elections for the purpose of intimidating or injuring such person while such election is in progress, and who shall do the same before any election shall be guilty of a crime; penalty five hundred to two thousand dollars; imprisonment not exceeding three years: Provided, that if any persons shall carry concealed fire-arms or other deadly weapons at such elections or place of registration this shall be taken as presumptive evidence of the intent to intimidate under this act.

SEC. 5. Provides that any registration officer or supervisor appointed under the laws of any state, who shall refuse to permit citizens to vote or to register, or to allow them sufficient opportunities to register or to obtain proper information, shall also be deemed guilty of a crime; penalty, $500 to $1,000; imprisonment, six months to two years.

SEC. 6. Relates to ballot-boxes, poll-lists and other papers connected with elections. It declares the abduction or mutilation of any of these papers a crime, punishable by a fine of five hundred to three thousand dollars and imprisonment two to five years.

SEC. 7. Provides that if any person shall be killed while acting under the law, such killing shall be murder, punishable with the death penalty.

SEC. 7. Confers civil and criminal jurisdiction under this act on United States courts.

SEC. 9. Provides for the appointment of general supervisors of elections in all congressional districts, in the same manner as is now provided, in any town from ten to twenty thousand inhabitants. The supervisors may be appointed from any part of the district, and are to be appointed by the judges of the United States Circuit courts thirty days before registration. There is to be a chief supervisor in every district.

SEC. 10. Provides for the extension of the existing law as to deputy United States marshals so that marshals may be appointed in every county or parish in every congressional district.

SEC. 11. Prescribes the duties of officers in charge of the ballot-boxes on the day of election; makes it their duty to count the votes before leaving the ballot-boxes, in the presence of the supervisors of election or deputy marshal, and to immediately send a certified copy of the returns to the chief supervisor of the district and to the clerk of the national house of representatives.

SEC. 12 Provides that no officer acting under the act shall receive compensation.

SEC. 13. It is provided that the ballot-boxes, papers, etc., shall be retained by the custodian until the close of the first session of congress to which they relate; it also prescribes the means whereby contestants in congress may obtain certified copies of the ballot.

SEC. 14. Provides that whenever any such unlawful combinations, as defined in the revised statutes and under this act, shall be organized or attempted, and so numerous and powerful as to be able, by violence, to set at defiance and overturn any state authorities, in all such cases, such combinations shall be deemed a rebellion against the United States, and during the continuance of such rebellion within the limits which shall be prescribed by the proclamation of the president of the United States, it may be lawful for the president of the United States, in his discretion, to suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus; and it is provided also that all the provisions of the second section of the act of March 3, 1865, relating to habeas corpus, are revived in full power.

The New Senate.

The new senate, which convenes in extra session, on the 5th of March next, will consist of the following members:

STATES.	Begin.	End.	NAMES.	Politics.
Alabama	1871	1877	Geo. Goldwaite	D.
	1873	1879	Geo. E. Spencer	R.
Arkansas	1871	1877	Powell Clayton	R.
	1873	1879	S. W. Dorsey	R.
California	1875	1881	Newton Booth	R.
	1873	1879	Aaron A. Sargent	R.
Connecticut	1875	1881	Wm. W. Eaton	D.
	1867	1879	Orris S. Ferry	R.
Delaware	1869	1881	Thomas F. Bayard	D.
	1871	1877	Eli Saulsbury	D.
Florida	1875	1881	Chas. W. Jones	D.
	1873	1879	J. B. Conover	R.
Georgia	1871	1877	Thos. M. Norwood	D.
	1873	1879	John B. Gordon	D.
Illinois	1871	1877	John A. Logan	R.
	1873	1879	Richard J. Oglesby	R.
Indiana	1875	1881	Jos. E. McDonald	D.
	1867	1879	Oliver P. Morton	R.
Iowa	1871	1877	Geo. G. Wright	R.
	1873	1879	Wm. B. Allison	R.
Kansas	1873	1877	J. M. Harvey	R.
	1873	1879	John J. Ingalls	R.
Kentucky	1871	1877	Jno. W. Stevenson	D.
	1868	1879	Thos. C. McCreery	D.
Louisiana	1871	1877	J. Rodman West	R.
	1873	1879	*P. B. Pinchback	R.
Maine	1848	1881	Hannibal Hamlin	R.
	1861	1877	Lot M. Morrill	R.
Massachusetts	1873	1877	G. S. Boutwell	R.
	1875	1881	Henry L. Dawes	R.
Maryland	1875	1881	Wm. P. Whyte	D.
	1873	1879	Geo. R. Dennis	D.
Michigan	1875	1881	J. P. Christancy	R.
	1871	1877	Thos. W. Ferry	R.
Minnesota	876	1881	S. J. R. McMillan	R.
	1871	1877	Wm. Windom	R.
Mississippi	1873	1881	B. K. Bruce	R.
	1871	1877	Jas. L. Alcorn	R.
Missouri	1875	1881	F. M. Cockrell	D.
	1873	1879	Lewis V. Bogy	D.
Nebraska	1875	1881	A. S. Paddock	R.
	1871	1877	P. W. Hitchcock	R.
Nevada	1875	1881	Wm. Sharon	R.
	1873	1879	John P. Jones	R.
New Hampshire	1865	1877	Aaron H. Cragin	R.
	1873	1879	B. Wadleigh	R.
New Jersey	1875	1881	Theo. F. Randolph	D.
	865	1877	F. Frelinghuysen	R.
New York	1875	1881	Francis Kernan	D.
	1867	1879	Roscoe Conkling	R.
North Carolina	1872	1877	Mat. W. Ransom	D.
	1873	1879	Aug. S. Merrimon	D.
Ohio	1869	1881	A. G. Thurman	D.
	1861	1879	John Sherman	R.
Oregon	1871	1877	James K. Kelley	D.
	1873	1879	John H. Mitchell	R.
Pennsylvania	1875	1881	Wm. A. Wallace	D.
	1816	1879	Simon Cameron	R.
Rhode Island	1875	1881	A. E. Burnside	R.
	1859	1877	H. B. Anthony	R.
South Carolina	1868	1877	F. J. Robertson	R.
	1873	1879	John P. Patterson	R.
Tennessee	1875	1881	Andrew Johnson	D.
	1871	1877	Henry Cooper	D.
Texas	1875	1881	S. B. Maxey	D.
	1870	1877	M. C. Hamilton	R.
Vermont	1866	1881	Geo. F. Edmunds	R.
	1867	187	Justin S. Morrill	R.
Virginia	1875	1881	R. E. Withers	D.
	1870	1877	Jno. W. Johnson	D.
West Virginia	1875	1881	A. T. Caperton	D.
	1871	1877	Henry G. Davis	D.
Wisconsin	1875	1881	Angus Cameron	R.
	1861	1879	Timothy O Howe	R.

*This seat is contested.

Grape Culture.

We have never yet heard of rot appearing in grapes of the first or second year's bearing. We believe that it is because, up to this time, there has been but little pruning done. You disturb the functions of the vine by close pruning and over-cropping. It gives the vine too much root.

If you have a large root power, a great quantity of crude, unripened sap is taken up. It is the raw material to make sap of. It goes to the foliage and is there elaborated and changed into true sap, so as to be made into fruit, wood and root in the proper healthy. Suppose you have a vine, and confine it to a stake, say six feet high, year after year, or to a trellis which is six feet high, with laternal arms six feet long, and you have root power sufficient to carry it forty feet in every direction, it is clear that if you do not give it extension you cannot have the foliage to elaborate that crude sap into the true sap. What happens? Why, this crude, unripened sap surcharges the grape. When this crude sap has once got to the grape, the circulation of the sap in the vine, and all its natural processes, are impeded for want of foliage, and the berry is engorged with unripe sap from the surface of the grape, it is surcharged with unripe juice, which, when the finer functions of the grapes come into play charges the tissue, rots it, and the grape perishes and falls.—*Texas Farmer.*

—The compiler of foreign gossip doesn't often give us anything so romantic as this: The will of an old man, who died recently in Brussels, tells how he once found a valuable diamond in Asia, which he concealed in a cut in the calf of his leg, where he had made an intentional wound. The apparent misfortune procured his release from the mine, and he was made immensely rich by the sale of the gem, which is now one of Russia's crown diamonds.

LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

Reports of the Investigating Committee Submitted to Congress.

The Conclusions and Recommendations of the Minority and Majority of the Committee.

Mr. G. F. Hoar, chairman of the special committee on Louisiana affairs, has made a report to the house of representatives, closing with the following preambles and resolutions:

WHEREAS, Both branches of the legislature of Louisiana have requested the select committee of the house to investigate the circumstances attending the elections and returns thereof in that state for the year 1874; and,

WHEREAS, Said committee has unanimously reported that the returning board of that state, in canvassing and compiling said returns and the promulgation of the results, wrongfully applied an erroneous rule of law, by reason whereof persons were returned to the house of representatives seats to which they were not entitled, and persons entitled to seats were deprived of them:

Resolved, That it is recommended to the house of representatives of Louisiana to take immediate steps to remedy such injustice, and place the persons rightfully entitled in their seats.

Resolved, That Wm. P. Kellogg be recognized as the governor of the state of Louisiana until the end of the term of office fixed by the constitution of that state.

THE MAJORITY REPORT.

The undersigned, a majority of the committee on the state of the south, respectfully report that they cannot agree to the report made to the committee by Messrs. Hoar, Wheeler and Frye. The laws inimical to the colored people of Louisiana referred to in this report have been repealed for years, except during the schism of Gov. Warmoth in 1872. The republican party has long had control of the machinery of the state. The state registration shows an excess of the colored over the white voters, giving 90,781 colored to 76,823 whites. In the absence of any direct evidence that the late election was not free and fair, the assumption of the minority that enough colored voters must, therefore, have been prevented from voting at the late election by the recollection of the Colfax and Coushatta killings, the causes and circumstances of which are disputed, and by other riots which occurred years before, to have changed the result of the election throughout the state, is an assumption so violent, when it is recollected that both those parishes elected a full Kellogg ticket by increased republican majorities, as not to be received. If any other cause for the vote of the state can be found, such causes exist and are obvious; among these are—

1. The registration was incorrect and exceeded the true colored vote. The registration was wholly in the hands of the Kellogg officials, with whom a republican committee, with United States Marshal Packard at their head, co-operated. In only three parishes did the republican supervisors of registration make any complaint of unfair or insufficient registration. On the other hand, very great complaint was made by the conservatives, who specified with proof 5,200 cases of conceded false registration in New Orleans alone, and those conservatives who had been co-operating in the joint party committee to secure a fair registration, gave up in despair. The census of 1870, the correctness of which is not impeached, showed 87,076 whites and 86,913 colored males over twenty-one years of age. All the statistics and evidence before us indicated no change in this proportion in favor of the colored voters, yet the registration of colored voters exceeded by 4,000 the total number of colored adult males returned by the census, while the registration of white voters was 10,000 less.

2. The whole number of voters registered was 167,604; of these 146,520 voted. This is a larger proportion of registered voters than usually vote in any of the northern states. In an agricultural state, sparsely settled, where long journeys had often to be made to reach the polls, it is unreasonable to suppose that a greater proportion of registered blacks would have voluntarily turned out to sustain the government, under which the prosperity of the state and their wages and the value of their shares of production had steadily declined, than usually vote at elections north or south.

3. 1874 was a year of political change, in which the vote throughout all states was seriously affected against the republican party, a resulting largely from the financial distress of the people, and which should therefore naturally have been even greater in Louisiana than elsewhere.

4. It became the interest of the conservatives at the last election not to intimidate, but to acquire by every fair means colored votes. The parties who were alleged to have threatened the blacks with the refusal of employment were subjected to prompt arrest. It was known that pretexts would be sought to deprive the conservatives of the result if they prevailed in the election. It was therefore their interest to avoid giving any such pretext. Accordingly, they determined everywhere to co-operate with and reconcile the blacks. They voted down the propositions or suggestions which were made in the early part of the campaign, for a refusal to employ those colored voters who would not co-operate with them, and generally sought by combining with the colored voters, to carry the election. Local combinations against the Kellogg candidates were made in many parishes by men of all parties and color. In several parishes, tickets composed of colored and conservative voters were voted for and elected. An intelligent colored witness testified that he desired better government, and, to that end, was willing to swallow the white man, if white men would swallow the colored. These causes and feelings naturally united to swell the conservative vote in such localities, as indicated by the returns.

5. The entire want of any direct evidence to show any general intimidation of colored voters. Of course, in so large a state it would be impossible that there should be no instances of refusal to employ or of intimidation. Such occur in every state. But the evidence certainly indicates no general intimidation of colored voters, and that such intimidation as did exist in the state, was rather in the interest of the republicans than of the conservatives. The United States marshals, whose chief was the chairman of the republican state committee, armed in some cases with blank warrants of arrest, and aided by federal troops, made constant arrests before the election, but not afterwards. The oversight of the election and returns was in the hands of Gov. Kellogg's officials. Their account and returns did show twenty-nine majority of members of the lower house elected by the conservatives without any protest whatever, except in three parishes, although it was their province and duty to protest in any case where violence and intimidation or fraud existed. Indeed, the direct evidence as to the election of 1874, as well as the circumstances, clearly indicate a peaceable and fair election. In fact, after the visit of the first committee, and revisit of the special committee, the Kellogg party with all their machinery for collecting evidence, were unable to produce in the entire state more than half a dozen persons to testify to anything impeaching the freedom and fairness of the late elections, who were not office-holders or connected with office-holders. Against such facts it seems to us idle to assume that the disturbances so vividly pictured by the minority, could have kept up throughout the state such a feeling of intimidation as would justify the assumption, that but for that feeling, the state would have gone republican. All experience shows that the result of the election of 1874 in Louisiana, as returned to the returning board, was natural and to be only accounted for by the reasons we have given.

We hold, therefore, that in November, 1874, the people of the state of Louisiana did fairly have a free, peaceable and full registration and election, in which a clear conservative majority was elected to the lower house of the legislature, of which majority the conservatives were deprived by the unjust, illegal and arbitrary action of the returning board.

To the resolutions reported to the house from the committee, as to the action of the returning board, we are all agreed. We understand the committee to be unanimous in finding the fact that the action of the returning board has defeated the will of the people as expressed by them at the polls on the 3d of November, 1874. The people then elected to the lower house of their legislature a majority of conservative members. A portion of the conservative members thus elected were refused their certificates. This is an act of great injustice to the individuals, and of gravest danger to the state and free government, and ought to be immediately corrected by any power competent to correct it.

The resolution recommending the recognition of Gov. Kellogg is based upon the general impression and not upon evidence. On this point no testimony was taken, either by the committee or any part of it. Kellogg may or may not have been elected in 1872, but there is no evidence to show the fact, or if there be, it has been neither sought nor found by this committee.

Messrs. Foster and Phelps think that the popular belief, taking both conservative and radical circles in view, on the whole, justify Kellogg's and Penn's claims, and that, as Kellogg is and has been acting governor of Louisiana for the past two years, to deny his right and oust him from his place, after he has held it so long, might involve incalculable mischief to the legal and political interests of the state. To avoid the mischief and confusion of a change, a majority of the citizens of Louisiana seem willing to adopt as a compromise, Kellogg's recognition and restoration to the conservatives of the control of the lower house. For these reasons Messrs. Foster and Phelps do not wish to oppose the recommendation that the administration of Gov. Kellogg be recognized. Neither in view of the fact that they know nothing of the merits of the case, as judged by competent evidence, do they wish to be understood as urging it. They only wish to record their agreement with those of their associates, who believe such compromise might, by making a termination of the uncertainty in Louisiana, be on the whole, less intolerable than the present situation of that distressed people. But to any resolution recognizing Kellogg, Messrs. Potter and Marshall are utterly opposed. They find nothing to justify the belief that Kellogg was elected. That he seized the government, by the aid of federal troops, through a void and fraudulent order, which prevented the counting and return of the votes, should be a standing presumption against him. When the people outraged by the abuses of his government, had successfully regained the office he had usurped, he was again reseated by the federal power. Through the forms of law, by which he had intrenched himself, he once more sought to nullify the choice of the people at the late election, and to that end, called in federal troops to break up the meeting of the legislature. For congress to recognize a usurpation so gross, so oppressive, is, they think, to establish a precedent by which, under pretexts that can readily be found, any state government may be overthrown, the will of the people nullified, fraud and violence made permanent, and republican forms perverted to destroy liberty.

In their judgment, all that is needed in Louisiana, is to withdraw the federal troops and leave the people of that state to govern themselves.

CHAS. FOSTER,
WM. WALTHER PHELPS,
CLARKSON N. POTTER,
SAM'L S. MARSHALL.

It may be stated that all the members of the committee report against the action of the returning board; that Messrs. Hoar, Wheeler and Frye unite in a minority report, and that Mr. Foster assents, with Messrs. Hoar, Wheeler and Frye, to a compromise, recognizing Kellogg as governor and giving the majority in the house to the conservative delegates.

Prices of Farm Crops.

From the last monthly report of the department of agriculture we copy the following in regard to the prices of the two leading farm crops for the past six years:

The price of corn in this country is governed by the quantity grown, the abundance or scarcity of other feeding material having a slight modifying influence. The foreign demand, averaging between one and two per cent., and reaching in recent years three per cent., is too small to be a disturbing element in the market. The commercial association, that the foreign value of an exported article fixes its home price, while particularly true of wheat, fails almost utterly in its application to corn. So we usually see the lowest prices of corn when we have the largest products; but an average crop of wheat, with larger foreign crops, may bring lower prices than a more prolific one with deficient harvest abroad. A reference to the records of estimated production and current prices in past years illustrates this truth, and at the same time attests the accuracy of the records. The quantity produced and average prices of recent years are as follows:

In 1868, 906,000,000 bushels, valued at 62 cents per bushel.

In 1869, 874,000,000 bushels, valued at 75 cents per bushel.

In 1870, 1,094,000,000 bushels, valued at 54 cents per bushel.

In 1871, 991,000,000 bushels, valued at 43 cents per bushel.

In 1872, 1,092,000,000 bushels, valued at 39 cents per bushel.

In 1873, 932,000,000 bushels, valued at 48 cents per bushel.

In 1874, 854,000,000 bushels, valued at 65 cents per bushel.

The prices in 1873 would have been at least 10 per cent. higher than in 1871, but for the effect of the monetary panic on prices generally. The price at the close of 1872 was 15 cents lower than in 1870, partly from gradual decline in prices, and in part because the surplus of corn was much smaller in the latter year, the combined product of 1869-70 being 1,968,000,000 bushels; of 1871-72, 2,083,000,000 bushels; a difference of 115,000,000 bushels. At the present time, a season of continued monetary depression, the average price is 65 cents, 10 cents less than in 1869, when the crop was 20,000,000 bushels greater. In 1871, a medium crop, with a large surplus of the immense product of 1870, and a tendency to lower values generally, caused a reduction of five cents per bushel.

The crops of 1869 and 1874 are the shortest for many years, and the prices naturally the highest.

WEIGHT AND HEIGHT OF AMERICANS.—According to a recent work of Mr. B. A. Gould, actuary to the United States sanitary commission, in which some very interesting figures relative to soldiers in the last war are given, it appears that the American nation, instead of being degenerate and inferior to the European race in point of physical perfection, is far the reverse. The figures adduced show that "the tallest men were from Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin; the next tallest, New England, New York, New Jersey; and the shortest from Scotland, England, Germany." In weight, the men of Kentucky and Tennessee were the heaviest, averaging 150 pounds; England, Scotland, France, Belgium, all between 138 and 139 pounds. The ratio of weight to stature gave in pounds to the inch: Ohio and Western states, 2.185; New England, 2.121; England and Scotland, 2.118; Germany, 2.168.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

—Our naval expenses amount to $3,500 for each enlisted man per annum.

—"I never knew what a good thing religion was until I was chased by a bear," remarked a LaCrosse deacon the other Thursday night.

—"Hellen was proud," said an Indiana widower of his late wife, "and she was a great worker. You ought to have stood by and see her jerk a bedstead down and go for bugs!"

—A good many young men would be content if they were only astronomers, but when a man sets out to be really great he will never stop until people speak of him as a pisciculturist.

—A Troy fool got a beef's heart, put a golden arrow worth $75 through it, and sent it to a Troy young woman for a valentine. The fair creature gave the heart to her poodle, but will keep the arrow.

—The stem of the American wild rice is coming extensively into use as a material for paper pulp. The shores of the Canadian lakes alone will furnish 100,000 tons annually.

—A silly fellow whose ears were unusually large once simperingly asked a witty lady: "Will I not make a fine angel?" "Well, no," she replied, pointing to his ears, "I think your wings are to high."

—New England seems to be drying up. At Brattleborough, Vt., water costs thirty cents a barrel, and at Grafton, N. H., one man asks five hundred dollars for the privilege of drawing water from his well.

—A very flexible temperance pledge is this, which is circulated among Boston fashionable ladies: "I promise that no intoxicating liquor shall be used in this house for cooking purposes, and in sickness that it shall be given conscientiously."

—A man in Dakota writes to a friend that the thermometer has been ranging from 28 to 30 degrees below zero; that going to bed is a serious matter, and getting up is still more so; that he sleeps under six pairs of blankets, with two pairs of socks and two woolen nightgowns on, and has to consume large quantities of pork grease in order to keep up internal combustion.

—In making dresses for this season nearly every lady can have a style of her own, the only points in which fashion is inexorable being a long over-skirt and a high corsage, except for full dress. After conceding these points a dress may be short or demi-trained with a plain or draped apron front, or no apron; may be puffed full at the back, or draped gracefully or left to hang perfectly plain. It may be caught up at one side or at both. The waist may be single or double breasted, and the sleeves of rigid plainness or covered from shoulder to wrist with puffs, pleatings and ruffles.

—An English paper recommends eggs for food. It says: Excellent sandwiches may be made of hard-boiled eggs and brown bread and butter; eggs spread on toast are fit food for kings; a poached egg—that is, one dropped from the shell into hot water—is not only clean and handsome, but a delicious morsel; eggs are better flavored without salt or pepper, a little sweet butter being the best dressing; persons who eat eggs freely may live to the age of eighty or ninety; and lastly, eggs contain much phosphorus, and are the best food for those persons who are deficient in brains. The last idea is of the utmost importance to many persons.

Do Not Eat Raw Eggs.

One of the most common prejudices of housewives and mothers is that hard eggs are difficult to digest, especially the white, and that the less they are boiled the better they are for weak and dyspeptic stomachs. The reverse is the case, as there is more danger of raw and soft white of an egg passing through the digestive apparatus without being really digested, than when thoroughly boiled and hard; in fact, then it constitutes a most excellent food for dyspeptics, as experience is proving. A writer in a medical journal says: "We have seen dyspeptics who suffered untold torments with almost every kind of food. No liquid could be taken without suffering; bread became a burning acid; meat and milk were solid and liquid fires. We have seen the same sufferers trying to avoid food and drink, and even going to the enema syringe for sustenance. And we have seen their torments pass away and their hunger relieved by living upon white of eggs which had been boiled in bubbling water for thirty minutes. At the end of a week, we have given the hard yolk of the egg with the white, and upon this diet alone, without fluid of any kind, we have seen them begin to gain flesh and strength and refreshing sleep. After weeks of this treatment they have been able to begin upon other food." And all this, the writer adds, without taking medicine. He says, what we have always manifested, that hard-boiled eggs are not half so bad as soft-boiled ones, and ten times as easy to digest as raw eggs; and we have no doubt that an animal may be starved to death by eating only raw whites of eggs, for the same reason that dogs have been starved by eating gelatin alone. Only toothless babies can digest soft food, such as milk.

A Rare Volume for Sale at Auction.

The London Athenæum announces the sale at auction, some time during next month, of the famous Antiphonarium, presented in 1488 to the cathedral church of Lodi, by S. Charles Marquis Paliavicini, bishop of the diocese, whose gift is commemorated by an inscription engraved on marble within the cathedral. This splendid manuscript is written in large characters in sheets of vellum, measuring 22 inches by 16, and is bound in six huge volumes, the binding being heavy oak boards, covered in morocco, protected by brass rims, corners and bosses, with the arms of the bishop traced thereon. The manuscript is gorgeously decorated with numerous magnificent illuminations in gold and colors. The miniatures are, it is alleged, by Calisto Piazza, usually called Calisto of Lodi, the pupil and imitator of Titian, who assisted in his paintings for the church of the Incoronata at Lodi.

THE REPUBLICAN.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6th, 1875.

HON. FRANK DILLON.—The Talladega *Watchtower* pays the following modest though merited tribute to Mr. Dillon, the painstaking, attentive and useful Representative of our neighboring county of St. Clair—a Representative of which the county may well be proud.

"The wide awake and ever faithful Representative of St. Clair county, Frank Dillon, paid us a flying visit home on last Saturday. His stay was short, for while we have many good and true men at Montgomery, we feel better satisfied when we know that Dillon is in his seat."

HARD TO PLEASE.—The lamb-like Radical papers which *profess* to have such an ardent desire for peace and harmony, are now complaining of the Democratic members of Congress for their unanimous recommendation to the Southern people to exercise patience, fortitude and forbearance, amidst all the irritation, insult and slander to which they are subjected. They say that the very fact of the issuance of such a manifesto proves that there is a necessity for it, and that a state of lawlessness exist at the South. It proves no such thing.—It only proves that our members of Congress, from their stand point, know better than the mass of the people, the real designs and wishes of the Radical party, and therefore give this advice as the best and surest means of defeating them.—They know that there is nothing the Radical party more ardently desires than lawlessness and race conflicts, and that they dread nothing so much as peace and harmony. Hence their passage of the civil rights bill, in the hope that, as an irritating measure, it may bring more grist to their outrage mill, and give some coloring of truth to their stupendous lies, and some further excuse for outrageous usurpations by the Federal Government, in the exercise of which they may control future elections in accordance with their own sweet will; or even if they desire it, (which we verily believe they do) change our Republican government into an Empire.

For a party born in war, and nurtured and perpetuated by war passions and prejudices to pretend to desire peace while they foment strife, is the most preposterous thing on earth. If they really desired peace, harmony and good will—if they possessed one particle of sincerety, truth, justice or honor, they would commend our members of Congress for this patriotic and conservative advice, instead of finding fault with them. As war passions and prejudices die out, the Radical party dies—in fact it is already dead—it died in the last Fall elections, and the only hope now is, by producing strife and bloodshed, to galvanize it into something like seeming life. But the people of the South understand your game Messrs. Radicals, and will *not* do the very things you want them to do; and the people of North and West have got their eyes open, and will not close them again until after your third-term election of 1876.

FROM THE CAPITOL.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. March 2, 1875.

The most important bill that has been passed this week is the general election bill. It went to the Governor to-day for his signature. The main changes from the old law are—(1) That any qualified elector can challenge a person offering to vote and when such person is challenged, he is required to file a written or printed affidavit with the inspectors, that he has lived in the State six months in the county three months and that he is now a resident of the beat or ward in which he proposes to vote, and that he has not voted any where else on that day. This affidavit must be corroborated by the affidavit of a second person who must swear to the same statement of facts and who must be known to one of the inspectors of the election. (2) Every elector is required to vote in the beat or ward of his residence and no where else. The details of the bill are unimportant and may have been given in another letter when the bill was first introduced.

AN INFAMOUS DOCUMENT.

The Radical members of the General Assembly prepared a memorial to Congress, which was signed by all of them, charging that the bills to prevent stealing, passed by the present General Assembly, establish a system of involuntary servitude and espionage for African citizens. The memorial was presented to the U. S. Senate by Sutler Spencer, having been carried to Washington by J. B. Bingham, editor of the State Journal, and was first made known to Democratic members of the Legislature by the Press dispatches. The morning after the news was received in Montgomery resolutions were introduced in the Senate by Mr. Terrell, and in the House by Mr. Grant, denouncing the charges made by the memorialists as an unmitigated falsehood and a libel upon the General Assembly. Col. Boyd, the present efficient Secretary of State, at once proceeded to Washington taking with him copies of bills in question and he stated to me this evening that he was able to refute the vile slander by submitting these bills to our friends in Washington who made the facts known upon which the memorial was based. At the proper time the signers of the memorial will be rebuked in each House of the General Assembly. As copies of the memorial were not in possession of any of the Democratic members when the resolutions were introduced they were postponed until copies could be had from Washington when the debate upon them will be lively. The memorial is represented as the vilest document ever conceived by the meanest radical.

A memorial to Congress denying the facts contained in the radical memorial, was signed by every Democratic member of the General Assembly.

THE CENSUS BILL

has passed both Houses and has received the Governor's signature. A synopsis of the bill has been given in another letter.

EXPULSION OF A RADICAL MEMBER.

Some time since Mr. Grant offerred a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee enquiring into the alleged blackmailing of the tax assessor of Lowndes county, by the negro member of that county in the House named Gaskin. It was charged that Gaskin introduced a bill which consolidated the offices of Sheriff and Tax Assessor in Lowndes county, which if it should become a law would deprive the tax assessor of his office. Gaskin proposed to withdraw the bill if the tax assessor would pay him $300. This the assessor could not see and at once made known Gaskin's proposition to the House and hence Mr. Grant's resolutions. The committee consisting of three Democrats and two Radicals have been taking testimony and to-day Mr. Grant made a report signed by all the members of the committee, which declares Gaskin guilty of the charge and with a corrupt use of his office. Resolutions of expulsion were introduced and will be passed as soon as a vote can be had upon them. This will be the first expulsion of a member since 1870. Of course some of the Radicals if not all will vote for expulsion.—Coon, of Dallas, and a negro from Perry county were on the investigating committee with Mr. Grant.

LABORERS, MECHANICS & EMPLOYEES' LIEN.

One of the most important bills that has been before the Legislature this session, affecting the laboring classes, has passed the House. It is entitled "an act to declare a lien in favor of Mechanics Laborers and Employees, and to provide, for the enforcement thereof." This bill is carrying out the platform of the Democratic party wherein it, declares its friendliness to the laboring man. The following is a synopsis of the bill:

Section 1 provides that a lien is created in favor of all mechanics employees, on all the property of roads in this State for work and labor performed by them, and such liens have precedence over all other liens except that of the State. Section 2 provides that all contractors, mechanics, builders, bricklayers, plasterers, painters, and every other person in the State of Alabama shall have a prior lien above all other liens for debts due them for work and labor done by them as such and for materials furnished, and such lien shall extend to the property upon which such work and labor is done and for which such materials are furnished.

Section 3 provides that a lien is created in favor of agricultural laborers and superintendents of plantations upon the crops grown upon the land during the current year in and about which they were employed for debts due them for services rendered in and about the cultivation of the crops during the current year, subordinate only to landlords' lien for rent and advances furnished to make crop.

Section 4 provides that lien shall be abandoned if proceedings are not commenced in six months to enforce such lien.

Section 5 gives process of attachment upon the party making affidavit as in attachment cases.

Section 6 provides that in every case provided by section 3 such laborer or superintendent shall have his writ of attachment, whether the demand is due or not, upon his making affidavit that such demand is or will be due under the provisions of said 3d section, and that the defendant, without the consent, contract, or agreement of the plaintiff, is about to remove the crop from the premises without paying such demand, or that the defendant has removed such crop.

Section 7 provides that the party suing out the attachment shall give bond as in section 2921, Code, and a further provision that the plaintiff will save harmless any other persons having a prior lien upon said property

Section 8 provides cases shall be tried at first term of court, and four weeks' notice to non-residents.

Section 9 provides that the Clerk of the Court or justices may give notice.

Section 10 subjects property upon which there is lien in hands of third parties, to process of garnishment.

Section 11 allows writ to be commenced by summons and complaint.

Section 12 provides, that no part of any crop levied upon by any officer under the provisions of this act, shall be removed from the premises on which it was raised until all claims for rent of land or advances for the current year are satisfied.

Section 13 requires officer to first satisfy prior liens before paying liens created by this act, provided they have been proven and established, and ordered to be paid.

ADJOURNMENT.

It can safely be asserted that the Legislature will adjourn in ten days or two weeks. A rule limiting debate to ten minutes closes the mouths of the colored orators and business progresses rapidly.

J. H. F.

Cotton Factory at Jacksonville.—While in Rome last week, we visited the Rolling Mills, which have lately renewed operations after several months cessation. In conversation with Mr. James Noble, one of the owners and managers, he enquired what was doing about a Cotton Factory at Jacksonville. We informed him that although the question had been frequently agitated, nothing definite had yet been done. He expressed the opinion that Jacksonville was the best point for a Factory in all this section of country. That if a company was formed he would make for it as good an engine as could be procured in the United States, and at as small cost, and that he would also take four thousand dollars of the stock. This, it seems to us, would be a good foundation to begin upon. Mr. Noble expressed the opinion that it would be a safe investment, yielding a dividend of at least 20 per cent. It does seem to us that it ought not and would not be a hard matter to get sufficient stock for the enterprise. We will refer to the subject again before long—showing as best we can, what can be done against loss as well as gained.

Lewis E. Parsons Not to Be Judge.

We congratulate the people of Alabama upon the withdrawal of the name of that bad black hearted traitor to section and race Lewis E. Parsons to be District Judge of Alabama. For this stake Parsons presided over the Chattanooga Convention of dead-beats, thieves, scoundrels and rascally politicians, and the poor dog has lost his bone at the last moment. Mr. President, we thank you for withdrawing Parsons name. Anybody but Lewis E. Parson. Now let this traitor take a back seat and sink into merited and contemptible obscurity. Vale Parsons.—*Selma Times.*

WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL PASSED.

The civil rights bill has finally passed, and goes to the President. The amendment relieving Southern jurors of the iron-clad oath was defeated. Logan said he would vote for it as a separate measure, but to amend the civil rights bill would defeat it. The vote was strictly party, except Sprague, Schurz and Tipton, Perry, of Connecticut, Carpenter and Hamilton, of Texas. Many Senators were absent when the vote was taken.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.

The President has signed the Civil Rights bill.

In the House the Force Bill passed shortly after midnight. It was amended so as to limit the President's right to suspend the *Habeas Corpus* to Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, and to expire at the end of two years, giving him time to force his own election. The bill passed, yeas 135, nays 114.

Before the last vote was taken on the passage of the bill, Young, of Georgia, said he desired the country to know one fact—that out of the forty Democratic Representatives from the States to be affected by the provisions of this bill, not one of them has been allowed a word in discussion upon its merits. But on the contrary, the gentleman in charge of it has thought proper to deny time to any of the Representatives from the Southern States who intended to oppose the bill, except a few minutes to two or three of them.

The vote was 249. A full House consists of 288, as there are three vacancies. So that forty members failed to vote.—Nearly every one of these were Republicans who were opposed to the bill, but did not have courage to vote against it and shirked their duty.

WASHINGTON, March 1, A. M.

It may be stated that the Democratic Senators are determined that the Caucus Force Bill, which passed the House yesterday morning shall not be allowed to reach the President. Concessions, they say, are over and they will speak until adjournment on the fourth inst.

SCRANTON, PA., Feb. 27.

The Cliff Locomotive Works are burned. The loss is $500,000, and two hundred and fifty persons are out of employment, many of whom lost their tools.

DISASTROUS RAIN STORM.

BRIDGES GONE AND TRAINS STOPPED.

Great Damage to Railroads.

Fatal Hurricane Near Dalton.

Special Telegram to the Selma Times.

ROME, GEORGIA, Feb. 25—9 p. m.

The Rome *Commercial* has a special from Dalton, giving an account of the heavy storms that have visited that country during the last thirty-six hours. The country above Tunnel Hill is submerged, and great damage has been done by the water.

Four bridges on the Ga., State Railroad, between Dalton and Ringgold, were washed away, and also seventy feet of the road at Tunnel Hill. All trains have stopped from above. Nothing definite has been heard from beyond Ringgold, but reports are current that the road has sustained immense damage. The breaks are so extensive that it will take at least two weeks to put the road in a condition for trains to pass over it.

The great bridge across the Hiawassee river, on the E. T. V. & G. Railroad, was washed away last night. No trains have run on that road for two days.

A heavy storm of wind and rain visited the country three miles above Dalton last night, and a number of houses were blown down. One child was killed and some ten or twelve persons were injured, some, it is thought, fatally. The storm lasted about one hour, and took a north easttly direction.

CHATTANOOGA, Feb. 27.

Lookout flouring mills are burned; loss $50,000 with 33,000 insurance.

A fire at the new Union Depot was subdued by the firemen in water to their waists, the water running over Market street.

The water is five feet below the great flood of '67. Many houses and buildings are destroyed and weather is still threatening. The gas works are inundated. Mills in all directions are swept away.

Chattanooga Under Water.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., March 1, 1875.

The river has been at a stand since morning, covering Market street from the river to Ninth street, submerging the Union depot, Commercial, Van Horn and Read hotels, very nearly all the business on Market and Ninth streets, South Chattanooga, completely and a great many houses in the part of the city which are not so fortunate as to be situated on high ground. One man, who was intoxicated, was drowned on Saturday, and two last night, one of whom was colored; the other was the chief engineer of the Chattanooga Iron company's works, named Jones. This comprises all the fatalities known up to this time. The steam ferryboat was among the submerged houses in South Chattanooga on Saturday and Sunday, relieving and taking off all who were in need.

Many have been the duckings received but everybody not excepting these whose loss is heaviest, is a happy mood, and disposed to take it cheerfully. We have to use a boat to get to and from the telegraph office, and from one side of town to the other; still messages have been delivered nearly as promptly as usual, notwithstanding the greatly increased number of them in consequence of the flood. The railroads are cut off in every direction; consequently there have been no mails to or from the city for several days past until now. A steamer has gone down the river with the mails and passengers to Bridgeport, where it will meet a train for Nashville. Only one wire remains up, and fears are entertained of its loss momentarily.

MISSISSIPPI.

Tornado in Pickens County.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 25.

There was a fearful tornado about 14 miles east of Columbus, in Pickens county, Alabama, at about 8 o'clock last night, destroying a number of residences, killing an entire family of four persons, named Cohen. Several miraculous escapes. The total loss of life and property is not yet known. A tornado visited the same section four year ago. The severe rain here for the last two days causes the river to overflow.

GRANGERS NOTICE.

Secretaries of Subordinate Granges in Calhoun county, will please write me of the time and place of their meetings, the Masters name and Post Office. Bear in mind Patrons, that the State Grange will hold an "Agricultural Fair" this fall, begin *now* to prepare your lands for competing for the splendid Premiums which they will offer.

J. C. McAULEY, County Deputy.

TERRIBLE STORM IN DALTON GEORGIA.

Several Killed and Wounded.

Heavy Loss of Property.

A terrible storm passed near Dalton Georgia, Wednesday night, 24th inst. One child was killed instantly.

Mr. Calhoun's little boy was seriously injured, and is not expected to live.

Mr. Wright's little child was killed instantly; and he himself died shortly afterwards from wounds received while in his falling house.

Many were wounded, but we could learn no additional names.

Several houses were blown down, and fences, etc., were swept away.

Three bridges on the W. & A. Railroad, were washed away between Dalton and Ringgold.

Bridge near Charleston, Tennessee, is unsafe, and trains on East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad can not pass over.

OUR OPPORTUNITY.

The tactics most likely to be adopted by the Radical party, as shadowed forth by recent events, are similar to those sometimes resorted to by lawyers who have been baffled by a good witness.—Seeing that the only hope of success lies in making the witness lose his temper, and with it control of himself, they worry and harrass him to accomplish this.—So with our Radical enemies. They have discovered long since, and recently in an unexpected manner, through their chosen tool, Lawson Louisiana affairs, that the Southern people have accepted the results of the war in perfect good faith. Their last deliberate plan to meet this state of facts seems to be a deliberate attempt to goad our people to desperation, hoping that they will lose sight of their designs upon them, and in moments of anger or desperation resort to deeds of violence and bloodshed. The killing of a hundred negroes in any Southern State, would make Grant and his minions crazy with delight.

An ecstatic smile would illumine the features of Alleck White, which, when he makes a speech, are as hideous as those of Khorassan's Veiled Phropet.

Knowing then, in advance, what snares are set for us, have we not discretion and judgment to avoid them?

Nothing less than the salvation of our country depends on the heed we give to this important advice. Perfect order and quiet in the South will ensure the eternal death of Radicalism. It is sick nigh unto death, even now. Let us do nothing to revive it, but rather hasten its dissolution by administering the narcotic prescribed by our leaders.

Let prudence and discretion be our guiding principles, and ere long a more brilliant sun than that of Austerlitz will usher in the glad day of our deliverance, with healing on its wings for every interest of the country.

Finance, Trade, Commerce and Agriculture will revive and flourish with the return of confidence in the integrity of the Government. We believe we are very near the most prosperous era in the Nation's history. Truth and right are gradually emerging from under the clouds of prejudice and falsehood.

Hypocrites and liars, like White and Hays, are being unmasked, and are slowly but surely disappearing from public notice.

Things generally are being adjusted on the basis of their eternal fitness, and we regard the outlook as cheerful and encouraging.—*North Alabamian.*

Signs of the Flood.

The reports from above have represented the flood as having swept everything before it. As if to verify these reports there passed yesterday, floating down the Oostanaula, two wrecked cars. They didn't stop here, and we know not whence they came except that it was from some region swept by the waters of the flood. In addition to the foregoing, yesterday a State Road flat car came floating down from above, and was caught up by parties on the river, and is now tied up near the residence of Mr. Walker, in DeSoto. With Civil Rights bills, force bills and floods, the people of the South seem to have their cup of affliction about filled up at this time. Are our people prepared this morning to say with Job, Though He slay me, yet will I trust Him? Let the Church of Christ in Rome, to-day, pray for deliverance.

Rome Commercial.

The Wauxahatchie Disaster.

At the special request of the Selma, Rome and Dalton railroad authorities we made no allusion to the efforts to ferret out the awful crime committed by fiends in human shape, that resulted in the murder of a number of people and the destruction of an entire train at Wauxahatchie creek last summer. It was deemed prudent, even after two of the fiends had been lodged in jail, to remain silent, and not a line has been written by us about it. This will explain an apparant lack of enterprise. Three men two white and one a negro, were arrested and had a preliminary examination at Columbiana before Judge Leeper. Jasper Crocker and Thos. Baxley, white, and Isaac McAffe, black, are the names of the accused parties. The examination commenced on last Thursday. The State was represented by the Solicitor and Hon. A. A. Sterrett and General John T. Morgan, and the defence by Messrs. B. B. Lewis and W. McMath. The examination was conducted through two days and resulted in the committal of one of the white men. Jasper Crocker, and the negro McAffee to the jail without bail and the discharge of Baxley. The case was ably conducted on both sides. The crime for which these men are under arrest was one of the most awful that the criminal records of this country contain, and if the evidence establishes their guilt not the least mercy should be shown them. We said at the time of the occurence that there could be no doubt but that the bridge had been tampered with and this has been unquestionably established. If these men in jail are shown to be guilty, it will be a good time for a hanging.—*Selma Times.*

Two-thirds of the hydrants in New York are frozen fast. Chicago begins to fear for her main pipes. In this arctic weather, both cities stand in momentary dread of great fires. In New York the fire plugs are kept free only by the use of the fire engines, which pass from block to block, steaming them out as they freeze.

A CORNER IN WATER.—The condition of the pipes up town is such that the supply of water is stopped. There is now a thriving trade in water. We have heard of corners in watered stocks, but this Nova Zembla weather has brought us a corner in water.—*N. Y. Herald.*

ALL MEMBERS of Calhoun Grange No. 392 are earnestly requested to attend the next regular meeting March 13th, as business of importance is to be transacted. Those who fail to attend and pay regular dues are to be dropped from the Rolls, unless a good excuse is rendered

H. L. STEVENSON, Secretary. JASON SCOTT, Master.

At the Municipal election on Monday last the following named gentlemen were elected.

HORACE L. STEVENSON, Mayor.

Councilors.

DR. J. C. FRANCIS.
WM. A. DRISKELL.
R. D. WILLIAMS.
W. H. FLEMING.
W. T. ALEXANDER.

Merchants & Planters,

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.

S. P. SMITH, SON & BRO.

S. P. SMITH, H. H. SMITH, G. SMITH.

Cotton Brokers and General Agents for Georgia, Tenn. & Ala. Steamboat Co.

Wholesale Grocers, and

LIQUOR DEALERS,

SMITH'S BLOCK, *Rome. Ga.*

We keep constantly on hand a full line of all kinds of Groceries and pure Unadulterated Liquors. You that are in need of goods be sure and give us a call. Our motto is "quick sales and short profits" We are also proprietors of SMITH'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. Be sure and give them a trial, they are sold by all Grocers and Druggists, throughout several states.

S. P. SMITH, SON & BRO.

Feb 27, 1875—1y.

BROCK & McCAIN,

JAMVISTON, ALA:

DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Chemicals, Oils,

VARNISSES, GLASS, PAINTS.

PUTTY, FINE SOAPS & PERFUMERY.

Oct. 3, 1874.—tf.

SHERIFF SALE.

BY VIRTUE of an Execution issued out of the Chancery Court for Calhoun County and to me directed, in favor of John T. McDaniel et alias and against George I. Turnley, M. J. Turnley, James A. Gladden and David Atkins, I will offer for sale, at public outcry, to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, between the legal hours of sale, on Monday the 5th day of April, A. D. 1875, the following described Land, to-wit: fifty acres more or less, lying in north half of section 27, Township 14, Range eight; bounded on the north by the Forney plantation, on the East by public road leading from Jacksonville to Oxford—On South by the Browning land—On the West by R. D. Williams' land, all in Calhoun county Alabama, as the property of M. J. Turnley one of the defendants, and also S ½ of Sec. 2, Township 14, Range 8, lying in Calhoun county Alabama, as the property of David Atkins, one of the defendants; also the N ½ of S W ¼ of Sec. 33, and the E ½ of the N W ¼ of Sec. 31, Township 14, Range 7, lying in Calhoun county, Alabama, as the property of James A. Gladden, one of the defendants, to satisfy said executions in my hands.

This 5th day of March, 1875.

A. O. STEWART, Sheriff.

SHERIFF SALE.

BY virtue of three Executions to me directed, one issued from the Hon. Circuit Court of Calhoun County, and three from the Supreme Court of the State of Alabama, one in favor of M. D. C. Spradley, and against the Oxford Iron Company, and two in favor of D. B. Booth and against the Oxford Iron Company; I will proceed to sell the following described Land, as the property of the Oxford Iron Company, to-wit. Sections 7 and 8, Township 16, range 8, and north east fourth of section 12. Township 16, Range 8—and south west fourth of section 31, Township 15, Range 8; and section thirty-six, Township fifteen, Range seven, all east in the Coosa Land District, and in Calhoun County, Alabama. Sold before the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, to the highest bidder for cash, on the first Monday in April, 1875. This February 24th, 1875.

A. O. STEWART, Sheriff.

Feb. 27, 1875—5t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, } *Calhoun county.*

Probate Court, Feb. 18, 1875.

John A. Findley, dec. Estate of.

THIS day came Thos. V. Findley, Executor of said estate, & filed his statement, accounts, vouchers and evidences, for an annual settlement of said estate. It is ordered that the 15th day of March, 1875, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement, if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON, Judge of Probate.

Feb. 20, 1875—3t.

Register's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a Decree rendered by the Chancery Court for the 1st District of the Eastern Chancery Division of Alabama, composed of the County of Calhoun, at the February Term of said court, 1875; I will, as Register of said Court, sell for cash, to the highest bidder, before the Court House door of said County,

On Monday the 5th day of April, 1875.

The following described real estate, to-wit:

Fractions eight, nine, ten and fifteen of Fractional Section thirty-two, Township twelve, Range ten east in the Coosa Land District of Alabama, containing in all about 160 acres, more or less, bounded on the north by Glover and Boles, east by Stewart and Savage and Boles, south by Dailey and McMichael and west by Henry Sims.

Said Land will be sold to satisfy said Decree, rendered in favor of A. O. Stewart against Wm. Estes and Thomas I. Estes, et als.

WM. M. HAMES, Register.

Feb. 27, 1875.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, } CALHOUN COUNTY. }

Probate Court, Feb'y 13, 1875.

Thomas Hall, dec'd, Estate of.

THIS day came James H. Savage, Administrator of the Estate of said decedent, and filed his application in due form, and under oath, praying for an Order of Sale of certain Lands, as described therein, and belonging to said estate, for the purpose of paying the debts, upon the ground that the personal property is insufficient therefor; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Sam. Hall, one of the heirs of said Estate is a non-resident of this State, and resides in the State of South Carolina.

It is ordered, that the 3rd day of April next, 1875, be appointed a day for hearing said application, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a Newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, in said county, for three successive weeks, prior to said day, as a notice to said non-resident, as well as all others interested, to be and appear at my office at the Court House of said county on said 3rd day of April, 1875, and contest the same, if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON, Judge of Probate.

February 20. 1875.—3t.

A Royal Organ.

The stomach has been well named a "royal organ," since it sways and controls the entire system, every gland tissue and nerve sympathizing with it as the servants of a prince sympathize with their master. Each one of them is fed and sustained by it—even the brain itself, the centre of sensation, is absolutely dependent upon it for sustenance. Consequently, when the stomach fails to perform its all-important office, the subordinate organs also falter in their duty. The reason why Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have such a wondrously beneficial effect upon the general health, and are such a reliable preventive of disease, is that they speedily overcome weakness or disorders of the stomach, and thus insure complete nourishment of the entire system and a healthful performance of its various functions. Unlike those stimulants whose alcoholic principle is unmodified by judicious medication, the spirituous basis of these Bitters, which is of the purest description, holds in solution herbal alteratives and invigorants to which a foremost rank has been assigned in materia medica. But it is not alone the fact that these sovereign botanic elements enter into the composition of the Bitters that constitutes them such a benign tonic and corrective, but also that they are so happily combined that the full effect of each is exerted upon the disordered or debilitated system. The digestive and secretive organs are the first to experience their beneficent operation, which extends, by sympathey, to the brain, the nerves and the circulation. The influence thus exerted is fruitful of those great sanitary results which have built up the reputation of this truly national medicine. 4w.

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE.—The *Eclectic* for March takes a unique interest from an article by Thos. Carlyle. It is a long time since the public has had anything from his pen, and it was feared that he had finally ceased from his labors; but these opening chapters of "The Early Kings of Norway" show that his intellect has lost little of its early vigor, and his style nothing of its magic. A more picturesque subject could hardly have been chosen; and those who fail to read the *Eclectic* during the months which this history will run, will miss a treat.

Besides Carlyle's article and the always interesting Editorial Departments, the contents of the March number are: Mr. Lowell's Poems; Saxon Studies—III. Sidewalks and Roadways, by Julian Hawthorne; Edgar Allan Poe; The Pedigree of Man, by Prof. Huxley; The love and Marriage of Catherine de Bourbon; A Week-day Hymn; On people who WILL Talk; Contrasts of Ancient and Modern History, by Prof. F. W. Newman; Social Pressure, by Thomas Hughes; The Nebular Hypothesis—Its present Condition; A Golden Wedding; The Bayou Teche, by Edwin de Leon; Charlia; William Blake's Poems; and Prof. Joseph Henry.

The number is embellished with an excellent steel portrait of Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute.

Published by E. R. PELTON, 108 Fulton Street New York. Terms $5 a year. Single number 45 cents.

New Dry Goods Store.

W. C. LAND & CO.

IS now opening in the large Store House adjoining the Hotel, a complete assortment of

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS.

Viz: Ladies Fine Dress Goods, Alpaccas, Delains, and a fine lot of assorted side stripe Calicoes, and many articles wanted by the Ladies, as well as Gent's Shirts, Pant Goods, Ticking, Sheetings, Shirtings, and Osnaburgs.

Calico at 10 cents per yard.

Also the **SHOE STORE** of D. C TURNER, in the same store, with full and complete stock of Ladies Shoes, Gaiters and Boots, and Gent's Boots and Shoes, as well as all kinds of Children's Shoes, with Shoe Findings for the trade. Leather and Lasts.

Notice to Creditors.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of C. B. Sisson, deceased having been granted to the undersigned by Hon. L. W. Cannon, Judge of the Probate court of Calhoun county, Ala. on the 22nd day of February, 1875, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them, legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred—and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment.

ELLEN SISSON, Adm'x,
G. B. DOUTHIT, Adm'r.

Feb. 27, 1875—6t.

Tax Sales.

The following described Lands and Lots will be sold on the first Monday 5th day of April, 1875, for the tax, costs and penalties due on the same for the years named.

Assessed to owner unknown—known as the Boyd Shoals on Tallasseehatchie creek. E ½ S E ¼ sec 24, T 14 R 6—80 acres.

Taxes for 1871, '72, '73, '74,—	$3 60	
Costs,	1 75	
Advertising,	1 00	$12 35

Assessed to owner unknown, north half of north west fourth sec 28, T 14, R 6, 20 acres.

Taxes for 1871, '72, '73, '74—2	40	
Costs,	1 75	
Advertising,	1 00	5 15

Assessed to Phillip Weaver bounded west by Denman, 40 acres.

Tax	2 40	
Cost	1 75	
Advertising	1 00	5 15

Assessed to Thos Hogan's estate, west half of N E ¼ & S E ¼ sec. 35, T 12, R 7, 240 acres.

Tax	3 00	
Cost	1 75	
Advertising	1 00	5 75

Assessed to owner unknown, half interest in Woodson lot Cross Plains.

Tax	60	
Cost	1 00	
Advertising	1 00	2 60

Assessed to Oberndor & Ulman, two lots in Oxford.

Tax	2 40	
Cost	1 00	
Advertising	1 00	4 40

Assessed to Bural Slaton c, S E ¼ of N E ¼ sec. 24, T. 14, R.8. 36 acres.

Tax	4 80	
Cost	1 75	
Advertising	1 00	7 55

Assessed to Mrs. Milbra Walker, S ½ of N E ¼ & N E ¼ of S W ¼ & N W ¼ of S E ¼ sec. 10, T. 13, R. 7, 200 acres. 40 acres more in same section, except 80 acres bought by W C Cross.

Taxes for 1872, '73, '74,	8 80	
Cost	1 75	
Advertising	1 00	11 55

Assessed to owner unknown, lot south of J Y Nesbit in Jacksonville.

Tax for 1872, '73, & '74,	2 25	
Cost	1 75	
Advertising	1 00	5 00

Assessed to owner unknown, N W ¼ of S W ¼ of sec. 5, T. 15, R. 6, 40 acres.

Tax for 1872, '73, & '74,	2 35	
Cost	1 75	
Advertising	1 00	5 15

Assessed to J W Reaves, E ½ of N W ¼ sec. 24, T. 15, R. 8, 80 acres.

Taxes for 1873 and 1874.	5 70	
Cost	1 75	
Advertising	1 00	8 45

Assessed to W H Smith, part of the W ½ of S W ¼ sec. 24, T. 14, R, 8, 10 acres.

Tax	5 10	
Cost	1 75	
Advertising	1 00	7 85

E. McCLELLEN,
T. C. C. C.

WYLY HOUSE,

South-east Corner Public Square,

Jacksonville, Ala.

THIS House is located at the old Forney corner. It has recently been fitted up for a general Hotel. The travelling public are respectfully invited to give us a call. It is our pride and intention to make it one of the best Hotels in the up country, and we will use our best endeavors to make every one comfortable and their stay pleasant while with us.

J. M. WYLY.

Feb. 14, 1874.—tf.

Mrs. BAILEY'S

HOTEL,

Cross Plains, Ala.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that she has opened a Hotel at Cross Plains, Ala., for the accommodation of transient and local patrons. Her price will be moderate, and accommodations the best the country affords. Patronage Respectfully solicited.

Feb. 13, 1875.—tf.

MRS. S. BAILEY.

THE JACKSONVILLE HOTEL.

WEST SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Is now opened, for the accommodation of those who may favor me with their patronage. Good Mattresses or Feather Beds, fires or no fires, large room for exhibiting sample goods. Give me a call—I guarantee satisfaction or make no charge.

Board	per	day	$2 00
"	"	week	$9 00
"	"	meal	50

J. D. HAMMOND, Proprietor.

February 13, 1875—1y.

ATLANTA NURSERIES.

W. C. BELLAMY, Agent.

Will fill orders for FRUIT or ORNAMENTAL TREES, GRAPE VINES, Nut Trees, small Fruits, EVERGREENS, Flowering shrubs, &c., all of which are cultivated in the Atlanta Nurseries.

The Fruit Trees sold by this southern nursery are much better suited to this climate than those sold by any Northern nursery.

Apples, Peaches, Pears, Plums, Quinces, Grapes, Figs, Nuts and many small Fruits can be raised in abundance in this climate, and no better investment could be made than in spending a few dollars in buying a number of trees, and planting them. Call and give the Agent an order.

Jacksonville, Sept'r 26, 1874—tf.

FREE FOR ONE YEAR!

PERSONS sending through us the regular subscription price of any paper, periodical or book, costing $2.00 or over, will receive it at once just as ordered, and in addition, we will send FREE FOR ONE YEAR, **"The Critic"** and PREMIUM PICTURE.—"THE CRITIC" is a new first-class, illustrated monthly, full of choice original literature; numbering among its contributors some of the ablest writers in the United States. No advertising sheet.

Subscription, 75 cts. a year, including *free* chromo.

Send for free sample copy, explaining how we are enabled to give away one of the best papers published. Address,

THE CRITIC COMPANY,

Agents Wanted. Gallatin, Tenn.

!! Mammoth Japanese SEED CORN.

"Conquering poverty, blessing the earth, And bidding defiance to gaunt Famine & Death."

"The earliest, heaviest, soundest and most prolific variety of Corn ever grown in America."

This is the testimony of (thirteen) papers, published in different States, to whom we sent small sample packages last year to test it.

The *Times*, of Huntsville, Texas, says: "We have seen a specimen stalk of this Corn which had twenty-six *large* ears, fully matured, on it." "It surpasses all anticipations, and is just the article needed in this country."—*Times* Natchitoches, Miss. "It is superior to any other variety."—*Journal*, Corning N. Y. "It will be a valuable acquisition in the agricultural products of the country."—*Gazette*, Sulphur Spring, Texas. "This Corn can be sown the latter part of July, and ripen before frost."—*Index*, Warsaw, Mo. "It is highly recommended by those who have tried it.—*Ohio Repository* "We have noticed this Corn highly spoken of by the Press.—*Advertiser*, Moulton, Ala. "It will yield in our climate two crops a year."—*Advertiser*, Bastrop, Texas "It can be successfully grown in Canada." *Montreal World.* "It is peculiarly adapted to the short seasons of the North."—*Rev. J. Long*, Keokuk, Iowa. "It is just the thing for our swamp land."—*Dr. Johnson*, Ocala Fla.

☞ We have the above testimony on file in our office, and could produce many more if space would permit. It will produce from 50 to 200 bushels of *shelled* Corn to the acre on any soil, from Florida to Oregon. We possess *sworn statements of these facts.*

The important points of superiority claimed for this Corn over other varieties, and which are fully sustained by the voluntary statements of farmers who raised from seed got of us last year, are these:

1st. This Corn will yield from twice to three times as many bushels to the acre on the same soil and with the same culture.

2nd. The Corn is heavier in weight, has a larger, longer ear and thinner husk, and makes corn meal for family use sweeter and more nutritious and valuable for feeding stock.

3rd. The stalks grow more vigorous and healthy, and sufficiently strong to produce from 3 to 30 well-developed ears.

4th. The stalks bear more foliage and is better for feeding.

5th. That it will grow and produce a profitable crop on ground where other corn will not grow to maturity.

6th. It ripens earlier and is not liable to be caught by frost.

7th. To be cut green and used for feeding it is fifty per cent, better than any other variety of corn.

Our Corn has all been selected with the greatest care, the small end of every ear broken off, the balance shelled by hand.

WE WARRANT EVERY GRAIN OF IT TO GROW.

The increase yield per acre over the old varieties will pay for the seed 20 times over; besides, every farmer that plants this year will have a large demand for seed at good prices.

This Corn was produced by some procured by our Consular Agent, and said to have its origin in Japan.

TERMS.

By mail, post-paid, $1.00 per pound, put up in neat packages; 15 packages for $10; 50 packages for $20; 100 packages for $30. Elegant Chromos, 19 by 24 inches, together with a stalk of "JAPANESE CORN," having no less than

TWENTY FULL-GROWN EARS OF CORN ON IT,

some of them measuring ten and twelve inches in length, will be sent free of charge when

THE REPUBLICAN.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Pickled Pork at Parr's.

Fresh Pork & Sausage at Parr's.

Seed! Seed!! Garden Seed guaranteed fresh at PARR'S.

CORN MEAL AT PARR'S *FRESH.*

10,000 pounds FLOUR of all grades, at PARR'S.

To prevent an explosure you should use Parr's excellent lamp oil.

Fish! Fish!! PARR has a fine article of fresh Mackerel and white Fish.

Onions! Onions!! Two barrels ONION SETS and BUTTONS at PARR'S.

Do you want to keep clean knives and forks. If so use Parr's Bath Bricks.

LEATHER of the *BEST ARTICLE* at PARR'S, both upper and sole Leather.

Syrup of finest Grades at Parr,s which he is selling from 45 cts. to $1 per gallon.

Potatoes! Potatoes!! PARR has a fine lot of Northern IRISH Potatoes. Get the best if you would make your garden a success.

BULK MEAT, & LARD.

SIDES, HAMS AND SHOULDERS, can now be bought of J. M. CARROLL, at Rome prices, freight added, for cash.

He also keeps constantly on hand a large and varied stock of

DRY GOODS,

which will soon be replenished by a full supply, for spring and summer. Come in cash buyers if you want good bargains.

DISSOLUTION.

The Partnership heretofore existing in the name of GREEN & LEDBETTER, is this Day Dissolved by mutual consent.

The unsettled business of the firm is in the hands of, and will be closed up by A. W. LEDBETTER. All persons having claims against the firm present them to him: and all persons indebted are required to make immediate payment as the necessity for closing up the business imperatively demands it.

The MERCANTILE BUSINESS will be continued by S. L. GREEN, at the old stand where he will be pleased to see his prompt paying patrons and friends.

S. L. GREEN.
A. W. LEDBETTER.

Alexandria, Ala., Feb 2, 1875.

Local and Business Notices.

Beautiful MANTLE CLOCKS for five Dollars, at VEAL'S Jewelry Store in Rome, Ga.

Wedding and Engagement RINGS, made to order, of fine quality and beautifully Engraved, at VEAL'S Jewelry Store, Rome, Georgia.

Watches and Jewelry REPAIRED in best style at VEAL'S Jewelry Store, Rome, Georgia.

Pure, Solid, Heavy SILVER THIMBLES for fifty cents, and name engraved without charge, at VEAL'S Jewelry Store in Rome, Georgia.

Fish Hooks, Lines, Seins, Nets, &c. &c. in all varieties at VEAL'S Jewelry Store in Rome, Ga.

On account of the hard times, a large lot of Fine MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS is offered *FOR COST* at VEAL'S Jewelry Store in Rome, Ga.

Ladies ELGIN WATCHES in handsome Gold Cases, for sale in Rome, Ga. by J. E. VEAL, Principal Agent.

The Genuine PEBBLE SPECTACLE is for sale at VEAL'S Jewelry Store in Rome, Ga.

SPECTACLES to suit all eyes and conditions of sight, carefully selected by J. E. VEAL, Optician and Jeweller, Rome, Georgia.

HAIR JEWELRY, made to order, of beautiful patterns at VEAL'S Jewelry store Rome, Ga.

VIOLIN, Guitar, Banjo and Violincello Strings of fine quality, for sale at VEAL'S Jewelry store in Rome, Ga.

100 Setts beautiful, silver-plated CASTORS, for sale *VERY LOW* at VEAL'S Jewelry store, Rome, Ga.

The Best Quality of Silver plated Spoons and Forks, for sale at VEAL'S Jewelry Store in Rome, Ga.

STERLING SILVER GOODS for *BRIDAL PRESENTS*, Engraved in Roman, Old English, German Text or Scrip, in beautiful style, free of charge at VEAL'S Jewelry store, Rome, Ga.

Goods sent by Express to select from free of charge. J. E. VEAL, Rome, Ga.

Pure, Solid SILVER SPOONS and FORKS for sale at VEAL'S Jewelry store in Rome, Ga.

SOMETHING NEW—Gutta Percha Watches for sale at VEAL'S Jewelry Store in Rome, Ga.

LOCAL.

WANTED, by an experienced Teacher, a School for five months in Calhoun County, to commence 1st Monday in April next. Address W. A. H., Jacksonville, Ala.

☞ In answer to Mr. E. F. Crook, Postmaster at Alexandria, we have to state, that we mail the Alexandria packet Friday night, before nine o'clock, and if it does not reach there on Saturday it is not our fault.

HAVE WE A MILLIONARE AMONG US.—We heard the other day that several English or Welch miners visited Mr. Richard Wood's Copper Mine in Cleburne County, which has been successfully worked about one year, and after careful inspection, being asked their opinion of its value, replied that it would be a safe investment at four millions of dollars.

DIED at Atlanta, Ga. on the 28th ult. Mrs. GOODE, wife of E. GOODE, Artist of this place. Mrs. G. went to Atlanta several months ago, for the purpose of medical advice and assistance; but her disease had advanced too far to be arrested by any amount of medical skill. She had been for a number of years a consistent and zealous christian and member of the M. E. Church. She leaves a husband and children, and many warm friends to mourn their loss; but they have the consoling knowledge that she died the triumphant and happy death of a true christian, which was remarkably exemplified in the last days and hours of her life.

SMALL POX.—We were informed last week of a case of small pox near Munford, Talladega county. This week we have rumors of several cases at Oxford, some say two and some three cases, and that one death has occurred. We are unable to give further particulars until more definite information reaches us.—We hope our newly elected Town Council will exercise due diligence and vigilance in the use of what powers they may possess to prevent its spread to this place.

The attention of persons desiring to purchase Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc., is directed to the local column of Mr. Joseph E. Veal, of Rome, Ga. We were in his house last week, and found a very full, varied and splendid stock; and wondered why a man having all that should desire to be confined to business of any kind.—But Mr. V. is a very competent and accomplished Jeweler, and seems to delight in his business. His articles are of the most beautiful and fashionable description. He offers every facility and inducement to purchasers, and his prices are uniformly moderate. Give him a call when in Rome, or send him your orders.

The attention of persons who may wish to purchase Books, Stationery, Music, &c., or recruit their stock in trade in these articles, is directed to the new advertisement of Mr. H. A. Smith, of Rome, Ga.

We have had a personal and business acquaintance with Mr. Smith for many years; and have always found him a gentleman of the strictest integrity, giving fair and truthful representations of the quality of articles in which he dealt, contented with small profits, and prompt and accommodating in filling orders; we can therefore most cordially commend him to the confidence and patronage of others.

J. B. HUDSON.—OUR popular and highly esteemed young friend, MR. JIMMIE HUDSON, who has for a number of years past, held a high and responsible position as Depot Agent at this place, we are sorry to say has lately resigned, and left on Thursday last for Dalton, Ga. JIMMIE is one of the best Depot Agents that we have ever had, and his departure will doubtless be looked upon with the profoundest regret. From a private conversation we had with him, we learn that since his resignation from the depot Agency, there has been extended to him a worthy position by the Express Company, to run as Express Messenger on the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad. If we may be allowed to gather anything from the polite manner, and energetic way in which he carried on his business, we have no hesitation in saying that he will make one of the best Messengers that ever trod the deck of an Express Car. We are forced to the conclusion that JIMMIE is the right BOY in the right place, peculiarly suited to that business.

We wish young JIMMIE in his voyage through life every good that can possibly fall to the lot of man, that his pathway may be decked with roses, honeysuckles and lilies, and that no adverse winds may rudely flutter the sails, but in old age he may sail joyfully and triumphantly into port.—"CUB."

THE HOTEL FESTIVAL.—The handsome, elegant, and tasty spread table at the Jacksonville Hotel on Monday night last, by MR. and MRS. HAMMOND, will long be remembered by the happy guests that were present; and will be a theme of conversation and popular table talk for years to come. It has rarely been my good fortune to witness and partake of such an elegant supper; It was truly magnificent; abounding in everything that taste could suggest and money procure. The kind little wife of MR. J. D. HAMMOND, spared neither time nor pains in preparing the noble and elegant supper, in such a style as to even suit the most fastidious palate. Judging from what we ate, and otherwise seen, we therefore say that if there was any one present who did not occasioully "smack his lips" for joy, is not the sort of man we would like to trust. But just think of the large number that were present to grind it up, the Hall was a perfect jam from one end to the other, and all happy.

Talk about hard times! No sign of such dire bug-bear was visible in this little city on last Monday night. They snapped their fingers at hard times; and danced and yelled in hilarious glee a hearty welcome to the "Grand Festival."

We might say even more, but think it unnecessary; and will close by saying, may such delightful affairs often occur. And that we may altogether go on our way rejoicing.

W. C. W.

CAIN GLOVER,
No. 9, Broad Street,
ROME, GA.
Keeps a Large Stock of
Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS,
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS,
AND
Ready Made Clothing,
At as low rates for cash as any house in Georgia. Feb. 27, 1875—1y.

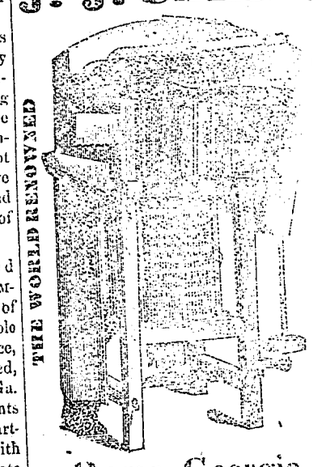
FORD, GLOVER & HIGHT,
Wholesale Grocers,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Nos. 5 & 7, Shorter Block,
Rome, Ga.
Heavy stocks kept constantly on hand and sold as low as can be obtained elsewhere. Feb. 27, 1875.

Medical Notice.
DRS. P. P. LINDER & A. J. DOUTHIT
HAVING associated themselves in the practice of
Medicine & Surgery,
At Alexandria, Ala.
RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of that place and vicinity, that they will attend promptly, to all calls in the various branches of their profession.
They also inform the public that they keep constantly on hand, a large assortment of
DRUGS & MEDICINES
Which they sell low for cash.
Alexandria, Ala., May 16, 1874—tf.

THOMAS ISBELL,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
WEST SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE.
(Under Republican Office.)
Jacksonville, Ala.

W. G. LAND,
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
Jacksonville, Ala.
KEEPS fine Gold *Jewelry*

for Ladies and Gentlemen, and fine time keeping
Watches,
Both Gold and Silver Also, Gold and Silver CHAINS for La ies and Gentlemen. Gold Pens, Spectacles and Silver Thimbles, as a speciality. Also fine Albatta Ware for the Table—Cups, Goblets, Spoons, Forks and Knives. A good assortment of Marine Lever Family Clocks and time pieces.
Also, Notions, such as Fine Scissors, Toilet and Pocket Combs, Pocket and Green Back Books, Ink Stands, Tooth and Hair Brushes, wood Pencils, Children's Beads, and Harmonicons, Ten Bells, and many other articles in the notion line.
P. S. WATCHES REPAIRED in the best manner, and every material kept on hand for repair with dispatch.
Jan. 11, 1873.—1y.

J. J. Cohen,


Rome, Georgia,
Keeps Constantly on hand the most celebrated and latest MILL MACHINERY, at Manufacturer's prices. Also. Importer of the Double Anchor Dutch Bolting Cloth, French Burr and Esopus MILL STONES, Double Turbine Water Wheel, and an assortment of Belting, &c. Dec. 30, '71.—1y.

A Fortune For One Dollar!
One Gift is Guaranteed to one of every eleven consecutive numbers.
50,000 for One Dollar.
"NOW IS YOUR TIME."
Dame Fortune helps those who help themselves.
500,000 Tickets at $1.00 each, numbered from 1 to 500,000 inclusive. The exceedingly low price of Tickets brings it within the reach of all.
GRAND GIFT CONCERT
In aid of Public Improvement in the city of Denison, Texas.
THE TEXAS GIFT CONCERT ASSOCIATION
WILL GIVE A GRAD CONCERT
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1875,
And will distribute to the Ticket-holders
$250,000 IN GIFTS.
Depository, 1st National Bank, Denison.
Distribution to commence immediately after the Concert. Managers of the Distribution chosen by the Ticket Holders and prominent citizens.
LIST OF GIFTS.

Grand Cash Gift,				.....	$50,000
1	do	do	do	.....	25,000
1	do	do	do	.....	15,000
1	do	do	do	.....	10,000
1	do	do	do	.....	5,000
1	do	do	do	.....	2,500
1	do	do	do	.....	1.500
10	do	do	do	500 each	5,000
20	do	do	do	250	5,000
30	do	do	do	150	4,500
50	do	do	do	100	5,000
400	do	do	do	50	5,000
100	do	do	do	25	2,500
200	do	do	do	20	4,000
500	do	do	no	10	5,000
1000	do	do	do	5	5,000
1500	do	do	do	2½	3,750
36250	do	do	do	1	46,250
49,767 Grand cash gifts am't to ...					$200,000
32 Prizes in Real Estate, am't to					50,000
49,789 Gifts, amounting to					$250,000

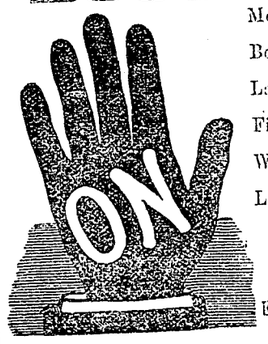
Please address us for circulars giving references and full particulars.
A statement of the distribution will be published and forwarded to ticket holders and all gifts will be promptly paid after the distribution.
Good and responsible persons wanted to work for the interests of this Association. Liberal commissions allowed.
HOW TO REMIT TO US.
Money should be sent by Express or by Draft, Post Office Money Order or Registered Letter.
Address all comunications to
ALPHEUS R. COLLINS, Sec'y.
Denison, Texas.

H. A. SMITH,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
BOOK SELLER AND MUSIC DEALER,
ROME, GA.
I am just receiving a magnificent and well selected stock of the following lines of Goods, that I propose to sell to the trade at such prices that will DEFY COMPETITION.
School & Miscellaneous Books, Standard and Poetical Works, Gift and Juvenile Books, Family and Pocket Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, Photograph Albums, Writing Desks, Monogram Paper and Envelopes, Oil Paintings.
CHROMOS AND LITHOGRAPHS, WORK BOXES,
BLANK Books, Envelopes Letter & Cap Papers, Pen, Inks, Pencils, Slates & etc.
China and Glass Vases, Toilet Setts.
Card Cases, China and Tin Toys, Building and A B C Blocks, Wax China and Rubber Dolls, Fancy Ink Stands, Gilt Paper, Games and other Novelties.
NEW MUSIC FOR THE PIANO;
Violin, Banjo and Guitar Strings, Wall Papers, Bordering and Paper & Linen Shades, &c., &c.
PIANOS and ORGANS at greatly REDUCED PRICES. Order through the mail will be promptly attended to.
March 6,—1y.

FAMILY GROCERIES
CONFECTIONARIES AND FRUITS.
L. J. PARR
Keeps Constantly on Hand
SUGAR, COFFEE AND MOLASSES,
WHEAT, & BUCK WHEAT FLOUR,
BACON, FRESH AND PICKLED PORK,
MACKEREL AND WHITE FISH,
TOBACCO AND CIGARS,
A great variety of CANDIES, NUTS, RAISINS and FRUITS; In short every variety of GROCERIES, all of good quality and at remarkably low prices. Call and examine for yourselves.
He has also on hand GUANO, and other Fertilizers, for sale on time till November next, or in exchange for cotton at 15 cts.
FARMS of various sizes, and Town Lots for sale on very favorable TERMS.
Jacksonville, Feb. 13, 1875.

SEA FOWL GUANO.
FOR SALE.
WE will be able to furnish, we think, as much of this superior Guano, as Planters may need. We think it equal to any first class Fertilizers, and feel no hesitancy in offering it to the Planters of Calhoun and adjoining counties. It has been tried by quite a number of the good citizens of this and adjoining counties. See certificate of one of the best citizens of Calhoun, and could give a number of others but deem it unnecessary. It will pay we think handsomely, if properly put in the ground and the land WELL cultivated. You will do well to let us know how much and at what time you want it.
We will sell for Cash, or on time: When on time the freight must be paid, and good notes given.
BARRY & PEARCE, Agents.
AND DEALERS IN
GENERAL MERCHANDIZE,
OXFORD, Ala.
February 13, 1875—6t.

We the undersigned have used the "Sea Fowl Guano" for the past four years, and fully endorse this Fertilizer and recommend it to all who will properly put it in, and cultivate the land well; and we certify that it has paid us on an average of 88 per cent. above the yield of the same land the same years, left by us as a test. We expect to use it this year and in the future, unless it fails to pay us, which we don't think it will do.
M. GARRETT,
B. F. GARRETT.

BOOTS & SHOES.


Men's Kip Boots at reduced prices.
Boy's Kip Boots at reduced prices.
Ladies Fine Shoes,
Fine Stock FRENCH CALF SKINS.
White Oak SOLE LEATHER.
Ladies Slippers at $1—fine.
Packages sent by Express, C. O. D.
Highest cash price paid for HIDES & FURS.
M. F. GOVAN & Co.
ROME, Ga. *Jan 30, 1875.*

JOHN M. CROOK. EMMET F. CROOK.
New Dry Goods & Grocery House
AT ALEXANDRIA, ALA.
CROOK & BROTHER have just opened at their Store Room on main street, a large and well selected stock of
DRY GOODS,
Embracing every variety of
STAPLE GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, Hardware, Crockery, &c.
ALSO, A FULL STOCK OF
Family Groceries.
We have bought our Goods for Cash, since the Great Decline, and are enabled to offer our patrons superior inducements.
Our terms are STRICTLY CASH.
Highest Prices paid for COUNTRY PRODUCE, in exchange for every description of Goods and Groceries.
Call and see us before purchasing elsewhere.
Alexandra, Ala., Nov. 21, 1874.—1y.

J. S. KELLY,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
AND
Notary Public,
OXFORD, ALABAMA.
Courts held the first Monday in each month, except December and June, in which two months the Court is held on the first Tuesdays
July 16, 1873.

NEW BRICK HOTEL.
The undersigned is now prepared to accommodate the travelling public.
S. C. KELLY, Prop.
LIVERY AND SALE STABLE
Sign of the Horned Horse,
OXFORD ALA.,
S. C. KELLY.

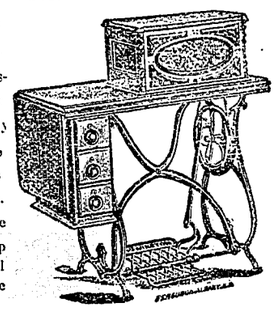
JOSEPH E. VEAL.
No. 27, SMITH'S BLOCK.
IS JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID STOCK OF
GOLD WATCHES,
Jewelry, Silver-Ware.
SPECTACLES, ETC.
Repairing in all its Branches.
ROME, GA., Feb. 27, 1875—1y.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
W. T. ALEXANDER
Is daily receiving NEW GOODS of all kinds in addition to his already heavy stock of
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
HATS, CAP,
BOOTS, SHOES.
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS &c.,
Come and examine his large and well assorted stock.
ALL GOODS AT THE VERY LOWEST *CASH PRICES.*
Jacksonville Oct. 24, 1874.—tf.

J. H. RHODES. G. A. RHODES.
J. H. RHODES & BROTHER,
Wholesale & Retail Grocers,
No. 11, SHORTER BLOCK, *ROME, GA.*
A FULL LINE OF PLAIN AND FANCY
GROCERIES,
INCLUDING
Bacon, Lard, Flour, Coffee, Sugar, Cheese, Syrup, Salt, Bagging, Ties, &c.
Cigars and Tobacco a Speciality!
We Buy and Sell STRICTLY FOR CASH.
ROME, GA., October 3, 1874.—6m.

NEW CHAIR & BEDSTEAD
Factory:
WE HAVE Placed in position, and have now in full, and in operation a complete set of MACHINERY, for Manufacturing Chairs of the best quality, and fine finish. Also have added a large lot of Machinery, for making BEDSTEADS, and are now turning out CHAIRS AND BEDSTEADS with increased rapidity, and will be able to supply the trade. Orders solicited and promptly filled. Apply to ROWAN, DEAN & CO., Jacksonville, Ala.
W. C. & W. A. SCARBROUGH, White Plains, Ala.
C. J. COOPER, Oxford, Ala.
Or the Undersigned at Morrisville, E. G. MORRIS.
Nov. 24, 1874.

HOWARD
Lime and Cement Works,
KINGSTON, GA.
THE LIME made at these Works is equal for all Agricultural and Mechanical purposes to any offered for sale.
The Hydraulic Cement
Is a very superior article, hardening under water, and quite equal to any other Cement offered in the market. These Works are situated
On the Western and Atlantic Railroad,
one and a fourth miles north of Kingston, Bartow county, Ga., and being amply supplied with native material of best quality, offers superior inducements to dealers in Lime and Cement.
Orders solicited. Address GEORGE H. WARING, *Kingston, Ga.*
September 6, 1873.—1y.

REMINGTON.

THE REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE has sprung rapidly into favor as possessing the COMBINATION good qualities namely Light running, smooth, noiseless, rapid, durable with Perfect Lock Stitch.
It is a Shuttle Machine with Automatic Drop Feed. Design beautiful and construction the very best.
REMINGTON No. 1 Machine for family use, the *third year of its existence*, has met with a more *rapid increase of sales than any machine on the market.*
REMINGTON No. 2 Machine for *Manufacturing* and family use, (ready for delivery only since June 1874), for range, perfection, and variety of work, is without a rival in family or *workshop*
GOOD AGENTS WANTED. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
Address REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE CO., ILION, N. Y.
BRANCH OFFICES OF REMINGTON COMPANIES.
E. REMINGTON & SONS, REMINGTON SEWING M. Co., REMINGTON, AG'L Co. } ILION, N. Y.
281 & 283 Broaway, New York Arms.
Madison sq. New York Sewing Mch'ns
Chicago, 237 State st. S. Mch'nes Arms
Boston, 332 Washington st. Sewing M.
Cincinnati, 181 west 4th st. Sewing M's.
Utica, 129 Genesee st. Sewing Machines
Atlanta, Ga., DeGive's Opera House
Marietta. St., Sewing Machines
Washington D. C. 521 7th st. Sewing M's
Dec. 19—2m.

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored!
Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediment to Marriage, etc; also, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY and FITS, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.
Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents.
The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and *radically.*
This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.
Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post-paid*, on receipt of 6 cents or two post stamps.
Address the Publishers,
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, N. Y. P. O. Box 4586

A. WOODS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA

G. C. ELLIS,
Attorney at Law;
JACKSONVILLE, Ala.
WILL practice in all the Counties of the 12th Judicial Circuit, and in the Supreme Court of the State. Office Row, No. 9.
Jan. 16, 1875.—tf.

POSTPONED
SHERIFF SALE.
BY virtue of six Executions, issued from the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, and to me directed; one in favor of D S Black et als, Adm'r of P. Black, deceased, and against M J Turnley and William A Driskill; one in favor of John L Bedwell, Administrator of Margaret Bedwell, and against M J Turnley; one in favor of Jonathan Davis and against M J Turnley; and one in favor of J P Bedwell & Co, and against J B Turnley and M J Turnley; one in favor of John P Bedwell and against J B Turnley and M J Turnley; one in favor of C J Clark and against M J Turnley; I will offer for sale at public out cry, to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, between the legal hours of sale, on Monday the 5th day of April, A. D. 1875, the following described property, to wit: Lot No. 52, on the east side of the Public square in the Town of Jacksonville, Alabama, except 22 feet out of the south-west corner running back 40 feet—levied upon as the property of said M J Turnley, to satisfy said executions in my hands.
This 30th day of December, 1874.
AL'X O. STEWART,
Sheriff of Calhoun county, Ala.

GEORGE WILSON'S
BAR AND BILLIARD
SALOON
Is the coziest place in TOWN. You can always get a drink of the best of liquors at his BAR. THE
BILLIARD SALOON
Is in a quiet place, separate from the BAR. His TABLE is new as well as his *BALLS* & *CUES.* The TABLE is of the very latest patent and the very best that could be procured.

LEONA.

BY JAMES G. CLARK.

[Competent literary critics have pronounced the following poem unsurpassed by any other production of its class in our language. It is perfect in rhyme, beautiful in figure and expression, and we know our readers will thank us for its reproduction.]

Leona, the hour draws nigh,
The hour we've awaited so long,
For the angel to open a door through the sky,
That my spirit may break from its prison and try
Its voice in an infinite song.

Just now as the slumbers of night
Came o'er me with peace-giving breath,
The curtain half lifted revealed to my sight
Those windows which look on the kingdom of light,
That borders the river of death.

And a vision fell solemn and sweet,
Bringing gleams of a morning-lit land;
I saw the white shore which the pale waters beat,
And I heard the low lull as they broke at their feet
Who walked on the beautiful strand.

And I wondered why spirits should cling
To their clay with a struggle and sigh,
When life's purple autumn is better than spring,
And the soul flies away, like a sparrow, to sing
In a climate where leaves never die.

Leona, come close to my bed,
And lay your dear hand on my brow;
The same touch that thrilled me in days that are fled,
And raised the lost roses of youth from the dead,
Can brighten the brief moments now.

I thank the Great Father for this,
That our love is not lavished in vain;
Each germ in the future, will blossom to bliss,
And the forms that we love, and the lips that we kiss,
Never shrink at the shadow of pain.

By the light of this faith am I taught
That my labor is only begun;
In the strength of this hope have I struggled and fought
With the legions of wrong, till my armor has caught
The gleam of Eternity's sun.

Leona, look forth and behold,
From headland, from hillside, and deep,
The day-king surrenders his banners of gold;
The twilight advances through woodland and wold,
And the dews are beginning to weep.

The moon's silver hair lies uncurled,
Down the broad-breasted mountains away;
Ere sunset's red glories again shall be furled,
On the walls of the west o'er the plains of the World,
I shall rise in a limitless day.

O! come not in tears to my tomb,
Nor plant with frail flowers the sod;
There is rest among roses too sweet for its gloom,
And life where the lilies eternally bloom
In the balm-breathing gardens of God.

Yet deeply those memories burn,
Which bind me to you and to earth;
And I sometimes have thought that my being would yearn
In the bowers of its beautiful home, to return,
And visit the home of its birth.

'Twould be pleasant to stay,
And walk by your side to the last;
But the land-breeze of Heaven is beginning to play—
Life's shadows are meeting Eternity's day,
And its tumult is hushed in the past.

Leona, good-by; should the grief
That is gathering now, ever be
Too dark for your faith, you will long for relief,
And remember, the journey, though lonesome, is brief
Over lowland and river, to me.

MISS ERISM'S CODICIL.

Miss Rebecca Erism, a valetudinarian of sixty, lay dying at her house in town. She had held so tenacious a grip upon life that it was difficult for the two young people to realize the end was so near. These two young people were Gerald Erism, her nephew, and Miss Luane Williams, her companion and nurse.

Gerald had seen the young woman every day for the three years she had lived with his aunt, but never until this moment had bestowed a serious thought upon her. He did not even know the color of her eyes till his aunt gasped out a sentence that caused him to look at her attentively. Then he found them shining luminously in the somber gloom of the sick chamber, and something therein forbade him to hate her, although the sentence his aunt had uttered was to the effect that she had left Miss Williams all her money.

"If you expect to pay for that horse for Emily Thorpe to ride with the money you get by my death," said the dying woman, "you're mistaken."

"You don't understand," began Gerald.

"It was an infamous transaction," said the old lady, "and what I call a postobit. I found out enough about it to make me put a codicil to my will. That rascally horse dealer'll lose his money after all, and Emily Thorpe shall flaunt none of her finery at my expense. I've left my money to Luane Williams!"

It was then that Gerald looked at Luane; but his aunt suddenly stretched out her hands to him pleadingly, and finding a gray pallor spreading over her face, he knelt down by her bedside and took her cold withered hand in his own.

"If the horse had been for any one but that Emily Thorpe!" faltered the poor old lady.

"Oh, aunt," said Gerald, "if you'd let me explain—"

"I would if I had time," she said; "but I must die now."

In ten minutes it was all over, and Gerald went out of the house with a great ache at his heart. He was very sorry for his aunt; she had been very kind to him—too kind, for she had reared him for the useless life of a drone, when now it appeared he must work for a living like all the rest of the bees. It had hitherto been something of a bore to him merely to spend money, and the fact began to dawn unpleasantly upon his mind that to earn it must be infinitely more wearisome.

Walking aimlessly on his feet took mechanically a familiar direction, and he found himself pausing before a fine house in a fashionable quarter of the city, from which shambled a somewhat bent and awkward figure that presently disappeared in a brougham before the door.

Gerald recognized the man as Mr. Badger the millionaire, and involuntarily contrasted his condition with that of the fortunate soap dealer. He was, however, so absorbed with the direful news he had to tell Emily that before she came into the parlor he had forgotten Badger's existence.

It was singular that her remarkable beauty and brilliant toilet did not appall Gerald at that moment; that the fact of his no longer being able to grace that lovely hand with befitting gems did not prevent him from seizing it in both his own, and kissing it rapturously. But for an enchanting moment he was allowed to forget the gloomy chamber where his aunt lay dead, and the woman who waited there for the money he had been taught to consider his own.

"It seems to me that you are very beautiful this morning," was all that he could say.

Emily drew her hand gently away from his caress.

"Gerald," she said, "I have something to tell you."

Her accent was cold. There was something in her manner that caused him to step back and look at her with a dim premonition of what was to come.

"You know," she continued, "how bitterly opposed is your aunt to your affection for me. She has told me herself that she will never consent to our happiness. Gerald, I am too fond of you to wreck your whole life. There was but one way to end it all—"

She paused. He leaned forward, and still kept his eye, now wan and haggard, upon her face. Then she sank pale and trembling into a chair, and covered her eyes with her hand. She was moved with pity, perhaps, or a vague regret. At last she spoke.

"I have just accepted an offer of marriage."

"From Badger," cried Gerald, and walked to the door. "Your prudence," he added, standing upon the threshold, "has served you well. You have just got rid of me in time. My aunt died this morning, and has left everything to her nurse and companion."

Then he got into the street, and walked along with a faltering, staggering step. His eyes were wild his face lividly pale. People turned to look at him as he went by, and two or three wondered what was sending that man to the devil.

He went home and stood by the body of his aunt. There was a single fascination about this death—something very wonderful and tempting in that mysterious and absolute rest. Suddenly he became master of himself, of the bitterness and despair of the moment. He walked firmly to the door, but a step followed him, and, turning, he saw the pale, perturbed face of Miss Williams. Then he remembered her presence in the room, but his madness and grief had prevented him from realizing it.

"Just one word, Mr. Erism," she said. "Of course you know that I will not touch one penny of this money!"

"It doesn't matter now," he replied. "It might as well be yours as anybody's!"

"But it is yours," she said.

"Oh, as for me," said Gerald, "I shall not want it." He walked through the hall. Miss Williams followed him stealthily. He entered the room, but when the door shut him in Luane remained, haggard and trembling, her ear glued to the cold panel between them. A grim silence reigned about her. She could hear the clock tick in the dead woman's room below. Suddenly she put both her hands about the knob and opened the door. Gerald turned quickly; there was an ominous click; the pistol fell a little as it went off. The blood soaked through his coat and trickled out upon the floor. Just as Luane was about sinking at his feet, Gerald put out his hand to her.

"An accident, Miss Williams," he said. "Please send Adams for the doctor, and then help me off with my coat."

This brought Luane to herself. She hastened to do his bidding, dispatched Adams, and returning again to Gerald, stanched the blood with strips of the pillow-case from a bed. When the doctor came she held the light for him while he probed the wound and extracted the bullet.

"An inch or so higher," said the doctor, "and you would have been buried on the same day with your aunt."

"It was a lucky thing, then, that Miss Williams had an errand to my room when she did," said Gerald. "As she opened the door my hand fell and the pistol went off."

"She has unconsciously saved your life," said the doctor. Then as Luane left the room he added, "She's the finest young woman I know, and would make a capital nurse in my hospital. Do you know what she thinks of doing now that your aunt is gone?"

"No," said Gerald, with a grim smile; "but I fancy she'll think of something livelier than that."

"She has such an excellent physique and splendid nerve," said the doctor. "But I must go. Keep as quite as you can, and have Adams within call."

That night Gerald awoke with an intolerable thirst; his temples throbbed, his eyes burned. Looking over at Adams, he found that he was sound asleep. This of itself was offensive to Gerald. What business had the man to sleep when he was suffering? How terribly oppressive the stillness was, this semi-darkness and loneliness! At that moment a ponderous snore resounded from the throat of the sturdy Adams, and Gerald almost leaped from his bed. It was like a stab to him; it was unendurable. He stretched over his sound arm, and reaching a pillow, threw it with all his might at the unconscious Adams. But in spite of the agony the movement cost him, it was a futile one. The pillow fell far short of the object on the floor, and Gerald sunk back with a groan.

But suddenly the soft touch of a woman's hand fell tenderly upon his forehead, the sweet tones of a woman's voice fell soothingly upon his ear.

"It is time for your medicine," said Luane, and put the cup to his lips. Gerald drank as if it was nectar. Then she arranged his pillows for him, and was about retreating from the room when he faintly called for a drink. Then he thought his head was too high, or perhaps a trifle low; every movement caused him intolerable agony, and he hated to be alone with Adams again. She must have really divined his motive, and come to save his life. She was again about to leave him, but he put his hand upon hers to detain her, and found that it trembled a little beneath his touch.

"Your hand did'nt tremble when you held the lamp for the doctor," said Gerald. "He wants you for a hospital nurse, but I told him you'd prefer something more cheerful."

"Why, I think I'd like it," said Luane. "You know I must do something."

"I don't see the necessity," said Gerald; "you have my aunt's money, and it will occupy all your time to enjoy it."

"Your aunt's money is your own," said Luane, "and you insult me by thinking I would take advantage of a poor old lady's weakness; I never will touch a penny of it. And, Mr. Erism, you must not talk."

"One word, only one," pleaded Gerald. "But for you I might have been like—like our poor old friend below." Gerald shuddered and turned pale. "I am cowardly enough," he went on, "to hate even the thought of it now. How can I thank you, Miss Williams?"

"By taking what is your own, and using it nobly and well," said Luane, and vanished from his sight.

But as she left him he felt a sudden throb in the hand beneath his own, and saw a quick flame leap into her cheek, a glow to her eyes.

"Three long years," murmured Gerald, "and I never knew her till now."

Gerald was young and strong, and the fourth day, the one appointed for the funeral, he was able to be up and dressed, and welcomed Luane warmly as she entered his room. She looked paler than ever in her black dress, but Gerald thought he had never seen so sweet and noble a face.

"How I would like to go down, Miss Williams," he said, "and enjoy the surprise of the good people below! I'd like to see them bow and smile to the heiress of my aunt's fortune. I'm as bad as the rest of them, I suppose, for I feel like making all sorts of pretty speeches." Gerald paused, and his face grew suddenly grave and tender. "Go now," he added, "and kiss my aunt good-by for me; tell her I am quite satisfied with everything."

Luane went from the room and down the stairs. For the last three days she had been like one in a dream. It seemed awful to be warm and happy even after she entered the dark, gloomy drawing-room, even after she had bent and kissed the cold, stern face for Gerald and for herself.

"I will not take it," she whispered, hot tears raining on the dead woman's face—"I will not take a cent of it, but it has given me such a gleam of happiness. God forever bless you for it."

Then the people began to pour in, and the ceremony commenced. Luane's were the only tears that were shed, and the most of the guests came from civility or curiosity. Miss Erism had taken but little active part in the world for many a year, and the poor lady was very soon put away and forgotten.

The most important part of the proceedings was when they returned from the burial to hear the reading of the will.

Luane trembled when the pompous lawyer unrolled the parchment, and began in a sonorous voice: "In the name of God, amen!"

What would they think of her—what would they say of her? Oh, how glad she was that the only one she cared for in the world knew all about it! How innocent she was, and how ignorant!

But even while she thought thus she heard the lawyer read; "To my beloved nephew, Gerald Erism, I give and bequeath all my property, personal and otherwise." Luane could scarcely believe her ears. She listened to the end, and heard at last: "To Luane Williams, my faithful nurse, I give a mourning ring and the sum of $50."

Then she went up stairs to Gerald.

"The King shall have his own!" she said.

"Only on one condition," said Gerald. "I'll take your money only on one condition."

"You'll take my money?" echoed Luane—"my poor little fifty dollars?" Luane's face shone with a profound joy. "Your aunt left her money where it belongs, Mr. Erism. I have just heard you declared her sole surviving heir."

Gerald remained stunned and bewildered.

"Where is the codicil?" he cried to the lawyer, who stood at the door. "My aunt left her money to Miss Williams. She told me so when she was dying!"

"Oh, that was when you bought the horse! I was afraid there would be trouble then; but, bless your soul, she got all over that."

"And the money is mine?" cried Gerald.

"Of course it's yours," and the lawyer went down the stairs chuckling at his incredulity.

Then Gerald held out his hands to Luane.

"I was going to be magnanimous enough to marry you despite your money," he said; "now there is no obstacle to our happiness. Come, my sweet Luane, and bless the life you have given me!"

Luane became his wife. Mrs. Grundy said that he married her to spite Emily Thorpe. The lawyer chuckled still more, and thought of the codicil. But we know that it was love, and for love alone.

Inherited Longevity.

Dr. T. S. Lambert, in his book on "Longevity," says: "Every one has noticed that nearly all the members of some families die aged, while others are gone before what would be called the middle age of the former. It is a common and correct remark that 'some are as old at forty as others are at sixty;' the latter will, in fact, be more likely to live twenty years than the former. The years a person has lived is by no means the most important element for judging how many he may probably live, nor is present health of much more consequence, since it is often the case that families are very vigorous and healthy while they live, yet are not long-lived. They inherit healthy but short lives. Notice the Laplanders. Observe the citizens of Zurich, Switzerland, very healthy, but seldom reaching the age of sixty; while members of one Italian family living in their midst since the sixteenth century reach the age of eighty or ninety. The Welsh are the longest-lived people in Europe. The Scotch are longer-lived than the English, and the Irish shorter-lived, yet they are all healthy as a people. On the other hand, some who do not have robust health are noted to live long. It is said that they attain old age because they take such excellent care of themselves. Yet, though it is not denied that the care is useful, it will be unusually found that they had at least one probably long-lived parent, and thus inherited longevity from one side if not from both; for, though it is often the case that those die young who have long-lived ancestry, it is very seldom that any person lives to be more than a year or two older than any of his ancestors—parents, grandparents, etc.

Old Plows.

A plow used by the Emperor Joseph II. of Austria, in 1769, was placed beside a modern plow in a portion of the Austrian department of the Vienna exposition of the old plows of various nations. No better proof could be given of the great advance in the improvement of plows which has marked the 100 years which have elasped since his imperial majesty worried himself and mother earth with that plow. This venerable plow was composed of the root of a tree, with the stem for a beam, resting on an axle with wheels underneath it of about two and a half feet in diameter; the handles were secured to the knee by holes bored into it, into which the handles were secured; the share was a piece of iron about nine inches long secured to the point by the knee, and then a strip of board about six inches wide was secured near the share. This last contrivance was designed to answer the purpose of a moldboard. The old English plows, though much in advance of this Austrian one, were very awkward and weighty affairs, such as now would not be accepted as a gift by farmers in any civilized country. Spain exhibited an old plow with shafts, and a wooden share. South France, a plow constructed with wood, with the exception of the share, with wooden mold-boards five inches wide; this plow was about 500 years old.

Selling Out a Circus.

Operations in Ring-tailed Monkeys and Miniature Horses.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

For a week or two past display advertisements in the newspapers and posters upon the dead-walls have flamingly informed the public that at 12 o'clock noon, on Monday, February 15, the animals and properties of Chiarini's Royal Italian Circus would be sold at auction. The place selected was the street in front of Wilson's Palace Amphitheater, corner of New Montgomery and Missions streets. Accordingly a great crowd gathered yesterday.

So numerous were the curious and covetous, indeed, that the street was quite impassable for fully half an hour before the time for commencing the sale. As was to be expected, the assemblage had a very horsey cast. There were a great many gentlemen in sulkies sporting diamond pins and purple black tufts at their chins. Raw, red faces and variegated trowsers, belonging to gentlemen with hoarse voices, were to be seen in profusion. But the majority were mere

SLAVES OF CURIOSITY.

It isn't every day that one gets a chance to see a circus sold at action. By 12 o'clock the crowd had grown so unmanageably large that John C. Bell, the auctioneer, flatly refused to mount the hogshead prepared for him. With one arm around the neck of the guanaco, and a monkey sitting on the other, Mr. Bell said that with all due respect for Mr. Chiarini he'd see him hanged before he would bawl for several hours to such an unruly and probably hard-up multitude. At this critical juncture John Wilson mounted the breach and offered the use of his amphitheater. In a few moments that commodious building was crammed and the auctioneer upon a table at the side of the ring was airing his powerful voice on the astonishing merits of the Batavia pony, "Tom Thumb," a black little beast the size of a stunted Newfoundland. In a tone of almost tearful reproach, Mr. Bell knocked him down to James Robinson, the circus rider, for $100. "Mandarin," a Chinese piebald pony, next scampered out and kicked up the sawdust at a tremendous rate.

"How much am I offered for this charming little fellow?" cried Mr. Bell.

"Fifty dollars!"

"What! You don't know much about ponies, sir, whoever you are. Why, look at 'im. He ain't got spot nor blemish, and, on my word as a gentleman, is the finest animal on four feet upon the globe to-day; $75? Thank you, sir. Come, raise it, gentlemen. He's as gentle as a dog (at this moment the Mandarin, imagining that it was a regular performance, laid down and rolled over). A fine riding pony for children, gentlemen. $80? Thanks for small favors. No wonder

MR. CHIARINI SHEDS TEARS.

"For heaven's sake, Mr. Badger, where are you to-day? Mr. Tetlow, in God's name don't sit there and see this slaughter. I was offered $2,000 for this beautiful animal at private sale, gentlemen. Did you say a hundred, Mr. Robinson? Thank you. Mars and lightning, this will never do! Why you don't offer ten cents on the dollar, gentlemen. Look at him! He's got a breast like the side of a house, smooth as t smelt, and a coat like satin." Mandarin was finally sold for $170, and seven other miniature horses went for smaller amounts. The horses, a number of them really beautiful animals, brought fair prices. Abdel-Kader, a pure Arabian stallion, hardly needed the eloquence of the auctioneer, and as the handsome fellow went waltzing, pacing and trotting round the ring under the erroneous impression that a regular performance was in progress, the house broke into a hearty applause.

"Look at him, gentlemen! Mr. Montgomery Queen, good morning. I made you a present of them two ponies, now help me out. Going at $80! Oh, heavens, gentlemen! Why look at the tears streaming down the aged cheeks of Mr. Chiarini. Young, gentle, sound and kind. His skin is worth $80. Colonel Thompson, can you stand this? Mr. Daniels! Jack Wilson! Aint you ashamed of yourselves to be sitting there and seeing a horse like this going up $5 at a lick. Mr. Austin, Mr. Donahue, don't sit there like dumb images." Abdel-Kader was bought by Mr. Wilson for $385, General Grant was knocked down to O. A. Hickox for $690, the highest price paid for any of the nineteen horses sold.

THE MARKET PRICE OF MONKEYS.

People in want of trained monkeys will not be pleased to learn that a hideous little monster named Jinnie fetched $130. Another dissipated-looking wretch of the same genus permitted himself to be sacrificed at $21. Guanacos are costly beasts, too. Mr. Robinson paid $110 for one, but then the beast, which is a compound of camel and deer, can jump ten feet high, and has large, tender black eyes.

A great quantity of harness, saddles, etc., was sold at rather poor prices for such gorgeous trumpery. The bidders for this sort of property were all circus or stable men. John Wilson and Montgomery Queen bought vast quantities of crimson leather, yellow silk, snapping-whips, etc. It was nearly 6 o'clock when what was left of the auctioneer was lifted from the table. Although Chiarini took in between $20,000 and $30,000 he did not seem happy, and it was rather pitiful to see the saddened king of the arena retiring into the stalls and giving his pets a farewell pat or two.

THE official report of the Austrian government respecting musical instruments at the Vienna exposition, declares the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs to be "the most distinguished and praiseworthy instruments" of their class; praising in detail their power and resonance of tone, variety of combination and solo effects; fine power of expression; smooth, even and sympathetic tones, and thorough workmanship. They were awarded the first and highest medal. Other American organs in competition were declared to be far less meritorious, the tones and workmanship being both inferior. In comparison, it was said: "Judged leniently, they do not rise above a respectable mediocrity." This was undoubtedly the most extensive, thorough and competent comparison of such instruments ever made. *

THE reason an urchin gave for being late at school Monday, was that a boy, in the next house, was going to have a dressing down with a bed-cord, and he waited to hear him howl.

THE AMERICAN ORGANS, advertised in another column, have the guaranty which comes from twenty-five years of successful experiment, and from the well-known high character of the manufacturers. They now offer entirely new styles, unsurpassed in quality and beauty. **

AMERICAN WOMEN.—It is a melancholy fact, that American women have degenerated in point of health and physique, until they have become litersally a race of invalids. How sad it is to look around us and compare the frail and effeminate looking lady of to-day with the hale, hearty and buxom ladies of days gone by. To all such the late discovery of Dr. Walker, of California, which is known as Vinegar Bitters, is a priceless boon indeed. For this class of diseases it is certain and safe, and any lady, old or young, can take it with entire confidence in the result, and thus avoid what to thousands is a stumbling block never overcome, viz.—a consultation with a family physician. 'Tis true there may be cases of years standing, that will necessitate more powerful treatment, but in nine cases out of ten this remedy will reach the disease, and after a little time effect a cure. The number of ladies cured by it are numbered by thousands, and are scattered through every state in the union.

A Few Words to Feeble and Delicate Women.

By R. V. PIERCE, M. D., of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, New York.

Knowing that you are subject to a great amount of suffering, that delicacy on your part has a strong tendency to prolong, and the longer it is neglected the more you have to endure and the more difficult of cure your case becomes, I, as a physician, who is daily consulted by scores of your sex, desire to say to you, that I am constantly meeting with those who have been treated for their ailments for months without being benefited in the least, until they have become perfectly discouraged and have almost made up their minds never to take another dose of medicine, nor to be tortured by any further treatment. They had rather die and have their sufferings ended than to live and suffer as they have. They say they are worn out by suffering and are only made worse by treatment. Of anything more discouraging, we certainly cannot conceive, and were there no more successful mode of treating such difficulties than that, the principles of which teach the reducing and depleting of the vital forces of the system, when the indications dictate a treatment directly the reverse of the one adopted for them, their cases would be deplorable indeed. But, lady sufferers, there is a better and far more successful plan of treatment for you; one more in harmony with the laws and requirements of your system. A harsh irritating caustic treatment and strong medicines will never cure you. If you would use rational means, such as common-sense should dictate to every intelligent lady, take such medicines as embody the very best invigorating tonics and nervines, compounded with special reference to your delicate system. Such a happy combination you will find in my Favorite Prescription which has received the loudest praise from thousands of your sex. Those languid tiresome sensations causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet or ascend a flight of stairs; that continual drain that is sapping from your systems all your former elasticity, and driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces that renders you irritable and fretful, may all be overcome and subdued by a persevering use of that marvelous remedy. Irregularities and obstructions to the proper workings of your systems are relieved by this mild and safe means, while periodical pains, the existence of which is a sure indication of serious disease that should not be neglected, readily yield to it, and if its use is kept up for a reasonable length of time the special cause of these pains is permanently removed. Further light on these subjects may be obtained from my pamphlet on diseases peculiar to your sex, sent on receipt of two stamps. My Favorite Prescription is sold by druggists.

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Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

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