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"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

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Authorship of Popular Sayings.

Man proposes, but God disposes—Thomas a Kempis.

Better late than never—Thomas Tusser.

A man's house is his castle—Edward Coke.

Out of mind as soon as out of sight—Lord Brooke.

Infinite riches in a little room—Matthew Prior.

Bread is the staff of life—Dean Swift.

He that is down needs fear no fall—John Bunyan.

Pity's akin to love—Thomas Southernes.

By robbing Peter he paid Paul—Francis Rabelais.

Choose an author as you choose a friend—Earl of Roscommon.

Indifference at Home.

Ingratitude and indifference sometimes mar the character of men. A husband returns from his business at evening. During his absence and throughout the livelong day, the wife has been busy with mind and hands preparing some little surprise, some unexpected pleasure to make his home more attractive than ever. He enters, and lovingly sees no more of what has been done to please him than if he were a dumb man, and has nothing more to say about it than if he were dumb. So a loving wife has borne in her heart an abiding sorrow, day after day, from causes like this, until, in progress of time the fire and enthusiasm of her original nature has burned out, and final indifference spreads its pall over the household.

Narrow minds think nothing is right that is above their capacity.

YOUR BIRTHDAY.

BY MRS. L. C. WHITON.

Your birthday, near the beating heart of June
Has come again, O Sweet!
In matchless splendor of the Summer's noon
When honey-suckles climb, as if to meet
Celestial sunshine, dropped at angel's feet.

Like tender notes of an unfinished song,
Your birthdays come and go;
And 'bove life's passion, purely borne along,
We catch the exultant measures as they flow
Towards the unwritten music none can know.

What wishes can I offer you to-day?
In my imperfect sight
What would seem good might draw your soul away
From the diviner glimmerings of light;
Pathways are steep that reach the mountain's height.

Yet in the budding glory of this June,
I would that you may see
A sweet foreshadowing of endless Noon;
A type of fairer Summer yet to be,
And of a glorious Immortality.

Our Mistaken Generosity.

One sleety November afternoon, Trelawny was moving about his comfortable chambers in the Middle Temple making preparations for a journey. His yacht was waiting for him at Trieste from which place he and his friend Hillcoat were to start on a cruise about the Mediterranean, shooting here, examining ruins there, just as the humor seized them. Hillcoat had had a pleurisy in the summer, and a nasty oppression about the chest still remained. The doctor had said that he wanted "a change"—that modern panacea—and as he was to be married next year, and desired to be all right before then, he accepted his friend's offer of the present trip, though he had a business which he did not very much like leaving.

Trelawny closed his portmanteau, overhauled the guns he meant to take with him, and examined the machine for making cartridges; and when all this was done, he took up a volume of Dante, and settled himself in a low rocking-chair, with a dictionery on the ground within reach of his hand.

Trelawny was a nominal barrister, and had chambers in the Temple, simply because he had wished, on leaving the university, to retain the company of some of his best friends; and, in truth, the old college set was brought out in a sort of second edition, revised and corrected. But he never procured a horsehair wig, or a Blackstone, or intended to enter a court of law save on compulsion. Though, as he had taken a high degree, and was learned in modern languages, and practical sciences besides, he would probably have succeeded had there been any occasion for exertion. But he was rich.

Soon after the lamp was lighted, Hillcoat came in, not with the vivacity of a man about to start on a pleasant cruise, but silent, and pale as a turnip. He put his hat down on the table, and leaned against the mantelpiece.

"What is it, old fellow?" asked Trelawny, rising and coming to him.

"Something like ruin, I fear, if not worse."

"Worse?"

"Yes — dishonor. Demetrius has bolted."

Hillcoat had been in the army, and would still have remained in the service had he not fallen in love with a young lady whose friends did not consider him rich enough. Now there was a banking and foreign agency business in the family, managed by an uncle and cousin, who had proposed that the young man should come into the firm long before he did so; but at that time he was too fond of his profession to quit it. When he wanted to marry, however, his ideas altered, and he gladly availed himself of the proposition when it was renewed on the serious illness of his uncle. The cousin had been paralysed, and was little more than a sleeping partner for years, and Hillcoat was rather alarmed by his responsibilities at starting; but his uncle had said that Demetrius would teach him how to conduct the business: Demetrius knew all about it, and was true as steel; he could trust Demetrius implicity; and in that faith the old man died,

"Has he taken much?" asked Trelawny.

"As far as I can make out, enough to embarrass me considerably; and no doubt the deficit is greater than I have discovered, for he has been misappropriating sums of money for some time. But this is not the worst; he has abstracted some title deeds deposited as security for a loan, and also the Rajah of——'s diamonds, valued at £30,000, which we had to take care of, pending negotiations for their sale. I am not sure that I cannot be held accountable criminally if I am unable to meet all claims. At any rate, suspicion will attach to my name, and my marriage with Edith is quite out—out—out of——"

"Come, don't be down-hearted man; the game is not lost yet. It is fortunate that you had not taken the man into partnership, as I have heard you say was your intention. Have you any idea of the motive for his turning rogue?"

"Well, it seems that every one in the office but myself was aware that he was the victim of an infatuation. It has been a joke with the clerks for some time; they do not know the object of it; however, worse luck, for that might afford a clue."

"I know her, though!" exclaimed Trelawny. "It is the Countess de Surzy."

"And who and what is the Countess de Surzy?"

"Oh, there I am at fault. Some say that she is a Russian spy; others hint at her being a Jesuit agent. I have no doubt that she was employed by the French police during the late empire. At present she is certainly a dangerous adventuress, whether she is ever employed in political intrigue or not. As for the Count de Surzy, opinions are equally divided as to whether he is dead or whether he ever existed. One thing is certain, the countess was in London last spring, and Demetrius somehow got introduced to her, for he was constantly attached to her train. I saw him in her box at the opera night after night. When he took his holiday last September it was to follow her to Paris; I passed through that gay capital on my way home from Switzerland, and again saw him in her company. She is of Greek extraction, so it did not seem unnatural that she should be friendly with a Greek. Indeed, I assumed that there was probably some relationship between them, for she lives in a world to which I should not have expected your staid man of business to have sought access."

"Do you mean that this doubtful countess is received in good soicety?" asked Hillcoat.

"Not exactly," replied Trelawny. "In the palmy days of the empire she was seen in the houses of people who were not without influence at court; but nowadays—why, gentlemen of some position go to her parties, but ladies fight shy of her. She lives extravagantly; her equipages, her dinners, her wines are talked about; but of how she pays for her establishment, entertainments and dress, I have no notion. She is or was, extremely lovely, very clever, and fascinating beyond expression. By all accounts, she is as heartless and avaricious as she is beautiful nad extravagant. She has been credited with the ruin of several of the gilded youth, with more than one suicide, and with duels numberless."

"And is it not strange that so brilliant a creature should listen to a man in the humble position of Demetrius?"

"I don't know; she is losing the bloom of youth, and might very likely be glad to marry Demetrius should he get clear off with his booty. The diamonds particularly would tempt her, for her greed of precious stones is well known. As for him, he is 50, and there is no fool like an old fool."

"If we only knew where this Countess de Surzy was!"

"I can tell you that, too; she is at Cairo. If we keep a watch upon her we are sure to catch him sooner or later. Have you communicated with the police yet?"

"No, I hesitated. If he is pursued criminally, I may not be able to recover what he has taken; and if I do, the publicity will shake all confidence in the office."

"True, but we must risk that. However, we will endeavor to use the police as earth-stoppers while we hunt the old fox ourselves."

Trelawny showed himself a born detective. His knowledge of the missing man's ill-placed attachment was indeed sheer chance. He, too, had once felt the fascination of the siren, and, though he successfully resisted it, could not help taking an interest in her goings and comings, her successes and the calamities she caused. But he now proved to possess a remarkable aptitude for promptly distinguishing the useful from the useless threads of search.

Judicious inquiry, which it would be tedious to particularise, brought to light that Demetrius was a native of Arta; where his relatives cultivated orange and citron groves to a considerable extent, and that he frequently corresponded with them. A sallow but handsome brother, with drooping moustaches, had been his guest during a visit to England two years before.

"He will make for Arta," said Trelawny, decisively: "I am certain of it. A nice quiet place to lie hid for awhile, and not too difficult of access from Egypt. His enchantress can join him there whenever she chooses. That is the plan for a million—if we do not thwart it."

"Where is Arta?"

"In a corner of the Epirus, close to where the battle of Actium was fought. Near Pervisa:

'Remember the moment when Pervisa fell',
you know."

"I think I have a faint notion. In Turkish territory, is it not?"

"Yes, but you can slip into Greece power presently," said Trelawny. "I know every yard of that ground, from yachting about it. He must make for Corfu first, and then cross over to the mainland. We will go now to Scotland Yard and direct inquiries to be made in other directions, not to throw away a chance, then start, to-night, if possible, for Trieste, where the Kate is waiting for us, and set sail for the Ionian sea at once. I have friends all along the coasts in that part, and can jabber Romaic with any of them. Cheer up, man; I'll be bound we'll catch the fellow."

The temperature was that of May in England as English Mays are in poetry and used to be in reality. The atmosphere was almost as clear as in some per-Raphaelite pictures where you can distinguish a bird's eye half a mile off. The sky and sea were blue; really blue and not washed out, like northern seas and skies. Suppose you were to take a Cambridge nectie to Naples or Athens, and tell the people that it was sky-blue! they would not think much of your eye for color. A few miles off in front just where the picture required a break were an island and an islet. In the distance, to the right, dim picturesque mountains could be distinguished. These marked the position of Corfu; the little island and its satellite close at hand were Paxo and Ante-Paxo.

This scene was beheld from a nook in the rocks which rise abruptly above Parga—a lookout familiar to many and many a pirate in the good old days when Venetian argosies were worth watching for. But the two young men in butcher boots and jumpers who occupied the most at present were prosaic Englishmen—Trelawny and Hillcoat in fact.

Although the romance of mysterious crime did not attach to them, they kept as keen a lookout-out on the horizon as ever Conrad or Beppo did; and one of them, Hillcoat namely, was quite as impatient as those gun-powder-and-brandy gentlemen are generally represented as being.

"And you think he is certain of coming to-day?" he asked

"Certainties do not exist, even on the turf," replied the other, adjusting his telescope, "but the odds are vastly in favor of it. We know that the felucca is hired to bring him from Corfu, and that ponies have been engaged here to take him on to Arta. He knows that the Trieste steamer is due to-morrow, with a possible policeman on board. The wind is as favorable as a wind can be; judge for yourself whether he will come."

Do I mean to say that they had traced Demetrius to Corfu, and had not had him arrested? I do. It seemed to them so highly probable that he had connections in the island who would take care of some portion at least of the stolen goods during his say, and that the most damnatory potion, if found upon him (the title-deeds or diamonds), were lodged in their hands in case of accident and would be irrevocably lost by precipitancy, that they thought it best to wait till they got him alone on the mountain-side, far from confederates. They would also avoid an immensity of fuss and publicity by thus biding their time. This may seem like over-finesse, told in this manner; but there were many little circumstances which influenced Trelawny, whose judgment as a rule, was very sound, and his friend gave way to him.

"But," the latter now said, "if the fellow does not come to-day I shall imagine that he has got an inkling of the ownership of the cutter, and will not bolt. And then we really must risk all and nab him where he is."

"Agreed," replied Trelawny; "but if I do not mistake he has started. This breeze only sprang up a couple of hours ago, remember—and a lateen sail is plainly distinguishable yonder."

And he handed the glass to his companion, who presently cried, "You are right: I see it!"

On came the bird-like craft, flying down the wind, a long tapering sail spread on each side—"wing and wing" as it is called. In a short sime she was visible to the naked eye: then the little hull could be clearly distinguished. Straight as a dart she sped towards the rock where the watchers lay; and in a couple of hours or less from the time they had first sighted her she glided through the narrow entrance of a little basin, where the Kate already rode at anchor. The two watchers now left their posts, and clambered over the rocks to a spot which commanded the creek. They saw the lateen sails flash on the deck; then a boat was lowered, and a passenger and a portmanteau landed. After a steady stare at this passenger through the telescope Hillcoat said:

"All right; that is Demetrius, and no mistake!"

Presently, three ponies were seen coming down to the beach, two of them led by a man who rode the third. Upon one of these the portmanteau was fastened, while Demetrius mounted another, and when this arrangement was effected the party began the ascent of a steep pathway, which led to the top of the hill where Trelawny and Hillcoat were stationed.

These two now retired along a beaten track, which was considered by the natives as a road, for about a half a mile, where they came to some broken ground with huge boulders cropping up, amidst which an ambush might very well be concealed. Here Trelawny blew a whistle, and shouted—

"Andrews!"

"Ay, ay, sir!" replied a voice, and the sailor who belonged to it rose up out of the ground.

"All right," said Trelawny: "the man to be captured is coming, and there is only one companion with him, so there will be no need for violence. Only it will be as well to prevent this other fellow from escaping and spreading an alarm until we have time to explain matters to him, or have got the one we want safely on board the yacht Don't let any one of you stir until I call."

"Ay, ay, sir."

Trelawny and Hillcoat then concealed themselves close to the path, one on each side of it.

There was only room for one horseman abreast, and Demetrius rode first, the other following with the rein of the pony carrying the portmanteau, which brought up the rear, in his hand. The fugitive thought that the part of his felonious enterprise was over now, and drew in the air of his native hills with a sense of relief and freedom which caused him to break into song. But the melody was suddenly arrested by a man apparently rising out of the path, who seized the bridle, bearing the pony back almost on its haunches. The rider nearly lost his balance, but recovered himself with an effort, and the moment he did so recognized the man whom he had defrauded. Instantly he thrust his hand into his breast, but Hillcoat, divining his intention, struck the wrist down so sharply that the pistol it had grasped fell to the ground, and, before he could make any other attempt at resistance, his arms were pinioned by the sailors who now surrounded the group.

"Bring him along to the yacht, and let us get him on board as quickly as possible," said Trelawny. "Half the people about here are *klephti*, and would sympathize with a rogue, especially one of their own blood."

"One moment," pleaded Hillcoat. I must just relieve my mind, and see whether he has got the diamonds and the title-deeds upon him."

"Yes, I have," said Demetrius, who saw that the game was up, and thought that he had better try to conciliate his captors by freely giving up what he could not possibly retain. "The parchments are in my coat here: the diamonds are in pockets inside my waistcoat; there is one on each breast."

"All right," cried Hillcoat after a rapid examination. "What a reprieve! I feel as if a ton of lead was taken off my chest, and a sack of soot cleared out of my head."

In half an hour the Kate was gliding out of Parga. Trelawny, Hillcoat, the steward, and Demetrius were in the cabin. The latter had only his shirt on, and his clothes, which lay on the table, were undergoing a strict examination. Notes were found sown up in various garments, but the bulk were contained in a leather belt worn next the skin. These were to a very large amount indeed—so large that it was evident that the money embezzled from time to time had not been invested, or, if it had, that he had converted his securities into cash again before his flight.

"There is more in your hands than I have ever taken," Demetrius declared: "my own savings for years are there. I have been a faithful servant to your family, Mr. Hillcoat: the business would have gone to nothing but for my management. What good will it do you to have me imprisoned for the rest of my life?"

"What he says is quite true," said Hillcoat to Trelawny afterwards, privately: I have a very good mind to give him a thousand back and put him ashore, eh?"

"I have some idea that such a proceeding would be an unlawful act, called compounding a felony. But still since publicity might do your business harm, and it seems hard that you should be injured for the theoretical public good, perhaps we might connive at his escape. After all, a love for a worthless woman so strong as to draw an honest man into crime must be a sort of insanity, and so—"

And so they gave him enough to start him in an honest career, and landed him at Corfu, and went their way. The Rajah's diamonds and the title-deeds were returned to the bank safes, and their owners never knew of their abstraction.

The next kind of office Trelawny did for his friend was to support him with his presence, six months later, when his matrimonial noose was adjusted, and to see him launched into wedlock.

It is a beautiful custom with such English couples as can afford it, to cross the channel as soon after marriage as possible, in order to give the bridegroom an early opportunity of fulfilling his vow and displaying his devotion in sickness as in health. Hillcoat did not shrink from this ordeal, but nursed his bride from Folkstone to Boulogne. Then they went on to Paris where they rested awhile on their way to Switzerland.

On passing through one of the streets near the Madeleine, in the course of their sight-seeing, one bright-morning, their progress was impeded by a crowd of people gathered about a door, from which a couple of gens-d' armes presently emerged, leading between them a man with white face, wild eyes, and bare-headed. They thrust him quickly into a close carriage, which was in waiting, followed and drove off, but not before Hillcoat had recognized Demetrius.

"What has happened?" Hillcoat asked of a bystander.

"Assassination, monsier. A woman has been shot."

"Do you know who she was?"

"But, monsier, the event has just occurred: I am not acquainted with the particulars."

These, however, appeared in the newspapers next day. The Countess de Surzy had scouted the idea of marrying Demetrius, when he appeared before her with only a few hundreds in cash, and without the diamonds, and despair at having ruined his prospects for nothing had brought on a serious illness, which she left him to die of or recover from as he might. This conduct did not suffice to cool his passion, and when he got better he determined to seek her out and plead his cause yet again. At last he traced her to Paris, to learn that she was on the point of forming a connection with some one else; and then, in a frenzy of despair and jealousy, he committed the crime for which he was now apprehended.

"I did the poor wrech harm instead of good by letting him go," said Hillcoat to his wife. "It is always better to stick to the strict letter of the law; I not only commttted an offence against the public weal, but drew an individual to deeper crime and heavier punishment by compounding his felony.

Butterwick's Goodness.

Deacon Grimes called the other day upon Mrs. Butterwick to ask for a subscription to the missionary society. The following conversation took place: "Your husband is a Presbyterian, I believe, Mrs. Butterwick?" said the deacon.

"No," replied Mrs. B. "He belongs to everything else on earth but the church. That's what I say to him, that while he is joining so much he'd better join something decent, that'll do him some good. But he says he has no time. He belongs to about forty-six secret societies of various kinds. He's the awfulest man for such things you ever saw, and all the time running after them. Monday night he goes round to the Free Masons, Tuesday night he associates with the odd Fellows, Wednesday night is his Red Man night, Thursday night is his temperance lodge, Friday he goes fooling along with the Knights of Pythias, and all day Sunday he is visiting the sick and the widows and orphans of dead members. If there were sixty days in a week I believe Butterwick would have some lodge to attend to every night.

"Mr. Grimes, that man actually knows ninety-four grips and over two hundred pass-words. And he's awful mysterious about them. The other day I saw him swinging his arms about kinder queer at breakfast, and presently he stops and says: "Thunder, I forgot where I was! Mary Jane, you saw that? It was a grand hailing sign. Swear you'll never reveal." And, you know, he'll wake up nights and ask me if I heard him talking in his sleep, and if I say yes, he'll look scared to death, and get out his pistol, and say he'll blow my brains out if I ever repeat one of those pass-words. And he is all the time practicing on me, but he won't even tell me what any of them are, although he knows I'm just dying with curiosity. He says he knows more secrets than any other man in the whole state, and he says if he was to tell one of them, those Knights and Patriotic Sons and the rest of them, would put him into a vault and seal him up alive, or tear him to pieces with red-hot pinchers. Says they'd bruise him into teernity quicker'n wink. Worries me nearly to death. S'pose he was to become temporarily insane and gush, but, what'd become of me and the children? "He's so careless, too. I see him giving the grand hailing sign to the slopman yesterday, and the slopman asked Bridget if Mr. Butterwick had the St. Vitus dance bad: and I know when he tried one of those grips on the man that came to tune the piano, the man said if he squeezed his hand that hard again he'd give Mr. Butterwick a bloody nose.

"And, as for processions. Well, it seems to me that when Butterwick ain't at a lodge, he's marching in a procession. Always some funeral or celebration or something, and he turns out and goes skipping around the streets, dressed in a cocked hat and a sword, and looking fierce enough to frighten anybody out of their wits. And he told me that sometimes he gets all these grips mixed, and he'll give a Mason an Odd Fellow's grip, and tell me not to be surprised if he is kidnapped and made way with before morning. And he'll kiss his children good-by, and making his last little arrangements so's everything'll be straight when he's gone: and then the children and me'll cry, and he look solemn, and go to bed to rest before he meets his doom. But nothing ever came of it. They never touched him.

"You ought just to see the letters that come here direct to him. 'E. Butterwick,' and then a whole alphabet of letters strung after his name. He's a right worshipful grand master and a sir knight, and an eminent past grand sachem, and a chief magnificent reverend Druid priest, and a whole lot more such things as that, enough to take your breath away; and with it all he's no more stuck up than you are. Just as humble as a lamb. And he says he can reel out more stuff that they say at ceremonies than'd fill a small library: and he has about sixty sheepskin aprons, and all kinds of pictures on them, that he wears when he is on duty.

"So he has no time to attend church, and no money for heathens. He spent his last dollar Saturday paying up his last dues to the Knights of Pythias, and he says if he can't settle up with the Druids by Thursday they'll cut him off and chuck him out. I don't know what happens to a man when the Druids shut down on him, but Butterwick hints that it is not much better than sudden death. Perhaps you're a Druid? No? Well, you call and see Butterwick, and he'll explain it to you, and meantime those heathens will have to shuffle along the best way they can. Maybe, if you was to write to them how Butterwick was fixed they might consider that sufficient. Good morning. Remember me to Mrs. Grimes.

Then the deacon withdrew and went around to visit a less mysterious family.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

To-day will be yesterday to-morrow.

He hath lived ill that knows not how to die well.

Gratitude preserves old friendship and procures new.

The sourest man is not wholly hopeless when he will not blaspheme before his son.

Before you try to describe a sunset, attempt a description of an artist's picture of one!

Have not thy cloak to make when it begins to rain.

Patience and cheerfulness adorn the ruins of fortune, as ivy does those of castles and temples.

Necessity of action takes away the fear of the act, and makes bold resolution the favorite of fortune.

A good word is an easy obligation; but not to speak ill requires only our silence, which costs us nothing.

Violent triumphs have violent ends, and in their triumph die; like fire and powder, which, as they kiss, consume.

The phrases that men are accustomed to repeat incessantly end by becoming convictions and ossify the organs of intelligence.—*Goethe.*

The Slav Mohammedans are not Turks, and have a hatred of their Osmanli rulers and oppressors as intense as that of the Christians.

With every exertion, the best man can do only a moderate amount of good; but it seems in the power of the most contemptible individual to do incalculable mischief.

The useful encourages itself; for the multitude produce it, and no one can dispense with it; the beautiful must be encouraged; for few can set it forth, and many need it.

Men of age object too much, consult too long, adventure too little, repent too soon, and seldom drive business home to the full period, but content themselves with a mediocrity of success.

You have got into the way of putting aside convictions. The eyelid naturally closes when any object is coming against it; so does the heart of a practiced worldling close and shut out convictions.

We are too apt, in our wonder and our applause at the height to which a man has attained against all odds, to forget to note whether his steps up the incline have been clean and justly taken.

It is a strange thing to behold what gross errors and extreme absurdities men do commit for want of a friend to tell them of them. The light of a good counsel is that which setteth all things straight.

What is this life but the circulation of little mean actions? We lie down and rise again, dress and redress, feed and grow hungry, work or play, and are weary; and then we lie down again and the circle returns.

It is easier to forgive an ancient enemy than the friend we have offended. Our resentment grows with our undesert, and we feel vindictive in due degree with our own doubts of the chance of finding forgiveness.

To solicit patronage is, at least in the event, to set virtue to sale. None can be pleased without praise, and few can be praised without falsehood; few can be assiduous with servility, and none can be servile without corruption.

Little martin boxes of homes are generally the most happy and cosy; little villages are nearer to being atoms of a shattered paradise than anything we know of; and little fortunes bring the most content, and little hopes the least disappointment.

Dr. Johnson once silenced a notorious female backbiter, who was condemning some of her friends for painting their cheeks, by the remark that "it is a far less harmful thing for a lady to redden her own complexion than to blacken her neighbor's."

A woman may love her husband devotedly—may sacrifice fortune, friends, family, country for him—she may have the genius of a Sappho, the loveliness of an Armida; but—melancholy fact—if with these she fail to make her home comfortable, his heart will inevitably escape her.

Evil is easily discovered; there is an infinite variety. Good is almost unique. But some kinds of evil are almost as difficult to discover as that which we call good; and often particular evil of this class passes for good. It needs even a certain greatness of soul to attain to this, as to that which is good.

During the French Revolution, Jean Bon St. Andre, the Vendean leader, said to a peasant, "I will have all your steeples pulled down that you may no longer have any objects by which you may be reminded of your old superstitions." "You cannot help leaving us the stars," replied the peasant; "and we can see them further off than our steeples."

The best woman in all the world is the one who best preserves her goodness, purity and dignity. Such women, who look more to the adornment of the mind, and to bettering the condition of humanity than to following the fripperies of fashion, will be the queens in the better world, before whom many a selfish being now in this life will revertially bow.

Woo a woman bravely. If there is anything humiliating to a woman it is to have a lover whom she wishes to honor, weak and vapid, ever yielding, and half afraid of her. She longs to tell him to "act like a man!" The man who conceals or denies his love for fear of being laughed at, is a coward. A love that has no element of divinity in it is not love, but passion, which, of itself, has nothing ennobling. That was a beautiful inscription on a wedding ring. "Each for the other, and both for God."

Wind-mills in Holland are about as high as an average church steeple. The arms or fans are of an enormous length, and carry 3,000 feet of canvas. And this is the machine that literally makes Holland. It pumps out the ocean when the ocean gets in. It saws and grinds. It does the lifting and the lowering. A family lives in the mill. In Holland there are full 10,000 of these mammoth structures. Some are built of brick, others of stone, and many of wood. They turn slowly, but with great power; and there is seldom a serious or long continued lack of wind.

The Republican.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1877.

Maj. Miles W. Abernathy.

Another of the oldest and best citizens of Calhoun has passed away. Major Miles W. Abernathy, who has been a citizen of this county for thirty-nine years, breathed his last on Thursday the 26th inst., at half-past nine o'clock. He was born in Lincoln county, N. C., on the 22nd July, 1801; was baptized in the Protestant Episcopal Church and confirmed to the Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Johns in his native county. He was an honest, high-minded, chivalrous gentleman of the old school, who always maintained a quiet dignity with a courteous manner that commanded universal respect. He was sensitive of his honor, and would never rest when it was impugned. He was gentle as a woman; brave, great hearted, liberal, and eminently charitable to his fellow men. He was firm in his convictions, though open to reason. In politics he never wavered from the principles of a Calhoun Democrat. He was elected as a Democrat, when thirty years of age, to the Legislature from the county of Lincoln, N. C., and served there two terms. Subsequently he was elected County Clerk of Lincoln county, N. C., after a heated canvass. He held this position for four years. About this time he was married to miss Ann Hoke, at Lincolnton. In the year 1838 he moved to this place and went into partnership in the mercantile business with the late Colonel John D. Hoke. Charmed by his manners and other admirable qualities, the people of this county elected him to the Legislature in the year 1842, where he served two years in the lower House. In the year 1855 he was elected to the State Senate, where he served four years. While a member of this body his admiration for the character of Calhoun induced him to take steps, with Hon. J. H. Caldwell, at the time a member of the House, which resulted in the change of the name of Benton to Calhoun county. He was one of a committee of three of the Alabama Legislature, appointed to receive the new Capitol building at Montgomery, when the Capital was moved from Tuscaloosa to that place. He was the originator of the idea, and mainly instrumental in carrying out the scheme of establishing the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Talladega. His heart always responded to the calls of the oppressed or suffering. His fairness as a politician caused him to be elected President of many county conventions, which he always presided over with such impartiality that no blame was ever, or could be attached to his action. In every sphere of life—as a citizen, husband, father and friend, he came up to the full measure of his duty. J. H. F.

THE EASTERN WAR.—Dispatches from the seat of war in Bulgaria point to a fight and Russian victory, though the news is contradictory. The Sultan has left, or is preparing to leave, Constantinople, crossing the Bosphorus into Asia. England and Austria are watching the drift affairs are taking and are arming that they may be ready for any emergency, should peace be suddenly declared. English gun-boats have gone to the Danube, where they have a right to be under former treaties. Whether they will be allowed to go there or not remains to be seen.

Later.—The latest dispatches change the Russian into a Turkish victory, and place the Russian army in a precarious situation.

Life and Death.

Under the above caption, the Indianapolis, Ind., *Sentinel*, some weeks previous to the lete troubles in the North and West, contained the following article:

The country is sufficiently advised that a crisis is at hand, an impending crisis. It is not, shall the United States be one and indivisable? It is not, shall the stars and stripes symbolize an ocean-bound republic? It is more vital than either of these. It is a question of life and death to thousands of the people of the United States. We premise that the Radical party, with its other crimes, has dethroned prosperity. It has introduced financial and business chaos. It has violated every law of political economy. It has compelled bankruptcy. It has hushed the hum of machinery. It has multiplied idleness. It has created poverty and pauperism. It has regarded the interests of the rich and disregarded the interests of labor. It has poisoned every fountain of truth. It has paralyzed every industrial enterprise. It has filled the country with pauperism. It has been the advocate of thievery, the apologist of crime, the patron of knaves, and, in all regards, a curse, for, while Jehovah has decreed plenty, it has compelled starvation. Radicalism is a blight and a mildew; it has also organized crime; a political malaria; a standing pool of total depravity, and demonstrates the necessity of eternal damnation. To Radicalism a lie is better than the truth. It hides crime and protects thieves. Under cover of perjury Radicalism has achieved its greatest triumphs. Its policy is its pockets; its god is swag; its monuments are the wrecks of all things that are true and of good report, and its epitaph, "Fraud." It has held sway for many years, and with its rule curses have increased. Amidst plenty it has organized famine, and to-day the issue is life and death. From every part of the country is heard the wail of distress. Stalwart men are starving; women are starving; children are starving; pestilence will follow on the heels of famine. To get rid of the Radical curse, men are cutting their throats, hanging themselves, plunging into rivers and canals—taking the chances of heaven or hell rather than endure the curse of Radicalism. Hayes, the embodyment of perjury, with a soul damned in advance, urges on Sherman, who looks on and chuckles as he sees the blight of his policy falls upon the prosperity of the country. The bondholders rejoice and the gold rings applaud, as the poor enter the government hopper and are ground to powder. While the work is going on we are told that a shrinkage of values is necessary to reach resumption, and it is intimated that resumption is of so much importance that half of the people ought to be willing to starve to accomplish the financial feat, and this clap-trap is occasionally indulged in by papers that claim to be opposed to Radical scoundrelism. Under Radical rule the policy has been to aid the rich and destroy the poor. For this purpose McCullough, the financial knave, recommended and carried forward contraction. This creature of quixotic theories, who demonstrated that the crazy bed bug was his intellectual equal, managed to begin a policy which his successors have followed with disastrous results that defy computation. The bondholders and gold sharks have been able to control the financial policy of the country. Common sense, the facts of history and the widespread distress brought about have been inadequate to the task of awakening a thought for the relief of the country, or of arresting the steady purpose to increase the calamities consequent upon contraction. As a result, thousands of our countrymen are in the gasp of famine. Private charities are being overtaxed, and the outlook is full of the most haggard forebodings. In this crisis of affairs, what is to be done? Protest. Let petitions be signed. In some way the people must be heard. The cry is, "Hark! from the tombs." There is a death-rattle in the throats of thousands. It ought to be enough for the Radical party to steal the Presidency. The crime ought to satisfy the largest demands of the devil himself. To destroy the life of the people ought not to supplement the [illegible] Board villainy. There must be [illegible] a stopping place. In a few weeks Congress will assemble. If the voice of the people is the voice of God, then let [illegible] in the form of protests when [illegible] assemble. Sherman [illegible] can be arrested, contraction can be made to cease, silver can be remonetized, the burden can be thrown off, a brighter day can be ushered in, the tramp of famine can be stopped, but it can be done only by concert of action. Let the ball be put in motion in Indiana, and the question of life and death may be postponed for a season.

The Ohio Democracy.

The gallant Democracy of the "Buck-Eye" State have set the ball in motion and are determined to roll it to victory in October. The nominees are men of unexceptionable character, while the platform ought to meet the approval of every Democrat in the land. The following are the main portions of this admirable document:

1. We look upon the inauguration of R. B. Hayes to the high office of President of the United States, in spite of the majority of the electoral and popular vote given by the people to Samuel J. Tilden, as the most dangerous encroachment upon the popular rights that has ever been attempted in this or any other free country.

2. A repetition of the fraud will not be tolerated.

3. The destruction of the industry of the country and pauperism of labor are the inevitable fruits of the vicious laws enacted by the Republican party: thus, as a means of relieving the distressed portions of the community and removing the great stringency complained of in business circles, we demand the immediate repeal of the resumption act.

4. That we denounce as an outrage upon the rights of the people the enactments of the Republican party demonetizing silver. We demand the passage of a law which shall restore to silver its monetary power.

5. That we favor the retention of the greenback currency as the best paper money we have ever had, and declare against further contraction.

6. We congratulate the country upon the acceptance by the present administration of the constitutional and pacific policy of local self-government in the States of the South so long advocated by the Democratic party, and which has brought peace and harmony to that section of the Union.

7. We favor a tariff for revenue only.

8. We favor the issue by the general government alone of a circulating medium whether paper or metallic, to be always of equal tender and intreconvertible.

9. That we condemn the acts of the Federal administration in using the regular troops of the United States to interfere with elections and other political affairs of the States as unconstitutional, unlawful, unjustifiable and destructive of the rights of the people of the States.

ALABAMA'S NEW CONSTITUTION. The new Alabama Constitution made by the Democracy of the State has limited the Legislature to 34 Senators and 100 Representatives; changed sessions to biennial, limiting them to fifty days without power to extend the time; reduced pay of members from $6 to $4 a day, and mileage from 40 to 10 cents a mile; required all bills to be passed by yeas and nays; made lobbying a crime; repealed the power to pass local or special laws for the benefit of individuals or corporations; prohibits forever any indebtedness for improvements, limited the power of the State to tax three-fourths of one per cent., restricted towns, cities and counties to one-half of one per cent. for county purposes, and one-fourth to pay debts; reduced the judicial circuits from 12 to 8, and abolished a large number of offices, saving an annual expense amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars.—*Rome Courier.*

In most of the towns, villages, railway stations and cross-roads settlements in the region of country south of the Ohio and Potomac rivers, the average of free newspaper readers is about ten to one, i. e., one regular paying subscriber to every ten readers. This is no doubt an under estimate. The South would, undoubtedly, have better newspapers if there were more subscribers and fewer newspaper borrowers. The newspaper borrower is a nuisance, and newspaper borrowing is not only an inconvenience to the subscriber, who pays for the luxury of a newspaper, but it works a great injustice to the publisher. It deprives him of just so much patronage he ought to have, since the product of his expenditure of labor and capital is enjoyed by so many thousands without proportionate compensation.—*Exchange.*

The death of two of the great ones of the earth is announced: Ruth Benton, of Wisconsin—age, fifty-four; height, 7 feet 4 inches; weight, 585 pounds, and Modeste Malhiet, of Quebec—age, sixty-eight; height, 6 feet 8 inches; weight, 618 pounds.

A CARD:

Editors Republican.—In the REPUBLICAN of the 14th inst., I notice a card from Mr. I. L. Swan, in which he denounces certain reports relating to his name as false. This card is followed by another, in which the charge of fabricating false reports upon Mr. Swan is made. I also noticed in the issue of your paper of 21st inst., a card from Mr. R. F. Hughes, in which he names me as his authority for certain statements relative to Mr. Swan. Again, in your paper of the 28th inst., I noticed a reiteration of the charge of fabricating false reports on Mr. Swan.

Now, as my name has been mentioned in connection with this affair, and for the additional reason that further silence upon my part might be construed into a a tacit acknowledgement of the charges contained in the above mentioned cards, I feel called upon, in justice to myself and all concerned, to give the facts connected with the settlement which I, as County Superintendent of Education for Calhoun county, had with the representatives of the estate of the late J. C. McAuley, and in which Mr. I. L. Swan was concerned. These facts are as follows, to wit: About 23rd December, 1876, Mr. I. L. Swan stated to me that there were eight hundred and ninety dollars ($890) of the school fund in his hands, deposited there by the late J. C. McAuley. A few days after this I received instructions from the State Superintendent of Education to bring forward any balances which might be on hand from previous year's funds, and consolidate the same with the funds of the current year. On 8th of January, 1877, I called at the residence of the late J. C. McAuley and requested such information from his books as would enable me to comply with the above instructions, and was informed that the books were in the hands of Mr. I. L. Swan, of Jacksonville. On the following day, in company with Mr. J. D. McAuley, I called upon Mr. I. L. Swan, to whom I repeated my request—whereupon he produced Mr. J. C. McAuley's book, and gave me a detailed statement of the amounts due the several townships—the whole aggregating the sum of four hundred and eight dollars (round numbers). Mr. Swan stated that there might be some error in this statement, as he had not very carefully examined the books. He, however, promised to give the books a thorough scrutiny, and give me a true statement of the amount on hand. I stayed in the vicinity of Jacksonville that night, and called upon Mr. Swan the following morning, when he informed me that during the previous night he had examined the books for the two previous years (1874-5 and 1875-6), and that the amount due for these two years was three hundred and eighty-three dollars ($383), but that this amount might be slightly increased if Mr. McAuley did not receive credit for excessive payments made in some of the townships. I returned home, and during that week received the dividend sheet for the county, made an extract therefrom for publication, and wrote a letter to the State Superintendent, in which I stated that there were eight hundred and ninety dollars ($890) of the school funds in Mr. I. L. Swan's hands, but that according to the statements I had received from my predecessor's books, that there appeared less than half that amount actually due, and that in consequence of this contradictory state of affairs I had not incorporated any portion of the previous year's funds in the dividend sheet for the present year. This letter I mailed at Alexandria, on the 16th of January, and a few moments after, I met with J. D. McAuley, who inquired if I had made any statement to the State Superintendent concerning the amount in Mr. Swan's hands. I replied, yes; and that I had just mailed the letter containing the statement. He seemed very sorry I had done this, and said it would be the cause of him having money to pay out of his own pocket. I replied I did not take this view of the matter, and that my prime object was to show the State Superintendent why I had not incorporated the amount on hand into the dividend sheet for the present year. We had a considerable conversation relative to my withdrawing the letter from the post office, during which he stated to me that Mr. Swan said that he (Swan) was a fool for telling me anything about the amount in his hands. I told J. D. McAuley I would withdraw the letter from the post office if he would forward a statement of the amount on hand to the State Superintendent himself. In reply to this he said he could not spare the time to go to Jacksonville, where the books were. I suggested to him to write to Mr. Swan to forward the report for him. He replied Mr. Swan did not want his name known in the matter, and that he (Swan) had made him (McAuley) copy a paper which he had forwarded to the Educational Department a short time before, because they knew Swan's handwriting at headquarters. I then withdrew the letter from the post office and destroyed it, in the back room of Crook & Bro's store—J. D. McAuley, in return, promising to shew me a statement of his father's account, from the books of the Department, when he received it. This statement he afterwards showed me, and it footed up the amount of twenty-three hundred and four dollars ($2304) in round numbers, against the estate of the late J. C. McAuley and in favor of the school fund of Calhoun county; and when I examined the items for the two previous years alluded to, I found they footed up one thousand and fifty dollars and seventy-five cents; and when I called J. D. McAuley's attention to this he said those items were correct, for his father's books showed one thousand and fifty-three dollars ($1053) due for those two years. I then applied to the State Superintendent for an order for the assets which belonged to the office of the County Superintendent, and he informed me I needed no order, but was entitled to them under the law. Finally, on the 3rd of March, of the present year, I went to Jacksonville, in company with J. D. McAuley, and demanded of Mr. Swan the amount of school funds in his possession. He inquired if I had an order; whereupon I showed him the letter containing the statement just referred to. He then paid me one thousand and fifty dollars and seventy-five cents ($1050.75), for which I receipted.

I saw Mr. Swan on last Monday, 23rd inst., and made to him the identical same statements that I have made in this case, and he said they were correct—except that he did not remember saying to J. D. McAuley that he was a fool for telling me the amount in his hands; and I did hope that Mr. Swan, after acknowledging the foregoing statement to be true, would do me the justice to publicly disconnect my name from any charge of falsehood.

In conclusion, I have to say that if any *man* has connected my name with the charge of creating or fabricating a false report upon Mr. Swan, that I hurl the accusation back into his teeth as an infamous slander emenating from the black heart of an untoitigated scroundrel.

P. D. Ross.

Sulphur Springs, Calhoun County, Ala., July 30, 1877.

The leading strikers at St. Louis, Mo., say the affair is not over yet.

Printers' Pi.—A pretty girl can easily make pi by entering a printing office, punch the "devil" in the short ribs with her parasol, and say click. It never fails to make him pi type.

Stomach Cake.—Half a dozen green apples, three cucumbers, two handsful ripe plums. Eat before retiring at night.

To make hens lay.—Give a boy a "nigger-killer," and let him into the poultry yard; no nests are required—they will lay on the ground.

To prevent fleas from biting.—Catch the flea by the nap of the neck and choke until he opens his mouth, then, with a strong pair of nippers, extract his eye teeth.

To keep bed-bugs out of bed.—Take the bug to the blacksmith shop and have him shod; this prevents him from climbing the bedposts. A wire muzzle will prevent his biting.

Lye Soap.—Take one Radical editor and two greasy darkies, leave them together for twenty-four hours then add fifty barrels of water to weaken the lie, and boil in a Democratic investigating kettle.

GENERAL FORREST.—Many of General N. B. Forrest's veterans met the gallant cavalry-man at Hurricane Springs, Tennessee, one day last week, and indulged in reminiscences of their various active campaigns. The brave old *Soldier* shook them, each by the hand, and must have brought tears to many eyes unused to weeping, when he briefly compared his now broken strength to his robust health upon their separation twelve years ago. As the old man's eyes grow dim they turn to the Great Beyond, and he urged "the boys" to meet him where weariness is unknown.—*Huntsville Independent.*

CALHOUN COLLEGE,

MALE AND FEMALE,

Jacksonville, Ala.

The Fall session will commence on the

Last Monday in August, 1877,

And continue SIXTEEN WEEKS. The Spring session will commence on the

1st Monday in January, 1878,

and continue TWENTY-FOUR WEEKS.

The plan of instruction is *thorough* and *practical*. The regulations formed for the *moral* and *intellectual* improvement of the pupils are mild, though *positive*, and will be *rigidly* enforced. Every effort will be made to instil into the minds of the students the virtues that adorn and ennoble the human heart, and we do hope that no one will apply for admission into this institution who is unwilling to comply cheerfully with its rules and regulations.

This Institution is owned by, and under the supervision of Calhoun County Grange.

Expenses—Fall Session.

TUITION:

Primary Department (in advance)	.....	$ 6.00
Preparatory "	"	12.00
Collegiate "	"	20.00
Music—Pianoor Organ,	"	24.00
Contingent expenses	"	1.00

Candidates for the Christian Ministry, of all denominations, will be admitted free of charge for tuition.

Good board can be obtained on reasonable terms.

For further particulars address either

W. J. BORDEN, Principal,

or L. W. CANNON, Sec'y Board of Trustees, Jacksonville, Ala. Aug. 4, '77

WOOL CARDING!



The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he is now prepared to do Wool Carding promptly at any time:

Prices for Carding.

Ten cents per pound where the grease is furnished, or 12½ cents where it is not.

The Carding Machine is run by water power, and is

Situated Four Miles Northwest of Jacksonville.

The undersigned returns sincere thanks for past patronage and hopes by doing his work thoroughly and well to merit a continuance of the same.

M. L. RICHEY.

Jacksonville, Ala., Aug. 4, 1877.-4w

IMPORTANT.

W. W. NESBIT

IS NOW prepared with Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper to do all kinds of work and repairing on Sorghum Machinery.

SMOKE STACKS of superior construction, which will make more Molasses in a shorter time than any other, a *specialty*.

MEASURES, SKIMMERS, DIPPERS, &c. constantly on hand for sale.

RAPID SORGHUM COOLER.—The best thing ever invented. Does away with the necessity of cooling in barrels.

Terms cash, or good barter.

Jacksonville, May 26, 1877.

POSTPONED

SHERIFF SALE.

BY virtue of one Pls. fi. fa. issued from the circuit court of Calhoun county and to me directed, in favor of W. Dickie, Administrator of E C Dickie, deceased, and against Elyphus Coorsley, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala. on the FIRST MONDAY IN AUGUST next, the following described Land, to-wit: The west half of north-east fourth, & north east fourth of north-east fourth, and north west fourth of south east fourth of north east fourth of section 10, township 15, range 6. Also the south west fourth of south east fourth of section 3, township 15, of range 6, as the property of defendant, to satisfy said execution.

A. O. STEWART, Sheriff.

may 12—4t.

Notice.

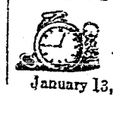
NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that application will be made to the August term of the Commissioners Court of Calhoun county, for the opening of a new road from Patona, Ala. to run north-west, on a line with present neighborhood road, and to intersect with public road leading to Gadsden at or near the residence of James Prater, Esq.—this June 12, 1877.

M. M. KIERNAN, and others.

July 21—3t.

W. C. LAND,

WATCH MAKER



& Jeweller,

Jacksonville, Ala.

January 13, 1877—1y.

Register's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a Decree of the Chancery Court for the 1st District of the Eastern Chancery Division of Alabama, composed of the county of Calhoun, rendered at the June Term, 1877 of said court, in the cause of S. R. Hood vs. Thomas J. Alexander and Rufus Chesney, I will, as Register of said court, sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door of said County of Calhoun,

On Monday the 10th day of September next,

The following described Real Estate, to-wit:

The north west fourth of the south west fourth, and the south east fourth of the south west fourth, and the south west fourth of the south east fourth of section eleven, township thirteen, range seven; and the east half of the north west fourth, and the west half of the north east fourth of section fourteen, township thirteen, range seven, and seven acres, more or lest, off of the north east fourth of the north east fourth of Section fourteen, Township thirteen, Range seven, in all two hundred and eighty-seven acres more or less, in said County of Calhoun and State of Alabama, to satisfy said decree, in favor of said S. R. Hood vs. said Thomas J. Alexander and Rufus Chesney.

Also, at the same time and place and terms,

I will sell the following described Real Estate, to-wit: The north west fourth of the south east fourth, and the west half of the north east fourth of section thirty, township sixteen, range seven east in said County of Calhoun, State of Alabama, containing one hundred and twenty acres, more or less, to satisfy a decree of said Court rendered at said June Term, 1877, in favor of James W. Towns vs. Chesley B. Hughes.

Also, at the same time and place and on like terms,

I will sell the following described Real Estate, to-wit: The south west fourth of the south east fourth, and the south east fourth of the south west fourth of section thirteen, township thirteen, range six, and the north half of the north east fourth, and the north east fourth of the north west fourth of section twenty-four, township thirteen, range six, (except two acres more or less off of the north west corner of south east fourth of south west fourth of section thirteen, township thirteen, range 6 above) east in the Coosa Land District, Calhoun County, Alabama, containing one hundred and ninety-eight acres more or less, to satisfy a decree rendered at the June Term, 1877 of said court, in favor of John Littlejohn and against H. W. Collier.

WM. M. HAMES, Register.

Aug. 4, 1877—5t.

Application to Sell Real Estate.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, } CALHOUN COUNTY.

Probate Court, Special Term, July 25, 1877.

C B Sisson, deceased, estate of.

THIS DAY came G B Douthit, administrator, and Ellen Sisson, administratrix, of the estate of said decedent, and filed their application in writing and under oath, praying for an order of sale of certain lands described therein and belonging to said estate, for the purpose of division, upon the ground that said land cannot be equitably divided. It is ordered that the 6th day of September 1877 be appointed a day for hearing such application.

It is further ordered that notice be given to the non-resident heirs at law and distributees of said estate, viz:—Margaret Philio, wife of —— Philio, Sarah Graham, wife of —— Graham, and Ellen Herndon, wife of —— Herndon, who reside in Rusk, Henderson county, State of Texas, and a daughter of Mary Thompson, deceased, name and residence unknown, and a child of Wm Robertson, deceased, name and sex unknown, and supposed to be under twenty-one years of age, and resides in Henderson county, State of Texas, Ellen Graves, wife of —— Graves, who reside in Hempstead county, State of Texas, Basheba Rich, wife of —— Rich, Caroline Morris, wife of —— Morris, Sarah R Robertson, wife of —— Robertson, Cassa Faulkner, wife of —— Faulkner, all of whom reside in the State of Georgia—post office unknown, by publication for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in said county of Calhoun, as a notice to said non-resident heirs, &c., to be and appear at a special term of said court to be held at the Court House of said county on the 6th day of September, 1877, and contest the said application if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

july26-3t

Land Sale.

THE undersigned will sell, before the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala.,

On the 9th day of August next,

Two tracts of Land lying in Calhoun county, one known as the Nelson place, to-wit: the north west fourth and part of the south west fourth of section 12, township 14, range 7—about 180 acres more or less. The other the Usry place, being in the south west fourth section 5, township 14, range 7.

Terms—cash.

JOEL R. LOVE,
Adm'r of J. R. Love.

July 21, 1877—3t.

John B. Broughton, vs. J. W. Whisenant. W. A. Driskell. } April 21, 1877.

THIS day came the Plaintiff by his Attorney, and it appearing, that at the time of the issuance of the summons and complaint was issued out that Garnishment was issued against W. W. Webster, and J. D. Ussery, and that the Garnishees in pursuance of said writs of garnishment has, at this term of the Court, filed their answers, admitting an indebtedness to J. W. Whisenant, one of the Defendants in this suit; and it further appearing to the Court, that the Defendant, J. W. Whisenant is and was at the time this suit was commenced, a non-resident of the State of Alabama to-wit: resides in Hernando County, State of Florida, Brooksville Post Office. And thereupon the Plaintiff moved for an order of publication against the Defendant, J. W. Whisenant, notifying him said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to answer Plaintiff's complaint.

It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in Calhoun County, for four consecutive weeks by the Clerk of this Court, and that the Clerk of this Court send to the said J. W. Whisenant a copy of this order, and this cause is continued.

A true copy from the minutes:

Witness my hand this 11th July, 1877.

G. B. DOUTHIT, Clerk.

July 14th.

ELECTION NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, } CALHOUN COUNTY.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, Alexander O. Stewart, as the Sheriff of said County, will cause to be opened and held, at the various places of voting in the Election Precincts in said County,

On the First Monday in August, 1877.

that being the 6th day of said month, an Election for the purpose of electing a Sheriff, County Treasurer, Tax Assessor, Tax Collector, four County Commissioners, and a Coroner for said County of Calhoun, and two Justices of the Peace and one Constable for each Election Precinct in said County of Calhoun.

And notice is hereby further given, that the following named persons, are appointed Inspectors of said Election, for the respective Election Precincts in said county, as hereinafter named, to-wit.

Precinct No. 1—Jacksonville.
T. R. Ward, Wm. M. Wier, J. J. Skelton } Inspectors.
J. L. Mattison, Returning Officer.

Precinct No. 2—Alexandria.
W. F. Bush, Chas. Martin, L. D. Miller } Inspectors.
Ned Lee, Returning Officer.

Precinct No. 3—Four Mile Spring.
Wm. E. Lambert, Thos. White, J. L. Turk } Inspectors.
Ed. Vernon, Returning Officer.

Precinct No. 4—Court Ground.
E. A Walker, Wm. Self, P. N. Acker } Inspectors.
E. J. Haynie, Returning Officer.

Precinct No. 5—Polkville.
Wm. K. Mynatt, Mack Henderson, G. D. Meharg } Inspectors.
P. R. Hess, Returning Officer.

Precinct No 6—Peek's Hill.
Green Duke, John C. Archer, A. O. Finch } Inspectors.
Jackson Dickie, Returning Officer.

Precinct No. 7—Hollingsworth's School House.
Henry McBee, E. B. Dickinson, Wm. Nance } Inspectors.
Thos. Hollingsworth, Returning Officer.

Precinct No. 8—Court Ground.
Benj. Nabors, Jackson Dale, W. B. Green } Inspectors.
Tandy Allen, Returning Officer.

Precinct No. 9—Cross Plains.
J. C. Boles, John Craig, F. M. Savage } Inspectors.
John W. Pike, Returning Officer.

Precinct No. 10—Cross Roads.
J. C. Watson, R. P. Morgan, Henry Warnock } Inspectors.
Henry Murry, Returning Officer.

Precinct No. 11—White Plains.
D. S. Black, A. M. Whiteside, J. C. Wilson } Inspectors.
Allen Ward, Returning Officer.

Precinct No. 12—Corn Grove.
Jno. F. Davis, J. T. DeArman, H. J. Tumlin } Inspectors.
John Elston, Returning Officer.

Precinct No. 13—Oxford.
S. C. Kelly, D. P. Gunnels, Henry Snow } Inspectors.
J. M. Hayes, Returning Officer.

Precinct No. 14—Sulphur Springs.
Miles Harrison, W. C. Martin, F. Crow } Inspectors.
J. B. Chappel, Returning Officer.

Precinct No. 15—Woodstock.
W. J. Edmondson, T. P. Renfro, John Lloyd } Inspectors.
G. B. Skelton, Returning Officer.

ALEX. O. STEWART,
Sheriff of Calhoun County.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

G. B. DOUGHIT,
Clerk of Circuit Court.

June 26, 1877.

WE SELL EVERYTHING FOR THE

GARDEN

And offer NOW (from June 15 to Aug. 15):

Celery Plants.

Dwarf White, by mail, for $1.00 per 100
Large White Solid, by mail, 1.00 " 100
Dwarf Red, ... 1.00 " 100
Any of the above Celery Plants, by express, for $5.00 per 1,000.

Cabbage Plants,

Pa'm Flat Dutch, by mail, $1 00 per 100
Drumhead Savoy, ... 1.00 " 100
Red (for picking), ... 1.00 " 100
Any of the above Cabbage Plants, by express, for $4.00 per 1,000.

Cauliflower Plants,

Early Erfort, by mail, ...$1.25 per 100
Early Paris, ... 1.25 " 100
Any of the above Cauliflower Plants, by express, for $7.50 per 1000.

☞Special prices for large quantities given on application.

TURNIP SEED.

Any of the following leading sorts sent by mail, for 10c per oz—25c. per ¼ lb—75c. per lb.

Early White Dutch—White Strap Leaf—Red Top Strap Leaf—Golden Ball—Improved American Ruta Baga.

PETER HENDERSON & CO.,

Seedsmen, Market Gardeners & Florists,

35 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

RICHARD WALKER,

Barber and Hair-Dresser.

FIRST door east of Maddox & Parr's Family Grocery. Give him a call and he will guarantee perfect satisfaction with his neat, complete and fashionable work.

Jacksonville, June 17, 1876—tf.

Family Grocer ies

THE undersigned respectfully inf th public that he will continue t

GROCERY BUSINESS

In the same place recently occupied b H. Fitz, in the south room of the Br Store east side of the public square.

He will keep a full stock of every d scription of Family Groceries of any or quality, which will be sold low f CASH, or exchanged for COUNTR PRODUCE.

By fair dealing and strict attention business, he will endeavor to merit, a hopes to receive a continuance of t liberal patronage heretofore extended this House.

☞All persons indebted for Groc ries heretofore purchased, will plea call upon me forthwith and settle, as it is necessary to close up the old bus ness; and all persons having claims gainst H. Fitz will present them for s tlement.

B. F. CARPENTER.

Jacksonville, March 24, 1877—3m.

JUST RECEIVED.

A Fine Lot of Superior Louisville

Cooking Stoves!

For from ten to twenty dollars.

Tinware in large quantities Cheap

W. W. NESBIT.

Take Particular Notice.

It takes Cash to buy Tin, Sheet Iron and other materials with, to my business. Therefore cash and nothing but cash will purchase my work. Jan. 6, 1877.

Jacksonville Hotel.

West Side Square,

Jacksonville, Ala.

Is now prepared, to take care of Commercial Travelers, and other Gentlemen and Ladies. Comfortable rooms, polite and attentive servants and as good fare as our county affords.

A large room specially for Exhibiting samples of merchandise.

Board per day, $2 00
" " week, 7 00
" " Meal, 25

We have also a LIVERY and FEED STABLE—Hacks, Wagons, Buggies and Horses, always on hand. Call and see me. Respectfully,

J. D. HAMMOND, Pr.

April 29, 1876.

WYLY HOUSE.

South East Corner Public Square (OLD FORNEY CORNER)

JACKSONVILLE ALA.

HAVING made additional Improvements for the comfort of guests I respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon me for the past two years. It is our pride and intention to make it one of the best HOTELS to be found in any Village, and to make every one comfortable and their stay pleasant while with us. Every convenience given to commercial men for showing samples.

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

Reasonable reduction on board by the day for regular customers, and county people.

JOHN M. WYLY.

Carriage & Wagon MAKING

JAMES H. & JOS. H PRIVETT

HAVE now and will keep constantly on hand, Barouches, Buggies, Wagons, &c. manufactured of the best of timber and material, and in the most durable and fashionable style. Orders for any particular style of work filled promptly, and every description of Repairing done with dispatch.

Finished work now on hand will be sold at remarkably low prices for cash. Long experience in the business, enables them to fulfil every promise made to patrons of neat and durable work. Their shop is situated two miles south of Jacksonville.

Cross Plains High School,

Rev. G. B. RUSSELL, Principal.

Miss ANNA CLEAVLAND, Assist.

THIS School for Boys and Girls, located at Cross Plains, Calhoun county, Ala. is now in successful operation.

All branches systematically taught.

Young men prepared for Junior or Senior class in College.

Good decorum and thorough instruction the motto of the Teachers.

Cross Plains—situated on the Selma, Rome & Dalton R. R. is easily accessible from all parts of the country, and is one of the most healthy and moral communities in the State. Good Sabbath School and church privileges every Sabbath. No liquor sold in the place.

Parents now have a splendid opportunity of giving their children a good education, and at the same time have them surrounded by moral influences.

Board can be had at from $8 to $10 per month.

Rates of Tuition per month:

First class, ... $1 00
Second " 1 50
Third " 2 00
Fourth " 4 00

Pupils charged from the time they enter until the close of session, except in cases of protracted sickness. Mar. 17—3m.

THE BEST OFFER!

We will sell during these hard times

$600 Pianos for $250;

And all other styles in the same proportions, including Grand, Square and Upright—all *first class*—sold direct to the *people at factory prices*. No agents; no commissions; no discounts. These Pianos made one of the finest displays at the Centenial Exhibition, and were unanimously recommended for the HIGHEST HONORS. Regularly incorporated Manufacturing Co.—New Manufactory—one of the largest and finest in the world. The Square Grands contain Mathushek's new patent Duplex Overstrung Scale, the greatest improvement in the history of Piano making. The Uprights are the *finest in America*. Pianos sent on trial. Don't fail to write for Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue,—mailed free.

MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO.,
No. 56 Broadway, N. Y.

DR. S. P. SMITH. H. H. SMITH.

S. P. SMITH & SON,

Wholesale Grocers

AND

Liquor Dealers,

Smith's Block, ROME, Ga.

Proprietors and General Agents for the

Steamer Mary Carter,

Upon which Goods shipped freight has been reduced full 20 per cent.

A good and roomy WAGON YARD in rear of their Block for the accommodation of Teamsters.

SMITH'S AROMATIC

STOMACH BITTERS.

These Bitters are a pleasant TONIC for persons suffering from loss of appetite, weakness, and a never-failing Remedy for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Female Irregularities, Chills and Fever. Diseases of the Kidneys. Rome, Ga. Sep. 26, 1876.—1y

The Republican.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Excellent Turnip seed deposited with F. Carpenter, for sale.

Those having wool to card are requested to read the advertisement of Mr. Richey.

Judge Woods requests us to say that he has not declined, a rumor to that effect having gained currency.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of Dr. Barr. He enjoys the reputation of a finordentist.

Married—in Cleburne county, July 2nd, by J. M. Hendon, Esq., Mr. John Burnham to Miss Katie Smith.

Thomas Ward has been given the contract for constructing a cage for the county jail. His bid was $300.

Henry Wynn says he is not a candidate for sheriff, and that he never had any idea of running. He says his beef business demands his attention.

The colored people made near thirty dollars at their church dinner Saturday. The proceeds will go to the completion of their church building.

D. P. Lortz, of Centre, a former resident of this place, and J. D. Smith, and Miss Florence Alexander, of Fansdal, Ala., have been visiting here during the week.

Gov. Houston, Hon. John H. Caldwell and Col. Harrington, have been appointed to deliver addresses at the next county Fair to be held at this place in October.

On Wednesday a funeral and wedding procession were on the streets at the same time. One party was moving down one street while the other was moving down another.

A careful canvass of the opinions of the various candidates and their friends, as to who will be elected to fill our county offices, convinces us that Calhoun will have forty-three officers.

GRAND FINALE.—The last picnic of the season to be given at Sulphur Springs Wednesday, August 8th. The failure of August 2nd was on account of mistake in dates—August 2nd instead of August 8th.

W. P. Lewis, who was sent to the penitentiary for stealing a horse from Hammond & Co. last year, escaped from the Helena mines where he had been hired. A reward of $25 is offered for his capture.

The Central City Insurance Company, located at Selma, through their Agent, Wm. T. Alexander, has recently paid Martin & Clark $2,500 00, and J. H. Sharp $773.30, for property destroyed by fire.

We publish this week the advertisement of Calhoun County Grange College. A full faculty will be chosen by the opening day of the school, and we hope to see it commence under the flattering auspices anticipated for it by its friends.

Some parties, in an advertisement on the outside of this issue, offer to give a watch to the patrons of this paper. We wish our subscribers to understand we have no connection with the concern, and do not advise our patrons to accept the offer.

A child of Col. James Crook, some time since, fell out of a door and knocked out two of its front teeth. Mrs. Crook picked the teeth up off the ground, and washing off the dirt, replaced them in the child's mouth. They are now as firm set as any other of his teeth.

Attention is called to the advertisement for lumber by Fair Association. We hope lumber men will deal liberally with the Association and join with the rest of the citizens of the county in trying to build up an institution that will prove of incalculable benefit to all.

We stated last week that Rev. Julien C. Brown had arrived in town from a visit to his home. We made the statement on information which subsequently proved to be incorrect. We now have a letter from Mr. Brown in which he states that he will be here and services held in the M. E. Church, on next Sabbath (tomorrow) morning and night.

We shall commence next week printing in pamphlet form, the Premium List of Calhoun County Grange Fair, to be held here in October. This is a rare chance for cheap and valuable advertising. A limited number of advertisements will be taken at ten dollars for full page, five dollars for half page, and three dollars for fourth page.

Mr. J. J. Latty informs us that he and A. B. F. Baxter, Z. T. Bozzer and J. Hewitt have killed, so far this year, one hundred and twenty-four snakes of all sizes, from eight feet i length down. He says snakes and candidates so battered them that they could scarcely walk. He wishes to say to the Chocolocco fraud who didn't credit the first time that "seeing is believing," but "believing the naked truth." They knocked them.

The Amateur Dramatic Entertainment mentioned some weeks since, will be had on the 23rd August. Extensive preparations have been made for making the entertainment superior in every respect to the last one. At considerable cost the most improved lighting facilities have been procured for exhibiting the Statuary. The hall to be used can be seen thirty miles. The music for the evening will be furnished under the direction of Prof. S. P. Snow.

We will have more to say on the subject next week.

Sabbath School Celebration.

The delegates from the several Sabbath Schools in the county around, met pursuant to appointment at Bethel Church, Calhoun county, to decide upon the time for holding the Annual Union Sabbath School Celebration, and to arrange a programme for the day's exercises.

Rev. H. P. Berry was elected Chairman of the convention, and Rev. J. F. Leak Secretary.

A committee of one from each school represented was appointed on credentials and organization, who made the following report: That each school represented in the convention is entitled to one delegate, as follows:

Cross Plains—M. T. Moody.
Carmel and Ladiga—J. F. Leak.
Bethel—J. C. Wilson.
Oak Hill—J. W. Harbor.
Lebanon—M. W. Maddox.
White Plains—W. A. Evins.
Howell's Chapel—W. M. Howell.

It was resolved that we hold a Union Sabbath School Celebration on Saturday before the fourth Sabbath in August next. After several ballots Bethel was selected as the place for holding our Celebration.

PROGRAMME.

The following programme of exercises was adopted by the Convention.

The schools will assemble promptly at 8 o'clock, a. m., in the grove near J. J. Wilson's residence, and will be taken charge of by the officer of the day and his assistants, and march in procession to the Arbor and seated. Then all the schools will engage in singing.

Coronation—Prayer by Rev. Wilson Howell.

Song—"Beautiful River," by all the schools.

Welcome Address—By Rev. Julien C. Brown, of Jacksonville.

Songs—By White Plains and Cross Plains schools.

Address—By Rev. G. B. Russell, of Cross Plains.

Songs—By Howell's Chapel and Lebanon schools.

INTERMISSION,

One hour and thirty minutes for dinner.

Re-assemble at one o'clock p. m.

Song—"Hold the Fort," by all the schools.

Address—By Rev. Elijah Smith, of Oxford.

Songs—By Bethel & Oak Hill schools.

Address—By Rev. J. B. Stevenson, of Oxford.

Songs—By Carmel, Davistown and Rabbit Town schools.

Closing Prayer—By Rev. H. P. Berry.

Benediction.

OFFICER OF THE DAY.—J. C. Wilson.
CHIEF MARSHAL.—J. B. Smith.
ASSISTANTS.—Rev. Mr. Howell. Rev. J. F. Leak, Moses Maddox, J. J. Wilson, R. P. Brindley, James W. Harbor, W. A. Evins.

It was unanimously resolved that the members of the press be invited.

Also resolved that the proceedings of the Convention be published in the Jacksonville Republican, Centre Advertiser and Cedartown Express.

H. P. BERRY, President.
J. F. LEAK, Secretary.

Notes from the Oxford Tribune.

Wm. Luttrell, who was thrown from a mule and injured some time ago, is recovering.

J. R. Teague has withdrawn his name as a candidate for Justice of the Peace in Oxford Beat.

The editor of the *Tribune* declines to become a candidate for Justice of the Peace in Oxford Beat.

Protracted rains render it necessary to work farms late.

It seems it was Green Derrel and not Frizzle who stole the horse in Clay Co.

A serious difficulty occurred near Delta, Wednesday before last in which Wm. M. Stripling was severely clubbed by S. O. Stripling.

DIED—of Congestion, the morning of July 28th, Joseph H. Read, a valuable citizen of this county. He had contracted a fever by exposure in the sun and water while working on his mill dam, but nothing serious was thought of it, until congestion set in and carried him off suddenly. He was fully prepared to meet his God, and gave bright evidence of it before his dissolution. He left behind him a wife and two young children—the third child having died the night before he did, of the same disease. The death of the two so near together, was most melancholy, and the grief of the heart-stricken wife, mother and relatives of deceased, would have been beyond bounds but for the consolations of that religion which sustained him in his last hours, and resigned him to the loss of his life while yet on its sunny side.

While we are free to blame the colored people when we think they are wrong, we are as free to give them a word of encouragement and praise when we see them engaged in any laudable work or decorous in their behavior. Under this rule we cannot withold praise of them for their conduct at the church dinner Saturday. The Marshal reports that not one at the entertainment showed signs of drinking, and that there was not a harsh word spoken. Indeed, the whole week they have been very quiet and orderly, and we hope they will continue so for their own good.

DIED—On the morning of July 31st, Sterling Lester, an old and valuable citizen of this place. His health had been failing the last six months, and he gradually approached his end in full preparation to meet it. He was a man of whom it can be said literally, he had not an enemy in the world. He leaves a wife and daughters and son behind who have the deepest sympathy of our entire community.

Mr. W. W. Nesbit of this place has four Berkshire hogs in his pen which, good judges say, will make 1200 pounds of pork—the oldest of about one year, the others about nine months. They were purchased when small pigs. If farmers generally would take the same care of good stock, we should hear no more of buying bacon from the West, whether much or little cotton was raised.

Mrs. ANNA HOKE will take from one to three boarders, either girls or boys, at $9. per month, washing and lights not included. A moderate charge will be made for fuel or parties can furnish it themselves.

OBITUARY.

DIED, of congestion of the brain, near Oxford, Ala., at the residence of Capt. H. T. Snow, on Wednesday, July 19, A. D. 1877, THOMAS FIELDING SNOW, in the 26th year of his age.

How often the above record has been made, and with how many varied phases of sadness has it been overshadowed, when we transfer to paper the last transaction of a mortal's career on earth—the struggle with death. But when we are called upon to stand around the lifeless form of a young man, who, but a few days ago, was just verging into active, hopeful, promising manhood, the gloom grows into thickened shadows, tears refuse to flow, and our hearts are burdened almost beyond endurance with sorest grief.

FIELDING; all honor to the name from one who knew you well. Your enviable examples will be cherished as vigilant vindicators of your *utmost* spotless life, your sublime submission, untainted with murmurings under all circumstances, strict integrity, undoubted veracity, honesty of purpose, zealous industry, kindness to friends and kindred, your reserved but beautiful intellect, are all precious mementoes in the hearts of those who knew you best. How beautiful to fall beneath the reaper's scythe, when from the wreck so grand a pyramid rises!

Your face is paled in death; your lips clinched from the agonies of intensest suffering, your eyes dimmed with mists of the shadowy vale; but the vital spark that found no longer refuge in a mortal cote, seeks its biding place in another, and we trust, by the promises of Him "who gave Himself for all," has *found* a more exalted, happier dwelling place. May our hopes that it *has* found a better world be changed to glad fruition when hoping is no more; our Faith in the power of "Him who is mighty to save," be changed to sight when we stand side by side, through grace, beholding the beauties of the new Jerusalem? Then may our voices together mingle with the Saints of a thousand years whose prayers have been changed to everlasting praises.

Peace to the ashes of a noble young man, whose day of life has been quickly spent But with rejoicing he entered eternity, saying on the eve of his dying moments, "Hallelujah, Hallelujah; it will be all right to-morrow."

He is lost to us, but before he died
Showed death had for him no horror,
"Hallelujah! Hallelujah!" he cried,
"It will be all right to-morrow."

We trust ere this he has "swept through the gates,"
And is now free from earth's sorrow,
And his spirit has entered the joy that awaits
The Saints "in God's own to-morrow"

So may we all, as we journey along,
Some comfort from these thoughts borrow,
And make it the great burden of our song,
"It will be all right to-morrow."

S. P. S.

☞If some persons do not stop breaking doors at the Reservoir & head spring of the water works & doing other malicious mischief, they will stand a fair chance for a term in the penitentiary.

Marshal Pruitt is doing all in his power to keep the citizens regularly supplied, and it is ineffably mean and criminal to obstruct his laudable efforts.

A Card—To the Public.

ALEXANDRIA, ALA., July 14, 1877.

We, the undersigned, hereby state for the information of the friends of Rev. J. C. McAuley, and the people of Calhoun county, that we have been pained to learn that certain persons in the county have fabricated and been endeavoring to circulate a base falsehood upon Mr. I. L. Swan (a candidate for County Treasurer), trying to make the impression that he had committed some great wrong in regard to Rev. J. C. McAuley's business as late County Superintendent. The business has been settled with us, so far as Mr. Swan is concerned, perfectly satisfactory, and with his efficient services in assisting us there has been money saved to the estate of deceased, and we are now satisfied that we will be able to finally settle up the business in strict justice both to us and the school fund, (which it takes time to do); and we must here say that we highly appreciate Mr. Swan's kindness in assisting us in the matter, and could not commend him too highly for his faithfulness throughout; and we regard any reflection upon him in the matter as being wholly uncalled for and entirely unjust, and we believe that every fair minded man in the county (hundreds of whom have known him for years) will verify this statement, and sustain him from such unwarranted attacks as have been sought to be used.

J. D. MCAULEY.
MRS. J. C. MCAULEY.

A CARD.

To the Voters of Calhoun County:

I have been reliably informed that one Mr. Robert Beal has circulated a report that I have said, while drinking, that I did not want the votes of our white citizens, as the negro vote would elect me. The report is a willful, malicious lie. I never thought of such a thing—much less saying so; neither have I been drunk. I hope no gentleman will for a moment entertain such slanderous falsehoods against me.

With much respect,
B. J. MATTHEWS.

Jacksonville, July 30, 1877.

I certify that I never heard Mr. Matthews make any remarks, like the above, and believe them to be slanderous and false.

W. T. ALEXANDER.

A CARD.

A rumor having gained circulation that I have withdrawn from the race, I take this method of informing the voters of Calhoun that I shall run through to the end.

J. B. SMITH.

A CARD.

The statement given to Mr. I. L. Swan July 11th, 1877, but erroneously dated by the printers in two last issues (July 14, 1877), was written and signed by my son, J. D. McAuley, who was fully authorized by me to sign the same, and any report to the contrary is untrue.

MRS. J. C. MCAULEY.

August 3, 1887.

Lumber.

I wish to purchase 25,000 feet of good heart pine lumber, and 320 chestnut or post oak Posts, 9 feet long, for the Fair Association.

H. L. STEVENSON,
Chm'n Ex. Com.

DR. J. R. GARBER

TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity.

All calls will receive prompt attention.

Special attention given to all *chronic* diseases.

Office on South street, two doors below the Wyl House. June 9 tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[Extract of a letter of Dr. Lovic Pierce, o Sparta, to Rev. L. F. Davies.]

Macon, Jan. 8, 1876.

Dear Bro. Davies. Excuse me for writing only when I am deeply interested. I have been speechless about two months. Could not read and pray in a family. Had tried many things. Got no benefit from any. In conference some one sent me from Americus a bottle of Thrash's Consumptive Cure and Lung Restorer, which I have been taking now, this is the ninth day, and I can talk now with some ease. I came here, among other things, to supply myself with this medicine. No druggist here has it on sale. I must have it. I want you to go in person to Thrash & Co., show them this letter, and make them send me by express to Sparta, Ga., two, three or four bottles, with bill. I am getting on finely.

(Signed) LOVIC PIERCE.

For sale by Dr W. M. NISBET, Jacksonville Ala. Sep. 23—3m.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE:

No people in the world suffer as much with Dyspepsia as America. Although years of experience in medicine had failed to accomplish a certain and sure remedy for this disease and its effects, such as Sour Stomach, Heart-burn, Water-brash, Sick Headache, Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Liver complaint, coming up of the food, low spirits, general debility, etc., yet since the introduction of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER we believe there is no case of Dyspepsia that cannot be immediately relieved. 30,000 dozen sold last year without one case of failure reported. Go to your Druggist, Dr. W. M. NISBET, and get a sample Bottle for 10 cents and try it. Two doses will relieve you. Regular size 75 cents.

MURDER WILL OUT.

A few years ago, "August Flower" was discovered to be a certain cure for Dyspepsia and Liver complaint, a few thin Dyspeptics made known to their friends how easily and quickly they had been cured by its use. The great merits of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER became heralded through the country by one sufferer to another, until, without advertising, its sale has become immense. Druggists in EVERYTOWN in the United States are selling it. No person suffering with Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, low spirits, etc., can take three doses without relief. Go to your Druggist, Dr. W. M. NISBET, and get a bottle for 75 cents and try it. Sample bottles 10 cents.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ELECTION NOTICE.

THE attention of the Returning Officers, at the different voting places in the county, is called to the fact, that they are also appointed special Deputy Sheriffs for the day of election. They will see that order is preserved at the various polling places, and that the following section of the election law is strictly enforced:

SEC. 99. Be it further enacted, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to sell or give away any liquors, of whatever kind or description, during the day on which any election may be held in this State, or on the day next preceding such election day; and it shall be the duty of the Sheriff, deputy Sheriff, or any Constable, to arrest all persons violating the provisions of this section.

A. O. STEWART,
Sheriff.

CIGARS.

Come, everybody, and smoke and treat your friends. Good Cigars at MADDOX & PRIVETT'S. Three for 10 cents.

Good Chewing Tobacco at the Red Store for 10 cents a plug.

Factory Yarn at Maddox & Privett's for $1.00 per bunch.

MADDOX & PRIVETT are selling good brown Sugar 8 lbs for $1.00.

MADDOX & PRIVETT will buy all the green beef hides you will bring them.

If you ride on horseback go to MADDOX & PRIVETTS and get you a good, neat Saddle Blanket. It will save its cost in preserving your pants one year.

A few pair of neat, strong and durable buggy harness on hand, will be sold cheap for cash or exchanged for wheat or flour. Apply at once at the Red Store.

Riding, Driving and Plow Bridles, Hames, Collars and Whips, at the very bottom prices, at MADDOX & PRIVETT'S.

Prepare in time for the immense crop of peaches that will soon be ripe, and supply yourself with those Shelby Ware Fruit Jars at the Red Store; also the Gem Self-sealing Glass Jar at $2 per dozen.

Second and Last NOTICE.

PERSONS who have not yet paid their taxes, if they wish to avoid cost and trouble, must call upon the undersigned immediately and pay their corporation and street tax.

WM. H. FLEMING, Collector.
July 14, 1877—3t.

DENTISTRY.

H. D. BARR

WISHES to inform his patrons and the public generally that he is prepared to do all kinds of Dental work, which he will guarantee.

Full upper set Teeth,	$30 00
" lower " "	20 00
" upper & lower " "	35 00
Partial set,	10 00
Gold fillings, each,	2 00
Silver, Rubber, Bone, Tin foil, each,	1 00
Extracting teeth, each,	1 00

No charges for extracting teeth when artificial teeth are inserted.

He uses the best and latest improved materials. Prompt attention given to people at a distance.

Apply to H. D. BARR,
Surgeon Dentist, Oxford, Ala.

Office over J. R. Graham's Store.

Special attention given to extracting and filling on teeth. Aug. 4, 1877—tf.

East Tenn., Va. & Ga. R. R.

(BLUE MOUNTAIN ROUTE.)

SCHEDULE SUMMER 1877.

Leave	JACKSONVILLE	1.02 P. M.
"	ROME	3.30 "
"	DALTON	5.30 "
"	KNOXVILLE	10.48 "
"	BRISTOL	4.45 A. M.
"	Washington City	10.00 P. M.
Arrive,	NEW YORK	7.00 A. M.

Two Trains Daily from Dalton.

Quickest Time. Lowest Rates.

Dalton to Washington, 28 Hours.
Dalton to New York, 37 Hours.

This is the only line reaching Watering Places of East Tennessee and Virginia, and quickest and best line to Washington City, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and New England Cities.

For further particulars, apply to

H. H. MARMADUKE,
Southern Agent, Atlanta, Ga.
JAMES R. OGDEN,
General Ticket Agent, Knoxville, Tenn.
R. S. RUSHTON, Agent,
July 14, 1877. Dalton, Ga.

"BLUE MOUNTAIN ROUTE."

Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad,

Taking Effect Sunday, June 3, 1877.

5:40 a m	Leave	Selma,	Arrive	9.30 a m
7:38 "	"	Randolph,	"	7:18 "
9:20 "	"	Calera,	"	5:25 "
11.22 "	"	Talladega,	"	2:36 "
12:23 p. m.	"	Oxford,	"	1.24 "
12.31 "	"	Anniston,	"	1.12 "
1.02 "	"	Jacksonville,	"	12.36 "
2.11 "	"	Stonewall,	"	11.09 p m
2.18 "	"	Tecumseh,	"	11.00 "
2.25 "	"	Pryor's,	"	10.50 "
2.45 "	"	Cave Spring	"	10.25 "
3.30 "	"	Rome,	"	.....
4 12 "	Arrive	Plainville	Leave	8.25 "
4.30 "	Leave	Plainville	Arrive	8.05 "
5.40 "	Arrive	Dalton,	Leave	6.35 "

Through Sleepers will run from Vicksburg to Lynchburg without change.

Connecting at Dalton with E. T., V. & Ga. R. R. for Eastern Virginia cities, Virginia Springs, and with W. & A. R. R. for Chattanooga and all western cities.

Close connection at Calera for Montgomery, Mobile and New Orleans.

Close connection at Selma with Ala. Cen. R. R. for Meridian, Jackson, New Orleans, and Vicksburg, with good sleeping accommodations.

M. STANTON, Gen. Supt.
RAY KNIGHT, Gen. Pass. Agt.
April 7, 1877.

CUT THIS OUT.

Publisher, THE WORLD,
35 Park Row, New York.

Inclosed find ONE DOLLAR for

THE WEEKLY WORLD

for One Year.

Name in full, here.....

Post-Office, here.....

County, here.....

State, here.....

Address, THE WORLD,
35 Park Row, New York

Show this to your Democratic neighbor.

The Rome Hotel.

Within Ten Step of the Rail Road.

BROAD STREET, ROME, GEORGIA.

NO OMNIBUS NEEDED.

The Hotel is situated in the principal business square of the city, is New and Clean from Bottom to Top, having been

THOROUGHLY RENOVATED

In the last sixty days, and has received an addition of fourteen

ELEGANT, AIRY AND CONVENIENT ROOMS, NEWLY FURNISHED.

The Hotel is abundantly supplied with Fresh Milk, Butter and Vegetables from our own Dairy and Garden.

Rates Two Dollars per day, or seventy-five cents for single meal and single lodging, with no extra charge for handling baggage.

Representatives from the principal business houses of the city can be found boarding in the Hotel.

J. A. STANSBURY, Proprietor.
sept. 30—1y.

LIVERY & SALE STABLE

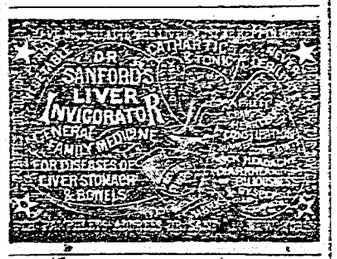
HAVING bought the entire interest of J W Fullenwider in the stock and outfit of the late Hammond & Fullenwider's Stable, we will continue the same business place, and hope that by fair dealing and reasonable charges to merit a liberal share of patronage. A stable is an indispensable necessity to all villages, and we hope our citizens may give us sufficient patronage to make the stable self-sustaining. We will also continue the mail Hack to and from Gadsden daily except Saturday.

Price for Gadsden Hack $3 00 through or $5 00 return.
Hack to and from depot 25c day 50c night.
Horse, single feed 35c or $1 00 per day.
Horse and Buggy per day, ... $2 00
Hack and two horses per day, ... $3 50

Waggons, Hacks, Buggies and Horses always on hand.

W. B. HAMMOND,
J. D. HAMMOND, Agent.

—tfoct 7



PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the receipt for preparing a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will remove TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES and BLOTCHES, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful: also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address Ben. Vendeif & Co., Box 5121, No. 5 Wooster st., New York.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. E. A. WILSON,
194 Penn st., Williamsburg, N. Y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Persons wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar street, New York.

Dec. 30—6m

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For County Treasurer.

☞We are authorized to announce
ISAAC L. SWAN,
as a candidate for County Treasurer of Calhoun County.

☞We are authorized to announce
THOMAS L. WAKELEY,
as a candidate for County Treasurer of Calhoun County.

☞We are authorized to announce
R. F. (Tobe) HUGHES,
as a candidate for County Treasurer of Calhoun County.

☞We are authorized to announce
JOSEPH A. JONES
as a candidate for County Treasurer of Calhoun county.

☞We are authorized to announce
W. P. BROOK
as a candidate for County Treasurer.

For Tax Collector.

☞We are authorized to announce
Capt. C. W. BRENTON,
as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun County.

☞We are authorized to announce
Humphrey Posey Whiteside,
as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun County.

☞We are authorized to announce
M. D. C. SPRADLEY,
as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun County.

☞We are authorized to announce
E. McCLELLEN,
as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun county.

☞We are authorized to announce
JAMES M. WEBSTER,
as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun county.

☞We are authorized to announce
JOSEPH BORDEN
as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun count

☞We are authorized to announce
JEROME B. SMITH,
as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun county.

☞We are authorized to announce
W. F. JORDAN,
as a Candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun county.

For Tax Assessor.

☞We are authorized to announce
JOHN A. GLENN,
as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Calhoun County.

☞We are authorized to announce
W. F. HANNA,
as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Calhoun County.

☞We are authorized to announce
HON. A. WOODS,
as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Calhoun county.

☞We are authorized to announce
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Sr.
as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Calhoun County.

☞We are authorized to announce
A. B. LEDBETTER,
as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Calhoun county.

☞We are authorized to announce
ALFRED MOORE MORGAN,
as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Calhoun county.

For Sheriff.

☞We are authorized to announce
B. J. (SEAB.) MATTHEWS,
as a candidate for Sheriff of Calhoun County.

☞We are authorized to announce
D. F. SHUFORD,
as a candidate for Sheriff of Calhoun County.

☞We are authorized to announce
D. Z. GOODLETT,
as a Candidate for Sheriff of Calhoun county.

☞We are authorized to announce
WILLIAM J. BROCK,
as a Candidate for Sheriff of Calhoun County.

☞We are authorized to announce
D. J. CLARK,
as a Candidate for Sheriff of Calhoun county.

☞We are authorized to announce
JOHN H. CRAWFORD,
as a candidate for Sheriff of Calhoun county.

For County Commissioner.

☞We are authorized to announce
R. H. GRIFFIN,
of Peck's Hill Beat, as a candidate for County Commissioner of Calhoun county.

☞We are authorized to announce
Ab. LITTLEJOHN
as a candidate for County Commissioner Calhoun County.

☞We are authorized to announce
BAILEY G. McCLELEN,
as a candidate for County Commissioner of Calhoun county.

☞We are authorized to announce
W. C. SCARBROUGH,
as a candidate for County Commissioner of Calhoun county.

☞We are authorized to announce
JAMES D. HOLLINGSWORTH,
of Beat No. 7, as a candidate for County Commissioner of Calhoun county.

☞We are authorized to announce
JOHN M. PATTERSON,
as a candidate for County Commissioner of Calhoun county.

☞We are authorized to announce
WARREN HARRIS,
as a candidate for County Commissioner of Calhoun county.

☞We are authorized to announce
MATTHEW E. EZELLE,
as a candidate for County Commissioner of Calhoun county.

☞We are authorized to announce
Capt. M. H. FOWLER,
of Oxford Beat, No. 13, as a candidate for County Commissioner of Calhoun county.

☞We are authorized to announce
A. M. STEWART,
as a candidate for County Commissioner of Calhoun county.

☞We are authorized to announce
JOSEPH L. KIRBY,
of the south-west portion of the county, as a candidate for County Commissioner of Calhoun county.

☞We are authorized to announce
A. D. WILKINS,
of Alexandria beat, as a candidate for County Commissioner of Calhoun county.

☞We are authorized to announce
MARK DRISKELL,
as a candidate for Commissioner.

☞We are authorized to announce
L. H. WAGNON,
as a candidate for County Commissioner of Calhoun County.

For Bailiff.

☞We are authorized to announce
ROBERT F. RILEY,
as a candidate for Bailiff of Beat No.

☞We are authorized to announce
W. T. KIRBY,
as a candidate for Bailiff of Beat No. 1.

☞We are authorized to announce
GEORGE W. LEACH,
as a candidate for Bailiff of Beat No. 1.

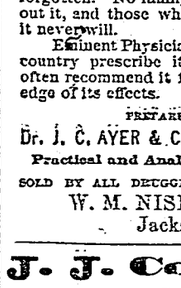
☞We are authorized to announce
WM. A. BEAL,
as a candidate for Bailiff in Beat No. 1.

For Coroner.

☞We are authorized to announce
RUFUS ALEXANDER,
as a candidate for Coroner.

☞We are authorized to announce
M. S. BAZEMORE
as a candidate for Coroner.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral



For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

The reputation it has attained, in consequence of the marvellous cures it has produced during the last half century, is a sufficient assurance to the public that it will continue to realize the happiest results that can be desired. In almost every section of country there are persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. All who have tried it acknowledge its superiority; and where its virtues are known, no one hesitates as to what medicine to employ to relieve the distress and suffering peculiar to pulmonary affections. CHERRY PECTORAL always affords instant relief, and performs rapid cures of the milder varieties of bronchial disorder, as well as the more formidable diseases of the lungs.

As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which Beset the Throat and Chest of Childhood, it is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued and restored to health.

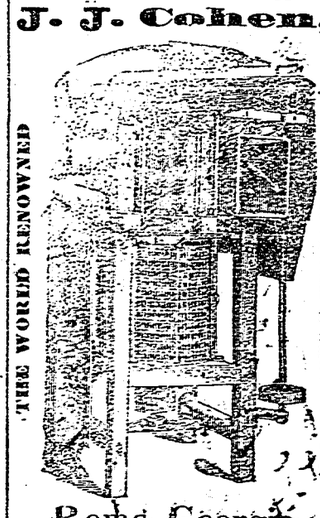
This medicine gains friends at every trial, as the cures it is constantly producing are too remarkable to be forgotten. No family should be without it, and those who have once used it never will.

Eminent Physicians throughout the country prescribe it, and Clergymen often recommend it from their knowledge of its effects.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

W. M. NISBET, Agent,
Jacksonville, Ala.

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—1y.—Ay.

R. T. HOYT,

(Successor to W. D. HOYT & CO.)

Wholesale Druggist,

No. 43 Broad Street, ROME, Ga.

Keeps constantly on hand,

DRUGS, Field & Grass Seeds of all kinds; ONION SETTS; Seed Irish Potatoes;

Buist's GARDEN SEEDS;

WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, &c

Rome, Ga. Jan. 20, 1877—tf.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1853.)

H. A. SMITH

ROME, GA.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Bookseller and Music Dealer

KEEPS constantly on hand, a large stock of School and Miscellaneous BOOKS, Stationery and Fancy Articles—Pianos and Organs, at prices that will defy competition in any market in the South.

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

CROQUET SETS

In Wood Boxes $1.50,

and upwards, complete. Orders by mail promptly filled—heavy discounts to Merchants and Schools. Jan. 27, 1877.

Fashionable *Millinery.*

THE undersigned have just received a full stock of fine and fashionable material for Millinery: Ribbons, Laces, Ties, &c. Trimmed HATS of every variety and price, from 75 cents to $10 00.

LADIES DRESSES cut and made in the latest styles.

Room back of W. A. Driskell's Dry Goods Store.

Ladies respectfully invited to call and examine Goods.

Misses KATE & LOU CRAWFORD.
Jacksonville, Oct. 21, 1876—tf.

The Republican.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1877.

Maj. Miles W. Abernathy.

Another of the oldest and best citizens of Calhoun has passed away. Major MILES W. ABERNATHY, who has been [illegible] in this county for thirty-nine years, breathed his last on Thursday the 26th July, at half-past nine o'clock. He was born in Lincoln county, N. C., on the 22nd July, 1801; was baptized in the Protestant Episcopal Church and confirmed to the Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Johns in his native county. He was an honest, high-minded, chivalrous gentleman of the old school, who always maintained a quiet dignity with a courteous manner that commanded universal respect. He was sensitive of his honor, and would never rest when it was impugned. He was gentle as a woman; brave, great hearted, liberal, and eminently charitable to his fellow men. He was firm in his convictions, though open to reason. In politics he never wavered from the principles of a Calhoun Democrat. He was elected as a Democrat, when thirty years of age, to the Legislature from the county of Lincoln, N. C., and served there two terms. Subsequently he was elected County Clerk of Lincoln county, N. C., after a heated canvass. He held this position for four years. About this time he was married to miss Ann Hoke, at Lincolnton. In the year 1838 he moved to this place and went into partnership in the mercantile business with the late Colonel John D. Hoke. Charmed by his manners and other admirable qualities, the people of this county elected him to the Legislature in the year 1842, where he served two years in the lower House. In the year 1855 he was elected to the State Senate, where he served four years. While a member of this body his admiration for the character of Calhoun induced him to take steps, with Hon. J. H. Caldwell, at the time a member of the House, which resulted in the change of the name of Benton to Calhoun county. He was one of a committee of three of the Alabama Legislature, appointed to receive the new Capitol building at Montgomery, when the Capital was moved from Tuscaloosa to that place. He was the originator of the idea, and mainly instrumental in carrying out the scheme of establishing the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Talladega. His heart always responded to the calls of the oppressed or suffering. His fairness as a politician caused him to be elected President of many county conventions, which he always presided over with such impartiality that no blame was ever, or could be attached to his action. In every sphere of life—as a citizen, husband, father and friend, he came up to the full measure of his duty. J. H. F.

THE EASTERN WAR.—Dispatches from the seat of war in Bulgaria point to a fight and Russian victory, though the news is contradictory. The Sultan has left, or is preparing to leave, Constantinople, crossing the Bosphorus into Asia. England and Austria are watching the drift affairs are taking and are arming that they may be ready for any emergency, should peace be suddenly declared. English gun-boats have gone to the Danube, where they have a right to be under former treaties. Whether they will be allowed to go there or not remains to be seen.

Later.—The latest dispatches change the Russian into a Turkish victory, and place the Russian army in a precarious situation.

Life and Death.

Under the above caption, the Indianapolis, Ind., *Sentinel*, some weeks previous to the late troubles in the North and West, contained the following article:

The country is sufficiently advised that a crisis is at hand, an impending crisis. It is not, shall the United States be one and indivisable? It is not, shall the stars and stripes symbolize an ocean-bound republic? It is more vital than either of these. It is a question of life and death to thousands of the people of the United States. We premise that the Radical party, with its other crimes, has dethroned prosperity. It has introduced financial and business chaos. It has violated every law of political economy. It has compelled bankruptcy. It has hushed the hum of machinery. It has multiplied idleness. It has created poverty and pauperism. It has regarded the interests of the rich and disregarded the interests of labor. It has poisoned every fountain of truth. It has paralyzed every industrial enterprise. It has filled the country with pauperism. It has been the advocate of thievery, the apologist of crime, the patron of knaves, and, in all regards, a curse, for, while Jehovah has decreed plenty, it has compelled starvation. Radicalism is a blight and a mildew; it has also organized crime; a political malaria; a standing pool of total depravity, and demonstrates the necessity of eternal damnation. To Radicalism a lie is better than the truth. It hides crime and protects thieves. Under cover of perjury Radicalism has achieved its greatest triumphs. Its policy is its pockets; its god is swag; its monuments are the wrecks of all things that are true and of good report, and its epitaph, "Fraud." It has held sway for many years, and with its rule curses have increased. Amidst plenty it has organized famine, and to-day the issue is life and death. From every part of the country is heard the wail of distress. Stalwart men are starving; women are starving; children are starving; pestilence will follow on the heels of famine. To get rid of the Radical curse, men are cutting their throats, hanging themselves, plunging into rivers and canals—taking the chances of heaven or hell rather than endure the curse of Radicalism. Hayes, the embodyment of perjury, with a soul damned in advance, urges on Sherman, who looks on and chuckles as he sees the blight of his policy falls upon the prosperity of the country. The bondholders rejoice and the gold rings applaud, as the poor enter the government hopper and are ground to powder. While the work is going on we are told that a shrinkage of values is necessary to reach resumption, and it is intimated that resumption is of so much importance that half of the people ought to be willing to starve to accomplish the financial feat, and this clap-trap is occasionally indulged in by papers that claim to be opposed to Radical scoundrelism. Under Radical rule the policy has been to aid the rich and destroy the poor. For this purpose McCullough, the financial knave, recommended and carried forward contraction. This creature of quixotic theories, who demonstrated that the crazy bed bug was his intellectual equal, managed to begin a policy which his successors have followed with disastrous results that defy computation. The bondholders and gold sharks have been able to control the financial policy of the country. Common sense, the facts of history and the widespread distress brought about have been inadequate to the task of awakening a thought for the relief of the country, or of arresting the steady purpose to increase the calamities consequent upon contraction. As a result, thousands of our countrymen are in the gasp of famine. Private charities are being overtaxed, and the outlook is full of the most haggard forebodings. In this crisis of affairs, what is to be done? Protest. Let petitions be signed. In some way the people must be heard. The cry is, "Hark! from the tombs." There is a death-rattle in the throats of thousands. It ought to be enough for the Radical party to steal the Presidency. The crime ought to satisfy the largest demands of the devil himself. To destroy the life of the people ought not to supplement the [illegible] Board villainy. There must be [illegible] a stopping place. In a few weeks Congress will assemble. If the voice of the people is the voice of God, then let it [illegible] in the form of protests when the representatives assemble. Sherman can be arrested, contraction can be made to cease, silver can be remonetized, the burden can be thrown off, a brighter day can be ushered in, the tramp of famine can be stopped, but it can be done only by concert of action. Let the ball be put in motion in Indiana, and the question of life and death may be postponed for a season.

The Ohio Democracy.

The gallant Democracy of the "Buck-Eye" State have set the ball in motion and are determined to roll it to victory in October. The nominees are men of unexceptionable character, while the platform ought to meet the approval of every Democrat in the land. The following are the main portions of this admirable document:

1. We look upon the inauguration of R. B. Hayes to the high office of President of the United States, in spite of the majority of the electoral and popular vote given by the people to Samuel J. Tilden, as the most dangerous encroachment upon the popular rights that has ever been attempted in this or any other free country.

2. A repetition of the fraud will not be tolerated.

3. The destruction of the industry of the country and pauperism of labor are the inevitable fruits of the vicious laws enacted by the Republican party: thus, as a means of relieving the distressed portions of the community and removing the great stringency complained of in business circles, we demand the immediate repeal of the resumption act.

4. That we denounce as an outrage upon the rights of the people the enactments of the Republican party demonetizing silver. We demand the passage of a law which shall restore to silver its monetary power.

5. That we favor the retention of the greenback currency as the best paper money we have ever had, and declare against further contraction.

6. We congratulate the country upon the acceptance by the present administration of the constitutional and pacific policy of local self-government in the States of the South so long advocated by the Democratic party, and which has brought peace and harmony to that section of the Union.

7. We favor a tariff for revenue only.

8. We favor the issue by the general government alone of a circulating medium whether paper or metallic, to be always of equal tender and interconvertible.

9. That we condemn the acts of the Federal administration in using the regular troops of the United States to interfere with elections and other political affairs of the States as unconstitutional, unlawful, unjustifiable and destructive of the rights of the people of the States.

ALABAMA'S NEW CONSTITUTION. The new Alabama Constitution made by the Democracy of the State has limited the Legislature to 34 Senators and 100 Representatives; changed sessions to biennial, limiting them to fifty days without power to extend the time; reduced pay of members from $6 to $4 a day, and mileage from 40 to 10 cents a mile; required all bills to be passed by yeas and nays; made lobbying a crime; repealed the power to pass local or special laws for the benefit of individuals or corporations; prohibits forever any indebtedness for improvements, limited the power of the State to tax three-fourths of one per cent., restricted towns, cities and counties to one-half of one per cent. for county purposes, and one-fourth to pay debts; reduced the judicial circuits from 12 to 8, and abolished a large number of offices, saving an annual expense amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars.—*Rome Courier.*

In most of the towns, villages, railway stations and cross-roads settlements in the region of country south of the Ohio and Potomac rivers, the average of free newspaper readers is about ten to one, i. e., one regular paying subscriber to every ten readers. This is no doubt an under estimate. The South would, undoubtedly, have better newspapers if there were more subscribers and fewer newspaper borrowers. The newspaper borrower is a nuisance, and newspaper borrowing is not only an inconvenience to the subscriber, who pays for the luxury of a newspaper, but it works a great injustice to the publisher. It deprives him of just so much patronage he ought to have, since the product of his expenditure of labor and capital is enjoyed by so many thousands without proportionate compensation.—*Exchange.*

The death of two of the great ones of the earth is announced: Ruth Benton, of Wisconsin—age, fifty-four; height, 7 feet 4 inches; weight, 585 pounds, and Modeste Malhiet, of Quebec—age, sixty-eight; height, 6 feet 8 inches; weight, 618 pounds.

A CARD:

Editors Republican:—In the REPUBLICAN of the 14th inst. I notice a card from Mr. I. L. Swan, in which he denounces certain reports relating to his name as false. This card is followed by another, in which the charge of fabricating false reports upon Mr. Swan is made. I also noticed in the issue of your paper of 21st inst. a card from Mr. R. F. Hughes, in which he names me as his auchority for certain statements relative to Mr. Swan. Again, in your paper of the 28th inst., I noticed a reiteration of the charge of fabricating false reports on Mr. Swan.

Now, as my name has been mentioned in connection with this affair, and for the additional reason that further silence upon my part might be construed into a tacit acknowledgement of the charges contained in the above mentioned cards, I feel called upon, in justice to myself and all concerned, to give the facts connected with the settlement which I, as County Superintendent of Education for Calhoun county, had with the representatives of the estate of the late J. C. McAuley, and in which Mr. I. L. Swan was concerned. These facts are as follows, to wit: About 23rd December, 1876, Mr. I. L. Swan stated to me that there were eight hundred and ninety dollars ($890) of the school fund in his hands, deposited there by the late J. C. McAuley. A few days after this I received instructions from the State Superintendent of Education to bring forward any balances which might be on hand from previous year's funds, and consolidate the same with the funds of the current year. On 8th of January, 1877, I called at the residence of the late J. C. McAuley and requested such information from his books as would enable me to comply with the above instructions, and was informed that the books were in the hands of Mr. I. L. Swan, of Jacksonville. On the following day, in company with Mr. J. D. McAuley, I called upon Mr. I. L. Swan, to whom I repeated my request—whereupon he produced Mr. J. C. McAuley's book, and gave me a detailed statement of the amounts due the several townships—the whole aggregating the sum of four hundred and eight dollars (round numbers). Mr. Swan stated that there might be some error in this statement, as he had not very carefully examined the books. He, however, promised to give the books a thorough scrutiny, and give me a true statement of the amount on hand. I stayed in the vicinity of Jacksonville that night, and called upon Mr. Swan the following morning, when he informed me that during the previous night he had examined the books for the two previous years (1874-5 and 1875-6), and that the amount due for these two years was three hundred and eighty-three dollars ($383), but that this amount might be slightly increased if Mr. McAuley did not receive credit for excessive payments made in some of the townships. I returned home, and during that week received the dividend sheet for the county, made an extract therefrom for publication, and wrote a letter to the State Superintendent, in which I stated that there were eight hundred and ninety dollars ($890) of the school funds in Mr. I. L. Swan's hands, but that according to the statements I had received from my predecessor's books, that there appeared less than half that amount actually due, and that in consequence of this contradictory state of affairs I had not incorporated any portion of the previous year's funds in the dividend sheet for the present year. This letter I mailed at Alexandria, on the 16th of January, and a few moments after, I met with J. D. McAuley, who inquired if I had made any statement to the State Superintendent concerning the amount in Mr. Swan's hands. I replied, yes; and that I had just mailed the letter containing the statement. He seemed very sorry I had done this, and said it would be the cause of him having money to pay out of his own pocket. I replied I did not take this view of the matter, and that my prime object was to show the State Superintendent why I had not incorporated the amount on hand into the dividend sheet for the present year. We had a considerable conversation relative to my withdrawing the letter from the post office, during which he stated to me that Mr. Swan said that he (Swan) was a fool for telling me anything about the amount in his hands. I told J. D. McAuley I would withdraw the letter from the post office if he would forward a statement of the amount on hand to the State Superintendent himself. In reply to this he said he could not spare the time to go to Jacksonville, where the books were. I suggested to him to write to Mr. Swan to forward the report for him. He replied Mr. Swan did not want his name known in the matter, and that he (Swan) had made him (McAuley) copy a paper which he had forwarded to the Educational Department a short time before, because they knew Swan's handwriting at headquarters. I then withdrew the letter from the post office and destroyed it, in the back room of Crook & Bro's store—J. D. McAuley, in return, promising to show me a statement of his father's account, from the books of the Department, when he received it. This statement he afterwards showed me, and it footed up the amount of twenty-three hundred and four dollars ($2304) in round numbers, against the estate of the late J. C. McAuley and in favor of the school fund of Calhoun county; and when I examined the items for the two previous years alluded to, I found they footed up one thousand and fifty dollars and seventy-five cents; and when I called J. D. McAuley's attention to this he said those items were correct, for his father's books showed one thousand and fifty-three dollars ($1053) due for those two years. I then applied to the State Superintendent for an order for the assets which belonged to the office of the County Superintendent, and he informed me I needed no order, but was entitled to them under the law. Finally, on the 3rd of March, of the present year, I went to Jacksonville, in company with J. D. McAuley, and demanded of Mr. Swan the amount of school funds in his possession. He inquired if I had an order; whereupon I showed him the letter containing the statement just referred to. He then paid me one thousand and fifty dollars and seventy-five cents ($1050.75), for which I receipted.

I saw Mr. Swan on last Monday, 23rd inst., and made to him the identical same statements that I have made in this case, and he said they were correct—except that he did not remember saying to J. D. McAuley that he was a fool for telling me the amount in his hands; and I did hope that Mr. Swan, after acknowledging the foregoing statement to be true, would do me the justice to publicly disconnect my name from any charge of falsehood.

In conclusion, I have to say that if any *man* has connected my name with the charge of creating or fabricating a false report upon Mr. Swan, that I hurl the accusation back into his teeth as an infamous slander emenating from the black heart of an unmitigated scroundrel.

P. D. ROSS.

Sulphur Springs, Calhoun County, Ala., July 30, 1877.

The leading strikers at St. Louis, Mo., say the affair is not over yet.

Printers' Pi.—A pretty girl can easily make pi by entering a printing office, punch the "devil" in the short ribs with her parasol, and say click. It never fails to make him pi type.

Stomach Cake.—Half a dozen green apples, three cucumbers, two handsful ripe plums. Eat before retiring at night.

To make hens lay.—Give a boy a "nigger-killer," and let him into the poultry yard; no nests are required—they will lay on the ground.

To prevent fleas from biting.—Catch the flea by the nap of the neck and choke until he opens his mouth, then, with a strong pair of nippers, extract his eye teeth.

To keep bed-bugs out of bed.—Take the bug to the blacksmith shop and have him shod; this prevents him from climbing the bedposts. A wire muzzle will prevent his biting.

Lye Soap.—Take one Radical editor and two greasy darkies, leave them together for twenty-four hours then add fifty barrels of water to weaken the lie, and boil in a Democratic investigating kettle.

GENERAL FORREST.—Many of General N. B. Forrest's veterans met the gallant cavalry-man at Hurricane Springs, Tennessee, one day last week, and indulged in reminiscences of their various active campaigns. The brave old *Soldier* shook them, each by the hand, and must have brought tears to many eyes unused to weeping, when he briefly compared his now broken strength to his robust health upon their separation twelve years ago. As the old man's eyes grow dim they turn to the Great Beyond, and he urged "the boys" to meet him where weariness is unknown.—*Huntsville Independent.*

CALHOUN COLLEGE,

MALE AND FEMALE,

Jacksonville, Ala.

The Fall session will commence on the

Last Monday in August, 1877,

And continue SIXTEEN WEEKS. The Spring session will commence on the

1st Monday in January, 1878,

and continue TWENTY-FOUR WEEKS.

The plan of instruction is *thorough* and *practical*. The regulations formed for the *moral* and *intellectual* improvement of the pupils are mild, though *positive*, and will be *rigidly* enforced. Every effort will be made to instil into the minds of the students the virtues that adorn and ennoble the human heart, and we do hope that no one will apply for admission into this institution who is unwilling to comply cheerfully with its rules and regulatons.

This Institution is owned by, and under the supervision of Calhoun County Grange.

Expenses—Fall Session.

TUITION:

Primary Department (in advance)	.....	$ 6.00
Preparatory "	"	..... 12.00
Collegiate "	"	..... 20.00
Music—Pianoor Organ,	"	..... 24.00
Contingent expenses	"	..... 1.00

Candidates for the Christian Ministry, of all denominations, will be admitted free of charge for tuition.

Good board can te obtained on reasonable terms.

For further particulars address either

W. J. BORDEN, Principal,

or L. W. CANNON, Sec'y Board of Trustees, Jacksonville, Ala. Aug. 4, '77

WOOL CARDING!



The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he is now prepared to do Wool Carding promptly at any time.

Prices for Carding.

Ten cents per pound where the grease is furnished, or 12½ cents where it is not.

The Carding Machine is run by water power, and is

Situated Four Miles Northwest of Jacksonville.

The undersigned returns sincere thanks for past patronage and hopes by doing his work thoroughly and well to merit a continuance of the same.

M. L. RICHEY.

Jacksonville, Ala., Aug. 4, 1877.-4w

IMPORTANT.

W. W. NESBIT

IS NOW prepared with Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper to do all kinds of work and repairing on Sorghum Machinery.

SMOKE STACKS of superior construction, which will make more Molasses in a shorter time than any other, a *speciality*.

MEASURES, SKIMMERS, DIPPERS, &c. constantly on hand for sale.

RAPID SORGHUM COOLER.—The best thing ever invented. Does away with the necessity of cooling in barrels.

Terms cash, or good barter.

Jacksonville, May 26, 1877.

POSTPONED

SHERIFF SALE.

BY virtue of one Pls. fa. issued from the circuit court of Calhoun county and to me directed, in favor of W. Dickie, Administrator of E G Dickie, deceased, and against Elyphus Coorsley, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala. on the FIRST MONDAY IN AUGUST next, the following described Land, to-wit: The west half of north-east fourth, & north east fourth of north-east fourth, and north west fourth of south east fourth of north east fourth of section 10, township 15, range 6. Also the south west fourth of south east fourth of section 3, township 15, of range 6, as the property of defendant, to satisfy said execution.

A. O. STEWART, Sheriff.

may 12—4t.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that application will be made to the August term of the Commissioners Court of Calhoun county, for the opening of a new road from Patona, Ala. to run north-west, on a line with present neighborhood road, and to intersect with public road leading to Gadsden at or near the residence of James Prater, Esq.—this June 12, 1877. M. M. KIERNAN,

July 21—3t. and others.

W. C. LAND,

WATCH MAKER



& Jeweller,

Jacksonville, Ala.

January 13, 1877—1y.

Register's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a Decree of the Chancery Court for the 1st District of the Eastern Chancery Division of Alabama, composed of the county of Calhoun, rendered at the June Term, 1877 of said court in the cause of S. R. Hood vs. Thomas J. Alexander and Rufus Chesney, I will, as Register of said court, sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door of said County of Calhoun,

On Monday the 10th day of September next,

The following described Real Estate, to-wit:

The north west fourth of the south west fourth, and the south east fourth of the south west fourth, and the south west fourth of the south east fourth of section eleven, township thirteen, range seven; and the east half of the north west fourth, and the west half of the north east fourth of section fourteen, township thirteen, range seven, and seven acres, more or lest, off of the north east fourth of the north east fourth of Section fourteen, Township thirteen, Range seven, in all two hundred and eighty-seven acres more or less, in said County of Calhoun and State of Alabama, to satisfy said decree, in favor of said S. R Hood vs. said Thomas J. Alexander and Rufus Chesney.

Also, at the same time and place and terms,

I will sell the following described Real Estate, to-wit: The north west fourth of the south east fourth, and the west half of the north east fourth of section thirty, township sixteen, range seven east in said County of Calhoun, State of Alabama, containing one hundred and twenty acres, more or less, to satisfy a decree of said Court rendered at said June Term, 1877, in favor of James W. Towns vs. Chesley B. Hughes.

Also, at the same time and place and on like terms,

I will sell the following described Real Estate, to-wit: The south west fourth of the south east fourth, and the south east fourth of the south west fourth of *section thirteen, township thirteen,* range six, and the north half of the north east fourth, and the north east fourth of the north west fourth of section twenty-four, township thirteen, range six, (except two acres more or less off of the north west corner of south east fourth of south west fourth of section thirteen, township thirteen, range 6 above) east in the Coosa Land District, Calhoun County, Alabama, containing one hundred and ninety-eight acres more or less, to satisfy a decree rendered at the June Term, 1877 of said court, in favor of John Littlejohn and against H. W. Collier.

WM. M. HAMES, Register.

Aug. 4, 1877—5t.

Application to Sell Real Estate.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, } CALHOUN COUNTY. }

Probate Court, Special Term, July 25, 1877.

C B Sisson, deceased, estate of.

THIS DAY came G B Douthit, administrator, and Ellen Sisson, administratrix, of the estate of said decedent, and filed their application in writing and under oath, praying for an order of sale of certain lands described therein and belonging to said estate, for the purpose of division, upon the ground that said land cannot be equitably divided. It is ordered that the 6th day of September 1877 be appointed a day for hearing such application.

It is further ordered that notice be given to the non-resident heirs at law and distributees of said estate, viz:—Margaret Philio, wife of —— Philio, Sarah Graham, wife of —— Graham, and Ellen Herndon, wife of —— Herndon, who reside in Rusk, Henderson county, State of Texas, and a daughter of Mary Thompson, deceased, name and residence unknown, and a child of Wm Robertson, deceased, name and sex unknown, and supposed to be under twenty-one years of age, and resides in Henderson county, State of Texas, Ellen Graves, wife of —— Graves, who reside in Hempstead county, State of Texas, Basheba Rich, wife of —— Rich, Caroline Morris, wife of —— Morris, Sarah R Robertson, wife of —— Robertson, Cassa Faulkner, wife of —— Faulkner, all of whom reside in the State of Georgia—post office unknown, by publication for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in said county of Calhoun, as a notice to said non-resident heirs, &c., to be and appear at a special term of said court to be held at the Court House of said county on the 6th day of September, 1877, and contest the said application if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

july28-3t

Land Sale.

THE undersigned will sell, before the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala.,

On the 9th day of August next,

Two tracts of Land lying in Calhoun county, one known as the Nelson place, to-wit: the north west fourth and part of the south west fourth of section 12, township 14, range 7—about 180 acres more or less. The other the Usry place, being in the south west fourth section 5, township 14, range 7.

Terms—cash.

JOEL R. LOVE,
Adm'r of J. R. Love.

July 21, 1877—3t.

John B. Broughton, vs. J. W. Whisenant. W. A. Driskell. } April 21, 1877.

THIS day came the Plaintiff by his Attorney, and it appearing, that at the time of the issuance of the summons and complaint was issued out that Garnishment was issued against W. W. Webster, and J. D. Ussery, and that the Garrishees in pursuance of said writs of garnishment has, at this term of the Court, filed their answers, admitting an indebtedness to J. W. Whisenant, one of the Defendants in this suit; and it further appearing to the Court, that the Defendant, J. W. Whisenant is and was at the time this suit was commenced, a non-resident of the State of Alabama to-wit: resides in Hernando County, State of Florida, Brooksville Post Office. And thereupon the Plaintiff moved for an order of publication against the Defendant, J. W. Whisenant, notifying him said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to answer Plaintiff's complaint.

It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in Calhoun County, for four consecutive weeks by the Clerk of this Court, and that the Clerk of this Court send to the said J. W. Whisenant a copy of this order, and this cause is continued.

A true copy from the minutes:

Witness my hand this 11th July, 1877.

G. B. DOUTHIT, Clerk.

July 14th.

ELECTION NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, } CALHOUN COUNTY. }

NOTICE is hereby given that I, Alexander O. Stewart, as the Sheriff of said County, will cause to be opened and held, at the various places of voting in the Election Precincts in said County,

On the First Monday in August, 1877.

that being the 6th day of said month, an Election for the purpose of electing a Sheriff, County Treasurer, Tax Assessor, Tax Collector, four County Commissioners, and a Coroner for said County of Calhoun, and two Justices of the Peace and one Constable for each Election Precinct in said County of Calhoun.

And notice is hereby further given, that the following named persons, are appointed Inspectors of said Election, for the respective Election Precincts in said county, as hereinafter named, to-wit.

Precinct No. 1—Jacksonville.
T. R. Ward, Wm. M. Wier, J. J. Skelton } Inspectors.
J. L. Mattison, Returning Officer.

Precinct No. 2—Alexandria.
W. F. Bush, Chas. Martin, L. D. Miller } Inspectors.
Ned Lee, Returning Officer.

Precinct No. 3—Four Mile Spring.
Wm. E. Lambert, Thos. White, J. L. Turk } Inspectors.
Ed. Vernon, Returning Officer.

Precinct No. 4—Court Ground.
E. A Walker, Wm. Self, P. N. Acker } Inspectors.
E. J. Haynie, Returning Officer.

Precinct No. 5—Polkville.
Wm. K. Mynatt, Mack Henderson, G. D. Meharg } Inspectors.
P. R. Hess, Returning Officer.

Precinct No 6—Peek's Hill.
Green Duke, John C. Archer, A. O. Finch } Inspectors.
Jackson Dickie, Returning Officer.

Precinct No. 7—Hollingsworth's School House.
Henry McBee, E. B. Dickinson, Wm. Nance } Inspectors.
Thos. Hollingsworth, Returning Officer.

Precinct No. 8—Court Ground.
Benj. Nabors, Jackson Dale, W. B. Green } Inspectors.
Tandy Allen, Returning Officer.

Precinct No. 9—Cross Plains.
J. C. Boles, John Craig, F. M. Savage } Inspectors.
John W. Pike, Returning Officer.

Precinct No. 10—Cross Roads.
J. C. Watson, R. P. Morgan, Henry Warnock } Inspectors.
Henry Murry, Returning Officer.

Precinct No. 11—White Plains.
D. S. Black, A. M. Whiteside, J. C. Wilson } Inspectors.
Allen Ward, Returning Officer.

Precinct No. 12—Corn Grove.
Jno. F. Davis, J. T. DeArman, H. J. Tumlin } Inspectors.
John Elston, Returning Officer.

Precinct No. 13—Oxford.
S. C. Kelly, D. P. Gunnels, Henry Snow } Inspectors.
J. M. Hayes, Returning Officer.

Precinct No. 14—Sulphur Springs.
Miles Harrison, W. C. Martin, P. Crow } Inspectors.
J. B. Chappel, Returning Officer.

Precinct No. 15—Woodstock.
W. J. Edmondson, T. P. Renfro, John Lloyd } Inspectors.
G. B. Skelton, Returning Officer.

ALEX. O. STEWART,
Sheriff of Calhoun County.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

G. B. DOUGHIT,
Clerk of Circuit Court.

June 26, 1877.

WE SELL EVERYTHING FOR THE

GARDEN

And offer NOW (from June 15 to Aug. 15):

Celery Plants.

Dwarf White, by mail, for $1.00 per 100
Large White Solid, by mail, 1.00 " 100
Dwarf Red, ... 1.00 " 100
Any of the above Celery Plants, by express, for $5.00 per 1,000.

Cabbage Plants,

Pa'm Flat Dutch, by mail, $1 00 per 100
Drumhead Savoy, ... 1.00 " 100
Red (for picking), ... 1.00 " 100
Any of the above Cabbage Plants, by express, for $4.00 per 1,000.

Cauliflower Plants,

Early Erfurt, by mail, ...$1.25 per 100
Early Paris, ... 1.25 " 100
Any of the above Cauliflower Plants, by express, for $7.50 per 1000.

☞Special prices for large quantities given on application.

TURNIP SEED.

Any of the following leading sorts sent by mail, for 10c per oz—25c. per ¼ lb—75c. per lb.

Early White Dutch—White Strap Leaf—Red Top Strap Leaf—Golden Ball—Improved American Ruta Bega.

ETER HENDERSON & CO.,

Seedsmen, Market Gardeners & Florists.

35 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

RICHARD WALKER,

Barber and Hair-Dresser.

FIRST door east of Maddox & Parr's Family Grocery. Give him a call and he will guarantee perfect satisfaction with his neat, complete and fashionable work.

Jacksonville, June 17, 1876—tf.

Family Grocer ies.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he will continue the

GROCERY BUSINESS

In the same place recently occupied by H. Fitz, in the south room of the Brick Store east side of the public square.

He will keep a full stock of every description of Family Groceries of superior quality, which will be sold low for CASH, or exchanged for COUNTRY PRODUCE.

By fair dealing and strict attention to business, he will endeavor to merit, and hopes to receive a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended this House.

☞All persons indebted for Groceries heretofore purchased, will please call upon me forthwith and settle up, as it is necessary to close up the old business; and all persons having claims against H. Fitz will present them for settlement.

B. F. CARPENTER.

Jacksonville, March 24, 1877—2y.

JUST RECEIVED,

A Fine Lot of Superior Louisville

Cooking Stoves!

For from ten to twenty dollars.

Tinware in large quantities Cheap.

W. W. NESBIT.

Take Particular Notice.

It takes Cash to buy Tin, Sheet Iron and other materials used in my business. Therefore cash and nothing but cash will purchase my work. Jan. 6, 1877.

Jacksonville Hotel,

West Side Square,

Jacksonville, Ala.

Is now prepared, to take care of Commercial Travelers, and other Gentlemen and Ladies. Comfortable rooms, polite and attentive servants and as good fare as our county affords.

A large room specially for Exhibiting samples of merchandise.

Board per day, $2 00
" " week, 7 00
" " Meal, 50

We have also a LIVERY and FEED STABLE—Hacks, Wagons, Buggies and Horses, always on hand. Call and see me. Respectfully,

J. D. HAMMOND, Pro.

April 29, 1876.

WYLY HOUSE.

South East Corner Public Square

(OLD FORNEY CORNER)

JACKSONVILLE ALA.

HAVING made additional Improvements for the comfort of guests we respectfully solicit a continuance of that patronage so liberally bestowed upon us for the past two years. It is our pride and intention to make it one of the best HOTELS to be found in any Village, and to make every one comfortable and their stay pleasant while with us. Every convenience given to commercial men for showing samples.

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

Reasonable reduction on board by the day for regular customers, and county people. JOHN M. WYLY.

Carriage & Wagon MAKING

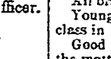
JAMES H. & JOS. H PRIVETT

HAVE now and will keep constantly on hand, Barouches, Buggies, Wagons, &c. manufactured of the best of timber and material, and in the most durable and fashionable style. Orders for any particular style of work filled promptly, and every description of Repairing done with dispatch.

Finished work now on hand will be sold at remarkably low prices for cash. Long experience in the business, enables them to fulfil every promise made to patrons of neat and durable work. Their shop is located two miles south of Jacksonville.

Cross Plains High School.

Rev. G. B. RUSSELL, Principal.
Miss ANNA CLEAVLAND, Assist.



THIS School for Boys and Girls, located at Cross Plains, Calhoun county, Ala. is now in successful operation.

All branches systematically taught.

Young men prepared for Junior of Senior class in College.

Good decorum and thorough instruction the motto of the Teachers.

Cross Plains—situated on the Selma, Rome & Dalton R. R. is easily accessible from all parts of the country, and is one of the most healthy and moral communities in the State. Good Sabbath School and church privileges every Sabbath No liquor sold in the place.

Parents now have a splendid opportunity of giving their children a good education, and at the same time have them surrounded by moral influences.

Board can be had at from $8 to $10 per month.

Rates of Tuition per month:

First class, ... $1 50
Second " 2 00
Third " 3 00
Fourth " 4 00

Pupils charged from the time they enter until the close of session, except in cases of protracted sickness. Mar. 17—3m.

THE BEST OFFER!

We will sell during these hard times

$600 Pianos for $250;

And all other styles in the same proportion, including Grand, Square and Upright, of *first class*—sold direct to the *people at factory prices*. No agents; no commissions; no discounts. These Pianos made one of the finest displays at the Centenial Exhibition, and were unanimously recommended for the HIGHEST HONORS Regularly incorporated Manufacturing Co.—New Manufactory, one of the largest and finest in the world. The Square Grands contain Mathushek's new patent Duplex Overstrung Scale, the greatest improvement in the history of Piano making. The Uprights are the *finest in America*. Pianos sent on trial. Don't fail to write for Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue,—mailed free.

MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO.,
No. 56 Broadway, N. Y.

DR. S. P. SMITH. H. E. SMITH.

S. P. SMITH & SON.

Wholesale Grocers

AND

Liquor Dealers,

Smith's Block, ROME, Ga.

Proprietors and General Agents for the

Steamer Mary Carter,

Upon which Goods shipped freight has been reduced full 20 per cent.

A good and roomy WAGON YARD in rear of their Block for the accommodation of Teamsters.

SMITH'S AROMATIC

STOMACH BITTERS.

These Bitters are a pleasant TONIC for persons suffering from loss of appetite, weakness, and a never-failing Remedy for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Female Irregularities, Chills and Fever, Diseases of the Kidneys. Rome, Ga. Sep. 26, 1876.—1y

The Republican.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Excellent Turnip seed deposited with B. F. Carpenter, for sale.

Those having wool to card are requested to read the advertisement of Mr. Richey.

Judge Woods requests us to say that he has not declined, a rumor to that effect having gained currency.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of Dr. Barr. He enjoys the reputation of a fine dentist.

Married—in Cleburne county, July 22nd, by J. M. Hendon, Esq., Mr. John Burnham to Miss Katie Smith.

Thomas Ward has been given the contract for constructing a cage for the county jail. His bid was $350.

Henry Wynn says he is not a candidate for sheriff, and that he never had any idea of running. He says his beef business demands his attention.

The colored people made near thirty dollars at their church dinner Saturday. The proceeds will go to the completion of their church building.

D. P. Loritz, of Centre, a former resident of this place, and J. D. Smith, and Miss Florence Alexander, of Fansdal, Ala., have been visiting here during the week.

Gov. Houston, Hon. John H. Caldwell and Col. Harrington, have been appointed to deliver addresses at the next county Fair to be held at this place in October.

On Wednesday a funeral and wedding procession were on the streets at the same time. One party was moving down one street while the other was moving down another.

A careful canvass of the opinions of the various candidates and their friends, as to who will be elected to fill our county offices, convinces us that Calhoun will have forty-three officers.

GRAND FINALE.—The last picnic of the season to be given at Sulphur Springs Wednesday, August 8th. The failure of August 2nd was on account of mistake in dates—August 2nd instead of August 8th.

J. P. Lewis, who was sent to the penitentiary for stealing a horse from Hammond & Co. last year, escaped from the Helena mines where he had been hired. A reward of $25 is offered for his capture.

The Central City Insurance Company, located at Selma, through their Agent, Wm. T. Alexander, has recently paid Martin & Clark $2,500 00, and J. H. Sharp $773.30, for property destroyed by fire.

We publish this week the advertisement of Calhoun County Grange College. A full faculty will be chosen by the opening day of the school, and we hope to see it commence under the flattering auspices anticipated for it by its friends.

Some parties, in an advertisement on the outside of this issue, offer to give a watch to the patrons of this paper. We wish our subscribers to understand we have no connection with the concern, and do not advise our patrons to accept the offer!

A child of Col. James Crook, some time since, fell out of a door and knocked out two of its front teeth. Mrs. Crook picked the teeth up off the ground, and washing off the dirt, replaced them in the child's mouth. They are now as firm set as any other of his teeth.

Attention is called to the advertisement for lumber by Fair Association. We hope lumber men will deal liberally with the Association and join with the rest of the citizens of the county in trying to build up an institution that will prove of incalculable benefit to all.

We stated last week that Rev. Julien C. Brown had arrived in town from a visit to his home. We made the statement on information which subsequently proved to be incorrect. We now have a letter from Mr. Brown in which he states that he will be here and services held in the M. E. Church on next Sabbath (tomorrow) morning and night.

We shall commence next week, printing in pamphlet form, the Premium List of Calhoun County Grange Fair, to be held here in October. This is a rare chance for cheap and valuable advertising. A limited number of advertisements will be taken at ten dollars for full page, five dollars for half page, and three dollars for fourth page.

Mr. J. J. Latty informs us that he and A. B. F. Baxter, Z. T. Bozzer and J. W. Hewitt have killed, so far this year, one hundred and twenty-four snakes of all sizes, from eight feet in length down. He says snakes and candidates so bothered them that they could scarcely work. He wishes to say to the Chocoloco friend who didn't credit the first story, that "seeing is believing," but [illegible] is the naked truth." They [illegible] them.

The Amateur Dramatic Entertainment mentioned some weeks since, will be had on the 23rd August. Extensive preparations have been made for making the entertainment superior in every respect to the last one. At considerable cost the most improved lighting facilities have been procured for exhibiting the Statuary—the light to be used can be seen thirty miles. The music for the evening will be furnished under the direction of Prof. S. P. Snow.

We will have more to say on the subject next week.

Sabbath School Celebration.

The delegates from the several Sabbath Schools in the county around, met pursuant to appointment at Bethel Church, Calhoun county, to decide upon the time for holding the Annual Union Sabbath School Celebration; and to arrange a programme for the day's exercises.

Rev. H. P. Berry was elected Chairman of the convention, and Rev. J. F. Leak Secretary.

A committee of one from each school represented was appointed on credentials and organization, who made the following report: That each school represented in the convention be entitled to one delegate, as follows:

Cross Plains—M. T. Moody.
Carmel and Ladiga—J. F. Leak.
Bethel—J. C. Wilson.
Oak Hill—J. W. Harbor.
Lebanon—M. W. Maddox.
White Plains—W. A. Evins.
Howell's Chapel—W. M. Howell.

It was resolved that we hold a Union Sabbath School Celebration on Saturday before the fourth Sabbath in August next. After several ballots Bethel was selected as the place for holding our Celebration.

PROGRAMME.

The following programme of exercises was adopted by the Convention.

The schools will assemble promptly at 8 o'clock, a. m. in the grove near J. J. Wilson's residence, and will be taken charge of by the officer of the day and his assistants, and march in procession to the Arbor and seated. Then all the schools will engage in singing.

Coronation—Prayer by Rev. Wilson Howell.
Song—"Beautiful River," by all the schools.
Welcome Address—By Rev. Julien C. Brown, of Jacksonville.
Songs—By White Plains and Cross Plains schools.
Address—By Rev. G. B. Russell, of Cross Plains.
Songs—By Howell's Chapel and Lebanon schools.

INTERMISSION,

One hour and thirty minutes for dinner.

Re-assemble at one o'clock p. m.
Song—"Hold the Fort," by all the schools.
Address—By Rev. Elijah Smith, of Oxford.
Songs—By Bethel & Oak Hill schools.
Address—By Rev. J. B. Stevenson, of Oxford.
Songs—By Carmel, Davistown and Rabbit Town schools.
Closing Prayer—By Rev. H. P. Berry.
Benediction.

OFFICER OF THE DAY.—J. C. Wilson.
CHIEF MARSHAL.—J. B. Smith.
ASSISTANTS.—Rev. Mr. Howell, Rev. J. F. Leak, Moses Maddox, J. J. Wilson, R. P. Brindley, James W. Harbor, W. A. Evins.

It was unanimously resolved that the members of the press be invited.

Also resolved that the proceedings of the Convention be published in the Jacksonville Republican, Centre Advertiser and Cedartown Express.

H. P. BERRY, President.
J. F. LEAK, Secretary.

Notes from the Oxford Tribune.

Wm. Luttrell, who was thrown from a mule and injured some time ago, is recovering.

J. R. Teague has withdrawn his name as a candidate for Justice of the Peace in Oxford Beat.

The editor of the *Tribune* declines to become a candidate for Justice of the Peace in Oxford Beat.

Protracted rains render it necessary to work farms late.

It seems it was Green Derrel and not Frizzle who stole the horse in Clay Co.

A serious difficulty occurred near Delta, Wednesday before last in which Wm. M. Stripling was severely clubbed by S. O. Stripling.

DIED—of Congestion, the morning of July 28th, Joseph H. Read, a valuable citizen of this county. He had contracted a fever by exposure in the sun and water while working on his mill dam, but nothing serious was thought of it, until congestion set in and carried him off suddenly. He was fully prepared to meet his God, and gave bright evidence of it before his dissolution. He left behind him a wife and two young children—the third child having died the night before he did, of the same disease. The death of the two, so near together, was most melancholy, and the grief of the heart-stricken wife, mother and relatives of deceased, would have been beyond bounds but for the consolations of that religion which sustained him in his last hours, and resigned him to the loss of his life while yet on its sunny side.

While we are free to blame the colored people when we think they are wrong, we are as free to give them a word of encouragement and praise when we see them engaged in any laudable work or decorous in their behavior. Under this rule we cannot withold praise of them for their conduct at the church dinner Saturday. The Marshal reports that not one at the entertainment showed signs of drinking, and that there was not a harsh word spoken. Indeed, this whole week they have been very quiet and orderly, and we hope they will continue so for their own good.

DIED—On the morning of July 31st, Sterling Lester, an old and valuable citizen of this place. His health had been failing the last six months, and he gradually approached his end in full preparation to meet it. He was a man of whom it can be said literally, he had not an enemy in the world. He leaves a wife and daughters and son behind, who have the deepest sympathy of our entire community.

Mr. W. W. Nesbit of this place, has four Berkshire hogs in his pen which, good judges say will make 1200 pounds of pork—the oldest hog about one year, the other about nine months. They were purchased when small pigs. If farmers generally would take the same care of good stock, we should hear no more of buying bacon from the West, whether much or little cotton was raised.

Mrs. ANNA HOKE will take from one to three boarders, either girls or boys, at 20, or from three to eight at $8 per month, washing and lights not included. A moderate charge will be made for fuel or parties can furnish it themselves.

OBITUARY.

DIED, of congestion of the brain, near Oxford, Ala., at the residence of Capt. H. T. Snow, on Wednesday, July 18, A. D. 1877, THOMAS FIELDING SNOW, in the 26th year of his age.

How often the above record has been made, and with how many varied phases of sadness, has it been overshadowed, when we transfer to paper the last transaction of a mortal's career on earth—the struggle with death. But when we are called upon to stand around the lifeless form of a *young* man, who, but a few days ago, was just verging into active, hopeful, promising manhood, the gloom grows into thickened shadows, tears refuse to flow, and our hearts are burdened almost beyond endurance with sorest grief.

FIELDING; all honor to the name, from one who knew you well. Your enviable examples will be cherished as vigilant vindicators of your *almost* spotless life, your sublime submission, untainted with murmurings under all circumstances, strict integrity, undoubted veracity, honesty of purpose, zealous industry, kindness to friends and kindred, your reserved but beautiful intellect, are all precious mementoes in the hearts of those who knew you best. How beautiful to fall beneath the reaper's scythe, when from the wreck so grand a pyramid rises!

Your face is paled in death; your lips clinched from the agonies of intensest suffering; your eyes dimmed with mists of the shadowy vale; but the vital spark that found no longer refuge in a mortal cote, seeks its hiding place in another, and we trust, by the promises of Him "who gave Himself for all," has *found* a more exalted, happier dwelling place. May our hopes that it *has* found a better world be changed to glad fruition when hoping is no more; our Faith in the power of "Him who is mighty to save," be changed to sight when we stand side by side, through grace, beholding the beauties of the new Jerusalem, and may our voices together mingle with the Saints of a thousand years whose prayers have been changed to everlasting praises.

Peace to the ashes of a noble young man, whose day of life has been quickly spent But with rejoicing he entered eternity, saying on the eve of his dying moments, "Hallelujah, Hallelujah; it will be all right to-morrow."

He is lost to us, but before he died
Showed death had for him no horror,
"Hallelujah! Hallelujah!" he cried,
"It will be all right to-morrow."

We trust ere this he has "swept through the gates,"
And is now free from earth's sorrow,
And his spirit has entered the joy that awaits
The Saints "in God's own to-morrow."

So may we all, as we journey along,
Some comfort from these thoughts borrow,
And make it the great burden of our song,
"It will be all right to-morrow."

S. P. S.

If some persons do not stop breaking doors at the Reservoir & head spring of the water works & doing other malicious mischief, they will stand a fair chance for a term in the penitentiary.

Marshal Pruitt is doing all in his power to keep the citizens regularly supplied, and it is ineffably mean and criminal to obstruct his laudable efforts.

A Card—To the Public.

ALEXANDRIA, ALA., July 14, 1877.

We, the undersigned, hereby state for the information of the friends of Rev. J. C. McAuley, and the people of Calhoun county, that we have been pained to learn that certain persons in the county have fabricated and been endeavoring to circulate a base falsehood upon Mr. I. L. Swan (a candidate for County Treasurer), trying to make the impression that he had committed some great wrong in regard to Rev. J. C. McAuley's business as late County Superintendent. The business has been settled with us, so far as Mr. Swan is concerned, perfectly satisfactory, and with his efficient services in assisting us there has been money saved to the estate of deceased, and we are now satisfied that we will be able to finally settle up the business in strict justice both to us and the school fund, (which it takes time to do); and we must here say that we highly appreciate Mr. Swan's kindness in assisting us in the matter, and could not commend him too highly for his faithfulness throughout; and we regard any reflection upon him in the matter as being wholly uncalled for and entirely unjust, and we believe that every fair minded man in the county (hundreds of whom have known him for years) will verify this statement, and sustain him from such unwarranted attacks as have been sought to be used.

J. D. McAULEY.
MRS. J. C. McAULEY.

A CARD.

To the Voters of Calhoun County:

I have been reliably informed that one Mr. Robert Beal has circulated a report that I have said, while drinking, that I did not want the votes of our white citizens, as the negro vote would elect me. The report is a willful, malicious lie. I never thought of such a thing—much less saying so; neither have I been drunk. I hope no gentleman will for a moment entertain such slanderous falsehoods against me.

With much respect,
B. J. MATTHEWS.

Jacksonville, July 30, 1877.

I certify that I never heard Mr. Matthews make any remarks like the above, and believe them to be slanderous and false.

W. T. ALEXANDER.

A CARD.

A rumor having gained circulation that I have withdrawn from the race, I take this method of informing the voters of Calhoun that I shall run through to the end.

J. B. SMITH.

A CARD.

The statement given to Mr. I. L. Swan July 11th, 1877, but erroneously dated by the printers in two last issues (July 14, 1877), was written and signed by my Hon. J. D. McAuley, who was fully authorized by me to sign the same, and any report to the contrary is untrue.

MRS. J. C. McAULEY.

August 3, 1877.

Lumber.

I wish to purchase 25,000 feet of good heart pine lumber, and 320 chestnut or post oak Posts, 9 feet long, for the Fair Association.

H. L. STEVENSON,
Chm'n Ex. Com.

DR. J. R. GARBER

TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity.

All calls will receive prompt attention.

Special attention given to all *chronic* diseases.

Office on South street, two doors below the Wyl House. June 9 tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[Extract of a letter of Dr. Lovic Pierce, of Sparta, to Rev. L. F. Davies.]

Macon, Jan. 8, 1876.

Dear Bro. Davies. Excuse me for writing only when I am deeply interested. I have been speechless about two months. Could not read and pray in a family. Had tried many things. Got no benefit from any. Some conference some one sent me from Americus a bottle of Thrash's Consumptive Cure and Lung Restorer, which I have been taking now, this is the ninth day, and I can talk now with some ease. I came here, among other things, to supply myself with this medicine. No druggist here has it on sale. I must have it. I want you to go in person to Thrash & Co., show them this letter, and make them send me by express to Sparta, Ga., two, three or four bottles, with bill. I am getting on finely,

(Signed) LOVIC PIERCE.

For sale by Dr W. M. NISBET, Jacksonville Ala. Sep. 23—3m.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

No people in the world suffer as much with Dyspepsia as Americans. Although years of experience in medicine had failed to accomplish a certain and sure remedy for this disease and its effects, such as Sour Stomach, Heart-burn, Water-brash, Sick Headache, Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Liver complaint, coming up of the food, low spirits, general debility, etc., yet since the introduction of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER we believe there is no case of Dyspepsia that cannot be immediately relieved. 30,000 dozen sold last year without one case of failure reported. Go to your Druggist, Dr. W. M. NISBET, and get a sample Bottle for 10 cents and try it. Two doses will relieve you. Regular size 75 cents.

MURDER WILL OUT.

A few years ago, "August Flower" was discovered to be a certain cure for Dyspepsia and Liver complaint, a few thin Dyspeptics made known to their friends how easily and quickly they had been cured by its use. The great merits of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER became heralded through the country by one sufferer to another, until, without advertising, its sale has become immense. Druggists in EVERYTOWN in the United States are selling it. No person suffering with Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, low spirits, etc., can take three doses without relief. Go to your Druggist, Dr. W. M. NISBET, and get a bottle for 75 cents and try it. Sample bottles 10 cents.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ELECTION NOTICE.

THE attention of the Returning Officers, at the different voting places in the county, is called to the fact, that they are also appointed special Deputy Sheriffs for the day of election. They will see that order is preserved at the various polling places, and that the following section of the election law is strictly enforced:

SEC. 99. Be it further enacted, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to sell or give away any liquors, of whatever kind or description, during the day on which any election may be held in this State, or on the day next preceding such election day; and it shall be the duty of the Sheriff, deputy Sheriff, or any Constable, to arrest all persons violating the provisions of this section.

A. O. STEWART,
Sheriff.

CIGARS.

Come, everybody, and smoke and treat your friends. Good Cigars at MADDOX & PRIVETT'S. Three for 10 cents.

Good Chewing Tobacco at the Red Store for 10 cents a plug.

Factory Yarn at Maddox & Privett's for $1.00 per bunch.

MADDOX & PRIVETT are selling good brown Sugar 8 lbs for $1.00.

MADDOX & PRIVETT will buy all the green beef hides you will bring them.

If you ride on horseback go to MADDOX & PRIVETTS and get you a good, neat Saddle Blanket. It will save its cost in preserving your pants one year.

A few pair of neat, strong and durable buggy harness on hand, will be sold cheap for cash or exchanged for wheat or flour. Apply at once at the Red Store.

Riding, Driving and Plow Bridles, Hames, Collars and Whips, at the very bottom prices, at

MADDOX & PRIVETT'S.

Prepare in time for the immense crop of peaches that will soon be ripe, and supply yourself with those Shelby Ware Fruit Jars at the Red Store; also the Gem Self-sealing Glass Jar at $2 per dozen.

Second and Last NOTICE.

PERSONS who have not yet paid their taxes, if they wish to avoid cost and trouble, must call upon the undersigned immediately and pay their corporation and street tax.

WM. H. FLEMING, Collector.
July 14, 1877—3t.

DENTISTRY.

H. D. BARR

WISHES to inform his patrons and the public generally that he is prepared to do all kinds of Dental work, which he will guarantee.

Full upper set Teeth,	$20 00
" lower " "	20 00
" upper & lower "	35 00
Partial set,	[illegible]
Gold fillings, each,	[illegible]
Silver, Rubber, Bone, Tin foil, each,	1 00
Extracting teeth, each,	1 00

No charges for extracting teeth when artificial teeth are inserted.

He uses the best and latest improved materials. Prompt attention given to people at a distance.

Apply to H. D. BARR,
Surgeon Dentist, Oxford, Ala.
Office over J. R. Graham's Store.

Special attention given to extracting and filling on teeth. Aug. 4, 1877—tf.

East Tenn., Va. & Ga. R. R.

(BLUE MOUNTAIN ROUTE.)

SCHEDULE SUMMER 1877.

Leave	JACKSONVILLE	1.02 P. M.
"	ROME	3.30 "
"	DALTON	5.30 "
"	KNOXVILLE	10.48 "
"	BRISTOL	4.48 A. M.
"	Washington City	10.00 P. M.
Arrive,	NEW YORK	7.00 A. M.

Two Trains Daily from Dalton.

Quickest Time. Lowest Rates.

Dalton to Washington, 28 Hours.
Dalton to New York, 37 Hours.

This is the only line reaching Watering Places of East Tennessee and Virginia, and quickest and best line to Washington City, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and New England Cities.

For further particulars, apply to
H. H. MARMADUKE,
Southern Agent, Atlanta, Ga.
JAMES R. OGDEN,
General Ticket Agent, Knoxville, Tenn.
R. S. RUSHTON, Agent,
July 14, 1877. Dalton, Ga.

"BLUE MOUNTAIN ROUTE."

Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad,

Taking Effect Sunday, June 3, 1877.

5:40 a m	Leave	Selma,	Arrive	9.50 a m
7:38 "	"	Randolph,	"	7:18 "
9:20 "	"	Calera,	"	5:25 "
11.22 "	"	Talladega,	"	2:36 "
12:23 p. m.	"	Oxford,	"	1.24 "
12.31 "	"	Anniston,	"	1.12 "
1.02 "	"	Jacksonville,	"	12.36 "
2.11 "	"	Stonewall,	"	11.09 p m
2.18 "	"	Tecumseh,	"	11.00 "
2.25 "	"	Pryor's,	"	10.50 "
2.45 "	"	Cave Spring	"	10.25 "
3.30 "	"	Rome,	"	......
4 12 "	Arrive	Plainville	Leave	8.25 "
4.30 "	Leave	Plainville	Arrive	8.05 "
5.40 "	Arrive	Dalton,	Leave	6.35 "

Through Sleepers will run from Vicksburg to Lynchburg without change.

Connecting at Dalton with E. T., V. & Ga. R. R. for Eastern Virginia cities, Virginia Springs, and with W. & A. R. R. for Chattanooga and all western cities.

Close connection at Calera for Montgomery, Mobile and New Orleans.

Close connection at Selma with Ala. Cen. R. R. for Meridian, Jackson, New Orleans, and Vicksburg, with good sleeping accommodations.

M. STANTON, Gen. Supt. RAY KNIGHT, Gen. Pass. Agt.
April 7, 1877.

CUT THIS OUT.

Publisher, THE WORLD,
35 Park Row, New York.

Inclosed find ONE DOLLAR for

THE WEEKLY WORLD

for One Year.

Name in full, here..............................
Post-Office, here..............................
County, here..............................
State, here..............................

Address, THE WORLD,
35 Park Row, New York

Show this to your Democratic neighbor.

The Rome Hotel.

Within Ten Step of the Rail Road.

BROAD STREET, ROME, GEORGIA.

NO OMNIBUS NEEDED.

The Hotel is situated in the principal business square of the city, is New and Clean from Bottom to Top, having been

THOROUGHLY RENOVATED

In the last sixty days, and has received an addition of fourteen

ELEGANT, AIRY AND CONVENIENT ROOMS, NEWLK FURNISHED.

The Hotel is abundantly supplied with Fresh Milk, Butter and Vegetables from our own Dairy and Garden.

Rates Two Dollars per day, or seventy-five cents for single meal and single lodging, with no extra charge for handling baggage.

Representatives from the principal business houses of the city can be found boarding in the Hotel.

J. A. STANSBURY, Proprietor.
sept. 30—1y.

LIVERY & SALE STABLE

HAVING bought the entire hal interest of J W Fullenwider in th stock and outfit of the late Hammond & Fullenwider's Stable, we will continue the same business place, and hope that by fair dealing and reasonable charges to merit a liberal share of patronage. A stable is an indispensable necessity to all villages, and we hope our citizens may give us sufficient patronage to make the stable self-sustaining. We will also continue the mail Hack to and from Gadsden daily except Sabbaths.

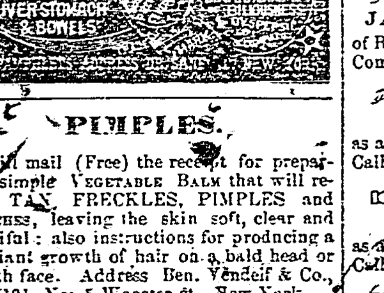
Price for Gadsden Hack $3 00 through or $5 00 return.

Hack to and from depot 25c day 50c night.
Horse, single feed 25c or $1 00 per day.
Horse and Buggy per day, ...$3 00
Hack and two horses per day, ... $3 50

Waggons, Hacks, Buggies and Horses always on hand.

W. B. HAMMOND,
J. D. HAMMOND, Agent.

—tfoct 7



PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the receipt for preparing a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will remove TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES and BLOTCHES, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address Ben. Vendelf & Co., Box 5121, No 5 Wooster st., New York.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. E. A. WILSON,
194 Penn st., Williamsburg, N. Y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Persons wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar street, New York.

Dec. 30—6m

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For County Treasurer.

We are authorized to announce ISAAC L. SWAN, as a candidate for County Treasurer of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce THOMAS L. WAKELEY, as a candidate for County Treasurer of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce R. F. (Tobe) HUGHES, as a candidate for County Treasurer of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce JOSEPH A. JONES as a candidate for County Treasurer of Calhoun county.

We are authorized to announce W. P. CROOK as a candidate for County Treasurer.

For Tax Collector.

We are authorized to announce Capt. C. W. BREWTON, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce Humphrey Posey Whiteside, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce M. D. C. SPRADLEY, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce E. McCLELEN, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun county.

We are authorized to announce JAMES M. WEBSTER, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun county.

We are authorized to announe JOSEPH BORDEN as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun count

We are authorized to announce JEROME B. SMITH, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun county.

We are authorized to announce W. F. JORDAN, as a Candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun county.

For Tax Assessor.

We are authorized to announce JOHN A. GLENN, as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce W. F. HANNA, as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce HON. A. WOODS, as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Calhoun county.

We are authorized to announce SAMUEL B. WHITE, Sr. as a candidate for Tax Assessor for Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce A. B. LEDBETTER, as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Calhoun county.

We are authorized to announce ALFRED MOORE MORGAN, as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Calhoun county.

For Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce B. J. (SEAB.) MATTHEWS, as a candidate for Sheriff of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce D. F. SHUFORD, as a candidate for Sheriff of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce D. Z. GOODLETT, as a Candidate for Sheriff of Calhoun county.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM J. BROCK, as a Candidae for Sheriff of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce D. J. CLARK, as a Candidate for Sheriff of Calhoun county.

We are authorized to announce JOHN H. CRAWFORD, as a candidate for Sheriff of Calhoun county.

For County Commissioner.

We are authorized to announce R. H. GRIFFIN, of Peek's Hill Beat, as a candidate for County Commissioner of Calhoun county.

We are authorized to announce Ab. LITTLEJOHN as a candidate for County Commissioner of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce BAILEY G. McCLELEN, as a candidate for County Commissioner of Calhoun county.

We are authorized to announce W. C. SCARBROUGH, as a candidate for County Commissioner of Calhoun county.

We are authorized to announce JAMES D. HOLLINGSWORTH, of Beat No. 7, as a candidate for County Commissioner of Calhoun county.

We are authorized to announce JOHN M. PATTERSON, as a candidate for County Commissioner of Calhoun county.

We are authorized to announce WARREN HARRIS, as a candidate for County Commissioner of Calhoun county.

We are authorized to announce MATTHEW E. EZELLE, as a candidate for County Commissioner of Calhoun county.

We are authorized to announce Capt. M. H. FOWLER, of Oxford Beat, No. 13, as a candidate for County Commissioner of Calhoun county.

We are authorized to announce A. M. STEWART, as a candidate for County Commissioner of Calhoun county.

We are authorized to announce JOSEPH L. KIRBY, of the south-west portion of the county, as a candidate for County Commissioner of Calhoun county.

We are authorized to announce A. D. WILKINS, of Alexandria beat, as a candidate for County Commissioner of Calhoun county.

We are authorized to announce MARK DRISKELL, as a candidate for Commissioner.

We are authorized to announce L. H. WAGNON, as a candidate for County Commissioner of Calhoun County.

For Bailiff.

We are authorized to announce ROBERT F. RILEY, as a candidate for Bailiff of Beat No. 1.

We are authorized to announce W. T. KIRBY, as a candidate for Bailiff of Beat No. 1.

We are authorized to announce GEORGE W. LEACH, as a candidate for Bailiff of Beat No. 1.

We are authorized to announce WM. A. BEAL, as a candidate for Bailiff in Beat No. 1.

For Coroner.

We are authorized to announce RUFUS ALEXANDER, as a candidate for Coroner.

We are authorized to announce M. S. BAZEMORE as a candidate for Coroner.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral



For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

The reputation it has attained, in consequence of the marvellous cures it has produced during the last half century, is a sufficient assurance to the public that it will continue to realize the happiest results that can be desired. In almost every section of country there are persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. All who have tried it acknowledge its superiority; and where its virtues are known, no one hesitates as to what medicine to employ to relieve the distress and suffering peculiar to pulmonary affections. CHERRY PECTORAL always affords instant relief, and performs rapid cures of the milder varieties of bronchial disorder, as well as the more formidable diseases of the lungs.

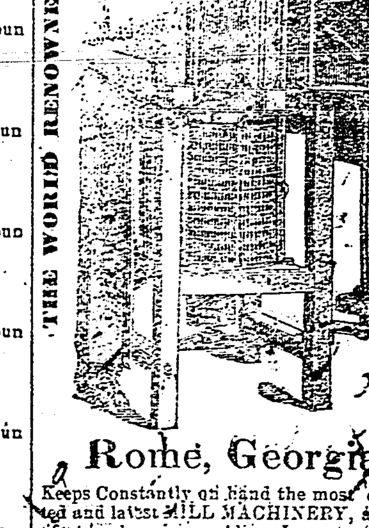
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YOUTH'S COLUMN.

Mother's Caller.—Mrs. Allen was making a call on her friend Mrs. Swift one afternoon, and both ladies were engaged in pleasant conversation when Miss Alice, a young lady of eleven, came sauntering into the parlor. Mrs. Swift had just made a remark, when her little girl broke in with the query:

"Who was it said so, mother?"

Her mother was mortified, but replied as quietly as possible, hoping by that means to avoid further interruption.—But Alice was persevering, and determined to know all the particulars, so she proceeded to ask further questions. The conversation thus broken up was difficult to resume. Both ladies were much annoyed, and her mother tried to invent some inclined plane on which to slide off her troublesome child, but without success. She knew Miss Alice too well to risk a serious outbreak, or a persistent siege of teazing to stay. So she did not positively require her to go to the nursery.

Presently she arose and walked to the window. The next remark was:

"Miss Allison is riding out, mother, in her little phaeton, and she has little Harry French with her. I wish she would ask me."

Then she walked about the two parlors, keeping both ladies in a nervous worry by her ill-timed observations. Once it was:

"Mother, that new girl has not dusted the music stand at all."

And shortly after she remarked:

"There is a scratch quite across the top of it, mother. I believe Jane did that."

Mrs. Allen saw that her visit could not longer be enjoyed, so she soon arose to take her leave. Alice was on hand to receive her share of the leave-takings and invitations, and then went humming about among her music books.

The visitor did not leave with any pleasant impression of her friend's little girl. If you are allowed to come in the parlor to see your mother's company, take your seat quietly, and speak only when addressed. Reply promptly and pleasantly, and in an intelligent, easy manner, not simply saying, "Yes, ma'am," and "no ma'am," to whatever in asked, as some children do, making it very hard to converse with them. No matter how sharp your curiosity to know just what the subject is on which they are speaking, never be so impolite as to interrupt them by your questions. Gather what you please by their conversation, but do not show your curiosity by your words. Good breeding is always beautiful in a child, and if you are so unfortunate as not to have had much instruction on the subject, pick up information wherever you can, with most untiring diligence.—*Early Dew.*

The Weather-Maker.—A man once had a vineyard which did not bring him salt for his porridge, much less wine enough to drink. Why? The bad weather was to blame.

Once he went into the vineyard and said, half aloud.

"If I could but regulate the weather for a single Summer!"

Scarcely had he uttered the words before a beautiful boy appeared before him, saying, "Your wish is fulfilled!"

How happy was the man! First he made the sun shine bright and warm; then he made it rain, and so on, until he thought it was fine growing weather for his vines. At last the grape gathering began; every vine was loaded with grapes, just as he had desired it to be. But, but, but—when he tasted the grapes, one after another, he was ready to faint, they were all dreadfully sour.

Then the beautiful boy appeared to him again, and said.

"See, O man, how your wish has been fulfilled! You ordered sun and rain prudently enough, but you forgot the wind. Man should never be presumptuous, and try to act more wisely than the All-wise God."

So the man went quietly home, and ever afterward left the ruling of the weather to God. After that he usually had fine weather and plenty of sweet grapes—but not always.—*From the German.*

A Fable.—A young cock and a hen were speaking of the size of eggs. Said the cock:

"I once laid an egg—"

"O you did!" interrupted the hen with a derisive cackle. "Pray how did you manage it?"

The cock felt injured in his self-esteem, and, turning his back upon the hen, addressed himself to a brood of young chickens.

"I once laid an egg——"

The chickens chirped incredulously and passed on.

The insulted bird reddened in the wattles with indignation, and strutting up to the patriarch of the entire barnyard, repeated his assertion. The patriarch nodded gravely, as if the feat were an everyday affair, and the other continued:

"I once laid an egg alongside a watermellon and compared the two. The vegetable was considerably the larger."

This fable is intended to show the absurdity of hearing all a man has to say.

What is so rare as a day in June? Then, if ever, come perfect days. I believe some great poet has said the same thing. But, bless you! the birds have sung it every summer since the world began; so it is doubly true and doubly new—for the very truest and newest thing in the universe is the glad note of a bird when summer comes.

There is something that your Jack loves nearly as well, though, and that is the laugh of a happy young heart.

So laugh out, my children—laugh and be happy, in these sweet, warm days; and when the flowers nod brightly to you, as they will, and the grass whispers softly, and the whole earth seems to smile and sing, remember Jack's words: Be glad, glad—and keep your hearts in tune!—*St. Nicholas.*

A man on the West Side sends the following religious experience: "I was converted with my wife, under Moody. I use tobacco; my wife urges me to leave off, as a matter of conscience. She thinks it a sin. Said I, 'My dear, name anything as dear to you, which you have dropped on account of its sinfulness, since your conversion.' The good woman is not self-righteous; she was silent and a little disconcerted. My young son came to the rescue. Said he 'I know of something equally dear, which she has left off.' 'What is it?' wife and I cried in a breath. Her *bustle!* murmured the hope of 'all of us.'"

"Our Folks."—A little girl who sat on the front steps of a house on Montcalm street the other day was asked by a strange girl why she didn't have on a better dress.

"I can wear silk if I want to," quietly replied the little one.

"Your folks ain't as rich as them folks over there," sneered the big one.

"Yes, we are, and a good deal richer. They was beating their carpets yesterday, and we was beating ours, and we had twice as much dust as they did!"

That settled the big one, and she moved on.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—In mining speculations Kansas now takes the lead. A farmer who several years ago purchased for $700 some property near the newly discovered lead mines has just sold a part of it for $14,000.

AGRICULTURAL.

Death to the Currant Worm.—Here is what a correspondent of the *Weekly Tribune* has to say about managing the currant worm: "The destruction of currant bushes for years past by worms has been the means of enhancing the price of that valuable fruit in most markets, while with a little care it can be cheaply protected. It is a well-known fact that white hellebore is sure death to the currant worm, but at the same time many will not try it, while others apply it in such a way that it is soon washed off by rains, or only touches the tops and outside leaves, leaving the inside of the bunch of bushes for the worm to feed upon. The whole secret is to apply it on the under side of the leaves, where the worm fastens to eat. To do this I take a piece of cotton cloth that the powder will shake through sparingly, about ten inches square; put in about four ounces of the powder, and gather it up about the end of a stick about three feet long and tie it on, making a sort of a bag at the end. I then make the application early in the morning before the dew is off, by opening the bunch of bushes and putting the bag, end down, nearly to the bottom and shaking it. The current of air is then upward, and the leaves being damp, the powder sticks to the under side. If the current of air is a little sideways, shake low on the wind side, on the outside of the bunch of bushes. It is not best to wait the appearance of the worm, but doctor the bushes as soon as the blossoms are well developed and the leaves are half or two-thirds grown, and again after the fruit has fairly set. This will usually do the work for the season. The main point is to rightly apply the hellebore, and with these hints and a careful attention, with the use of a little judgment, the currant bush can be preserved."

Early Cut Hay.—Haying will commence toward the last of the month. Chemical analysis and common experience has proven that grass cut when in blossom is better for milch cows than when cut later. For horses and working cattle it is better when more nearly ripe, but not woody. As a rule, farmers dry hay too much. Cured grass is far better every way; cheaper to make, and better feed. Grass cut in the morning and shaken up once or twice on a good hay day is cured enough, as a rule, to be carted to the barn in the afternoon. With a good mowing machine to do the work quickly, time may also be saved by not cutting until the dew is off. Or the same result will be obtained by late cutting in the afternoon, the grass lying flat prevents the dew from getting to the ground, and only the top is moistened."

So says the *Scientific Farmer*, and it is a good authority; but we are satisfied that inasmuch as food fed to milch cows differs from that fed to beef only in the fact that it is stopped in the former previous to the formation of fat—if early cut hay is good for one class of animals it is good for another. We are certain that feeding steers thrive better, and more readily eat early cut than late cut hay. After the plant passes a certain stage its energies go to the formation of seed, and a certain chemical change takes place. The true time to cut is when this change first commences. Our experience is in favor of cutting just before the crop is in full blossom, or as soon as the *earliest* heads show, by changing color, that they have passed the stage alluded to.

Eggs as Food.—An ordinary hen's egg weighs from one and a half to two ounces; a duck's egg, from two to three ounces; the egg of the seagull and the turkey, from three to four ounces, and the egg of the goose from four to six ounces. The solid matter and the oil in a duck's egg exceed those in a hen's egg by about one fourth. According to Dr. Ed. Smith, in his treatise on "Foods," an egg weighing an ounce and three-quarters, consists of 120 grains of carbon, and 18¾ grains of nitrogen, or 15.25 per cent. of carbon, and 2 per cent. of nitrogen.

A writer in the *Scientific Farmer* estimates that the value of one pound of eggs, as food for sustaining the active forces of the body, is to the value of one pound of lean beef as 1,584 to 990. As a flesh producer one pound of eggs is about equal to one pound of beef.

A hen may be calculated to consume one bushel of corn yearly, and to lay 12 dozen or 18 pounds of eggs. This is equivalent to saying that three and one-tenths pounds of corn will produce, when fed to a hen, one pound of eggs. A pound of pork, on the contrary requires about five and one-third pounds of corn for its production. When eggs are twenty-four cents per dozen, and pork ten cents per pound, we have a bushel of corn fed, producing $2.88 worth of eggs and $1.05 of pork.

Judging from these facts, eggs must be economical in their production and in their eating, and especially fit for the laboring man in replacing meat.

Seasonable Diet.

Somebody has said that "Bad dinners go hand in hand with total depravity; while a poorly fed man is already half saved," and certainly, all of the sin and suffering to which man is heir has often been directly traced to the eating of forbidden fruit. While there may be a doubt about ascribing the soul's salvation directly to the stomach, the body's health is certainly dependent upon it. If healthful, active brains and bodies are wanted, the stomach must be supplied with the right materials for their manufacture. It can no more find health and strength in improperly chosen and badly-prepared food than a man can gather grapes from thorns or figs from thistles. The divine law of nature says no, in both cases.

In choosing the food for the different meals the season of the year should be kept in mind and the thermometer may, to a certain extent, be used as a guide. In the cold, blustering winter the body requires very different food from that needed in the spring and summer. In the winter, warmth and strength are wanted while in the summer the demand is for strength and warmth. A diet which suggests coolness and lightness is grateful to us during the spring and summer months. The man who works heartily invariably eats heartily, but he who works with his brain needs a different diet from the one who labors with hand and muscle, and the wise housekeeper will always bear this in mind.

Cold meats are as nutritious as those just from the oven and a regimen composed largely of vegetables, milk and eggs will be found both beneficial and agreeable during the warm seasons. Salads of all kinds are easily made and are very grateful, while ripe fruit pleases the palate and regulates the system.

An ice place—outside the bay.

SCIENTIFIC.

An argument for the hypothesis of man's derivation from the lower animals has been found in the structure of the eye. Dr. Hermann has discovered that the crystaline lens is so constructed as to form distinct images of objects that are as much as 90 degrees out of the line of the optic axis. That s, so far as the crystalline lens is concerned, we ought to be able to see side objects plainly whenever they are within the field of view, no matter in what direction we are looking. This power is called periscopism. Prof. Joseph LeConte, of California, has pointed out that the human eye is not wholly periscopic, while the eyes of many lower animals—among them the ruminants—possess this quality fully. The cause of the deficiency in the human eye, which makes it impossible for us to see clearly the outline of anything at which we are not looking directly, is that the retinal images are only distinct when given by objects directly in the focal axis. In other words, the human retina is not periscopic. Therefore, argues Prof. LeConte, the periscopism of the crystalline lens is almost useless to man; to other animals it is extremely useful, as they have also a periscopic retina. This peculiarity of the lens comes to mankind by inheritance; it is a mark of descent from the lower animals. It is not wholly lost in man because its presence is not hurtful. On the other hand, if our eyes had continued wholly periscopic, we should never have beeen able to concentrate our vision, as we now do, upon single objects.

Decay of Timber.—Wet and dry rots are the two forms of decay which attack timber that is exposed to the action of the weather, and the cause of both may be said to be heat with moisture. Confined air and evaporation cause dry rot, and imperfect evaporation wet rot to a greater or less degree.

Investigation shows that as a preventive against these rots the timber should be well seasoned, and if used where liable to be under the influence of sun and rain should be well painted, or, if not painted, should be impregnated with linseed or oil of tar. The best preventive, however, is found to be that of allowing a free circulation of air around the timbers, and the walls to be allowed to dry thoroughly before the introduction of the timbers; should the timbers have taken either of these rots very little can be done to preserve them. In case the rot is perceived to be at the end of beams only—where, in fact it generally commences—the best method of preserving the rest of the timber is to effectually cut away the decayed portion and scarf with sound; if, however, this should not be practicable, the wood may be scraped and cleaned of all fungus or extraneous matter and then impregnated with any of the usual oils.—*Cincinatti Trade List.*

News Facts about Iceland Spar.—Professor A. K. Eaton, of Brooklyn, widely known as the inventor of an improved spectroscope, describes in the *American Chemist* a curious fact about Iceland spar. Hitherto the statement has been currently made and accepted that the axis of the crystal is the only direction along which there is no display of the curious property of the spar—double refraction. Wishing to obtain the widest possible divergence of the two rays from the spar, Professor Eaton cut it in planes perpendicular to the axis of the crystal; and to his great surprise, instead of getting the utmost separation of the rays, he found no double refraction perceptible. Finally he cut a crystal in the form of a sphere and, by experiments upon it, ascertained that the two images of the ray are superposed on each other, so as to make no double refraction, not only when the ray passes through the axis, but also when it passes through in a plane direction perpendicular to the axis. From Professor Eaton's diagram it appears that the greatest divergence to be attained by passing the ray through at an angle of 45 deg. to the axis of the crystal. The fact is decidedly important in the use of the polariscope.

A very general reduction of wages is in progress among the miners and blast furnacemen of Scotland. In a number of instances the men are already working on the reduction, and in a week or two the notices will take effect at other works. As a rule, the reduction amounts to 6d. per day, which brings down the wages to a very low level. In one district it is said that the wages, even for six days' work, will not exceed $4.50, gold per week, when the offtakes are deducted from the gross earnings.—*Engineering.*

Calls to Prayer.

Muezzin, or, more properly "Mueddin," is the Mohammedan official who does the public praying at a certain time and place. Attached to every mosque is a tall tower or a high balcony, upon which the aforesaid official stands and chants, in a sonorous voice, these words: "Allah is most great. I testify that there is no God but Allah. I testify that Mohammed is the apostle of Allah. Come to prayer! Come to security! Prayer is better than sleep." The last sentence is added in the morning only. In the evening and during the night the phraseology is somewhat changed, but the substantial ideas are the same. It is said that the Muezzins chosen are generally blind men, in order that from their elevated perch they may not see what is going on in the exposed apartments of the dwellings beneath them.

Woman's Headgear.

Joseph Addison says of a woman's headgear: "I would desire the fair sex to consider how impossible it is for them to add anything that can be ornamental to what is already the masterpiece of nature. The head has the most beautiful appearance, as well as the highest station in the human figure. Nature has laid out all her art in beautifying the face: she has touched it with vermillion, planted it in a double row of ivory, made it the seat of smiles and blushes, lighted it up and enlivened it with the brightness of the eyes hung it on each side with curious organs of sense, given it airs and graces that cannot be described, and surrounded it with such a flowing shade of hair as sets all its beauties in the most agreeable light. In short, she seems to have designed the head as the cupola to the most glorious of her works, and when we load it with such a pile of supernumerary ornaments, we destroy the symmetry of the human figure, and foolishly contrive to call off the eye from great and real beauties to childish gew-gaws, ribbons and bone lace."

Seek not so much to know thy enemies as friends: for where one man has fallen by foes, a hundred have been ruined by acquaintances.

DOMESTIC.

A Few Items for Mothers to Read.—A correspondent in writing to the *Middletown Press* offers the following seasonable suggestions to mothers of afflicted children:

We hope that mothers will remember that good brandy is a cure for Summer complaint; in bad cases a teaspoonful in milk three or four times a day.

A flannel cloth, wet in hot brandy, or better, camphor and brandy mixed and heated, will relieve the pain of the bowels, if frequently laid over the stomach and bowels.

Bits of scraped ice are better on the tongue than drinks of water.

For stings and poisons, a strong solution of saleratus and water immediately and then frequently applied, gives relief and sure cure.

For burns, an immediate application of flour covering the burn and wrapped so as to exclude the air; then burn lard till it is quite brown and apply, and relief and cure will soon come. Do not wash off the flour if it clings, but put the lard over it.

At night, in extreme warm weather, a lemon squeezed in tepid water, to sponge off the tired-out little body, will give rest to both the mother and child. Saleratus is good, but the lemon is best. Even washing off the little feet, neck, and palms of the hands in tepid, never very cold, water, will induce a healthful sleep.

Rhubarb Meringues.—Wash and skin the rhubarb, cut it into inch lengths, and put it over the fire in a porcelain-lined saucepan in which is plenty of sugar (do not add any water); when tender, thicken it with a little cornstarch made smooth in cold water. Have ready deep pie plates, lined with a rich biscuit crust, (rolled thin,) pour in the rhubarb and bake in a quick oven. When done, remove from the oven; when cold, cover the tops with a meringue of beaten whites of eggs and powdered sugar, flavored with lemon extract. In making a meringue, the usual proportion is the whites of four eggs to a pound of powdered sugar—but half the sugar I have found answers very well. *When the* pies are covered with the meringue, return them to the oven until they are a delicate brown, which will be in a minute or two. Try the biscuit crust, lady readers; it is far more wholesome than ordinary *paste.*

Calico Dresses.—A woman who knows how to do up calico nicely will appreciate the clean, neat dress, however cheap. If a calico dress is washed carelessly, starched stiffly, sunned a day or two, and half ironed, it is not a very comely sight. But if quickly dried in the shade, very thinly and evenly starched and ironed on the wrong side, so that it will not shine, it will look like a new dress for a long time. Many pretty blue prints and cambrics fade when washed in the usual way. If they are washed the first time in strong salt and water, or water to which a little beef's gall is added, the colors will be set so that they will always be as handsome as at first, and can be washed ever after like other colored goods.

Baked celery *a la Tessinoise:* Remove the green stalks, pare and wash well six large heads of celery; parboil, drain, and then cook in a sautoir with salt, pepper, nutmeg, *bardes* of fat pork and a little white broth; when done, drain on a cloth, strain and free the gravy of its fat, thicken with a tablespoonful of flour kneaded in butter, stir and boil ten minutes; add three egg-yolks and a handful of grated Swiss cheese, and mingle well; range the celery in a buttered baking-dish, mask with the sauce, besprinkle with bread-crumbs and grated cheese, bake in a brisk oven for ten minutes, and serve in the baking-dish.

Cholera Infantum.—I may not be generally known that this disease, so fatal to many of the children in crowded localities during the summer months, can be treated successfully by injections of pure warm water, which serves to cleanse the lower intestines, where the derangement appears to commence. Authentic evidence in relation to more than thirty cases, treated in Concord, N. H., by one physician, without the loss of a single patient, is at hand, and shows that a very simple and safe remedy can be used to great advantage, especially if resorted to in season.

To Destroy Moths in Furniture.—The naphtha bath process is effectual. A sofa, chair or lounge may be immersed in the large vats used for the purpose, and all insect life will be absolutely destroyed. No egg ever hatches after passing through the naphtha bath; all oil, dirt or grease disappears, and not the slightest damage is done to the most costly article. Sponging with naphtha will not answer. It is the immersion for two hours or more in the specially prepared vats which is effectual.

Baked Indian Pudding.—Take three cups of corn meal, and make a thin mush of it—scald in milk enough to fill a two-quart basin. When cool enough not to cook them, add two well-beaten eggs; sweeten to taste; also a piece of butter, size of a walnut. Bake moderately two hours; stir three or four times when commencing to bake.

How to use Lard.—Lard for pastry may be used as hard as it can be cut with a knife, and will make far better paste than if left stand to warm. It needs only to be cut through the flour—not rubbed.

To Prevent Scorching.—The secret is simply to keep a basin or cup of water in the oven. The steam generated not only prevents scorching, but make the meat cook nicer.

"Company."

What a ceremonious affair we make of entertaining company! Too many of us lose all sense of being at home the moment a stranger crosses our threshold; and he instantly feels himself to be a mere visitor—nothing more—and acts accordingly. The man who knows how to "drop in" of an evening, draw up his chair to your hearth as if it were his own, and fall into the usual evening routine of the household as if he were a member of it—how welcome he always is! The man who comes to stay under your roof for a season, and who, without being intrusive or familiar, makes you feel that he is "at home" with you, and is content in his usual fashion of occupation—how delightful a guest he is! And the houses—ah, how few of them!—into which one can go for a day or a week and feel sure that the family routine is in no wise altered, the family comfort in no wise lessened, but, on the contrary, increased by one's presence—what joy it is to cross the thresholds! What harbors of refuge they are to weary wanderers! What sweet reminiscences they bring to the lonely and homeless!

HUMOROUS.

Meat Before Grace.—A clergyman, in the course of his visitation to a remote part of his parish, entered a hut, the only inmate of which at the time was a boy, whose appearance resembled one who had been a native of a less polished country than Scotia; his hair bespoke the want of both scissors and comb, and his costume appeared to be a century older than its wearer. The reverend gentleman, being a little fatigued with climbing the hill, sat down upon a stool, and entered into conversation with the boy. Minister: "Where is your father an' mother, my boy?" Boy: "They're no in; what do ye want wi' them, mun?" Minister "Since they are not in, I'll speer you some questions. Can you read ony?" Boy: "Aye can I; can you, mun?" Minister: "Can ye pray, ony?" Boy: "Ay can I; can you, mun?" Minister: "Can you say a grace when you tak' your meat." Boy: "Ay can I; can ye do that, mun?" Minister: Ay, I do. But let me hear you say a grace." Boy: "Gie me meat, then, for I ne'er say grace but when I hae meat to tak'."

Habits Will Cling.—"Habits will cling to a person," remarked the old man.

"Yes," continued his companion; "you remember that Plunkett boy, who would never play anything but 'pull-away' when we were children in school together?"

"Certainly, I remember him well," replied the first party. "What has ever become of him?"

"Oh, he grew up so become a dentist," calmly replied the other; "he's in the 'pull-away' business yet."

And the first old man nodded as he repeated the words:

"Yes, habits will cling to a person."

The Rise in Radishes.—He is a vegetable dealer in Danbury. A lank personage spying his exhibits of radishes asked—

"How much for them a bunch?"

"Twenty cents."

"Twenty cents!" replied the citizen *in astonishment.* "Twenty cents for a little bunch like that. Why, they ain't worth ten cents."

It was now the vender's turn to be amazed.

"What yer talkin' 'bout?" he demanded, with asperity. "Offerin' ten cents for a bunch of radishes! Guess you ain't heard o' the war in Europe, hey yer!" was the sarcastic inquiry.

Two Friends just married were, a few days ago, discussing rapturously, as they congratulated each other, the merits and charms of their spouses. Said one: "My wife has got the loveliest head of hair I ever saw, even on the hair-renovator labels. When she lets her hair down the ends fall to the floor." "That's nothing," replied the other. "When my wife let's down her hair it all falls to the floor."

A Scotch lady newly come to London, and rather too familiar with her own country's mode of expression, inquired at a linen-draper's shop for a tablecloth of a dambroad pattern, meaning a chequered pattern. The Cockney shopman, amazed at such a question, and from a lady, answered: "Why, ma'am, we have patterns pretty broad, but—a—a—none quite so broad as that."

A minister who had twice married the same couple—divorce ensuing between the two marriages — remarked that he didn't wish to add a repairing department to his business.

There are people to whom their neighbor's things appear to be greater than their own. This is observed more particularly when they are borrowing a chew of tobacco.

Every man that wears a hat also wears a crown. "I'll make his cap co-equal with the crown," says Shakespeare, in 1st Henry V., act. V., scene I.

"She'll be a Madonna one of these days," said another of the Malaprop family of a young lady who was preparing to make her *debut* in opera.

Six-year-old—"Mamma, what are twins made for?" Precocious older brother, quickly—"So that cannibals may eat philopenas."

An old bachelor seeing the words "families supplied" over the door of a shop, stepped in and said he would take a wife and two children.

"There's the mile dancing with the mile-stone," said a gentleman, pointing to a very tall man dancing with a very short lady.

Max Adeler thinks the bom-bard must be a war poet.

A Grave Error—Burying a man alive.

A Superb Blood Depurent.

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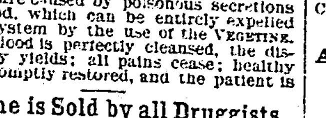
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The People's Remedy.

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A Law about Doctors.

An English paper has raked up an old statute, 3 Henry VIII., cap. 11, which recites that "the science and cunning of physic and surgery, to the perfect knowledge whereof be requisite both great learning and ripe experience, is daily within this realm exercised by a great multitude of ignorant persons, of whom the great part have no manner of insight in the same nor in any other kind of learning . . . to the high displeasure of God, great infamy to the faculties, and the grievous hurt, damage, and destruction of many of the King's liege people, most specially of them that cannot discern the uncunning from the cunning;" and proceeds to enact "to the surety and comfort of all manner of people," that no person in the City of London or within seven miles of the same shall practice as a physician or surgeon "except he be first examined, approved, and admitted by the Bishop of London, or by the Dean of Poules for the time being, calling to him or them four doctors of physic, and for surgery other expert persons in that faculty. Country practitioners must in like manner be approved by the bishop of the diocese. Persons practicing without this approval, whether in London or the country, are liable to forfeit £5 a month. This remarkable Act appears to have never been expressly repealed; the framers of the present Medical Act had presumably forgotten its existence.

Genero sity during life is a very dif ferent thing from generosity in the hour of death; the one proceeds from liberality and benevolence and the other from pride or fear.

WIFE AND I.

She who sleeps upon my heart
Was the first to win it;
She who dreams upon my breast
Ever reigns within it;
She who kisses off my lips
Wakes the warmest blessing:
She who rests within my arms
Feels their closest pressing.

Other days than these shall come.
Days that may be dreary;
Other hours shall greet us yet,
Hours that may be weary;
Still this heart shall be thy home,
Still this breast thy pillow,
Still these lips meet thine as soft
Billow meeteth billow.

Sleep, then, on my happy heart,
Since thy love hath won it;
Dream, then, on my loyal breast
None but thou hath done it;
And when age our bloom shall change
With its wintry weather,
May we in the self-same grave
Sleep and dream together.

"One Little Indian."

On a beach, not a reservation; an affair of love, not a war; a story, not a song.

The affair began with an aversion on both sides; they do sometimes.

The first time that he saw her he thought to himself:

"And it was for this quiet, little, brown nondescript girl that I gave up my trip to the Adirondacks, and hurried down here at Rob Sherwood's entreaty 'to come and be fascinated.' These were the words of his letter—and he knows that I affect blondes. Pshaw, I'd as lieve make myself agreeable to a squaw!"

And Phil Farnham puffed out his chagrin and cigar smoke together, as he paced the piazza to and fro.

She looked all over him at a glance, when introduced, and thought to herself:

"And this is the man I have idolized in my imagination as a Launcelot among men? Rob said he was elegant. Why, he's old, and ugly, and unmannerly! Ugh!"

And a shudder of disgust ran through the slender figure as she turned away after the few words following the introduction. It looked a promising beginning, certainly, to the parties who felt an interest in the affair.

"Old and ugly, and unmannerly," was the verdict, given decidedly, by Rhoda to her aunt and cousin Maud, who a little curiously awaited her opinion. She was taking down her hair for the night, and stood in Maud's room before the glass as she spoke; and to see her fling the great, heavy braids back, one would think they had in some way conspired toward destroying her illusion of the Knight Launcelot.

"Why, Rhoda! He isn't thirty yet; and although he is not handsome, to be sure, he is not as hideous as you wish to make him out; and as for 'unmannerly,' Phil Farnham is a gentleman." And Maud, who thought Phil next to her lover and brother, the most elegant of men, was a trifle indignant at Rhoda's criticism.

"He must be a sort of a wizard, I fancy; he appears to have charmed you all. For my part, I can see neither youth, beauty or grace in the red whiskered gentleman. But peace to his ashes! He may continue to smoke unmolested by me during his stay here. Don't ask me talk to him, for I shan't be civil, I know. I've taken an intense dislike to the man."

And with these words Rhoda flitted through the door leading to her room with an affected shudder that would have done credit to a first-class actress.

"What on earth does she mean, mamma, and what shall we do about it? She must not be rude to Rob's friend!" cried Maud.

"Let her go; it is only another of her freaks," replied Mrs. Sherwood, shrugging her shoulders.

Rhoda Brent had some very peculiar traits. Her aunt said she was all oddities, and very little like the Brents, by which, of course, she meant she was not a bit like her mother's people, or her. Rhoda was Mr. Sherwood's ward and Mrs. Sherwood's niece, and as her aunt was desirous of seeing her well married and off her hands, now that she was well educated and out of school, she had manœuvered skillfully to get Phil Farnham down to the beach that summer, in order to throw the two together. The first move in her little game, however, promised anything but a victorious close.

Rhoda had been a trial to her aunt ever since she had had her in charge. Maud, now, was totally different. She did just what was expected of her, and had therefore very properly fallen in love with the man her mother had selected and now, duly engaged, was only waiting the coming autumn in which to marry and take her tour abroad, according to the usual manner of girls in her set. Rhoda, on the contrary, did nothing any one expected of her. She had refused, point blank, two splendid offers, both of which her aunt approved and urged—and as matters looked now, she was in a fair way to avert, at least, a third. Mrs. Sherwood consulted her son not long after, and the two concluded they would try new tactics.

"She is just like all the Brents—contrary and wilful," said Mrs. Sherwood, with a sigh.

"Very well, mother—we can do the same. Now I propose a new method. If you are determined to marry Rhoda off to somebody, Phil Farnham is just the fellow—only he doesn't admire brunettes you see; but you have talked too much about Phil to her—in his favor, I mean. Try the rule by contraries. Instead of praising him talk him down. Make her fall in love out of sheer contrariety. Arouse her pique, enlist her sympathy, and she will be dead in love with the object before the summer is over. He isn't behind her in obstinacy, either—but you manage her and leave him to me."

There was very little said about Mr. Farnham after that, and as he was very rarely in the house, being out in his yacht or off fishing most of the time, she was not annoyed by his presence or his intentions. It puzzled her after awhile, and she wondered how Phil Farnham came to be called "fascinating and a winner of hearts," when she had not seen any attempt of his to make himself agreeable to any one. She asked Rob about him one day when they were coming up from the bath.

"I thought you told me Mr. Farnham was a ladies' man," said she. "Why, he hasn't spoken to one since he's been here."

"Oh, that's because he's so dreadfully fastidious," carelessly replied Rob. "He says there isn't a pretty girl at the house. You know he affects the blonde style of beauty. He declares he feels as though he was in a wigwam when he looks down the table and sees all those dark faces. Why, he calls all brunettes 'squaws.' Ha, Ha!" and Rob laughed heartily.

Rhoda did not enjoy the joke. She walked a little quicker, a vivid flush flaming up into her dark cheeks and answered her cousin sharply.

"The cool insolence of these red whiskered 'pale faces' is refreshing—a little dash of the Indian would improve Mr. Farnham's manners, as well as appearance. 'Squaws,' indeed."

"Yes, I think so too, Rhoda. I was provoked at him, for I wanted him to like you, and he doesn't"

"He doesn't? Pray how can he judge. I am sure he hasn't spoken a word to me since the evening of his arrival."

"Well Rhoda, I wouldn't have much to say to him if I were you, if he gives you a chance. But he won't, for he declares he never troubles himself to pay attentions where he does not admire. There he is now. Let's turn off this road."

And Rob made an attempt to take the next path, but Rhoda outflanked him, and walked boldly by the enemy, flashing out a bright, defiant glance from beneath her long jetty lashes as she bowed good morning. Rob whistled softly to himself and laughed again, but inaudibly.

"That little cousin of yours has a fine pair of eyes, Rob," yawned Phil Farnham lazily, from the depths of his hammock out on the lawn, where he and Rob were taking a siesta that afternoon.

"Yes, but you needn't expect to receive any admiring glances from them, Phil: she will never take the trouble to make herself agreeable to a man who wears them. She calls you 'Dundreary;'" and Rob laughed merrily to himself.

The hammock swung to and fro so rapidly now that it threatened to overthrow it occupant, and the volume of smoke that issued therefrom looked very much as though there might be a raging fire within its depths somewhere.

"I say, Rob, let's look in at the hop to-night," said the voice in the hammock, after a long silence. "I believe I'd like a waltz or two."

"Certainly—I'm willing, but I didn't thing there was any one here you would care to waltz with. Oh, I forgot, Miss Merton arrived here to-day and will make her *debut* in our rooms this evening. How wild you were over her blonde beauty last winter."

"Um? Yes, very fair and stately. Well, I'll meet you there to-night—we'll make our *debut*, too, in full dress—red whiskers and all," *sotto voce*.

Rhoda was radiant that evening. She lighted up well, and in a wonderful buff and scarlet combination of silk, lace and flowers, the pretty little, lithe, dark figure swayed in the waltz and whirled in the galop like some tropical bird. She danced divinely, and loved the waltz with girlish fervor. Therefore she did not refuse Mr. Farnham "the pleasure" when he came toward her early in the evening and begged the honor of her hand. She discovered at a glance that he waltzed like a "god;" and, as she often declared, she would dance with a chimney sweep if he could glide with her step, she did not refuse him once after.

Somehow, it must have been for the same reason of course, Phil Farnham waltzed oftener with her than with any other lady in the room; and in spite of his predilection for blondes, brunettes appeared in the ascendant that evening, and the fair debutante, Miss Merton, paled and languished with jealousy as she noticed the attention—nay, devotion—that "little, dark Miss Brent" was receiving from her preux chevalier of last winter.

"I never thought Phil Farnham anything of a flirt before," said Mrs. Sherwood, the next morning, as the girls sat in her room talking over the hop: "but I must confess he disappointed me. He isn't the kind of a man that I took him to be. Now last winter he was devotion itself to Millie Merton—and last night he scarcely noticed her. There was no reason for his non-attention either, for I could see that she was chagrined at his neglect. Somehow, I don't like Phil as well as I used to. He is changed," and Mrs. Sherwood shook her head and sighed.

"Perhaps it is his taste only that has changed, and he preferres brunettes to blondes now," answered Rhoda, smiling to herself slily, as she recalled Rob's words, and contrasted them with Phil's manners the night before.

"No, not that altogether. I know he don't admire dark women. I mean the whole character seems to have changed. He is reserved—not as pleasant or agreeable as he used to be—critical and satirical; and Rob says he is growing into a sort of woman hater, declares he will never marry, because he can never love one of the 'women of to-day.' So don't fall in love with him, Rhoda."

"Won't marry because he couldn't love one of the 'women of to-day?' I suppose any one of them stands ready to fall into his arms at his asking! You needn't warn me, auntie, I dislike the man," was Rhoda's sharp retort.

"Well, I'm sure Phil is a nice enough fellow, but I never should want to marry him, said Maud. "I'm like you, Rhoda; I couldn't stand a pair of red whiskers and mustache close to my lips!" and Maud shuddered very much as Rhoda had done a few days before.

"Mr. Farnham's whiskers are not—really—red. Do you think so, Maud? I should call them more of a blonde brown," replied Rhoda, not noticing the sly glances Maud exchanged with her mother at this sudden change of opinion in one who had colored the red whiskers and moustache herself not ten days ago.

"Farnham's an odd fellow," exclaimed Rob, who had come into the room just as Rhoda had pronounced Mr. Farnham's whiskers brown. "I've been trying to get him enthusiastic over our masquerade, and he won't even say he will stay until the night of the ball. He's tired of the beach. Now, Rhoda, if you were only a blonde, you might have smitten him with your charms; and through you I might have persuaded him to remain. I don't know, however, that I wish he liked you, for——"

"For what?" interrupted Rhoda, quickly.

"Oh, you'd never suit one another, that's all. But I needn't bother myself. He doesn't admire squaws, and you hate red whiskers; so there isn't the least danger of your fancying one another."

"Well, Miss Merton is here. She's a pale-faced blonde, I'm sure. Can't you persuade Mr. Farnham to stay through her, pray?"

"No: he's tired of the beach and everybody here, he says. So I suppose he will go."

But Mr. Farnham did stay to the masquerade, notwithstanding it was postponed a week later than at first designed, and much beyond his proposed time of departure. In that time, too, he paid such marked attention to little, dark Miss Brent, that large, pale Miss Eerton was shocked at the perversity of men's tastes and everybody quite astonished at the turn affairs had taken.

Everybody, at least, but Rob Sherwood and his mother.

The ball was a success. Phil Farnham looked really very well in his costume, which he copied as accurately after Southern's as he could, and with his "blonde brown" whiskers, quite the cut, and a few alterations in his expression with paint and pencil, he made a very presentable "Dundreary." The usual number of storeotyped flower girls, queens, knights and peasants crowded the floor; but the prettiest dancer in the room was one little Indian. "Minnehaha" she called herself. The costume was pretty and unique. Decked off with a profusion of bright beads and feathers, gaily ornamented moccasin slippers, and the long, heavy plaits of black hair hanging far below the owner's waist, altogether it was a charming, if not an entirely accurate study of an Indian girl.

"I think I recognize these, sweet Minnehaha," whispered "Dundreary," taking up one of the braids as he spoke, and drawing the little brown hand through his arm for a promenade.

"Do not be too sure," said the maiden in a low tone. "As you pale faces are wont to call all dark maidens "squaws" I should think it would be a difficult matter to pick out one individually in this assembly."

"If this one little Indian were less charming and agreeable in her manner toward me, I might individualize still closer, perhaps, and whisper her true name, only the lady whose eyes shine behind that mask hates "red whiskers," and would never trouble herself to talk to a stupid Dundreary!"

"Did Robert Sherwood tell you that?" The mask was torn off now, and stepping out of the crowded room into the wide piazza, Rhoda Brent's flashing eyes looked up into Philip Farnham's face demanding an answer.

"Confidence for confidence. Did Robert Sherwood tell you I called all dark women 'squaws?'"

Then they both laughed in each other's eyes, and the moon shone down brightly upon them, the sea softly murmured to them; and the summer night stars twinkled merrily over their heads.

The "affair" was settled amicably between them there: and when, an hour later, Rob Sherwood stepped out into the piazza in quest of his cousin and his friend, and beheld, in the shadowy moonlight, Minnehaha's dark tresses half hid behind Lord Dundreary's red whiskers, he came up to them with a quizzical smile upon his lips and whistled a bar of the "Ten Little Indians."

"Robert Sherwood, your cousin Rhoda Brent has promised to be my wife. In spite of the pains you seem to have taken to prevent our liking one another, you see we do, and I hope we have your good wishes."

"Ah?" cried Robert, starting back in mock surprise, and recklessly quoting in a melodramatic tone:

Phil—Bring not to thy lodge a strange squaw
From the land of the Dacotas,
There are feuds.

Here he looked sternly at Rhoda.

Phil laughed, and taking Rhoda's hand in his replied as dramatically:

For that reason, if no oth r,
Would I wed the fair Dacota
That old feuds may be forgotten,
And old wounds be healed forever?
Give me as my wife this maiden,
Minnehaha, Laughing-Water,
Let your heart speak, Minnehaha.

Rob continued to quote; then Rhoda, "nothing willing nor reluctant," putting her hands into Phil's with a blush and a smile, said:

"I will follow you, my husband."

All the people at the beach—save Miss Merton, thought it a very good match; and some declared they had predicted it from the first day. Mrs. Sherwood and son congratulated themselves upon the success of their well laid plans, but Rhoda or Phil never dreamed that they had been made to fall in love with one another out of sheer contrariness or pique.

In spite of the chagrin he felt at first, when giving up his trip to the Adirondacks, he had come down to the beach to be introduced to a "plain, little, nondescript girl," Phil Farnham never regretted having done so. And, although he is still a profound admirer of the blonde style of beauty there is no woman in the world so dear to him as his "One Little Indian."

Employers and Working Men.

Difficulties between employers and working men would be less frequent, says the *American Manufacturer*, were their intercourse more conciliatory, and were each to realize that seeming inequalities are but surface appearances; and that the best interests of the one can only be secured in the protection and welfare of the other. Governed by such dispositions and opinions, irreconcilable differences could scarcely arise, because each would take a fair view of the rights and obligations of the other, and willingly make the concessions required by justice and kindness. A reasonable amount of information, derived from observation and reading, is a pre-requisite qualification, and is always found wanting, on one side or the other, where jars and contentions disturb the harmony essential to these relations. Admitting this qualification to be possessed by employers, a further duty devolves upon them, of insisting that their workmen shall possess it also. Men utterly illiterate, who can neither read nor write, cannot possess the self respect and ambition needed to form skilled mechanics, neither can they be sufficiently enlightened to comprehend their rights and duties, to know when they are well treated, or to understand the fluctuations in business which justify the rise and fall of wages. It is therefore a duty of employers to employ none but persons sober, moral, diligent, and accustomed to reflect—men with whom they can sit down and reason—who can understand just conclusions, and feel the overruling propriety of abiding by them. Where large establishments are organized on these principles, the business moves on with contentment on both sides—each respects the rights of the other—misunderstandings are quietly settled without strikes, and peace and mutual goodwill reign as in well regulated families. Where the instrumentalities of labor are organized, with intelligence and integrity of employers, and with workmen suitably cultivated for respectable American citizenship, the most desirable consequences may be reasonably hoped for: 1. Superior safety of capital in enlightened hands. 2. Economy of time and labor when concientiously employed. 3. Economy in the use of stock and materials manipulated by instructed men of good principles. 4. For the same reason, the best results may be looked for as to quality and quantity of products. 5. Interests of customers and consumers are better subserved with fabrics made upon honor. 6. Ignorance is the generator of crime and vice, producing the worst consequences where it prevails. 7. The safety of society can only be conservated by enlightened citizens, and are jeopardized by the malignancy growing out of general ignorance. 8. It is impossible to overestimate the social value of making workmen good and useful citizens. 9. So to elevate a large class, gives stability to schools and institutions for moral and intellectual culture. 10. Working men constitute a large majority of our people, and whatever lifts them up in the social scale is important to the whole community. 11. In numerous eastern cities and towns, the benign efforts of cultivating the industrial class are visible in good order and the general moral tone of society. 12. It is, manifestly, a primary duty of employers, to themselves and to society, to give preference to workmen of intelligence and morality; where such qualities are uniformly preferred, those who possess them not will strive to attain them, and they will form an essential qualification in preparing youths for employment.

There are many things a man can run away from—an impending suit, his creditors, his family, his duties. But no man ever yet succeeded in running away from himself.

Literary Reserve.—The Brontes.

The highest power of reserve which was ever concentrated in any human life whose outlines were well known to us, was that under the steady stress of which Emily Bronte's short career was passed. She, like her sisters, lived with a father of whom they were afraid, amid wild and gloomy moors, where they had no companions but themselves, yet, unlike her sisters, she could hardly tell even to them the imaginations of her own heart. We are told how hopeless her efforts proved to enter into anything like the ordinary intercourse with her fellow creatures—how again and again she returned home after efforts to gain her own bread, which failed solely from her complete failure to open easy relations with her kind—how in her last illness she would not admit even to her sisters her illness till within two hours of her death, but then whispered faintly, "If you will send for a doctor I will see him now," when she was almost in the agonies of death. In Emily Bronte the restraining power of reserve assuredly amounted to something very near mental disease. Yet what a wonderful force it gave to her genius! Highly as Mr. Reid, her late biographer, appreciates "Wuthering Heights," he almost makes one laugh at him, as if he were thoroughly unable to appreciate it, when he compares it even for a moment with such trash as Lord Lytton's "Strange Story." The passages he quoted, for instance, from "Wuthering Heights," as to the way in which Catherine's image haunted Heathcliff after her death, is, when compared with anything Lord Lytton ever achieved, like a stroke of lightning to the glimmer of a rush-light. There is more concentrated power in that weird, wild tale, not merely than in all the pinchbeck novels Lord Lytton ever wrote (which is saying nothing), but than in any single story ever known to us in the English language. The capacity for expressing imaginative intensity surpasses to our mind any achievments in the same space in the whole of our prose literature. We should rank "Wuthering Heights"—eccentric and lurid as it is—as an effort of genius far above not only "Villette," which seems to us Charlotte Bronte's greatest effort, but "The Bride of Lammermoor," which is the nearest thing to it in Sir Walter Scott's imaginative writings. In "Wuthering Heights," the concentrated power of a great imagination gave one brilliant flash and disappeared. No doubt the repressive force of Emily Bronte's reserve was something like a disease, but it had the effect of storing imaginative power as nothing else in the world could have stored it, and no one who reads all that is told of her could suppose for a moment that had her reserve been less than it was, we should ever have had that one great flash of genius. Doubtless she would have been broader, happier, in many respects a truer woman than she was, if she had had more communication with her kind, but her genius would hardly have affected any one thing so great; she might have been far wider; she could not have been so intense; she would never have gazed so deeply into those evil eyes of Heathcliff's—eyes seen only in her reveries and never in real life—which she so finely describes as "the cloudy windows of hell," if she had not stored up all the elastic force of her reverie into that one single creative effort. And so with Charlotte Bronte's genius; it certainly reached its acme when her life was at its loneliest, when she was robbed of the sympathy of both of her sisters. "Villette" is almost as much greater than "Shirley" or "Jane Eyre" as "The Bride of Lammermoor," written in pain and under stress of illness, was greater than "Ivanhoe" or "Kenilworth."—*Spectator.*

Petrarch the favorite of Lovers.

Petrarch's house—the house to which alone, as all Arque right well knew, where foreigners' footsteps likely to be directed—stands high above the church, and the group of poor tenements which constitute the present village. We walked thither, the road being too steep for wheels, headed by a barefoot, black-eyed peasant, speaking the soft speech of the Venetian provinces, and willing to talk as much as we would let him of the great gathering at the poet's tomb on July 10, 1874. Yes, the world had sent a splendid embassy to honor one of its rulers, a crowned poet, higher than a king, and wielding an infinitely greater power over mankind, swaying their intellect, their affections, the better part of them. Fate embittered the great soul of Dante. Petrarch, more fortunate in this, had never known "the whip and scorns of time, the oppressor's wrong, the proud man's contumely," which lacerated the high heart of the great Florentine. Sweetness and love made up the atmosphere of Petrarch's spiritual life, and sorrow only softened it, as the silver haze tempered and beautified the sunlight that day on his Euganean Hill. There are the rooms he lived in, the little study where he died, the garden which gave him grapes and olives, the view on which his eyes rested when he looked forth from the casement. His chair is preserved, and one or two other relics. His last years were tranquil, and he was found on the morning of June 18, 1874, with his head bowed down and resting on a volume he had been reading—dead. The volume was, according to the most accredited opinion, the "Confessions of St. Augustine." On the little piazza in front of the church—a natural terrace overlooking the valley—stands his tomb.—*Belgravia.*

—The books of Moses were written about 1740 B. C., and other early Jewish books before the year 1200.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

Soon or late love is his own avenger.—*Byron.*

At every birth a funeral is announced.

We have more indolence in the mind than in the body.

Eternity, thou pleasing, dreadful thought.—*Addison.*

The man that makes a character makes foes.—*Young.*

A wolf is a wolf even if he has not yet devoured any sheep.

A pleasant deed done in a pleasant way carries double satisfaction.

Pride is increased by ignorance; those assume the most who know the least.—*Gay.*

More helpful than all wisdom is one draught of human pity that will not forsake us.

Republics come to an end by luxurious habits; monarchies by poverty.—*Montesquieu.*

A large portion of the men of genius squander their money; the other portion never have any.

The pastor who can lead others to work multiplies himself, is not one man, but a dozen, a hundred.

In Africa a breed of sober minded dogs without tails has been discovered. There isn't a wag among them.

Whatever discoveries one may have made in the domain of self-love, there still remains much territory unexplored.

Mind may act upon mind though bodies be far divided; for the life is in the blood; but souls communicate unseen.

Some people's "No" is pleasanter than the grouty "Yes" which is sometimes snapped out in answer to a request.

In prosperity we should not forget our poor relations or acquaintances, but should ask after them and help them. Gen. xliii: 27.

Man has here two and a half minutes—one to smile, one to sigh, and half a one to love; for in the midst of this minute he dies.

Want of prudence is too frequently the want of virtue; nor is there on earth a more powerful advocate for vice than poverty.—*Goldsmith.*

The gold used by jewelers is always alloyed with certain proportions of pure silver, and the finest copper, according to the quality desired.

True politeness is perfect ease and freedom. It simply consists in treating others just as you would love to be treated yourself.—*Chesterfield.*

Many people, after once they become learned, cease to be good; all other knowledge is hurtful to him who has not the science of honesty and good nature.

In Switzerland, the law compels every newly-married couple to plant six trees immediately after the marriage ceremony, and two on the birth of each child.

Never let a man imagine that he can pursue a good end by evil means without sinning against his own soul. Any other issue may be doubtful; the effect on himself is certain.

Save the soot that falls from the chimneys when they are cleaned. A pint of soot to a pailful of water will make a liquid manure of the greatest value for flower beds and plants of all kinds.

Wisdom is the means by which the wise thoroughly evince their gratitude towards their Creator; by which they become His true worshippers during life, and obtain a good name after death.

He that speaketh against his own reason speaks against his own conscience; and therefore it is certain no man serves God with a good conscience who serves him against his reason.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

The heavens are a print from the pen of God's perfection; the world is a bud from the bower of His beauty; the sun is a spark from the light of God's wisdom, and the sky is a bubble on the sea of His power.

Conscience is a clock, which in one man strikes aloud and gives warning, in another the hand points silently to the figure but strikes not; meantime, hours pass away, and death hastens, and after death comes judgment.

We should not be too hasty in bestowing either our praise or our censure on mankind, since we shall often find such a mixture of good and evil in the same character that it may require a very accurate judgment and a very elaborate inquiry to determine on which side the balance turns.—*Fielding.*

No trait of character is more valuable than the possession of a good temper. Home can never be made happy without it. It is like flowers springing up in our pathway reviving and cheering us. Kind words and looks are the outward demonstrations; patience and forbearance are the sentiments within.

General notions about sin and salvation can do you no good in the way of the blessed life. As in a journey, you must see milestone after milestone fall into your rear, otherwise you remain stationary; so, in the grand march of a noble life, one paltriness after another must disappear or you have lost your chance.

To look upon the soul as going on from strength to strength, to consider that she is to shine for ever with new accessions of glory, and brighten to all eternity; that she will be still adding virtue to virtue and knowledge to knowledge, carries in it something wonderfully agreeable to that ambition which is natural to the mind of man.—*Addison.*

Not long before the death of Frederick the Great several of his ministers came to him as usual. "I have not closed my eyes all night," said the king, "and in the morning, when I feel disposed to sleep, I am obliged to attend to business." "Your Majesty," replied Garz, "might surely have indulged yourself." "What!" rejoined the king, looking steadfastly at him, "do you suppose I am paid by the state to do nothing?"

Charity is the greatest of virtues. "There is that scattereth and yet increaseth." This would seem paradoxical, and yet it is found in the Book of books. "God loveth a cheerful giver." "It is more blessed to give than to receive." This, too, is the teaching of the holy writ. "Whatsoever measure you mete, it shall be meted to you again." Think of it, O man, and be generous to your fellow.

The Republican.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1877.

The first bale of new cotton was received in Savannah, Ga., on the 7th inst., from Florida, and sold at auction for 12 cents.

As far as known, the labor riots through the country resulted in about eighty killed and one hundred and sixty wounded.

The Democratic State Convention of Mississippi, on the 2nd inst., nominated the present incumbent, J. M. Stone, for Governor.

The old "he" Independent, Noadiah Woodruff, is reported as being very much incensed at the Democratic victory in Dallas county.

The remains of General Custer have been taken to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and placed in a vault, where they will remain until October, when appropriate ceremonies will take place at West Point. The remains of his brave companions were taken to Leavenworth, Kansas, and buried.

The strikes have about ended at the North; yet every mail brings intelligence of outbreaks here and there, that show the cause has not been removed. Day after day the Government persists in its policy of contraction in the interest of the bondholders, while the faces of the poor are ground deeper and deeper. There never will be quiet and content, nor ought there to be, until the Government ceases to be run in the interest of the money power, and the bondholders share their part of the burden of taxation.

He must be a man with a heart of stone who does not sympathize with the poor working people who were lately driven to frenzy by the pinchings of want. That our readers may form some idea of the wretched condition of those of whom the strikers are a class, we print below the words of a delegation of the colliers of Scranton, who lately waited upon and presented a petition to leading men there:

"We will bind ourselves to be your slaves, to toil early and late as our strength will permit for you, during one or five years, and never will ask you for one cent of wages, if you will only give us and our families plain and sufficient food, such clothing as we really need, houses to live in, doctors and medicines when we are sick, and bury us when we die."

The friends of the successful candidates showed no disposition to "crow" over their victory, while the defeated candidates received the fiat of the people with the greatest good humor. This is the manifestation of a proper spirit to begin with, and we trust the people will frown down any man who tries to raise from the ashes of this election a flame that will set the heart of one neighbor on fire against another. We have had too much of bickering in the past for the good of our party. Let the white men of Calhoun remember that they are all brother Democrats, and resolve that there shall be no further family quarrel. Remember that the man who assiduously devotes himself to the stirring up of strife between neighbors and sections is an enemy to the best interests of the people among whom he lives.

THE ELECTION.

The late election occasioned considerable interest and excitement, as is the case in all local elections, but the result is heartily acquiesced in by a great majority of our people. We are glad to see this spirit of cheerful acquiescence to the will of the people as expressed at the ballot box, for upon the cultivation of such a spirit depends the perpetuity of our Republican government. It speaks volumes for the law-abiding spirit of the citizens of Calhoun.

The people were fortunate in having a list of gentlemen as candidates before them from whom to select their officers, and in the nature of the case they could not have gone far wrong, had they fallen upon any of them. They were all good men. The gentlemen selected are worthy and deserving of the honor conferred; and will, we predict, render that efficient service to the people due from those entrusted with official position.

Dallas County all Right!

It is exceedingly gratifying to good Democrats all over the State that the regular Democratic nominees in Dallas county are elected. When we consider that the county was once cursed by a Radical majority of five thousand, the result is wonderful. But we let the Selma *Times* of Tuesday tell the tale in its own language:

YESTERDAY'S ELECTION.—We have only partial returns from the election yesterday, but enough has come to hand to make it absolutely certain that the entire Democratic ticket has been elected by several hundred majority. All the surroundings considered, this is an unparalleled victory. Radical ring rule, mongrelism, and independentism are forever dead in Dallas county. The defeat of cotton stealing Jere's and Gothard's ticket yesterday is a Waterloo and Sedan, united, for the Radical party, and the rotten, corrupt thing will fall to pieces, leaving only an unsavory smell and a long record of unpunished crime. We congratulate the white people and the honest colored people who united with them in achieving this glorious result. It will be to them material benefit. It is the breaking of the shackles that bound the negro to the car of the alien and the adventurer, who so long lorded it over this county. It is the olive branch, the flag of peace from the colored people to the white people, and we accept it. It shows that at last in politically benighted, Radical-ridden Dallas county the colored people have got their eyes open to the enormities which they have been called upon to sustain. It is the dawn of a brighter, better day for us all, and the harbinger of the good time coming. Let us all, then, rejoice and be glad.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 7.—A camp of 70,000 men is being formed near the Capitol.

The Election.

For the Republican.

CLEBURNE COUNTY—DEMOCRACY TRIUMPHANT—INDEPENDENTS DEAD.

EDWARDSVILLE, Aug. 7, 1877.

The election in Cleburne county has passed off quietly. The vote stands, lowest nominee, 626 votes; highest Independent, 272; one precinct to hear from, which will make about a stand off.

The true Democracy of Cleburne stands to her principles, and holds the victory over Radicalism, so hard won, in days past. The bitterness of Radical rule is still fresh in our memory. A Government by the people, for the people.

What say you for mother Calhoun, who taught us how to win?

DEMOCRAT.

Talladega county elects the Democratic and Conservative over the so-called Independent ticket, by a majority ranging from 550 to 800.—*Watchtower*

BIRMINGHAM, Aug. 7.—We had a hard fight, and in spite of the sickness of many leading Democrats we have beat the Independents by 200 majority. The negroes voted solid against us.

In Montgomery county the Democrats elected their Collector, Assessor and Treasurer, and came within four votes of electing their Sheriff.

DEMOPOLIS, Aug. 7.—Marengo county goes Democratic by over 1,200 majority.

UNION SPRINGS, Aug. 7.—The vote of this county in the election yesterday was for the Democratic ticket 2,508; Independent 444. Independency is at a low "webb" in Bullock county.

TUSCALOOSA, Aug. 7.—The full returns are in, and give the regular Democratic nominee one hundred majority over the negro-Independent mongrel ticket. Total vote about twenty-seven hundred.

The Montgomery *Advertiser* of the 7th inst. says: Col. E. S. Shorter and A. A. Raleigh, Esq., of Eufaula, arrived in the city last night and brought the cheering intelligence that the Democratic ticket in Barbour county was elected by an overwhelming majority. Independentism or Radicalism has no foothold in that great old county.

John Brown, the Republican candidate for Sheriff in St. Clair county was beaten by a Democrat.

The Independent ticket was beaten badly in nearly every county in the State.

The New York *World* says with truth that if one-twentieth part of the uproar and lawlessness which have lately disgraced the great States of New York and Pennsylvania had occurred in Virginia and North Carolina every Radical newspaper and spouter in the North would have united in clamoring that the "Southern Policy" of President Hayes was a disastrous failure, and insisting that those ancient Commonwealths should be reduced to the condition again of military provinces. While New York has reasserted her authority within her own border, Pennsylvania is largely depending upon the Federal army for the restoration of law. Yet the Blaines and Butlers have raised no voice to ask that she should be made a military province.

The President and the South.

SENTIMENT OF THE DEMOCRATS OF ALABAMA.

Special Dispatch to N. Y. Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Representative W. H. Forney of Alabama, who is here, says the people of his State are well satisfied with the course pursued by President Hayes toward the South. He says the Democrats of Alabama, and of the entire South, so far as he is informed, are convinced that the President has the best interests of the country at heart, and will earnestly respond to his efforts to restore perfect harmony and good feeling in that section; but while the Democrats applaud the President's policy Mr. Forney believes they will not be drawn from their party allegiance to co-operate with the Republicans, or to assist in creating a new party. They will sustain the President in all his efforts to bring about a better condition of affairs in the South among all the people, white and black, than has heretofore existed; but they do not contemplate, in any contingency, divorcing themselves from the Democratic party, which they believe has sustained its last national defeat. Mr. Forney believes the President's civil service order, while it may temporarily weaken the organization, will be the means of bringing forward a better class of men than has heretofore led the Republican party in the South. He is confident the Democrats will organize the House without trouble, and believes either Randall or Morrison will be chosen speaker.

New Horrors of War.

DREADFUL CRIMES PERPETRATED BY THE RUSSIANS AND BULGARIANS.

Aristarchi Bey, the Turkish Minister, furnishes the following:

The Minister for Foreign Affairs has addressed the following circular to the diplomatic agents of the Porte abroad:

I continue to perform the most painful duty in calling your attention to the new acts of barbarity which, from the telegrams received by the Sublime Porte, are committed by the Russians in the cities and villages they invade. They do not limit themselves to plunder the Mussulman population of all it owns, but they also subject the women and children to the most shameful and dreadful tortures, and that even the day after a proclamation by the Emperor Alexander, wherein was promised to the Mussulman inhabitants security and justice for their persons, their families and their property.

The following are some of the recent acts of cruelty which have been brought to our knowledge: The inhabitants of Terns, near Tirnova, having on the approach of the enemy taken refuge in the mosque, were burned alive in the enclosure. The enemy having met three hundred carts filled with fugitive families destroyed them with cannon shots, then completed their work of extermination in massacring all the men and women they could find in every suburb or village occupied by Russian troops. The dwellings of the Mussulmans were given up to the flames. The Bulgarians, excited by the example of the Russians, commit against the peaceful and resigned Mussulman population acts of barbarity and outrages still more atrocious and more horrible than those perpetrated by the invaders. It is necessary that the civilized world should be acquainted with these horrors to express its indignation and to brand them.

The Selma *Times* has its game bird "up top," rejoicing over the election.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

A Russian Division Cut to Pieces and Almost Annihilated.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The Turks to the number of fifty thousand, occupied a series of positions at Plevna, naturally strong and artificially fortified at every point. The attacking force of Russians consisted of the 9th army corps, under Gen. Krudener, the 30th division and 30th brigade of the 2nd division, under Prince Cchackosky, with three brigades of cavalry and one hundred and sixty guns. The Russians carried their lines of defense, and towards the close of the day got a foothold in Plevna itself, but finally lost all. The Turks at sundown commenced a continuous forward movement; prolonged by the Bashi Bazouks, who murdered the wounded.

THE ADVANCE OF RUSSIANS IN ASIA.

ERZEROUM, Aug 2.—The Russian centre, which has been re-enforced by fourteen battalions of infantry and three field batteries, has resumed the offensive. There has been continued fighting on the advanced lines before Kars.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The *Daily News'* correspondent, who is with Prince Schackoskoy's command, sends from Poredin, near Plevna, a graphic account of Tuesday's battle. The following closing scenes give a vivid idea of the extent of the Russian disaster:

"And now all hope of success anywhere was dead; nor did chance offer to make the best of defeat. Prince Schackoskoy had not a man left to cover the retreat. The Turks struck without stint. They had the upper hand for once, and were determined to show that they knew how to make the most of it. They advanced in swarms through the dusk on their original first position, and captured the Russian cannons before the batteries could be withdrawn. Turkish shells began once more to whistle over the ridge above Radishova and fall into the village behind, now crammed with wounded. The streams of wounded wending their painful way over the ridge was incessant. The badly wounded mostly lay where they fell. Later, in the darkness a baleful sort of *Krankentrœger* swarmed over the battlefield, in the shape of Bashi-Bazouks, who spared not. Lingering there on the ridge till the moon rose the staff could hear from below, on the still night air, cries of pain and entreaty for mercy, and the yells of blood thirsty fanatical triumph. It was, indeed, an hour to wring the strongest heart. We stayed there to learn, if it might be, what troops were coming out of the Valley of the Shadow of Death below, were there, indeed, any at all to come. It did not seem to be the case. The Turks had our range before dark, and we could watch the flash of flame over against us and then listen to the scream of the shell as it tore by us. The sound of rifle bullets was incessant, and the escort and retreating wounded were struck. About nine o'clock the staff quitted the ridge, leaving it littered with the groaning men, and moving gently, lest we should tread on the prostrate wounded, we lost our way as we had lost our army. The most moderate estimate is that we have lost two regiments, say five thousand men. A ghastly number, beating Eylan or Friedland. This takes no account of Gen. Krudener's losses, which is reported very heavy.

One cannot, at this moment of hurried confusion, realize all the possible results of this stroke so rashly courted. Not a Russian soldier stands between Tirnova and the victorious Turkish army. I look on Prince Schackoskoy's force as wrecked, as no longer for this campaign to be counted as a fighting integer.

Another correspondent, at Simnitza, gives an account of the retreat:

"The road from Poredin to Bulgareni was cumbered with broken and retreating troops wholly destitute of order; officers without soldiers, soldiers without officers, without cohesion, and mostly without arms. At the narrow bridge near Bulgarenf there was wild confusion and a complete block; tumbrils, ambulance wagons, provision wagons, officers, caleches, led horses, and carts filled with wounded, all were jammed in indiscribable chaos. A staff officer estimates the loss, in the whole force, at between six and seven thousand men in killed and wounded.

LONDON, Aug 4.—It is reported that the Russians have suffered another defeat before Plevna.

A *News* dispatch from Alexandria says it is reported and generally believed that 6000 more Egyptian troops are going to Constantinople.

LONDON, Aug. 6—A Pesth correspondent telegraphs that financial arrangements being completed the mobilization of ninety-nine thousand will take place in a few days.

A special from Woolwich says an order was received at the royal arsenal for five hundred tons of shell to be sent to Malta by private ships.

The *Daily News* Vienna correspondent sends the following: Stragetically the most important news from the seat of war is the occupation of Lehi. This exposes Tirnova and the passes. Gen. Gourkos corps is said to be short of provisions and ammunition. Rustchuk is no longer invested from the land side and communication with Shumla was opened yesterday. Gen Gourko has sent word to Tirnova that his forces are too scattered to protect the Christians in various places against the certainty of massacre.

LONDON, August 7.—A dispatch from Constantinople says in a naval engagement on the Sulina river, the Turkish ironclads attacked seven Russian gunboats and destroyed two of them.

A negro, not far from town, about two weeks ago, had a horse to die, so he fastened a rope around the dead horse's neck, hitched a yoke of exen thereto, and dragged the carcass off about a quarter of a mile into the woods. The next morning, to the great surprise of the negro, the dead horse, with the marks of the rope about his neck and the hair all off the side and hip upon which he had been dragged, was seen standing at his lot gate. The same dead horse was seen in town last week, bearing the cruel marks of having been roughly dragged to the bone-yard.—*Union Springs Herald.*

The fool-hardy enterprise of Capt. Crapo and his wife to cross the Atlantic ocean in a twenty-foot schooner-rigged boat may yet likely succeed, as the little craft, twenty-two days out, was met at sea, June 26, by the bark Amphitrite, and all on board well and confident of suceess.

A Hayneville girl remarked the other day, that she would marry a man who had plenty of money even if he was so ugly she'd have to scream every time she looked at him.—*Hayneville Examiner.*

Law and Order in the South.

Not all the Northern people and papers continue to talk of "the inbred lawlessness of Southern blood." On the contrary, some few are new holding us up as models of good behavior. That excellent paper, the New York *Journal of Commerce*, for instance, is just enough to say that the Southern papers do not praise the orderly and law-obeying conduct of the Southern workingmen during the recent strikes a whit too highly. It may be said that poverty and suffering are not so common among the laboring classes of the South as among those at the North and West, and therefore the former had not the motive for an uprising which actuated great masses of thoughtless and passionatemen in other sections. It is true that the cities of the South are not as crowded as those of the North with men who cannot get work, or tramps, or dissatisfied laborers. But the real reason for the quiet of the South when all other parts of the country were overrun by mobs, was the peaceful disposition of her people. If the poorer whites of the South had felt quarrelsome, either toward the rich railroad companies or individuals, or toward the colored race, they would not have failed to show their teeth during the late riots. That they went through all that week of crisis and kept the peace in Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, New Orleans, and other large cities of the South, where there were few regular or volunteer soldiers on hand to keep order, is a test proof of their willingness to obey the laws, to work for a living, and to dwell in amity with all men.

Senator Grover.

It is gratifying to be able to record the total failure of the Morton-Hipple-Mitchell committee to discover the least taint of corruption in the matter of Senator Grover's election. After hearing a mass of testimony the committee has been forced to the conclusion that Senator Grover was not guilty of bribery in securing his election. This result was anticipated by all who were familiar with that gentleman's character and public career. The investigation was begun in malice and has met with an ignominious ending.

Now we would suggest that it would be well to push the inquiry further and find out something about the way in which this Whipple-Mitchell got to be a Senator from Oregon. The Senate might then have a worthy subject on which to vent its indignation.

One Stiles, however, has not been very fortunate in this affair. He appeared as the principal witness against Senator Grover, and, as he has been shown to be a lawful perjurer it is not unlikely that he will be given many years of quiet and undisturbed seclusion in the Oregon penitentiary, there to meditate over the ingratitude of the Republican party. He seems to have possessed a vivid imagination and to have testified to imaginary facts as freely as if there was no retribution in store for him. But the grand jury took a very matter-of-fact view of his proceedings and presented an indictment against him.—*Montgomery Advertiser.*

Some of the Losses by the Recent Strike.

The widest and most varied estimation of the losses in Pittsburg, caused by the late strike, are in almost every mouth. Some say $20,000,000, some $200,000,000. Outside of the railroad interest, the direct loss is $1,000,000. If the Pennsylvania Company are responsible for freight burned and transportation line cars, their losses may be estimated from $30,000,000 to $50,000,000. The Pan Handle loses from $2,000,000 to $5,000,000. These, of course, are but estimates. Railroad officials and insurance men are *non est.* It has been said many times that these immense losses, together with the embargo on trade from the strike, and the crippling of their trade from the loss of a hundred engines, cannot fail to bankrupt the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Of course, Pittsburgh is legally liable for all the damage done; but what can she do? She has a debt of $17,000,000, thousands of unpaid interest, and is already on the verge of bankruptcy or repudiation, and if the Pennsylvania and the other losers press their demands one or the other in all probability will follow. A Pennsylvania official has stated that threatened bankruptcy compelled the late reduction of prices. If such is the case, this must be all but a death-dealing blow.—*St. Louis Times.*

Mr. Thos. Slade was cut on last Saturday evening by Dean Watson, at Springville. He was cut eleven inches across the bowels and stabbed in the right breast. The knife-blade used was three inches in length. The trouble grew out of a quarrel between Mr. Slade and J. R. Goode, Esq., about some contract in regard to the printing office at Springville, and Watson took up the quarrel. At last accounts Mr. Slade was in a precarious condition.—*Ashville Ægis.*

Experts figure up the loss by the strikes at $26,250,000.

CALHOUN COUNTY UNOFFICIAL ELECTION RETURNS FOR COUNTY OFFICERS,

Held August 6th, 1877.

TREASURER.

BEATS.	Swan	Wakeley	Hughes	Jones	Crook
1 Jacksonville	202	31	33	3	71
2 Alexandria	197		57		89
3 June Bug	67	16	38	5	6
4 Maddox	85				
5 Polkville	62		24	13	7
6 Peek's Hill	128		37	11	25
7 Hollingsworth	73	8	22	8	1
8 Allen's	47	52	71		4
9 Cross Plains	13	10	205		3
10 Rabbit Town	69		40		
11 White Plains	137	8	46	15	3
12 Davisville					
13 Oxford	64	1	189	56	1
14 Sulphur Spgs	12	8	52	24	6
15 Anniston	63	1	48	112	6
Total	1219	135	862	247	217

TAX COLLECTOR.

BEATS.	Brewton	Whiteside	Spradley	McClelen	Webster	Borden	Smith	Jordan
1 Jacksonville	121	42		102	48	8	14	2
2 Alexandria	91	2		151	102	12	4	
3 June Bug	21	5	2	66	31			
4 Maddox	12	4	22	34	46	27	1	
5 Polkville	10			42	51	3		1
6 Peek's Hill	73	4		34	94	6		
7 Hollingsworth	15	25	1	27	33	9	2	
8 Allen's		26		29	21	56		
9 Cross Plains	8	21		8	6	22	160	
10 Rabbit Town	6	53		10	1	30	14	
11 White Plains	13	130		9	11	4	16	
12 Davisville								
13 Oxford	55	19	2	32	162			
14 Sulphur Spgs	39	13	2	25	20	3		
15 Anniston	50	36	2	56	63	14		3
Total	514	380	31	625	689	194	211	6

TAX ASSESSOR.

BEATS.	Glenn	Hanna	Woods	Ledbetter	Morgan	White
1 Jacksonville	12	17	104	168	20	2
2 Alexandria	20	94	38	194	10	2
3 June Bug	2	28	19	65	12	
4 Maddox		41	34	75	1	
5 Polkville		14	13	73	6	
6 Peek's Hill	53	44	4	96		
7 Hollingsworth		14	22	68	6	1
8 Allen's				130	21	2
9 Cross Plains	3	21	9	167	28	5
10 Rabbit Town	19	16	13	40	25	
11 White Plains	4	11	22	7	168	
12 Davisville						
13 Oxford		161			124	
14 Sulphur Spgs		30	1	70	2	
15 Anniston		53	12	84	75	
Total	113	544	291	1237	498	12

SHERIFF.

BEATS.	Matthews	Shuford	Goodlett	Brock	Clark	Crawford
1 Jacksonville	167	8	17	5	25	114
2 Alexandria	89		159		107	2
3 June Bug	14	3	55	2	34	17
4 Maddox	2	25	81		12	
5 Polkville	29	1	26	3	29	25
6 Peek's Hill	106		50	10	15	18
7 Hollingsworth	57		11	27	2	16
8 Allen's	44		29	67		28
9 Cross Plains	16	18	16	172		10
10 Rabbit Town	3		26	54	3	31
11 White Plains	3	91	18	23	15	61
12 Davisville						
13 Oxford		233	67	2	6	8
14 Sulphur Spgs	9	13	44		19	17
15 Anniston	15	79	39	48	44	8
Total	554	471	638	413	311	355

COMMISSIONERS.

BEATS.	Griffin	Littlejohn	McClelen	Scarbrough	Hollingsw'th	Patterson	Harris	Ezelle	Fowler	Stewart	Kirby	Wilkins	Driskill	Wagnon
1 Jacksonville	112	119	62	166	46	132	195	23	121	113	1	74	77	16
2 Alexandria	177	84	145	194	120	66	54	127	31	77	20	160	14	72
3 June Bug	22	32	48	100	27	90	12		22	12	19	74	8	29
4 Maddox									75					
5 Polkville	83	26	11	60		46	9	6	42	13	1	44	1	
6 Peek's Hill	157	63	27	139	19	40	105	10	16	43		62	6	
7 Hollingsworth	62	42	29	42	95	39	36	8	12	18	6	22	4	27
8 Allen's				95		114	125		39					
9 Cross Plains	45	27	142	75	37	59	136	5	33	180	23	23	6	3
10 Rabbit Town	61		10	104	11	73	23		21	48		18		23
11 White Plains	60	1	108	215		108	116		166	51	16	41	1	
12 Davisville														
13 Oxford	67			198	13	52	72		232	1	104	101		116
14 Sulphur Spgs	78	22	7	58	10	33	38	7	52	44	13	26		
15 Anniston	101		7	117	12	92	55		92	10	116	58	11	84
Total	1025	316	596	1462	390	944	976	186	959	610	318	708	128	370

University of Alabama.

THE FIRST TERM or HALF of the Academic year, 1877–'8 will begin

Wednesday, October 3rd, 1877.

The discipline of the Academic Department is military. Cadets board and lodge at the University, Law-Students in private families.

At the beginning of each term or Half-year, every Cadet must deposit with the Treasurer—

For Tuition	$20 00
" Board and Lodging	50 00
" Washing	7 00
" Fuel, Lights and Attendance	10 00
" Surgeon's Fee	4 00
" Contingent and Library Fee	3 00
Total	$94 00

Every Cadet must furnish himself with a Cadet-uniform, which costs about $35 per annum. The Trustees appoint THREE Students from each county to attend the Academic Schools TUITION FREE. For these appointments, application must be made to the Trustees residing in the Congressional District, to which the applicant's county belongs. Sons of Clergymen actively engaged in the ministry may enter the Academic Schools without charge for tuition.

Tuition Fee in Law Schools $25 per term, payable to the Professors.

For further information, send for Catalogue or address.

CARLOS G. SMITH, President.

University, July 16, 1877—4m.

DENTISTRY.

H. D. BARR

WISHES to inform his patrons and the public generally that he is prepared to do all kinds of Dental work, which he will guarantee.

Full upper set Teeth,	$20 00
" lower " "	20 00
" upper & lower "	35 00
Partial set,	10 00
Gold fillings, each,	2 00
Silver, Rubber, Bone, Tin foil, each,	1 00
Extracting teeth, each,	1 00

No charges for extracting teeth when artificial teeth are inserted.

He uses the best and latest improved materials. Prompt attention given to people at a distance.

Apply to H. D. BARR, Surgeon Dentist, Oxford, Ala.

Office over J. R. Graham's Store.

Special attention given to extracting and filling on teeth. Aug. 4. 1877—tf.

RICHARD WALKER,

Barber and Hair-Dresser.

FIRST door east of Maddox & Parr's Family Grocery. Give him a call and he will guarantee perfect satisfaction with his neat, complete and fashionable work.

Jacksonville, June 17, 1876—tf.

CALHOUN COLLEGE,

MALE AND FEMALE,

Jacksonville, Ala.

The Fall session will commence on the

Last Monday in August, 1877,

And continue SIXTEEN WEEKS. The Spring session will commence on the

1st Monday in January, 1878,

and continue TWENTY-FOUR WEEKS.

The plan of instruction is *thorough* and *practical*. The regulations formed for the *moral* and *intellectual* improvement of the pupils are mild, though *positive*, and will be *rigidly* enforced. Every effort will be made to instil into the minds of the students the virtues that adorn and ennoble the human heart, and we do hope that no one will apply for admission into this institution who is unwilling to comply cheerfully with its rules and regulations.

This Institution is owned by, and under the supervision of Calhoun County Grange.

Expenses—Fall Session.

TUITION:

Primary Department (in advance)	$ 6.00
Preparatory " "	12.00
Collegiate " "	20.00
Music—Piano or Organ, "	24.00
Contingent expenses "	1.00

Candidates for the Christian Ministry, of all denominations, will be admitted free of charge for tuition.

Good board can be obtained on reasonable terms.

For further particulars address either

W. J. BORDEN, Principal,

or L. W. CANNON, Sec'y Board of Trustees, Jacksonville, Ala. Aug. 4, '77

WOOL CARDING!

The undersigned respectfully informs the public that be is now prepared to do Wool Carding promptly at any time.

Prices for Carding.

Ten cents per pound where the grease is furnished, or 12½ cents where it is not.

The Carding Machine is run by water power, and is

Situated Four Miles Northwest of Jacksonville.

The undersigned returns sincere thanks for past patronage and hopes by doing his work thoroughly and well to merit a continuance of the same.

M. L. RICHEY.

Jacksonville, Ala., Aug. 4, 1877.-4w

Register's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a Decree of the Chancery Court for the 1st District of the Easteen Chancery Division of Alabama, composed of the county of Calhoun, rendered at the June Term, 1877 of said court in the cause of S. R. Hood vs. Thomas J. Alexander and Rufus Chesney, I will, as Register of said court, sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door of said County of Calhoun,

On Monday the 10th day of September next,

The following described Real Estate, to-wit:

The north west fourth of the south west fourth, and the south east fourth of the south west fourth, and the south west fourth of the south east fourth of section eleven, township thirteen, range seven; and the east half of the north west fourth, and the west half of the north east fourth of section fourteen, township thirteen, range seven, and seven acres, more or less, off of the north east fourth of the north east fourth of Section fourteen, Township thirteen, Range seven, in all two hundred and eighty-seven acres more or less, in said County of Calhoun and State of Alabama, to satisfy said decree, in favor of said S. R. Hood vs. said Thomas J. Alexander and Rufus Chesney.

Also, at the same time and place and terms,

I will sell the following described Real Estate, to-wit: The north west fourth of the south east fourth, and the west half of the north east *fourth of section* thirty, township sixteen, range seven east in said County of Calhoun, State of Alabama, containing one hundred and twenty acres, more or less, to satisfy a decree of said Court rendered at said June Term, 1877, in favor of James W. Towns vs. Chesley B. Hughes.

Also, at the same time and place and on like terms,

I will sell the following described Real Estate, to-wit: The south west fourth of the south east fourth, and the south east fourth of the south west fourth of section thirteen, township thirteen, range six, and the north half of the north east fourth, and the north east fourth of the north west fourth of section twenty-four, township thirteen, range six, (except two acres more or less off of the north west corner of south east fourth of south west fourth of section thirteen, township thirteen, range 6 above) east in the Coosa Land District, Calhoun County, Alabama, containing one hundred and ninety-eight acres more or less, to satisfy a decree rendered at the June Term, 1877 of said court, in favor of John Littlejohn and against H. W. Collier.

WM. M. HAMES, Register.

Aug. 4, 1877—5t.

Application to Sell Real Estate.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, } CALHOUN COUNTY.

Probate Court, Special Term, July 25, 1877.

C B Sisson, deceased, estate of.

THIS DAY came G B Douthit, administrator, and Ellen Sisson, administratrix, of the estate of said decedent, and filed their application in writing and under oath, praying for an order of sale of certain lands described therein and belonging to said estate, for the purpose of division, upon the ground that said land cannot be equitably divided. It is ordered that the 6th day of September 1877 be appointed *a day for hearing* such application.

It is further ordered that notice be given to the non-resident heirs at law and distributees of said estate, viz:—Margaret Philio, wife of —— Philio; Sarah Graham, wife of —— Graham, and Ellen Herndon, wife of —— Herndon, who reside in Rusk, Henderson county, State of Texas, and a daughter of Mary Thompson, deceased, name and residence unknown; and a child of Wm Robertson, deceased, name and sex unknown, and supposed to *be under* twenty-one years of age, and *resides in* Henderson conuty, State of *Texas, Ellen* Graves, wife of —— Graves, who reside in Hempstead county, State of Texas, Basheba Rich, wife of —— Rich, Caroline Morris, wife of —— Morris, Sarah R Robertson, wife of —— Robertson, Cassa Faulkner, wife of —— Faulkner, all of whom reside in the State of Georgia—post office unknown, by publication for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in said county of Calhoun, as a notice to said non-resident heirs, &c.. to be and appear at a special term of said court to be held at the Court House of said county on the 6th day of September, 1877, and contest the said application if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON, Judge of Probate.

july28-3t

Land Sale.

THE undersigned will sell, before the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala.,

On the 9th day of August next,

Two tracts of Land lying in Calhoun county, one known as the Nelson place, to-wit: the north west fourth and part of the south west fourth of section 12, township 14, range 7—about 180 acres more or less. The other the Usry place, being in the south west fourth section 5, township 14, range 7.

Terms—cash.

JOEL R. LOVE, Adm'r of J. R. Love.

July 21, 1877—3t.

John B. Broughton, vs. J. W. Whisenant. W. A. Driskell. } April 21, 1877.

THIS day came the Plaintiff by his Attorney, and it appearing, that at the time of the issuance of the summons and complaint was issued out this Garnishment was issued against W. W. Webster, and J. D. Ussery, and that the Garnishees in pursuance of said writs of garnishment has, at this term of the Court, filed their answers, admitting an indebtedness to J. W. Whisenant, one of the Defendants in this suit; and it further appearing to the Court, that the Defendant, J. W. Whisenant is and was at the time this suit was commenced, a non-resident of the State of Alabama to-wit: resides in Hernando County, State of Florida, Brooksville Post Office. And thereupon the Plaintiff moved for an order of publication against the Defendant, J. W. Whisenant, notifying him said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to answer Plaintiff's complaint.

It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in Calhoun County, for four consecutive weeks by the Clerk of this Court, and that the Clerk of this Court send to the said J. W. Whisenant a copy of this order, and this cause is continued.

A true copy from the minutes.

Witness my hand this 11th July 1877.

G. B. DOUTHIT, Clerk.

July 14th.

The Republican.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Green's Gallery is at Alexandria.

Hon. Taul Bradford was in town last Thursday.

Mr. J. D. Hammond has a good piano for sale. See advertisement.

We are glad to note that business is reviving in Jacksonville, and better times are at hand.

As Coroner was not voted for generally over the county, we do not put it in our table. Rufus Alexander was elected Coroner.

Capt. D. P. Forney and J. J. Skelton were elected Justices of the Peace for this Beat, and R. R. Riley was elected Bailiff.

MARRIED—On the 5th day of August, 1877, by the Rev. J. B. Stevenson, Mr. M. G. Mahaffey and Miss Effie M. Black, all of Calhoun county.

PICNIC.—George White requests us to say there will be a picnic at White's View the 17th inst. There will be music and dancing and lots of fun.

Whether we have a convention or not, some of our friends are dissatisfied with the course of Jacksonville. Please tell us what we can do to please you.

The election at this beat, and throughout the county, so far as we can hear, passed off quietly. Not a single disturbance of any consequence occurred at any box.

Mr. John M. Wyly, so far, is the champion sweet potato raiser. He dug, on the first of this month, a yam potato measuring 7½ inches in length and 7½ inches in circumference.

The sub-committee of the Grange Fair Association met Tuesday to let out the contract for paling in the fair grounds. It is likely the plan of paling in the lot will be changed.

The interest in the election was very great, if we may judge from the manifestation of interest on the day following. Over three hundred people from the country were in town Tuesday.

The most reliable information in regard to the election shows that Goodlett is elected Sheriff; Swan, Treasurer; Webster, Collector; Ledbetter, Assessor, and Scarbrough, Griffin, Fowler and Patterson Commissioners.

We have been shown a very fine specimen of German millet by Mr. J. J. B. McElrath. He sowed seven pounds of seed, and will make more stock feed than he could make on two acres of corn. The stalks shown us are six feet high.

Those candidates who have asked indulgence of us during the campaign are requested to close up their accounts as early as possible. We are willing to take corn, wheat or flour from those who do not find it convenient to pay the money.

We learn that a pleasant picnic was had at Sulphur Springs on last Wednesday, but as no one from this office attended, and as we have not been furnished with any account of the occurrences of the day, we can say no more of it.

We have a letter from Mr. W. A. Scarbrough informing us that there will be a Grange Picnic at Josie's Springs, near White Plains, on Wednesday, the 22nd inst. All the Granges, and "everybody," are invited to participate. Speakers will be present.

The returning officer from Davisville failed to bring a copy of the tally sheet with him, and the one from Maddox beat did not bring a full tally sheet as to Commissioners, consequently it cannot be determined who is the fourth Commissioner until the official count is made.

A correspondent from Alexandria valley reports the cotton crop improved beyond expectation; that there is a great deal of sickness in the valley; that Mr. Samuel McClelen, who has been very sick, is now improving, and that the great strike is the chief topic of conversation.

Gen. W. H. Forney has returned from Washington. He thinks that in the course of a few months he will succeed in having the prosecutions suspended against those persons who were indicted in this State for illicit distilling, provided that violations of the law in this respect are not repeated.

Let us all scratch out and commence over again. Every election makes new bedfellows. Two friends work together in one election and directly against each other in the next; but that is no reason why they should not still be friends. Let us all be tolerant of differences of opinion in each other and we will all be happier.

For the satisfaction of our readers we give the vote of the county by beats. We are unable to give the official returns, from the fact that the official count is not made until to-day. If the official count shows any errors in our table we will make the corrections next week. We believe the table to be almost absolutely correct, however, as it was gathered from the returning officers as they came in, and those gentlemen having the majority as shown by it are our next county officers.

The two plays selected for the Amateur Dramatic Entertainment will please all who witness their performance. The play of "Hand and Glove" is by two English authors of considerable repute, and is full of incident and thrilling scenes. The Farce of "The Quiet Family," with the cast of characters it has, will not fail to amuse and gratify all who see it. The attendance from the surrounding towns and country will be larger than at any performance of the kind ever held in Jacksonville.

THE PIC-NIC AT BLUE MOUNTAIN SPRINGS—One of the most pleasant picnics of the season was had at Blue Mountain Springs last Wednesday. These springs are about ten miles from town in the direction of Cross Plains, and before the war were quite a health resort. We arrived at the springs about ten o'clock and found quite a crowd collected in and about Judge Walker's "cabin." Seats, a swing and many conveniences had been arranged for the comfort of the party. Judge Walker received the visitors as they arrived, assisted by Mrs. Walker, or, as all the young folk call her, "Aunt Sallie." "Aunt Polly" Samuels, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Dr. Clark and her accomplished daughters, the Misses McGhee, Miss Louise Costello and Miss Lizzie Burke, all visiting the springs, contributed largely to the enjoyment of the party. Soon after our arrival the music struck up and the dance commenced.—Quadrille, waltz, schottische and polka followed in succession until dinner was announced, when all partook of a splendid collation which had been spread on tables in the shade of the trees. After dinner a party was made up to visit the top of the mountain about a half mile distant. It was something strange how the large party that started broke into crowds(?) of two. The young gentlemen had an opportunity of displaying their gallantry, and we never heard the young ladies complain that they were not satisfied. For real pleasant flirtations we commend to the young people picnics on mountain sides. We escorted petite Miss Julia C., but she had become so used to climbing that we were often left far behind her. The view from the top of the mountain and many points along its side was perfectly enchanting. As we descended we saw a storm approaching, and the play of the lightning and the shutting out of the landscape below, as if with a black pall, was one of the grandest and most awe-inspiring scenes we ever beheld. We reached the cabin just as the rain began to fall and found it packed with the crowd. A terrific thunder storm swept over the mountain, the vivid lightning flashing every instant while deafening peals reverberated thro' the hills which trembled with the shock. But thunder and lightning could not or rather did not stop the dancing. The music struck up, and the clear voice of Ed. C. rang out, "first four forward," and they went. As nightfall approached the gay party began to disperse, and soon all were gone but three or four who partook of the hospitality of Judge W. for the night. F.

We direct attention to the advertisement of the State University at Tuscaloosa. This institution is rapidly growing in public favor. At the last session there was a larger attendance than at any time since the war. Hon. James Crook, the Trustee of the institution from this part of the State, has at his disposal three scholarships in each county of the Congressional District, which he will award, free of tuition, to deserving youths of the district who may apply for them. We have spoken of the advantages a young man gains in being educated at his own State University, and hope that our young men will not leave the State to attend other schools in no way superior to our own.

WHEN THE BLOSSOMS COVER US, DARLING.—This is the name of another of the popular Charlie Baker's new songs.; can be had from any music dealer in the United States, or from the publisher, F. W. Helmick, No. 56 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, O., by sending 40 cents.

When the blossoms cover us, darling,
With their bloom of white and gold,
And our faces are hid from each other
In the church yard, so white and so cold,
Of the many dear ones who will never
See our faces or greet us again,
Are there any kind hearts in that day, love,
Who will think of us, care for us then.

Correspondents should remember that their names must accompany all communications to this paper to secure publication. Their names will not be published unless they so desire; but the editor should be in possession of the name of the author of every communication that goes into his paper. We will print communications for none who do not comply with these reasonable rules.

The Rebel Yell.

THE MUSIC THAT STONEWALL JACKSON LOVED.

And yet there was one kind of music which always interested and delighted him. It was the "rebel yell" of his troops. To this grand chorus he never failed to respond. The difference between the regular "hurrah" of the Federal army and the irregular wild yell of the Confederates was as marked as the difference in their uniforms. The rebel yell was a peculiar mixture mixture of sounds, a kind of weird shout. General Jackson was greeted with it whenever he made his appearance to the troops, on the march or in battle; and just as invariably he would seize his old gray cap from his head in acknowledgment, and his "Little Sorrel," knowing his habit, would break into a gallop and never halt until the shout had ceased. I remember one night, at tattoo, this cry broke forth in the camp of the Stonewall Brigade, and was taken up by brigades and divisions, until it rolled over field and wood throughout the whole corps. The General came hastily and bareheaded from his tent, and going up to a fence near by, he leaned upon it and listened in quiet to the rise, climax and conclusion of that strange serenade, raising his head to catch the last sound, as it grew fainter, and until it died away like an echo along the mountains. Then turning toward his tent he muttered, in half-soliloquy, "That was the sweetest music I ever heard."

John Felham.

BY JAMES R. RANDALL.

Just as the Spring came laughing through the strife,
With all its gorgeous cheer;
In the glad April of historic life
Fell the great cannoneer!

The wondrous lulling of a hero's breath
His bleeding country weeps;
Hushed—in the alabaster arms of death—
Our young Marcellus sleeps.

Grander and nobler than the child of Rome,
Curbing his chariot steeds,
The knightly scion of a Southern home
Dazzled the land with deeds!

Gentlest and bravest, in the battle's brunt,
The champion of the truth—
He bore his banner to the very front
Of our immortal youth!

A clang of sabres 'mid Virginia's snow,
The fiery pang of shells—
And there's a wail of immemorial woe
In Alabama dells!

The pennon droops that led the valiant band
Along the crimson field;
The meteor blade sinks from the nervous hand,
Over the spotless shield!

We gazed and gazed upon the beauteous face,
While 'round the lips and eyes,
Couched in their marble slumber, flashed the grace,
Of a divine surprise.

Oh, mother of a blessed soul on high,
Thy tears may soon be shed!
Think of thy boy, with princes of the sky,
Among the Southern dead.

How must he smile on this dull world beneath,
Favored with swift renown—
He, with the martyr's amaranthine wreath
Twining the victor's crown!

(Obituary.)

STERLING LESTER.

When a man is stricken down suddenly in the the full vigor of manhood, his death creates a different feeling from that we experience when we learn of the death of one who had lived his three-score and ten and was ready to meet his God.

Sterling Lester, who died July 31st, was born in Lynchburg, Va., Nov. 14, 1806. When 6 years of age he became a resident of Greenville, S. C. When 29 years of age he moved to this State, where he lived up to the time of his death. He was an honest, generous, true hearted man and devoted christian. He was universally respected in this community, and it is not known that he had an enemy in the world. He was devoted to his family and spent the greater part of his leisure time around the hearthstone in the society of those he loved best. He mixed but little with the world, but came up to the full measure of his duties as a citizen. He bore his last illness, which was long and painful, with a fortitude that was truly wonderful, and when dissolution came his spirit took its flight almost without a struggle.

A Good Name.

A good name is above all price. Have you not found it so—you whose well known virtues have placed you in a position which you occupy with feeling of commendable pride? And you whose fame has been the target of envious tongues, have not you seen a good name to be the only breast-plate that is impervious to the shafts of calumny; gold and talent, what are they without character? A light to render darkness visible; a gilding, which, by contrast, makes the substance more revolting. Cherish it then, all ye who possess it; guard it carefully—for, depend upon this, its purity once tarnished, the most unwearying efforts will hardly restore it to its pristine lustre. Let it attend you through the journey of life, crowning your days with peace and happiness. The rectitude which won it will engrave upon your face a letter of recommendation to the people of every nation and tongue. And when the treasure is no longer needful to you, it shall descend to your posterity, a legacy with which millions would bear to be compared. A temporary advantage may be obtained through knavery, and soon lost; but a victory won by a good name lasts forever.

The following "Romance of the big fire at St. Johns, New Brunswick, is from the New York *World:*

An Ohio woman, Mrs. Mary Hale, sent in a package of clothing destined for the relief of the sufferers, a suit once belonging to her son, who had run way from home two years before. In it she inclosed a note to the following effect: "These are the clothes which belonged to my dear boy, who, for aught anyone except God knows, may now be suffering in the burnt city. May they fall into the hands of some one who needs them, and may some one else help my son when he may need." It is needless to say that by return mail she received the following letter:

"Dear Mother:—Your offering and the letter inclosed came direct to me, little as you thought they would. I am very needy now, although the old clothes, which are too small, cover my nakedness. Should you think it worth while to send me money enough to bring me back to Ohio and the old home I will never give you or father any more trouble by my waywardness. My story is too long to write, how I have wandered during the past two years, but I am now heartily tired of it, and only thank God that your line and the package came to me as they did."

It is needless to say that she sent the money.

A sixteen-year-old girl has just been sentenced, at Statesville, N. C., to be hanged next November for the murder of her babe.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that application will be made to the August term of the Commissioners Court of Calhoun county, for the opening of a new road from Patona, Ala. to run north-west, on a line with present neighborhood road, and to intersect with public road leading to Gadsden at or near the residence of James Prater, Esq.—this June 12, 1877. M. M. KIERNAN,
July 21—3t. and others.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

When a discoverer of any scientific subject asks the co-operation of the learned in science, to test the merit and truth of his discovery by severe tests and practical results, and then to indorse and recommend it, it is fair to presume it is valuable for the purpose intended. Such has been the course pursued by Messrs. Hall & Co., proprietors of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer. And all those who have tested it (among whom we may mention Dr. A. A. Hayes and S. Dana Hayes, Chemists and State Assayers of Massachusetts; Walter Burnham, M. D., Professor of Surgery in Pennsylvania University, Philadelphia; George M. Gray, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology), assert it is the best preparation in use for all cutaneous diseases of the scalp. Restores gray hair to its original color, prevents the hair from falling out, creates a new growth. It is certainly worthy of a trial.—*Newberryport Herald of Gospel Liberty.*

[Extract of a letter of Dr. Lovic Pierce, of Sparta, to Rev. L. F. Davies.]

Macon, Jan. 8, 1876.

Dear Bro. Davies. Excuse me for writing only when I am deeply interested. I have been speechless about two months. Could not read and pray in a family. Had tried many things. Got no benefit from any. Since conference some one sent me from Americus a bottle of Thrash's Consumptive Cure and Lung Restorer, which I have been taking now, this is the ninth day, and I can talk now with some ease. I came here, among other things, to supply myself with this medicine. No druggist here has it on sale. I must have it. I want you to go in person to Thrash & Co., show them this letter, and make them send me by express to Sparta, Ga., two, three or four bottles, with bill. I am getting on finely.

(Signed) LOVIC PIERCE.

For sale by Dr W. M. NISBET, Jacksonville Ala. Sep. 23—3m.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

No people in the world suffer as much with Dyspepsia as Americans. Although years of experience in medicine had failed to accomplish a certain and sure remedy for this disease and its effects, such as Sour Stomach, Heart-burn, Water-brash, Sick Headache, Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Liver complaint, coming up of the food, low spirits, general debility, etc., yet since the introduction of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER we believe there is no case of Dyspepsia that cannot be immediately relieved. 30,000 dozen sold last year without one case of failure reported. Go to your Druggist, Dr. W. M. NISBET, and get a sample Bottle for 10 cents and try it. Two doses will relieve you Regular size 75 cents.

MURDER WILL OUT.

A few years ago, "August Flower" was discovered to be a certain cure for Dyspepsia and Liver complaint, a few thin Dyspeptics made known to their friends how easily and quickly they had been cured by its use. The great merits of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER became heralded through the country by one sufferer to another, until, without advertising, its sale has become immense. Druggists in EVERYTOWN in the United States are selling it. No person suffering with Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, low spirits, etc., can take three doses without relief. Go to your Druggist, Dr. W. M. NISBET, and get a bottle for 75 cents and try it. Sample bottles 10 cents.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

DR. J. R. GARBER

TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity. All calls will receive prompt attention. Special attention given to all *chronic* diseases.

Office on South street, two doors below the Wyl House. June 9 tf

For Sale.

A good 6 2-3 octavo Knabe Piano. Terms easy, for which apply to J. D. HAMMOND,
Aug. 11—3t Jacksonville.

Lumber.

I wish to purchase 25,000 feet of good heart pine lumber, and 320 chestnut or post oak Posts, 9 feet long, for the Fair Association.

H. L. STEVENSON,
Chm'n Ex. Com.

CIGARS.

Come, everybody, and smoke and treat your friends. Good Cigars at MADDOX & PRIVETT'S. Three for 10 cents.

Good Chewing Tobacco at the Red Store for 10 cents a plug.

Factory Yarn at Maddox & Privett's for $1.00 per bunch.

MADDOX & PRIVETT are selling good brown Sugar 8 lbs for $1.00.

MADDOX & PRIVETT will buy all the green beef hides you will bring them.

If you ride on horseback go to MADDOX & PRIVETTS and get you a good, neat Saddle Blanket. It will save its cost in preserving your pants one year.

A few pair of neat, strong and durable buggy harness on hand, will be sold cheap for cash or exchanged for wheat or flour. Apply at once at the Red Store.

Riding, Driving and Plow Bridles, Hames, Collars and Whips, at the very bottom prices, at

MADDOX & PRIVETT'S.

Prepare in time for the immense crop of peaches that will soon be ripe, and supply yourself with those Shelby Ware Fruit Jars at the Red Store; also the Gem Self-sealing Glass Jar at $2 per dozen.

IMPORTANT.

W. W. NESBIT

IS NOW prepared with Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper to do all kinds of work and repairing on Sorghum Machinery.

SMOKE STACKS of superior construction, which will make more Molasses in a shorter time than any other, a *specialty*.

MEASURES, SKIMMERS, DIPPERS, &c. constantly on hand for sale.

RAPID SORGHUM COOLER.—The best thing ever invented. Does away with the necessity of cooling in barrels.

Terms cash, or good barter.
Jacksonville, May 26, 1877.

East Tenn., Va. & Ga. R. R

(BLUE MOUNTAIN ROUTE.)

SCHEDULE SUMMER 1877.

Leave JACKSONVILLE	1.02	P. M.
" ROME	3.30	"
" DALTON	6.30	"
" KNOXVILLE	10.48	"
" BRISTOL	4.48	A. M.
" Washington City	10.00	P. M.
Arrive, NEW YORK	7:00	A. M.

Two Trains Daily from Dalton.

Quickest Time. Lowest Rates.

Dalton to Washington, 28 Hours.
Dalton to New York, 37 Hours.

This is the only line reaching Watering Places of East Tennessee and Virginia, and quickest and best line to Washington City, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and New England Cities.

For further particulars, apply to

H. H. MARMADUKE,
Southern Agent, Atlanta, Ga.
JAMES R. OGDEN,
General Ticket Agent, Knoxville, Tenn.
R. S. RUSHTON, Agent,
July 14, 1877. Dalton, Ga.

"BLUE MOUNTAIN ROUTE."

Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad,

Taking Effect Sunday, June. 3, 1877.

5:40 a m	Leave Selma,	Arrive	9.50	a m
7:38 " "	Randolph,	"	7:18	"
9:20 " "	Calera,	"	5:95	"
11.22 " "	Talladega,	"	2:36	"
12.23 p. m.	Oxford,	"	1.24	"
12.31 " "	Anniston,	"	1.12	"
1.02 " "	Jacksonville,	"	12.36	"
2.11 " "	Stonewall,	"	11.09	p m
2.18 " "	Tecumseh,	"	11.00	"
2.25 " "	Pryor's,	"	10.50	"
2.45 " "	Cave Spring	"	10.25	"
3.30 " "	Rome,	"	.....	
4 12 "	Arrive Plainville	Leave	8.25	"
4.30 "	Leave Plainville	Arrive	8.05	"
5.40 "	Arrive Dalton,	Leave	6.35	"

Through Sleepers will run from Vicksburg to Lynchburg without change.

Connecting at Dalton with E. T., V. & Ga. R. R. for Eastern Virginia cities, Virginia Springs, and with W. & A. R. R. for Chattanooga and all western cities.

Close connection at Calera for Montgomery, Mobile and New Orleans.

Close connection at Selma with Ala. Cen. R. R. for Meridian, Jackson, New Orleans, and Vicksburg, with good sleeping accommodations.

M. STANTON, Gen. Supt.
RAY KNIGHT, Gen. Pass. Agt.
April 7, 1877.

GUT THIS OUT.

Publisher, THE WORLD,
35 Park Row, New York.

Inclosed find ONE DOLLAR for

THE WEEKLY WORLD

for One Year.

Name in full, here.....

Post-Office, here.....

County, here.....

State, here.....

Address, **THE WORLD,**
35 Park Row, New York.

Show this to your Democratic neighbor.

The Rome Hotel.

Within Ten Step of the Rail Road.
BROAD STREET, ROME, GEORGIA.
NO OMNIBUS NEEDED.

The Hotel is situated in the principal business square of the city, is New and Clean from Bottom to Top, having been

THOROUGHLY RENOVATED

In the last sixty days, and has received an addition of fourteen

ELEGANT, AIRY AND CONVENIENT ROOMS, NEWLY FURNISHED.

The Hotel is abundantly supplied with Fresh Milk, Butter and Vegetables from our own Dairy and Garden.

Rates Two Dollars per day, or seventy-five cents for single meal and single lodging, with no extra charge for handling baggage.

Representatives from the principal business houses of the city can be found boarding in the Hotel.

J. A. STANSBURY, Proprietor.
sept 30—1y.

LIVERY & SALE STABLE

HAVING bought the entire hal interest of J W Fullenwider in th stock and outfit of the late Hammond & Fullenwider's Stable, we will continue the ame business place, and hope that by fair dealing and reasonable charges to merit a liberal share of patronage. A stable is an indispensable necessity to all villages, and we hope our citizens may give us sufficient patronage to make the stable self-sustaining. We will also continue the mail Hack to and from Gdasden daily except Saphaths.

Price for Gadsden Hack $3 00 through or $5 00 return.

Hack to and from depot 25c day 50c night.

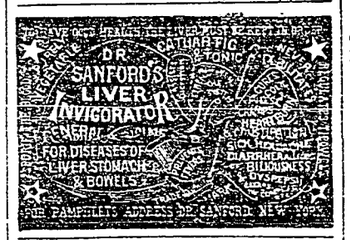
Horse, single feed 35c or $1 00 per day.

Horse and Buggy per day, ... $2 00

Hack and two horses per day, ... $3 50

Waggons, Hacks, Buggies and Horses always on hand.

W. B. HAMMOND,
J. D. HAMMOND, Agent.
—tfoct 7



PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the receipt for preparing a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will remove TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES and BLOTCHES, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful: also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address Ben. Vendelf & Co., Box 5121, No. 5 Wooster st., New York.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. E. A. WILSON,
194 Fenn st., Williamsburg, N. Y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Persons wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar street, New York.
Dec. 30—6m

Family Groceries.

THE undersigned respectfully informs th public that he will continue the

GROCERY BUSINESS

In the same place recently occupied by H. Fitz, in the south room of the Brick Store east side of the public square.

He will keep a full stock of every description of Family Groceries of superior quality, which will be sold low for CASH, or exchanged for COUNTRY PRODUCE.

By fair dealing and strict attention to business, he will endeavor to merit, and hopes to receive a continuance of th liberal patronage heretofore extended this House.

☞All persons indebted for Groceries heretofore purchased, will please call upon me forthwith and settle up, as it is necessary to close up the old business; and all persons having claims against H. Fits will present them for settlement.

B. F. CARPENTER.
Jacksonville, March 24, 1877—3m.

JUST RECEIVED.

A Fine Lot of Superior Louisville

Cooking Stoves!

For from ten to twenty dollars.

Tinware in large quantities Cheap.

W. W. NESBIT.

Take Particular Notice.

It takes Cash to buy Tin, Sheet Iron and other materials used in my business. Therefore cash and nothing but cash will purchase my work. Jan. 6, 1877.

WE SELL EVERYTHING FOR THE

GARDEN

And offer **NOW** (from June 15 to Aug. 15):

Celery Plants.

Dwarf White, by mail, for $1.00 per 100
Large White Solid, by mail, 1.00 " 100
Dwarf Red, ... 1.00 " 100
Any of the above Celery Plants, by express, for $5.00 per 1,000.

Cabbage Plants,

Flat Dutch, by mail, $1 00 per 100
Drumhead Savoy, ... 1.00 " 100
Red (for picking), ... 1.00 " 100
Any of the above Cabbage Plants, by express, for $4.00 per 1,000.

Cauliflower Plants,

Early Erfurt, by mail, ...$1.25 per 100
Early Paris, ... 1.25 " 100
Any of the above Cauliflower Plants, by express, for $7.50 per 1000.

☞**Special prices for large quantities given on application.**

TURNIP SEED.

Any of the following leading sorts sent by mail, for 10c per oz—25c. per ¼ lb—75c. per lb.

Early White Dutch—White Strap Leaf—Red Top Strap Leaf—Golden Ball—Improved American Ruta Baga.

ETER HENDERSON & CO.,
Seedsmen, Market Gardeners & Florists,
35 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

Jacksonville Hotel,

West Side Square,

Jacksonville, Ala.

Is now prepared, to take care of Commercial Travelers, and other Gentlemen and Ladies. Comfortable rooms, polite and attentive servants and as good fare as our county affords.

A large room specially for Exhibiting samples of merchandise.

Board per day,	$2 00
" " week,	7 00
" " Meal,	50

We have also a LIVERY and FEED STABLE—Hacks, Wagons, Buggies, and Horses, always on hand. Call and see me. Respectfully,

J. D. HAMMOND, Pro.
April 29, 1876.

WYLY HOUSE.

South East Corner Public Square
(OLD FORNEY CORNER)

JACKSONVILLE ALA.

HAVING made additional Improvements for the comfort of guests we respectfully solicit a continuance of that patronage so liberally bestowed upon us for the past two years. It is our pride and intention to make it one of the best HOTEL'S to be found in any Village, and to make every one comfortable and their stay pleasant while with us. Every convenience given to commercial men for showing samples.

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

Reasonable reduction on board by the day for regular customers, and county people. JOHN M. WYLY.

DR. S. P. SMITH. H. H. SMITH.

S. P. SMITH & SON.

Wholesale Grocers

Liquor Dealers,

Smith's Block, ROME, Ga.
Proprietors and General Agents for the

Steamer Mary Carter,

Upon which Goods shipped freight has been reduced full 20 per cent;

A good and roomy WAGON YARD in rear of their Block for the accommodation of Teamsters.

SMITH'S AROMATIC

STOMACH BITTERS.

These Bitters are a pleasant TONIC for persons suffering from loss of appetite, or weakness, and a never-failing Remedy for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Female Irregularities, Chills and Fever. Diseases of the Kidneys. Rome, Ga. Sep. 30, 1876.—1y

(ESTABLISHED IN 1853.)

H. A. SMITH

ROME, GA.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Bookseller and Music Dealer

KEEPS constantly on hand, a large stock of **School and Miscellaneous BOOKS, Stationery and Fancy Articles—Pianos and Organs,** at prices that will defy competition in any market in the South.

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

CROQUET SETS

***In Wood Boxes* $1.50,**

and upwards, complete. Orders by mail promptly filled—heavy discounts to Merchants and Schools. Jan. 27, 1877.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla



For Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Eruptions and Eruptive diseases of the skin, Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Blotches, Tumors, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhœa, arising from internal ulceration, and uterine disease, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, General Debility, and for Purifying the Blood.

This Sarsaparilla is a combination of vegetable alteratives—Stillingia, Mandrake, Yellow Dock—with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most efficacious medicine yet known for the diseases it is intended to cure.

Its ingredients are so skilfully combined that the full alterative effect of each is assured, and while it is so mild as to be harmless even to children, it is still so effectual as to purge out from the system those impurities and corruptions which develop into loathsome disease.

The reputation it enjoys is derived from its cures; and the confidence which prominent physicians all over the country repose in it proves their experience of its usefulness.

Certificates attesting its virtues have accumulated, and are constantly being received, and as many of these cases are publicly known, they furnish convincing evidence of the superiority of this Sarsaparilla over every other alterative medicine. So generally is its superiority to any other medicine known that we need do no more than to assure the public that the best qualities it has ever possessed are strictly maintained.

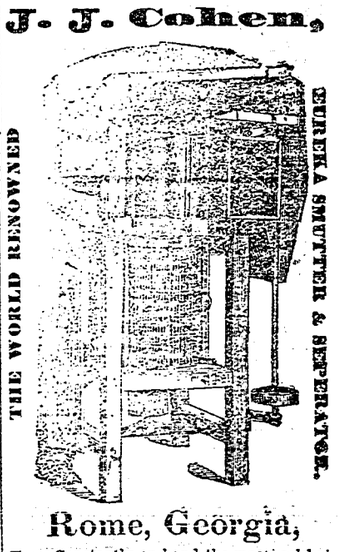
PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

W. M. NISBET, Agent,
Jacksonville, Ala.

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.

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Rome, Ga. Jan. 20, 1877—tf.

THE BEST OFFER!

We will sell during these hard times

$600 Pianos for $250;

And all other styles in the same proportion, including Grand, Square and Upright—all *first class*—sold direct to the *people at factory prices*. No agents; no commissions; no discounts. These Pianos made one of the finest displays at the Centenial Exhibition, and were unanimously recommended for the HIGHEST HONORS. Regularly incorporated Manufacturing Co.—New Manufactory—one of the largest and finest in the world. The Square Grands contain Mathushek's new patent Duplex Overstrung Scale, the greatest improvement in the history of Piano making. The Uprights are the *finest in America*. Pianos sent on trial. Don't fail to write for Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue,—mailed free.

MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO.,
No. 56 Broadway, N. Y.

Fashionable Millinery.

THE undersigned have just received a full stock of fine and fashionable material for Millinery: Ribbons, Laces, Ties, &c. Trimmed HATS of every variety and price, from 75 cents to $10 00.

LADIES DRESSES cut and made in the latest styles.

Room back of W. A. Driskell's Dry Goods Store.

Ladies respectfully invited to call and examine Goods.

Misses KATE & LOU CRAWFORD.
Jacksonville, Oct. 21. 1876—tf.

Carriage & Wagon MAKING

JAMES H. & JOS. H PRIVETT



HAVE now and will keep constantly on hand, Barouches, Buggies, Wagons, &c. manufactured of the best of timber and material, and in the most neat, durable and fashionable style. Orders for any particular style of work filled promptly, and every description of Repairing done with dispatch.

Finished work now on hand will be sold at remarkably low prices for cash. Long experience in the business, enables them to fulfil every promise made to patrons of neat and durable work. Their shop is located two miles south of Jacksonville.

W. C. LAND,

WATCH MAKER



& Jeweller,

Jacksonville, Ala.

January 13, 1877—1y.

AGRICULTURAL.

HINTS FOR TO-MORROW.—Under this heading the *Scientific American* gives this good advice: "It is a good plan to keep a memorandum of work needed to be done, and then there is always a reminder for the employment of spare hours, and besides, we can readily direct which work is most pressing. Such a plan merely necessitates a sheet of paper, or a leaf of a blank book, and the entering of every item of work as it occurs to us. Thus: 'Pasture fence to be mended.' 'Apple trees to be pruned.' 'Outlet of drain to be deepened.' 'Bull to be rung.' 'Harness to be oiled.' 'Spoke loose in cart wheel.' 'Salt needed for cattle,' etc., etc. Each evening, a glance at the list will be of great assistance in laying out the work for the next day, while it will also fill all the spare time with useful work, if we desire to work. As fast as a piece of work is accomplished, draw a line across the item. It is astonishing how such a list will grow, and how it will formulate our work so as to enable us to systematize, and accomplish. It has also another point in its favor. After the plan is pursued for a certain length of time, the mind becomes so trained that the necessity for the plan diminishes."

Such a memorandum may be very profitably connected with another under the heading of "Jobs for a wet day," in which little jobs may be noted which though not urgent are still of sufficient importance to warrant early attention. The latter might read thus: "Put latch on entry door." "Mend cow stalls." "Grease double harness." "Clear out water trough." "Clear out mows ready for harvest." Mend pig trough." "Grease two-horse wagon," etc., etc. Any one who has never tried either of these two plans will be surprised at the mass of small items which will soon accumulate; small and unimportant it is here when answered singly, but at the end of one day's application, yielding great results.

HENS ONE YEAR OLD.—The best laying hens are those one year old—fowls that were hatched the previous season in April and May. Hens two and three years old lay about 25 per cent. less eggs than those but one year old; consequently the best way for all fowl breeders is to raise chickens every season to be the layers of the next year; and to kill all the old stock regularly between December and February of each year. It is doubtful whether it is profitable to keep fowls without a run for them over grass land. A small yard with grass in it soon becomes soiled and the grass all picked off; and then the hens begin to lay fewer eggs, and the result generally is that there is no profit in fowls thus confined. It seems to be the nature of barnyard fowls to require a moderate run of some 20 or 30 rods from their roosting house, to keep them active and healthy by searching for insects. A dozen hens and one cock in a quarter-acre yard would do well; but if confined in a yard 20 or 30 feet square they would not be profitable, unless their feed should almost entirely consist of the waste of the family table. From a bushel and a quarter to a bushel and a half of grain is consumed in a year by every fowl, at a cost of about one dollar, when no waste from the table is given to them; and good breeds, such as the Brahmas, Plymouth Rock, Leghorns and Hamburgs, will annually lay each about 150 eggs, if not closely confined, worth in most places from $2 to $3. Then a family having 15 or 20 fowls, may have poultry to kill in the winter worth $50 at least, by raising chickens and killing the surplus roosters, and the old stock as above stated; and thus poultry-keeping is certainly profitable. The light Brahmas and Plymouth Rocks are much better table fowls than the Leghorns and Hamburgs, the latter being small and chiefly valuable for laying.

WHAT DO WE STRAIN OUT OF MILK?—I had the opportunity recently of examining, under the microscope, certain minute brownish particles which were removed from milk by cloth strainers, after it had been strained in the usual way through wire gauze. These brown particles were determined by our village doctor, a man of no mean attainments in his profession, to be of *pavement epithelium*, which must come from the interior of the udder. The straining-cloth was double, and a good many of these particles were arrested by the second fold. In addition to these epithelial scales, there were multitudes of very minute hairs, so small that they were scarcely visible as a downy dust to the naked eye. Now, it is certain that the presence of epithelium in milk is a great incitement to change, and it may be to changes unfavorable to high flavor in the butter. One to whom I spoke about this sees in these impurities important aids to digestion, and thinks he would be actually "flying in the face of a beneficent Providence" to strain them out. This is only another argument in favor of the view that factory butter cannot really compete with that which is produced in the very best private dairies. Straining the milk as it is drawn, without question separates many of these particles, as well as the fine hairs, at the outset from the milk, so that their influence for good or ill is of but short duration.—*American Agriculturist.*

Hurry and "High Pressure."

It is the pace that kills; and of all forms of "over-work," that which consists in an excessive burst of effort, straining to the strength, and worrying to the will, hurry of all kinds—for example, that so often needed to catch a train, the effort required to complete a task of headwork within a period of time too short for its accomplishment by moderate energy—is injurious. Few suffer from overwork in the aggregate; it is too much work in too little time [illegible] cases out of twenty, when collapse occurs. Most sufferers bring the evil on themselves by driving off the day's work until the space allotted for its performance is past, or much reduced. Method in work is the great need of the day. If some portion of each division of time was devoted to the apportioning of hours and energy, there would be less confusion, far less "hurry," and the need of working at high pressure would be greatly reduced, if not wholly obviated. A great deal has been written and said of late, to exceedingly little purpose, on the subject of "over-work." We doubt whether what is included under this description might not generally be more appropriately defined as work done in a hurry, because the time legitimately appropriated to its accomplishment has been wasted or misapplied. Hurry to catch a train generally implies starting too late. High pressure is, says the *Lancet*, either the consequence of a like error at the outset of a task, or the penalty of attempting to compensate by intense effort for inadequate opportunity. If brain is bartered for business in this fashion, the goose is killed for the sake of the golden eggs, and greed works its own discomfiture.—*Littell.*

A good example is the best sermon.

By steps we may ascend to God.—*Milton.*

SCIENTIFIC.

How to Do It, and How Not to Do It:—In walking through a workshop the eye of the ordinary observer will almost invariably lead him to form a tolerable accurate estimate of the capabilities of at least a large proportion of the workmen; and especially is this the case in a large shop, where the men can scarcely be so carefully selected as in small establishments, when there numbers are comparatively limited. There is something in the attitude, the interest taken in his work, the energy or delicacy, as the case may be, with which the expert workman handles his tools, which points him out as plainly as the awkwardness, indifference, or abstraction indicates his opposite; and what something is the pen of our artist has delineated far more plainly than words can express. Take, for example the figure represented in "How to Do it" in the act of rough chipping, and it is observable at a glance that his mind as well as his muscle are concentrated upon his work. We are very apt to cast a pleasant glamor upon the past; and this it is which causes each successive generation to look back perhaps with regret, to the good old times; and to those who highly value mechanical skill, the days of the hammer and chisel were good old times indeed. The workman of the special machine workshop of these days would be altogether surprised to see the large amount of good and accurate work which expert old mechanics can perform with the hammer, chisel and file. There are, indeed, workmen still extant who would have no hesitation in undertaking to equal in quality and surpass in quantity, upon some kinds of work, the capabilities of the ordinary vise hand even with the assistance of a modern planer and sharper. Among this class of work the fitting in of brasses into ordinary pillow blocks may be instanced. And although, as we have said, the hand-workman of the good old times is not altogher extinct, he is not to be found in special machine shops, and may be looked for in repair shops, where he commands nearly one third more than the average machinist's wages.

Moles.—A correspondent of she Ohio *Cultivator* says: "There are two kinds of moles in this country—English and American. The English mole is rather small, with short, thick, blue fur; its feet are large, broad, and powerful, used in burrowing; its nose is also very strong, for the same purpose. It runs in burrows, underground generally I have seen it, when plowed up in corn fields, burrow under the loose soil rapidly, simply by the use of its nose, going, even in hard ground, faster than a dog can follow by digging. I suppose this mole hibernates in extreme cold weather, as I have not noticed it during the colder part last winter. I think for this reason that its food must be chiefly worms and insects, as these are all gone in cold weather.

"The other mole is about as large as a half-grown rat. Its fur is grayish brown on the outside, but blue close to the skin. Its feet are not so large or powerful as those of the English mole, and its runs are mostly on the surface of the ground, under grass, weeds, or rubbish. Its nostrils are extended beyond all other parts of the nose. Its smell is very acute, alse its hearing, but its vision is poor, making it depend upon its smelling and hearing for its principal guides in the rapid pursuit of insects. The mole's mouth has, in the fore part, four long sharp incisors—two in upper, two in lower jaws, like the squirrel and other rodents. In the back part of the jaw, at this season of the year, the teeth are flat and square, like the grain-eating animals—not rounded and sharp as in the animals entirely insect-eating. So their teeth must have come in contact with some hard substance which ground off the sharp points. Again, they have a double stomach, large and small intestines, etc., while the animals of entirely insect-eating habit have a small and simple stomach, and scarcely any intestines save the œsophagus and pylorus."

Children's Questions.

It is as natural for most children to ask questions continually as it is for them to eat. Indeed they seem perpetually hungry in mind and body; instead of diminishing their appetite for physical and intellectual food the effort should be to increase it to its utmost healthful limit. When a child eats heartily, has perfect digestion, and sleeps well, we consider him in good physical condition, and accept his eager call for food as evidence of his bodily soundness. In the same way his constant calls for information, and his curiosity to find out these things, are as sure signs of mental health as the other of physical. We housekeepers accept the necessity of providing three meals a day, and as there is no use in complaining about it, the sensible ones among us make no complaint, but do the best we can with resources at command. In like manner those who have children feel, or should feel, the necessity of supplying them continually with knowledge as they supply them with food.

The manner in which this is done varies indefinitely. Some parents will patiently, day after day, and year after year, answer word by word, so far as they can, the innumerable and various questionings of their children. This is a tax that no one who has not paid it can adequately appreciate. We think there is a better way than this, better for the child, and better for the parent. When Sir William Jones, the eminent Oriental scholar, was a boy, and perpetually asking questions of his mother, her reply to them was, "Read and you will know." But she took care to place such books as would lead him to explore for himself fresh fields of knowledge. So great is the number of juvenile books and magazines that the intelligent parent can much more readily than [illegible] Sir William the answer to a great many of his questions, and thus teach him to feed himself.

It is well to keep the intellectual appetite keen in order that the digestion be vigorous and complete, and to this end hunger is beneficial. If there is any particular direction in which it is desirable that the love for knowledge should be fostered, a little management will secure the end desired. As a special privilege the mother of a large family permits her children the occasional use of an astronomical globe and the atlas of the heavens, keeping these most of the time carefully put away. Curiosity to know about the stars is thus continually whetted, and their questionings become more intelligent as their interest in the subject grows deeper. The principle of a stated number of meals a day is as applicable to the mental as to the physical stomach. Hunger is the best sauce for any appetite, and when one is fed it is desirable that the food he eats should stay by him till the meal time comes again. So a child can by careful management be so occupied with his books or his toys that his questionings will be intermitted for a season, and his mother given a resting spell. But any other way of quenching his curiosity is hurtful.

IT often happens that life is exceedingly comfortable to those who expect but little, and yet get all they can.

DOMESTIC.

DRESSING CHILDREN.—To rail at fashion is easy and common. What strange devices she works and what ludicrous forms and figures she sometimes makes of us! To some of her codes we subscribe, become accustomed, pronounce them pretty and pleasing, then laugh at their grotesqueness when passed a little out of date. Some are worse—really troublesome, uncomfortable, unhealthful, and we should have independence and decision enough to cast them at once aside. Now and then she brings us a really good thing, for which we should give her due credit and thanks—as, just now, the loosely fitted basques, so wholly neat, tasteful and commodious; also the warm undergarments, without which no lady is now considered dressed. Many wear and think preferable the emancipation or combination suit—drawers and chemise in one—but for myself I prefer separate under-wrappers and drawers, made from warm, soft flannel—the former cut long, to reach far below the waist and hips, the drawers buttoning over; these also long and small at the bottom, folding inside the stocking and reaching below the top of the boot. The ankle and calf are a much more sensitive part of the human frame than many think, and these long drawers are indispensable for either old or young who are much exposed to the cold. With these and other suitable clothing, warm wraps, leggings and over-shoes for out of door wear, our girls may with impunity take the fall and winter winds, and become, instead of delicate and ailing and ill, as rosy and rugged and tough as any of our warmly-clad and sturdy boys.—*Country Gentleman.*

TO KALSOMINE A WALL.—Buy the best bleached glue if the walls are to be white or some light tint (if dark it is immaterial, so the glue is clean), and use it in the proportion of a quarter of a pound of glue to eight pounds of whiting. Soak the glue over night; in the morning pour off the water, as the glue simply swells while soaking. Add fresh water, put it in a tin pail, and set that in a kettle of boiling water. When dissolved, sir into it the whiting, adding enough water to make it, after mixing, of the same consistence as common whitewash. It may be tinted to any color desired, and is applied with a whitewash brush. If the color is rubbed smooth in a little water, and then mixed with the wash, it will be more even. If the walls have been previously white-washed, scrape away all that will come off, and wash with a solution of white vitriol, two ounces in a pail of water. The vitriol will be decomposed, forming zinc white and plaster of Paris, to which the kalsomining easily adheres. It is important to dissolve the glue in a hot-water bath; for if scorched by too great heat, its tenacity is impaired or destroyed. Whiting is simply chalk freed from impurities and reduced to a fine powder. There is great difference in whitewash brushes, and the beauty of the work, as well as the ease of performing it, depends very much on a good brush, making it well worth while to pay the difference between a good one and a cheap one. For the inexperienced, it is more difficult to lay on tints even than pure white.

CONFECTIONER'S TAFFY.—To four pounds of sugar add a full pint of water, place it on the fire, stir it until it is dissolved and boil it to the crack, at which point you add half a pound of the best butter, which you have cut up into small pieces; stir the butter into the sugar with a wooden spatula as quickly as possible and add a little essence of lemon or vanilla at the same time; now pour it immediately on the slab (which you have previously slightly oiled or rubbed with butter), and while it is yet warm cut it into squares, tablets, or diamonds, to suit your fancy. Taffy is also sometimes made without water. The brown sugar is melted in a round bottom copper basin with the butter, stirring it constantly with a wooden spatula, it is then flavored to suit your fancy. A few minutes boiling brings it to the desired degree, when it may be poured upon the slab and finished as the above.

FROZEN FRUIT CAKE.—One pound of fruit, one quart of good fresh cream, sweeten to taste, rub all through a fine sieve, place in freezer; as it freezes scrape from the sides like ice cream; if molded in fancy forms it must be first frozen then packed well in the forms, and repacked in ice and salt, like the beginning; place the forms in warm water for a moment, so as to turn out nicely.

TO STEW GREEN PEAS.—Put into a stewpan a quart of peas, a lettuce and an onion both sliced, a bit of butter, some pepper and salt, and no more water than hangs around the lettuce from washing. Stew very gently for two hours. When to be served beat up an egg and stir into them; or a bit of flour and butter.

Lingua Franca.

The opinion of Prince Bonaparte, who has bestowed so much attention on the dialects of Europe, is that the so-called Lingua Franca is Italian, and that in no place or case is it rightly to be called a dialect, and that there is no such separate language as Lingua Franca, which has been so long and so often referred to in books of Eastern travel. The explanation of the name of this alleged language appears simple. In the late centuries of the Byzantine Empire and early centuries of the Mussulman conquests, the Genoese and the Venetians carried on the commerce of Europe, as the remains and traditions of their factories are to be found in every port, and sometimes in inland towns. Thus this Italian, not the Lingua Toscana in bocca Romana, being the language of commerce with the lands of the Franks, was by the Greeks considered the language of the Franks. Italian it would not be called, because it was the language of the Genoese of the city, or it might be of the Venetians. When the Mussulmans became rulers, Italian was still the Frank language, for they did not look on the Greeks as Franks. The dispersion of the Spanish Jews and the Moors of Spain supplied a greater number of practitioners, who founded a cognate language. When the trade came into the hands of the French, Dutch and English merchant, he found his Greek and Jewish brokers speaking to him, not his own language, of course, but what was called Lingua Franca: and the traveller visiting the factory heard of this Lingua, found it cited in the bazaar and professed by his dragoman. What is both Spanish and Italian passed muster with the Jews, but what was not was replaced by Spanish. Thus, as in some parts of Barbary, where there were more Jews and Moors than Italians, the Spanish words were more frequent.—*Athenæum.*

HUMOROUS.

HOW NATURE DEVELOPS ITSELF.—The various diseases which attack boyhood are worthy of study. When a man is sick he just takes to his bed and says no more about it. If he is very sick he is calm, placid and tractable. He takes his medicine without a murmur, and sips his chicken broth with becoming gratitude. If he is only a little ill he is harder to take care of than half a menagerie. He can do more grumbling and find more fault without cause than the most ambitious hypochondriac could hope to put into a lifetime. But a boy is generally taken with alarming, if not fatal, symptoms at about half-past eight a. m., when school opens at nine. The fond mother looks at his tongue, feels of his head to see if it is bursting with fever, and then tells her husband to drop in at the doctor's on his way down, and ask him to hurry lest he be too late. At exactly nine o'clock the boy's pulse grows steadier and there is a calmer look in his eyes. The extreme lassitude which betokened typhoid has passed off, and by the time the boys in his class are wishing that they had been smart enough to have the same fever, he is sitting by the river's brink and putting a worm on the hook. Boyhood is peculiar.

A DETROIT WIDOW owns and occupies a cottage under the shadow of a church steeple which he supposed to be in danger of falling when a high wind blows. At midnight a few nights ago when the wind blew fiercely, she got up her family and dressed them, and then folded her arms with the remark, "Now, then, if that steeple falls and kills us, people will know that we were a respectable family, anyhow. George, you brush up your hair a little more, and Sarah, take your feet off the stove hearth and pin your collar more to the left."

A LADY in Danbury who is troubled by failing sight bought a pair of blue glasses. She was using them the other evening when a visitor asked if she perceived any benefit from their use. She admitted that she did.

'Especially to-day have I noticed the benefit,' she added. 'I see very much better out of one eye.'

'Which eye is that?'

'The right one.'

His attention being thus pointed in that direction he perceived that the glass on that side was gone.

"TOMMY," said a teacher to his favorite pupil, "how many seasons are there?" "Six, sir," was the immediate answer. "What!" exclaimed the dominie, "after all my teaching do you not know that there are only four?" "I know six, sir," said Tommy. "Indeed! that's news to me. May I ask the names of the half-dozen?" "There's spring, summer, autumn, winter, opera and cricket."

"MAMA," said a little five-year-old, "what is a widow and what is a widower?" The mother explained to her little fellow, "If you should grow up and get married and your wife should die, why then you would be a widower." "Oh no, I wouldn't" said the little fellow; "I'd court another girl." Fact. It occurred in New Bedford.

A LITTLE GIRL who was sent to the pasture to drive home the cow, fell and was severely scratched and bruised. On returning home she was asked if she cried when she fell. "Why, no," she replied. "What would have been the use? There was nobody to hear me?"

A WOMAN noticed her husband blowing his breath lustily against the windows, and could not account for it until she took up a paper he had lain down, and there read that "incrustations of frost upon window-glass can be prevented by the application of alcohol."

DID YOU ever see a young lady undertake to drop a letter in the postoffice box without first drawing it back several times to scan the directions and the stamp and the gummed side before finally letting it drop? As curious as it may seem, we have.

"SUNDAY is the golden clasp that binds together the volume of the week," says a writer. It is also a good time to pull off your boots and try what bunion remedies you have accumulated during the preceding six days.

THE man who makes his living by mending broken china, has for his motto, "Blessed are the piece makers."

A YANKEE EDITOR, in his financial article, says, "Money is close but not close enough to reach."

AN EXCHANGE says: "Blessed are they who mind their own business." The blessed are scarce.

WHAT is that which has neither flesh nor bone, and yet has four fingers and a thumb? A glove.

A RESTAURANT-KEEPER advertises for "a boy to open oysters fifteen years old."

Swiss Girls and Their Picturesque Costume.

The women of Luzerne are amongst the best known to travelers in Switzerland, their lakes and mountains being favorite resorts for holiday seekers. Their personal characteristics are a florid complexion, brown eyes, with a dreamy expression, and a decided inclination to embonpoint. Excellent housewives and faithful helpmates to their husbands, they divide their life between attendance at church and preparations for the never-failing influx of tourists in and out of season. Their bearing toward strangers is rather slow and shy; and the most conspicuous features of their attire are a peculiar shovel-hat of straw, a sleeveless velveteen corslet, with a silk bodice laced over it by means of silver chains and rosettes; an apron of many colors, and the never-wanting cross suspended from the neck.

Of an altogether different stamp are the Zurich girls,—with slender figures, blue eyes, and fair hair, much livelier and more intelligent than their sisters in Luzerne, but equally industrious, good-natured and thrifty. Their costume is conspicuous by a spotless linen chemise, set off by a red or black bodice and silver-gilt ornaments. Visitors to the Bernese Oberland are sure to meet girls hailing from Brienz,—well-shaped and graceful brunettes, in a costume closely resembling that of Berne but for the straw hat, which is turned down on both sides. Their melodious voices often attract the attention of the traveler on the mountain side, and at home he finds them busy at wood carving, which they practice with considerable taste and skill. The inhabitants of Obwalden and Niedwalden are taken up entirely by pastoral pursuits, and with them picturesqueness of dress seems a minor consideration. The women generally wear dark colors, relieved by a white neckerchief and velvet bodice; well-shaped, commanding figures, with oval faces and expressive eyes, are frequently found amongst them. The Thurgau girl is of bright intellect, active and industrious, loves money, and is an excellent hand at driving a bargain. Factory labor frequently stunts the harmonious development of her figure, but seldom impairs the attractions of a bonny face, framed in with a wealth of chestnut hair, and lighted up by a saucy pair of eyes. The most striking features of her costume are a wheel-shaped cap, and a kind of nurse's apron, which she wears over a many-plaited skirt and a puff-sleeved body. The women of Aargau wear the Bernese costume, with some slight modifications. The pointed bodice, the linen chemise in front, the velvet collar, and the ornaments are the same; but the colors of the dress materials are less gaudy, and the arms are covered with long cotton sleeves. This more sombre style of dress suits their staid and resolute demeanor, and gives them an air of well-to do matrons who delight in the duties of the household.

Suspicion.

Suspicions amongst thoughts are like bats amongt birds—they ever fly by twilight. Certainly they are to be well guarded, for they cloud the mind, they lose friends, and they check business. They dispose kings to tyranny, husbands to jealousy, wise men to melancholy. They are defects, not in the heart, but in the brain. They are but buzzes, but, if artificially nourished, have stings.—*Bacon.*

Calico, the well-known cotton cloth, is named *from Calicot, a city of India*, from whence it first came. Calico was not known in England until as late as the year 1631.

Cease Racking the System

With drastic cathartics and hurtful salivants, and use that rational and genial recuperant, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the success of which in the eradication of disease and the building up of feebie constitutions has utterly confuted the preposterous medical theorists who insisted on the rationality of depleting the frame in order to restore it to health. Appetite, easy digestion, regular evacuations, a natural flow of bile, are as sure a result of the use of the finest of America's invigorants as increased loss of power and irritation of the system were of the old exhausting method. The new era of medical treatment inaugurated by the Bitters is indeed a happy one for the sick and feeble, for it has not only placed health within their reach, but saved them from the hurtful consequences of an absurd fallacy.

PATENTS.—References, terms, and all necessary information furnished by Worth Osgood, (Late Principal Examiner U. S. Patent Office) Att'y and Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, Washington, D. C. Correspondence invited.

Rheumatism Quickly Cured.

Durang's Rheumatic Remedy," the great *Internal Medicine*, will positively cure any case of rheumatism on the face of the earth. Price $1 a bottle, six bottles, $5. Sold by all Druggists. Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, Druggists, Washington, D. C.

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers.

Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother.

VEGETINE.

REV. J. P. LUDLOW WRITES:

178 BALTIC STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1874.

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.

Dear Sir.—From personal benefit received by its use, as well as from personal knowledge of those whose cures thereby have seemed almost miraculous, I can most heartily and sincerely recommend the VEGETINE for the complaints which it is claimed to cure.

JAMES P. LUDLOW,
Late Pastor Calvary Baptist Church, Sacramento, Cal.

VEGETINE.

SHE RESTS WELL.

SOUTH POLAND, Me., Oct. 11, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS.

Dear Sir.—I have been sick two years with the liver complaint, and during that time have taken a great many different medicines, but none of them did me any good. I was restless nights, and had no appetite. Since taking the VEGETINE I rest well, and relish my food. Can recommend the VEGETINE for what it has done for me.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. ALBERT RICKER.

Witness of the above.
MR. GEORGE M. VAUGHAN,
Medford, Mass.

VEGETINE.

GOOD FOR THE CHILDREN.

BOSTON HOME, 14 TYLER STREET, Boston, April, 1876.

H. R. STEVENS.

Dear Sir—We feel that the children in our home have been greatly benefited by the VEGETINE you have so kindly given us from time to time, especially those troubled with the Scrofula.

With respect,
MRS. N. WORMELL, Matron.

VEGETINE.

REV. O. T. WALKER SAYS:

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 164 TRANSIT STREET.

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.

I feel bound to express with my signature the high value I place upon your VEGETINE. My family have used it for the last two years. In nervous debility it is invaluable, and I recommend it to all who may need an invigorating, renovating tonic.

O. T. WALKER,
Formerly Pastor of Bowdoin Square Church, Boston.

VEGETINE.

NOTHING EQUAL TO IT.

SOUTH SALEM, MASS., Nov. 14, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS.

Dear Sir.—I have been troubled with Scrofula, Canker, and Liver Complaint for three years. Nothing ever did me any good until I commenced using the VEGETINE. I am now getting along first-rate, and still using the VEGETINE. I consider there is nothing equal to it for such complaints. Can heartily recommend it to everybody. Yours truly,

MRS. LIZZIE M. PACKARD,
No. 16 Lagrange street, South Salem, Mass.

VEGETINE.

RECOMMEND IT HEARTILY.

SOUTH BOSTON.

MR. STEVENS.

Dear Sir.—I have taken several bottles of your VEGETINE, and am convinced it is a valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaint, and General Debility of the system. I can heartily recommend it to all sufferers from the above complaints. Yours respectfully,

MRS. MUNROE PARKER.

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Prepared by
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

PENSIONS—No matter how slightly disabled. Increases now paid. Advice and circulars free. T. McMICHAEL, Att'y, 707 Sansom St., Phila, Pa.

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Young folks are apt to think that to get ahead in life they must do some great, big thing. They feel that the picking a basket of berries or hunting a few eggs, or doing some kind act, is not worthy of their time, and unless they can climb the whole ladder in a day they don,t want to try one step at a time. Now many of the great business successes began in a very small way. One of the great wool concerns of Europe was started in this same way, as the following true story will illustrate:—

Many years ago a French merchant had a lovely daughter named Eugenie, who had married a Spanish officer in the service of Don Carlos. He was killed in battle, and after burying him in a grave dug with her own hands, this widow, with her two little children wretched and almost penniless, fled to a ruined convent in the Spanish mountains. There by little acts of kindness to the shepherds and peasants she got a crust of bread and milk for her infants. She soon got acquainted with the women who visited the hills to carry food to their husbands, and she asked them to bring to the convent their spinning wheels and all spin together. This they did in large numbers, and at the end of every week the grateful peasants each gave her a handful of spun wool.

When the little lots of wool had accumulated Eugenie sold them at the nearest town, and with the money bought small lots of raw wool of the shepherds and hired the peasant women to spin for her part of each day. In a small way she began this spinning business, until in three or four years after the old convent was made a spinning factory, and soon was widely known for the fineness of its product. Year after year it was a source of profit to Eugenie and made a nice market for the peasants' wool and labor.

In after years Madam L——was blessed with great success, and her small beginning in the Spanish convent led her to be very rich and the fortunate owner of four factories In Spain five in France, beside cotton and flax mills in Belgium. And all this great good fortune started from a handful of wool. Boys, despise no small beginnings, but make the most of every chance to improve your prospects in life.

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POND'S EXTRACT.

The People's Remedy.

The Universal Pain Extractor.

Note: Ask for **Pond's Extract.** Take no other.

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CAUTION! Pond's Extract has been imitated. The genuine article has the words Pond's Extract blown in each bottle. It is prepared by the only persons living who ever knew how to prepare it properly. Refuse all other preparations of Witch Hazel. This is the only article used by Physicians, and in the hospitals of this country and Europe.

HISTORY and Uses of Pond's Extract, in pamphlet form, sent free on application to **POND'S EXTRACT COMPANY,** 98 Maiden Lane, New York.

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OLD ESTABLISHED

BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE

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Gent's Fine Boots, ...from $2.00 to $4.50
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A full line of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes at extremely low prices.

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S. W. Cor. Second and Vine Streets,

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TO THE READERS

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CUT OUT THIS COUPON AND MAIL IT.

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On receipt of this Coupon and 50 cents to pay for packing, boxing and mailing charges, we promise to send each patron of this paper a GENUINE SWISS MAGNETIC TIME-KEEPER.

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It has never been known to fail in the cure of weakness attended with symptoms, indisposition to exertion, loss of memory, difficulty of breathing, weakness, horror of disease, night sweats, cold feet, weakness, dimness of vision, languor, universal lassitude of the muscular system, enormous appetite, with dyspeptic symptoms, hot hands, flushing of the body, dryness of the skin, pallid countenance and eruptions on the face, purifying the blood, pain in the back, heaviness of the eyelids, frequent black spots flying before the eyes, with suffusion and loss of sight, want of attention, etc. Sold only in $1 bottles. Get the genuine. Depot and office, 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia. Advice free. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other make. Genuine sold only in $1 bottles.

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Jacksonville Republican.

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VOLUME XLI. JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1877. WHOLE NO. 2105.

THE REPUBLICAN.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY

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He trusts his long experience and extended practice will enable him to be useful to those who confide their business to him.
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Charges very moderate. jay25,'72-tf

What a Cigarette Contains.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* has been investigating cigarette smoking, and concludes that one cigar (if it is considered injurious at all) is six times as injurious as a cigarette. The weight of the tobacco in a cigarette of average size is not quite 15 grains (the exact average of twenty cigarettes weighed being 14·8 grains), or nearly one gramme, while the average weight of the paper is 0 65 grain, or 0·037 gramme, which is about 3 6 per cent. of the whole weight of the cigarette. The weight of tobacco in a cigar of ordinary size, however, is about 92 grains, (the exact average of twenty cigars weighed being 91 6 grains), or 6 grammes. The 3 6 per cent. in weight of paper in a cigarette, is composed principally of woody fibre—generally made from cotton rags—and this, burning with the tobacco, produces the same empyreumatic substance as the woody fibre of the tobacco itself, and is not more injurious, when nothing but tobacco and paper are used in making the cigarette.

Silent Suffering.

These things are often unknown to the world; for there is much pain that is noiseless, and vibrations that make human agonies are often mere whispers in the roar of hurrying existence. There are glances of hatred that stab, and raise no cry of murder; robberies that leave man and woman forever beggared of peace and joy, yet are kept secret by the sufferer—committed no sound, except of low moans in the night seen in no writing, except that made on the face by the slow months of suppressed anguish and early morning tears. Many an inherited sorrow that has marred a life has not been breathed into the human ear.

NO KISS?

"Kiss me, Will," sang Marguerite,
To a pretty little tune,
Holding up her dainty mouth,
Sweet as roses born in June.
Will was ten years old that day,
And he pulled her golden curls
Teasingly, and answer made:
"I'm too old—I don't kiss girls."
Ten years pass, and Marguerite
Smiles as Will kneels at her feet,
Gazing fondly in her eyes,
Praying, "Won't you kiss me sweet?"
'Rite is seventeen to-day;
With her birthday ring she toys
For a moment, then replies:
"I'm too old—I don't kiss boys!"

Maude's Elopement.

BY EVA EVERGREEN.

Maud Stanwood was eighteen, pretty and wilful—the two latter characteristics are very apt to go together in our modern specimens of femininity—and had been the radiating centre of numberless beaux ever since she could remember. But despite their sighs and protestations the little damsel's heart had remained obdurately closed, until one memorable day—far more memorable, indeed, than she could have dreamed of then.

Six weeks before, D—— society had been thrown into a great flutter by the appearance of a gentleman who made his *entree* into their very midst like a conquering hero, and was flattered, *feted*, and courted accordingly. Nothing was known concerning him, save what he chose to divulge himself, further than that he came from that charmed region, "the city," but his stylish attire, and general *distingue* air, was sufficient recommendation in the eyes of the young people, and indeed in many of the older ones, too.

He put up at the best hotel in the place, and initiated himself into public favor by at once joining the young men's "Literary and Debating Club," from whence he easily obtained introductions to all the young ladies of the place. From the first of their acquaintance, however, Mr. Reynolds manifested a strong and unmistakable *penchant* for Maud Stanwood, whose father was one of D——'s "solid men," and it wasn't long before she, flattered by his preference and the conquest she had gained over companions, found her heart becoming hopelessly involved.

One-half of her friends congratulated her upon the splendid conquest, and the other half, as was natural, was not a little jealous and ill-humored at the downfall of their hopes, but Maud was in a state of too blissful exaltation to mind that. There was one, however, who looked upon the matter with decided disapproval, and that was Maud's father.

At first he had taken no notice of the young man's attentions, or the consequent discussions his advent into the town had given rise to, but discovering at last that his addresses were becoming marked and significant, and that his name constituted the most frequent theme upon his daughters lips, he felt it time to interfere. One afternoon, therefore, as Maud was about sallying forth for her accustomed walk, he called her into his study.

"I want to say a few words to you, Maud," he began, abruptly; "what do you know of this Mr. Reynolds, that the town is lionizing to such an extent?"

The question took Maud by surprise, and the color swept in a scarlet wave over her face and neck.

"Know?" she stammered; "why, as much as any one else does."

"Exactly, and that is—*nothing*," returned her father, with a slight curl of his lip; "nothing, except whatever remarkable or romantic tale he may choose to invent, and which is readily accepted by our credulous town people. But it doesn't satisfy me, Maud. I must have more satisfactory knowledge of the man's character and connections before I would consent to receive him as my son-in-law."

"Papa—papa!" protested Maud, her face aflame; "the idea of——"

"That will do, Maud. You understand his intentions as well as I do, despite that assumption of pretty innocence; and I tell you frankly that, from my acquaintance with Mr. Reynolds, I am not at all favorably impressed with him. He is a thorough man of the world and they are not the kind to select country girls for their wives. I regret most keenly that you are without a mother to direct and advise you in this matter; but as it is you must be content to abide by my judgment. There are plenty of worthy men in this town without your taking up with one who may be a mere adventurer; so if Mr. Reynolds makes any matrimonial proposals to you just refer him to me, and I will give him an answer that will settle him I guess. That is all I wished to say."

Maud arose and silently left the room; to give vent, however, to her indignation, as soon as she was fairly out of hearing.

"All! I should think it was enough—quite enough! It's very nice for papa to sit there and vilify the only man I ever cared for. Plenty of others—as if I'd give a rush for any of them! And he an adventurer! Adventurers don't wear such fine clothes, and have plenty of money to spend, and be so accomplished as he is. I didn't think father could be so unjust and cruel!" and having settled the matter entirely to her own satisfaction, Maud started on her walk—that walk which was to occasion such results.

Half way down the village was a pleasant lane runnidg between some farm lands, shaded by trees on either side, whose projecting branches met overhead. It had been christened by the more romantic of the young people, "Love Lane;" and somehow Maud's footsteps had instinctively turned in that direction of late. She had just gained it this time, when she heard footsteps behind her, and as they drew nearer, she turned, with a conscious flush, to meet Mr. Reynolds.

For a moment, seized with a fit of sudden shyness, she would have hurried on; but, as if anticipating her purpose, he stepped forward and intercepted her.

"Don't run away, Miss Maud! Won't you permit me to share your stroll?" he said, with that easy, confident air, which seemed to substantiate his claim to being a person of importance.

"I don't know that I have any objections," Maud stammered, trying to laugh in order to hide her confusion.

"Thanks!"

He walked on by her side for a few moments in silence, then bent a significant look upon her.

"They tell me that this pleasant little ramble is called 'Love Lane,' Miss Stanwood."

"Yes, some of our young folks called it so in sport, and the name seems to cling to it."

"And it has decided the future destiny of many a couple, I dare say," pursued Mr. Reynolds.

"I do'nt know but it has," admitted Maud.

"Shall it decide ours?" her companion said, bending his head suddenly to look into her tell-tale face; "say, Maud, shall we date our happiness from this auspicious place?"

Maud trembled and turned partly away from him for a moment, her father's words of disapproval and admonition yet ringing in her ears. But what young, impulsive girl is willing to believe anything detrimental to the man who has captivated her youthful fancy?

"Will you not speak, Maud?" Reynold urged. "Look into my face, darling, and see how I love you, and tell me that you will be mine!"

His arm stole around her waist, his other hand held hers fast. Maud's foolish little heart beat like a trip-hammer under the magnetism of his presence. Everything else was forgotten, and with a low whispered "yes," her head sank on his shoulder.

"My darling! I will see your father at once, and have all settled without delay."

Her father! That set Maud trembling again. She disengaged herself, quivering nervously.

"What is the matter?" Reynolds asked. "Is there any doubt of your father's consent?"

"Yes," she faltered.

"I will try him, at all events," replied her lover, "and if he objects, we must take the matter in our own hands. Will Maude be willing to do that?"

"I don't know what you mean," she answered, faintly.

"Would you be willing to go with me where we may make our own home and fortune, or must we be parted forever?" he asked, bending his face to hers.

Parted! the thought was torture to the infatuated girl, and she murmured "yes" again, feeling willing to endure anything rather than separation.

"That is my dear, faithful girl!" He bent to kiss the trembling lips. "Don't say anything to your father until I see him, and if he refuses, why, then we'll seek our happiness elsewhere."

He walked on half way to the house with her, and then bade her good-by, again enjoining secrecy, while Maud went on and into the house, all in a tremor with her guilty secret.

A fortnight passed. Every day her fathers demeanor toward her seemed more constrained and suspicious. The subject was not again alluded to; but at the end of that time, Reynolds, meeting her in the village, slipped a note into her hand. Half an hour later, in the seclusion of her own room, she broke the seal, and read the few lines it contained:

"DEAR MAUDE:—I have seen your father, and there is no hope for us; and as it is necessary for me to return at once to the city, you must go with me, or bid me farewell forever. If you will come, meet me to-night under the large chestnut tree near the old town road, at nine o'clock. If you love me, do not fail me."

In haste,

"WALTER."

Maud read the note three times, and then raised her head, dashing the tears from her eyes.

"Yes, I will go, for I cannot give him up! Papa shall not stand between us!" and destroying the missive, she left the room and went down stairs, striving to hide her really heavy heart and conscience under an assumed cheerfulness.

She passed a sleepless night, her mind racked with conflicting emotions of self-accusation at the duplicity in which she was engaging, and vague apprehensions concerning the step before her. Everything seemed to favor her the next day, however; her father was away from home, and no restraint was put upon her actions. Toward afternoon, wearied out with the mental excitement of the past day and night, she threw herself into a chair, and fell into a troubled sleep.

But the decisive hour came all too soon; and stealing from her home like a guilty thing, she made her way to the rendezvous. A tall, muffled form awaited her, and leading her to where a carriage and horses were standing, he lifted her in, and they drove off.

On and on they went in silence and darkness. For awhile the novelty of the thing diverted her attention, and then her conscience arose with renewed strength and power to reproach her for the step she was taking, and held before her eyes the dreadful consequences. At first she crouched in one corner of the carriage, too utterly wretched to speak, while the whole of her previous life seemed to pass in review before her. The thought of her mother, dead so many years; of her father, who loved her so dearly, and who had so often called her his only blessing; of his grief and anguish when he should return to his home and find her gone; and lastly the man into whose hands she had entrusted her welfare, and who was a comparative stranger to her. What had she done? What would be the consequences of this step? what could they be but misery and wretchedness? These questions struck to her heart like the point of a knife; and at last, unable to endure it longer, she turned to her companion, who was almost indistinguishable in the darkness, and who had maintained the same persistent taciturnity.

"Take me back, Walter!" she exclaimed, brokenly. "I was foolish—wicked! Take me back!"

"It is too late now," was the answer, as the horses quickened their pace; "you have chosen your fate; you must accept it."

"But where are you bringing me?" she moaned, as the full horror of her position seemed to burst upon her; "oh, heaven! what shall I do?"

Her companion made no reply, but only urged the animals faster. Another dreadful silence ensued, a period during which Maud suffered such agony as she never thought possible. Those few words seemed to have stripped the mask from her enslaver, and shown her the true character of the man into whose power she had in her wilfulness and folly betrayed heaself. At last the carriage stopped, her companion alighted, and then lifted her to the ground; and as the action seemed to give her new vigor, she broke from his arms with an anguished cry:

"Oh, father—father! save me! where am I?"

"Safe in your own home, my child! Thank heaven that such a haven yet remains to you!" answered her father's voice. With a startled cry, she opened her eyes, to find herself lying prone upon the floor, from which he had bent to raise her, and giving utterance to a faint moan, the overwrought and utterly astonished girl sank fainting into his arms.

When she recovered her senses, her father was seated beside the lounge on which he had placed her, chafing her brow and hands; and when she would have spoken he prevented her.

"Let me speak first, Maud; you are too weak. I discovered your intended elopement, and learned, also, that this Reynolds was worse than I ever deemed him, and that the officers of the law were already upon his track. I have just returned with the intelligence of his arrest; but had it been deferred until evening, I had intended to meet you in his stead, and save my misguided daughter from the fate she would have incurred."

"Then I have not——" faltered Maud, in wild bewilderment.

"You have not left the safe haven of your father's home, my child; God grant that you never may," replied Mr. Stanwood gravely; "I have been watching you all this week, and marking every movement, and this afternoon as I heard the welcome news that the man who would have wrought your ruin was in the custody of the law, I hastened home, just as you cried out in your sleep, and springing from your chair, fell to the floor. You may tell me now, if you choose, what it was, but thank God it was only a dream, and not the fearful reality!"

For a moment shame sealed Maud's lips; then with a burst of tears of mingled repentance for the folly, and gratitude for her deliverance from the fate which she could now realize so vividly, she confessed the whole.

"Then your heart was not wholly alienated from the father who would lay down his life, if need be, for your sake?" Mr. Stanwood said, as she finished, and he folded her sadly and tenderly into his arms; "he never asked my consent, Maud; and let this be a lesson to you, that any one who would counsel you to leave your home under such circumstances, would have no end in view but your destruction. Thank heaven for your deliverance, my child, and let it be a warning that you will never forget."

They talked together much longer, while Maud besought the forgiveness that was freely granted. Three years later she became the happy wife of a good man, sanctioned by her father's smile and blessing, and she never ceased to look back with gratitude upon that day when she was so mercifully spared the wretchedness and woe which could have been the only results of her projected elopement.

The best way to keep out wicked thoughts is always to be employed in some good ones. Let your thoughts be where your happiness is, and let your heart be where your thoughts are.

It is shameful for a man to rest in ignorance of the structure of his own body, especially when the knowledge of it mainly conduces to his welfare, and directs his application of his own powers.

A Lesson for Hard Times.

If one of the characters out of Dickens's novels had walked into the room, I could not have been more surprised. It was press day; I was very busy in my sanctum, when I heard the door open and a curious shuffling noise followed, which made me look up for a moment from my paper. It was but for a moment; I saw, as I supposed, a crippled beggar, shuffling his way on his knees toward my chair. I waved him away with my hand. "Nothing for you," I said resolutely, a little impatiently, possibly, and turned back to my desk, caught up the broken thread, and wound up the completed sentence from the editorial distaff. But the beggar was not repelled. He answered something; with a divided attention I could not make out what. "Nothing for you," I repeated, somewhat more vigorously than before. The answer was plain enough this time, and in a tone that commanded attention: "I am no beggar, sir."

He was on his knees; his legs from his knees to his feet were useless apendages, which dragged after him and produced the shuffling sound which first attracted my attention. His whole body was disjointed; his arms alternatly hung down like the wooden arm of a great toy, and moved about in a grotesque attempt at gesture—like the toy arm when the image is pulled by the string from below. When he spoke he wormed and twisted his head from side to side, and contorted his face with the vigor of his endeavor, as though the words were stored below and could be brought up out of a reluctant throat only by a wrestling and invincible will. But his eye was clear, and his whole face, when in repose, not unhandsome.

"I have got something to sell, sir, and it is no humbug, either."

Then I noticed for the first time a leathern bag slung over his shoulder. With a curious spasmodic twist he dove into it and brought out a tin box labelled Prof. ————'s soap; warranted to take out grease spots, etc. In this as in every motion, his arms and hands and fingers made wild attempts before they succeeded in their purpose, like those of a three or four month's old babe, that has not yet come in possession of itself.

"What brought you into this condition, my friend?" said I, looking down upon him.

"I was born a cripple, sir," he said. "But," he added, quickly, as though he saw some sympathy in my face, and would refuse it, "you must not think that I suffer, for I don't. I have no pain; it is only weakness; weakness of the spine, the doctor tells me, so that I don't have good use of my arms or legs or face. But I don't suffer. And I am not unhappy."

I could hardly look in his face while he was speaking, his endeavors were so distressingly labored. I rarely give to beggars; for that very reason I am always reluctant to turn away any one, from the gamin who is sweeping the street crossing up, who is endeavoring to earn an honest living. I bought his patent soap and gave him the price—a quarter. He turned to go away; I should as soon have thought of offering charity to any other independent merchant as to him, but I stopped him with a question. It needed but a very little touch of sympathy to open his heart. He told me his story:

"My father was a mechanic. I was always from my birth as you see me now. He supported me till I was 28. But I didn't like it. I wanted to be self-supporting."

I noted a curious feature in his language. It was that of one born in the lower ranks, but self-educated by courses of reading outside the literature of his companions. I thought this at the time; it was confirmed by a suggestive hint afterward.

"I told my father. He laughed at me. 'What can you do?' said he. I told him that he could not always support me; he must die some day, and he had no money. 'The Lord will provide,' said he. But that did not suit me. I resolved that if I could not have my own way I would run away."

There was something pathetically humorous in this picture of a man-boy of 28 running away on his knees from a tyrannical father who despotically insisted on providing for him. Whether he actually did run away or not he did not tell me and I did not ask him.

"I bought this recipe for soap. At first I hired a man to go around with me and take care of me, but that did not pay. Then I went to a hotel and hired a porter to dress and undress me. In the daytime I took care of myself."

All this and much more—for I am compressing a long story in a short one—with labored speaking; and labored listening, for it was always not quite easy to understand what was the word which the corkscrew brought up. Like an old cork it was broken, and always came up in fragments.

"I never expected to get married, for I never thought that any woman whom I would have would have me. But you know, sir, the old proverb, 'Every Jack has his Gill;' and I found my Gill. And I don't believe there's a man in this city that has got a better wife than I have. And don't you imagine that I am miserable, sir. It seems so to you because you judge me from your point of view. But I see many a rich man, and a strong man, that I would not exchange with them. I have my advantages, too. Society claims a great deal of you; but it never claims anything of me. I am independent. And I enjoy life; because, don't you see, sir, I have nothing to do but to study how to enjoy it."

"Do you go to church?" I asked.

"Well, sir, I am a member of the Baptist church, but since I have moved away from the old church and gone among strangers, I don't go to church, for it might create a sensation, don't you see, sir?"

Well, yes! I did see. I imagined this creature shuffling up the broad isle of a fashionable church, or even of an unfashionable chapel, and thought he showed consideration for the worshipers and the preacher.

"There is only one thing I want," he added. "I would like to get into a library."

"A library!" said I. "What could you do in a library?"

"Oh, as a member, I mean, sir," said he. "I would like to be able to get books out to read."

I took down his address, and with all the inimitable dignity of a gentleman he invited me to call. Then, with an apology for having taken up so much of my time, and an inquiry—for we had exchanged names—whether I was the "historian Abbot," he shuffled out of the door. I had hardly got to my seat and my pen in hand, before I heard him shuffling back again, He peered round the corner of the doorway, and with that curious Jack-in-the-box motion of his, held up three fingers. "Third bell," he said, "ring the third bell," and he was off again.

And I sat down and thought of that poor woman who began two years ago by selling her thousand dollar piano, and the last week was found with her clothes and furniture all pawned, and her only flannel garment, the remnant of an old blanket, wrapped around her. Thought of that merchant who eighteen months ago was contributing to the support of one of our great charities, and is now dependent on it for his family; and here is this cripple, without the right use of legs or arms or hands or voice, supporting himself and his wife, "happy as a king," and asking charity of no one; and I said, I will leave the thread unspun on the editorial distaff till I have written down the lesson for hard times.

Nickel Plating.

Some time ago Herr Stolba published a method of plating iron and steel by the simple immersion process, and the following plan has been recently put forward by him as an improvement: To a dilute solution (5 to 10 per cent.) of as pure chloride of zinc as possible, there is added enough sulphate of nickel to color it strongly green. This is heated to ebullition in a porcelain vessel. The objects, being completely cleaned of grease, are then suspended in the liquid so that they touch each other as little as may be; and the boiling is kept up for from half an hour to an hour, water being from time to time added in place of that evaporated. The nickel is precipitated in a brilliant white layer wherever the surface of the object is not greasy or rusty. The operation can be continued for several hours if desired; but the plating will not thus be rendered much thicker. After removing the objects, they are washed with water holding chalk in suspension, and carefully dried. They may afterwards be cleaned with chalk, and they take a fine yellowish-toned polish. The chloride of zinc used should contain no metal precipitable by iron. When it cannot be obtained of sufficient purity, it may be made by dissolving zinc scraps in hydrochloric acid, and allowing the solution, containing an excess of metallic zinc, to rest, in order that the metals precipitable by the zinc may separate. Filter at the end of 24 hours, and the solution is ready for use; each portion of zinc dissolved corresponds to about 2.1 parts of chloride of zinc. The sulpuate of nickel should also be as pure as possible, and the cold solution should not precipitate when a plate of iron is plunged in it, as would happen, for example, if it contained copper. When during the operation the liquid becomes a pale green, owing to the precipitation of nickel, more sulphate must be added until the intense green is retained. When the used liquid is exposed to the action of air, it deposits hydrated oxide of iron, coming from the dissolved metal. It should be filtered, and more chloride of zinc and sulphate added, when it may be again used. In the same way polished iron and steel objects may be covered with a brilliant plating of cobalt, by using a sulphate of cobalt solution. The appearance of this plating differs very little from that of polished steel. The distinguishing characteristic is the light rose-colored tint. The author states that the plating wears well.

Hospitality.

Hospitality is a good deal a matter of latitude, I suspect. The shade of a palm tree serves an African for a hut, his dwelling is all door and no walls; everybody can come in. To make a morning call on an E-quimaux acquaintance, one must creep through a long tunnel; his house is all walls and no door. One might very probably trace a regular graduation between these two extremes. In cities, where the evenings are warm, the people have porches at their doors, and this is, of course, a provocative to the interchange of civilities. A good deal which in colder regions is ascribed to a mean disposition, belongs really to a mean temperature.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

Don't get "short" if you want to get along.

He that hath no charity merits no mercy.

What is justice? To give every man his own.

The best portrait of happiness is a laughing child.

Reprove thy friend privately, commend him publicly.

Quickness of intellect is no proof of solidity; the deepest rivers flow on the smoothest.

It is a noble species of revenge to have the power of a severe retallation and not to exercise it.

A thousand evils do afflict that man who hath to himself an idle and unprofitable carcass.

The less a man knows, the higher he tries to climb on other people's ladders. —*Danbury News.*

Charity under divine impulse may relieve suffering. Charity under divine wisdom will prevent it.

Those whose business it is to deal with men in the aggregate are apt to lack individual sympathy.

A great many have tried to be great men and failed, but nobody ever tried to be a good man and failed.

As riches and favor forsake a man, we find him to be a fool; but nobody could find it out in his prosperity.

There are lying looks as well as lying words, dissembling smiles, deceiving signs, and even a lying silence.

Every human being is intended to have a character of his own, to be what no other is, to do what no other can do.

The great Frederick once cried out to his retreating troops, "Why do you run you blackguards? Do you hope to live forever?"

That may be right which is not pleasant, and that pleasant which is not right, but Christ's religion is both.—*Matthew Henry.*

Many men resemble glass—smooth and slippery and flat so long as one does not break them, but *then* cussedly cutting, and every splinter stings.

But one false step, one wrong habit, one corrupt companion, one loose principle, may wreck all your prospects, and all the hopes of those who love you.

Every thinker, thinking honestly, will add something to the truth, however hostile to our views of truth his theories may be at any given time.—*Chadwick.*

Men who are unequal to the labor of discussing an argument, or wish to avoid it, are willing enough to suppose that much has been proved because much has been said.

Give work to the able-bodied, give food and shelter to the sick, give sympathy to the distressed, and consolation to the afflicted, but beware how you give alms to the lazy.

It is said that "the daughters of India are unwelcomed at their birth, untaught in childhood, enslaved when married, accursed, as widows, unlamented when they die."

It is with nations as with individuals, those who know the least of others think the highest of themselves; for the whole family of pride and ignorance are incestuous, and mutually beget each other.—*Colton.*

As folly on one stde, though it should enjoy all it can desire, would, notwithstanding never be content; so, on the other, wisdom ever acquiesces with the present, and is never dissatisfied with its immediate conditions.—*Montaigne.*

The shortest and surest way to live with honor in the world is to be in reality what you would appear to be; and if we observe we shall find that all human virtues increase and strengthen by the practice and experience of them.

An intelligent reader does often find out, in other men's writings, other perfections, and invest them with a better sense and higher construction, and more quaint expression, than the author himself either intended or perceived.—*Montaigne.*

I have heard a good story of Charles Fox. When his house was on fire, he found all efforts to save it useless, and being a good draughtsman, he went up the next hill to make a drawing of the fire—the best instance of philosophy I ever heard of.—*Southey.*

If we take in hand any volume of divinity, or school metaphysics, for instance, let us ask does it contain any abstract reasoning concerning quantity or number? No. Commit it, then, to the flames, for it can contain nothing but sophistry and illusion.—*Hume.*

Coleridge, when a young man, was lecturing to a critical audience, and was violently hissed on account of some of his novel propositions, but, nothing daunted, he retorted: "When a cold stream of truth is poured on red hot prejudices, no wonder they hiss."

Afflictions are governed by God, both as to time, number, nature and measure. In measure, when it shooteth forth thou wilt debate with it: "He stayeth his rough wind in the day of his east wind." Our times, therefore, and our conditions in these, are in the hands of God, yea, and so are our souls and bodies, to be kept and preserved from evil while the rod of God is upon us.

Trouble, like a strong electric light, casts another color over the formerly dark scene, and we discover what we had forgotten. Trials work a degree of tenderness of spirit, and so make the sin conspicuous to the weeping eye and troubled heart. Many a man when in great trouble about other matters has also begun to be in deep distress on account of sin.—*Spurgeon.*

He that loses his conscience has nothing left that is worth keeping. Therefore be sure you look to that. And in the next place look to your health, and if you have it, praise God and value it next to a good conscience; for health is the second blessing that we mortals are capable of, a blessing that money cannot buy, therefore value it, and be thankful for it.—*Izaak Walton.*

Much has recently been said about tampering with letters. To avoid this calamity a safety envelope has been invented. On the flap of the envelope the words "Attempt to open" are printed with a double set of chemicals, the first impression containing nut-galls and the second green vitriol. If the flap be steamed or moistened in any way the magic printing will appear, to betray the attempt to open.

The Republican.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1877.

Diaz is said to be growing popular in Mexico, and is re-establishing peace and order.

The working men of Ohio met in mass meeting at Cincinnati last Saturday and nominated a full State ticket for State officers.

Some of our exchanges are stating the vote of Calhoun county in the late election at 2,500. The total vote cast was 2,957. When a full vote is polled it will run about 3,000.

Hon. F. M. W. Holliday, of Winchester, has been nominated as the Conservative Democratic candidate for Governor of Virginia. The Macon, Ga., *Telegraph and Messenger* says: Colonel Holliday, a gallant Colonel in the Confederate service, in which he lost an arm; a lawyer in excellent standing; a man of fine talents and pure character, in the prime of vigorous manhood. We judge the Convention has been fortunate at this conclusion, and that it will harmonize the discords provoked in the fierce personal struggle between Mahone and Daniels, and reconcile all parties.

From all accounts the Indians are getting the best of every fight between them and the United States soldiers. Gen. Howard, that shining light of the Young Mens Christian Association, has proven himself an utter incompetent—much better at breaking a Freedman's Bank than an Indian column. On the 9th a fight occurred on Big Hole river, between the Nez Perces Indians and Gen. Gibbon's command, in which the soldiers and citizens of the command were badly whipped.

We do not know how this Indian war is to be ended, with honor to the Federal arms, unless the Government sends the Philadelphia militia to the scene of action, that invincible host Hartranft wanted to send against the White League of Louisiana, and which displayed such conspicuous gallantry in Pittsburgh during the riots. If the Philadelphia militia cannot end the trouble we may as well begin to make up our minds to turn the country over to Joseph and Sitting Bull. We believe, however, the Philadelphia militia can save the country this terrible alternative. Flushed with their victory over the Pittsburgh rioters, and the fame of their prowess going before them to terrify the Indians, they would end the strife in three days, after which, if necessary, they might turn to the comparatively easy task of squelching the White League and other traitorous organizations that might attract their attention in the South. Let them be sent; they thirst for gore, and the country needs defenders.

The Seneca Falls (N. Y.) *Reveille* says:—It would seem that the most enterprising and hardest working journalists are the most entitled to public favor, yet our observation teaches us that they are the ones who receive the least. Men who make newspapers must spend much of their lives in performing deeds of gratuity; they must come and go at the beck and call of the people; they must air the people's grievances at their own cost; write up the sorrows and joys of others as well as their own, and ever be ready to espouse the cause and fight the battles of every aggrieved mortal in the land. The hard-working editor labors in season and out, to please his readers; spends sleepless nights thinking of editorial matter; reads paper after paper, gathering an item here and an item there of the latest news; constantly studying to suit the tastes of a fastidious public; but in the end, we think, he gets little thanks for his efforts, and the smallest remuneration for his services. He studies to make his paper readable and acceptable, and if he does so, he deserves success, and should receive the encouragement of the public. When people fail to appreciate the efforts and enterprise of hard-working and intelligent journalists, they should be deprived of the privilege of reading; and when politicians and political parties underrate or ignore proper and judicious editorial service, they make a grievous mistake. There is not in the whole profession a legitimate worker who does not pay five times over for every favor he receives, and there is no class of men that receive so little compensation for their services as the painstaking and laborious journalists.

New Beat Officers.

The following is the list of Justices of the Peace and Constables elected in the various Beats in this county at the late election:

Jacksonville.—D. P. Forney, J. J. Skelton, Justices; R. F. Riley, Constable.

Alexandria.—S. T. Peace, W. S. Neal, Justices; E. G. Lee, Constable.

June Bug.—W. S. N. Smith, W. F. Wells, Justices; J. A. Bonds, Constable.

Maddox.—J. W. Anderson, J. W. Clough, Justices; E. J. Haynie, Constable.

Polkville.—J. Y. Henderson, G. D. Melarg, Justices; W. F. Meders, Constable.

Peek's Hill.—W. M. Cochran, J. C. Laney; Justices; J. R. Huffman, Constable.

Hollingsworth's—H. A. Hollingsworth, J. J. Woodall, Justices; J. R. Huffman, Constable.

Allens (8)—W. B. Doss, W. J. Scott, Justices; Berry Cobbler, Constable.

Cross Plains—D. L. Woolf, J. P. Whitlock, Justices; A. M. Kerr, Constable,

Rabbit Town.—J. C. Watson, J. M. Andrews, Justices; Henry Murray, Constable.

White Plains.—G. C. Williams, J. P. Ward, Justices; Jas. Hanks, Constable.

Davisville.—C. D. Davis, — Burnett, Justices; — Coleman, Constable.

Oxford.—L. L. Allen, Ransom Williams, Justices; J. M. Hays, Constable.

Anniston.—J. B. McCain, W. A. McMillian, Justices; G. B. Skelton, Constable.

Lee county elected her entire Democratic ticket.

THE ELECTION IN OTHER COUNTIES.

What the Newspapers Have to Say About it.

HOW ALLOWING INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES BREAKS UP THE RADICAL PARTY.

Many arguments were brought to bear to convince straight-out-nomination Democrats that independent running would teach the negro he was *free to vote as he pleased*, and thus accomplish great good in the future. The proof of the pudding is in eating it, and we would like for the advocates of that doctrine to see how the vote polled on Monday, in this, Greene county, proved its correctness. The cloud and dust of the battle is over. The victorious Radicals—for no one even pretends to deny that the Radicals elected the independent candidates—are rejoicing over our downfall, and anticipating more glorious results in the future. "Ephraim was joined to his idols," and warning and entreaty were alike in vain. Will this shameful defeat prove sufficient? Will Democrats stand shoulder to shoulder in coming contests? or will stragglers, seeking booty, again cause the standard of our party to trail in the dust? With reverence we say it, God knows that for the crown of England we would not sell ourselves to the enemy of our country.—*Eutaw Whig and Observer.*

COMBINATION OF RADICALS AND INDEPENDENTS NO GO.

From the partial returns received of the county election it is evident that the Democratic nominees are elected by a handsome majority, thus adding another link to the long chain of evidence that Democracy of Old Morgan is invincible *and will triumph.* With the exception of the candidate for Tax Collector, all the opposition to the regular nominees were Independents, who have heretofore affiliated with the democratic party. Among their personal friends, and the Republicans, there was a desperate effort made to defeat the ticket, but the combination was too weak; Democracy, like a mighty tidal wave, carried the fragments of Radicalism, and its new-born ally, Independentism, before it. The Democratic majority, though, is perhaps less than that given in the last State election, as many true Democrats from personal considerations voted for the Independent candidates. At this box, where the Republicans have uniformly had more than one hundred majority, it was cut down nearly one-half, which leads us to believe that here, as well as at other places, the colored men voted the Democratic ticket.—*Decatur News.*

We congratulate the glorious white people of Macon county upon their magnificent victory over the combined forces of Radicalism and the traitorous Independents. Nobly did they perform their duty, and well have they been rewarded, a larger majority than ever before in Macon county, a total and overwhelming defeat of their enemies. And thus it will ever be, under similar circumstances. Never have the people been so thoroughly indignant and aroused, that men in good standing, who went into the convention as candidates, and were fairly defeated, and pledged to support the action of the convention, and their friends also who were voted for as delegates, and were in honor bound to stand to the nominations, should have betrayed those who trusted them, and endeavored to cast the solid black vote of the county, which they thought stood ready to be used by traitors on demand, but they were sadly, wofully mistaken. An outraged people have spoken, and crushed out such a movement, we hope, forever. And hereafter the very word "Independent" will be associated with everything odious and disgusting in politics.—*Tuskegee News.*

The Democratic and Conservative party of Sumter has achieved another signal victory. Never before did it encounter opposition in so dangerous a form (Independentism), nor more gallantly resist assault. We congratulate our party—and all the people of the county—upon the result of Monday's election, for we believe they have escaped a monster evil, the magnitude of which is fearful to contemplate. As it is, we shall have continued peace, good order and public confidence. But we are not disposed to exult over our late opponents. The leaders of the opposition have been our political friends, and stood shoulder to shoulder with us in many a hotly contested campaign. We cannot think they arrayed themselves against their party with deliberation, and with a clear conception of the tendency of their action; but hope that when the excitement of the contest has subsided, they will rather feel gratified with the result.—*Livingston Journal.*

REDEEMED.—Montgomery county is at last redeemed. The entire Democratic ticket for county officers is elected. For the first time in long years this county will be under the control of men elected by the tax-payers and property holders. Those selected are all men of character and ability, and the affairs of the county will be well and honestly administered.—*Advertiser.*

Now that we have carried our county by a large majority, we take pleasure in congratulating our people on the result. We have the staunchest Democrats in the State. Old Lauderdale never swerves or balks. Independents may combine, they may use money and whiskey, but our boys can't be secured into voting the Pie Bald Ticket.—*Florence Gazette.*

The fiat went forth on last Monday from the people of Shelby, decreeing that the race of Independentism, like that of its other self, Radicalism, has run its course in this county. That the time has come for it to wrap the drapery of its couch around its attenuated form and lie down to perpetual sleep.—*Shelby Sentinel.*

The election last Monday in the strong negro counties of Dallas, Hale, Bullock, Marengo, Tuscaloosa, resulted in the complete overthrow of Radicalism and his twin brother Independentism. In Montgomery, the contest seems to have been close.—*Marion Commonwealth.*

In Mobile the "straight-outs" elected their candidates for Assessor and Collector, but their nominee for Sheriff was defeated by some 400 majority.

There is no doubt but the entire ticket of the Democratic party is elected. There is no opposition to any of the nominees except for County Treasurer and Tax Collector.—*Coosa County News.*

Clay county elected her Democratic nominees except for County Treasurer—Haynes, Independent, was elected over Manning, nominee, by a considerable majority.

The Democrats of Danville had a jubilee on Tuesday night over the result of the election. Danville precinct, notwithstanding the independent element, gave the ticket a large majority.

We learn that the Independents and Republicans united on a ticket, and elected it, in Madison county.—*Scottsboro Herald.*

Tallapoosa county elected the Democratic nominees. There being no nomination for County Treasurer, W. C. Cawley was elected over his opponent by about 300 majority.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 14.—By the last military operation south of the Balkans a loss of 12000 killed and wounded was inflicted on the Russians. The enemy have been driven from all localities south of the mountains.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The *Times* Bucharest dispatch states that the Czar remains at Biela.

The Russian army being strengthened rapidly, there is little chance of any serious action for more than a week. The Turks instead of acting with energy and decision are building more defensive works, and the strangest of all the Russians have finally decided to stop short in their career, without operating beyond Balkans this year. Prince Charles has called out 12,000 Roumania militia.

The *Daily News* Bucharest correspondent telegraphs: "I have written the following as I received it, and from the terrible accounts which the fugitives continually bring over the Balkans, fear it must be only too true:"

On July 31st, the day of the Russian evacuation of Ezki Saghra, the Turks ordered all christians, men, women and children should be shot as they left their houses. The order was given to burn down and destroy every particle of Christian property. The destruction extended to other villages, in all about 60, containing from 150 to 200 families each. Scarcely 50 persons have escaped alive. Bulgarian fugitives estimate that from 12,000 to 15,000 Christians have been massacred.

The Constantinople agent says: From letters which have reached me, I have little doubts the Bulgarians are behaving much in the same way as the Bashi-Bazouks. It will be impossible for Christians and Mahommedans to ever live together again in the disturbed districts.

The New York *Herald* correspondent at Athens, on the 15th inst., telegraphs that King George of Greece has expressed his determination to call out the second reserves, and they will probably be mobilized by the end of the present month. There are already 8000 Greek soldiers in position along the Turkish frontier. War between Turkey and Greece becomes daily more and more probable unless Turkey withdraws the Circassian cutthroats from her provinces having Greek populations.

Public Lands in Alabama.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

The public lands of this land district will not be subject to private entry, for cash, until they are first advertised and offered at public sale to the highest bidder, at the Land Office, in Montgomery, Alabama.

The minimum price for land offered at public sale, or thereafter subject to private entry, will be $1.25 per acre for lands outside the six mile limits of a railroad having a government land grant, and $2.50 per acre for land inside said six mile limits.

No land will be offered or sold for less than the above price.

All the public land that will be offered and not sold at the public sale will then be subject to private entry, at the Land Office, for cash, at the above rates.

Parties who have settled and improved a tract of public land, who intend to purchase the same under the pre-emption law, should, within thirty days after the date of such settlement file with Register of the Land Office a Declaratory Statement, describing the land settled upon, and declaring his intention to claim the same under the Pre-emption Laws; and he shall, moreover, within twelve months after the date of such settlement, make necessary Proof, Affidavit and payment required by law. If he fails to file such Declatory Statement, or to make and file at the Land Office such affidavit, proof and payment, within the several periods named above, the tract of land so settled and improved shall be subject to the entry of any other person.

The Land Officers at Montgomery, Alabama, are now prepared to receive Declaratory Statement filings, by actual settlers on public land, who may desire to purchase said land under the Pre-emption Laws.

Blanks for making such Declaratory Statements, transmitted on receipt of postage stamp.

A fee of two dollars must be filed with each Declaratory Statement.

Parties can enter homesteads as usual, no change having been made in the Homestead Law.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON, Register.

A True Statement.

The following statement is taken from a recent published letter written by J. R. Climer, of Ohio. We commend it to the consideration of our Northern friends who desire to change their places of living:

"It is a fact which I have ascertained after a careful tour of observation, that in every Southern State good, rich agricultural lands, capable of producing the finest and most profitable crops of cotton, rice, sugar, wheat, corn, oats, barley, and the most luxuriant fruits of temperate and semi-tropical zones, can be purchased for from $3 to $15 per acre, according to condition, location and market facilities. Indeed, I found some large land owners who agree to give good warranty deeds for farms of one hundred acres each to parties from Ohio or other Western States who settle on the farms and give them proper cultivation. The desire of Southern land owners and business men to have Western and Northern men bring their families, fortunes and skilled labor for the purposes of farming, gardening, stock growing, merchandizing and manufacturing, is really astonishing. Such would be everywhere most gladly welcomed.

"But innocent minded people of the North, who have been deluded by the malicious slanders and falsehoods of Morton, Blaine, and other politicians of that ilk, are fearful of insult and danger, with all that those words imply, should they cast their destinies in the South. A greater mistake was never made. During the past seven weeks I have traveled by railway, steamer, carriage, and on horseback, more than 4500 miles, through Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana; have talked politics with their Governors, Congressmen, and other magnates of distinction, and business with their solid men in Cotton Exchanges and Boards of Trade; have tasted fruit fit for the gods from the orchards, and drank the native and delicious Scuppernong wine from the vintages of their celebrated horticulturists; have enjoyed of the elegant hospitality of the wealthy, as well as the substantial hoecake, bacon and buttermilk of the poor; have, in a word, mingled with all classes of Southern people, and it affords me genuine pleasure to testify that during this whole tour I did not see any abuse, quarreling, violence, insurrection, or even an armed or a drunken man. On the contrary, I have been everywhere received with such a warmth of welcome, and such an outflow of generous hospitality that words are powerless to express my gratitude. Save in remote and thinly settled districts of Texas and Arkansas, there is absolutely less crime in the South than there is in the North. And this statement is verified by the official reports of the country."

Texas—The Soil, Health, &c.

A correspondent of the Sumpter (Ga.) *Republican* has this to say in regard to the "Lone Star State:"

"There has been so much said about Texas—in regard to the fertility of the soil, etc.—that I wish to say a few words through your valuable paper about this overrated and falsely represented country.

It has the most changeable climate in the United States. It is tolerably healthy, we admit, but not near as much so as represented. If you could see the valetudinarians that flock to the Hot Springs of Arkansas, you would agree with me that Texas lacked a great deal of being healthy.

I was as sound as a dollar when I landed in Texas. People asked me if I did not come from the mountains. They said that I was so healthy they thought I was raised on the mountains. I had not been there long, however, before these whom I met would say that I looked as if I was from a sickly country. I had to use medicine in a short time after I got there, and to my sad disappointment I found that instead of recuperating I was deteriorating. Two-thirds of all the laboring people have the rheumatism.

The soil is very rich—where it is rich—but it is like all other countries—it has poor lands and lots of it. It has been represented as a level, unbroken country, and as rich as the Mississippi bottom, with scarcely a poor spot in it. This is false. It is a hilly country, or the greater portion of it is; and contains as much poor land as I ever saw in any State, with scarcely enough timber on it for firewood for four years if it was all settled. They are hauling rails from three to twenty miles. Their water they haul in summer from ten to fifteen miles, and glad to get it that near. I am sorry to say that the water is of the poorest quality. Still they tell the people it is the best country in the world, and the climate as mild as Italy.

Now, my dear friends, you who are preparing to move to Texas go and look for yourselves, before you sell your little homes in the "old States." I have known people forced to spend months of the most disagreeable weather I ever felt in a house without a door-shutter or chimney; others that were snow bound and had to lie up in their wagons for ten days. One reason why so many people take sick and die, after going to Texas, is exposure.

Don't believe what you see on paper. These glowing tales are gotten up by railroad companies and land speculators. Ask one of these men where he lives, and he will say in St. Louis or some of the old States. Now if this is such a good country, why don't they move to it? There have been more families broken up and more young men ruined by these railroad and land speculating companies than by any other class of men in the world.

Kind reader, you have my views of Texas. I ask you to look well to your footsteps. I love you. I am interested in your welfare, and I, as a true friend, advise you to remain where you are, if you can make a decent living, for that is as good as the best of farmers do in Texas.

State Agricultural and Mechanical College,
AUBURN, ALA.
Next Term Begins Sept. 26th, 1877.

Five independent courses are taught—Agriculture, Literature, Science, Engineering, Surveying.

An Excellent Preparatory school is provided, with graded classes, free of tuition. English, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Latin and Greek, thoroughly taught in this school. Special attention given to Penmanship and Grammar.

By a recent ordinance of the Board of Trustees, the following reduced rates have been established: Each Cadet from Alabama, or elsewhere, at the beginning of each term, or half year, must deposit with the Treasurer—Contingent fee, $5; Surgeon's fee, $2.00. Total College Fees per term, $7.50.

EXPENSES PER TERM.

TUITION FREE.		
Board and Lodging	$40.50	to $53.50
Washing	4.50	4.50
Fuel, Lights and attendance	9.00	9.00
Surgeon's Fee	2.50	2.50
Contingent Fee	5.00	5.00
Total	$61.50	to $79.50

Cadet Uniforms are furnished in Auburn at the lowest possible rate. Board, washing, fuel, lights, and attendance are paid for at the beginning of each month.

For further information send for Catalogues. Address any member of the Faculty, or I. T. TICHENOR, President.
Aug. 18—4m

CALHOUN COUNTY OFFICIAL ELECTION RETURNS FOR COUNTY OFFICERS,

Held August 6th, 1877.

TREASURER.

BEATS.	Swan,	Wakeley,	Hughes	Jones	Clegk
1 Jacksonville,	202	31	33	3	71
2 Alexandria,	197	4	57	9	89
3 June Bug,	67	16	38	5	1
4 Maddox,	90	10	8	12	17
5 Polkville,	62		24	13	7
6 Peek's Hill,	128	1	37	11	25
7 Hollingsworth,	73	8	22	8	1
8 Allen's,	48	53	72		4
9 Cross Plains,	13	10	205		3
10 Rabbit Town,	69	3	40	1	4
11 White Plains,	137	8	46	15	3
12 Davisville,	40		59	57	4
13 Oxford,	64	1	189	56	1
14 Sulphur Spgs.	12	8	52	24	6
15 Anniston,	63	1	48	112	6
Total.	1265	154	930	326	242

TAX COLLECTOR.

BEATS.	Brewton	Whiteside	Spradley	McClelen	Webster	Borden	Smith	Jordan
1 Jacksonville,	121	42		102	48	8	14	2
2 Alexandria,	91	2	1	151	102	12	4	
3 June Bug,	21	5	2	66	31			
4 Maddox,	12	4	22	34	46	19		
5 Polkville,	10			42	51	3		1
6 Peek's Hill,	73	1		34	94	6		
7 Hollingsworth,	15	25	1	27	33	9	2	
8 Allen's,	12	28		29	21	57	26	
9 Cross Plains,	8	21		8	6	22	160	
10 Rabbit Town,	6	53		10	1	30	14	
11 White Plains,	13	130		9	11	4	16	31
12 Davisville,	53	25		2	16	26	5	33
13 Oxford,	55	19	2	32	162	14	2	28
14 Sulphur Spgs.	39	13	2	25	20	3		
15 Anniston,	50	36	2	56	63	14		3
Total.	579	404	32	627	705	227	243	98

TAX ASSESSOR.

BEATS.	Glenn	Hanna	Woods	Ledbetter	Morgan	White
1 Jacksonville,	12	17	104	168	20	2
2 Alexandria,	20	94	38	194	10	2
3 June Bug,	2	28	19	65	12	
4 Maddox,	9	43	32	51	1	
5 Polkville,		14	13	73	6	
6 Peek's Hill,	53	44	4	96	2	3
7 Hollingsworth,		14	22	68	6	1
8 Allen's,	1	13	14	126	21	2
9 Cross Plains,	3	21	9	161	28	5
10 Rabbit Town,	19	16	13	40	25	
11 White Plains,	4	11	22	7	168	
12 Davisville,	1	25	19	85	32	2
13 Oxford,	2	161	6	18	124	
14 Sulphur Spgs.		30	1	70	2	
15 Anniston,		53	12	84	75	
Total.	126	584	328	1306	532	17

SHERIFF.

BEATS.	Matthews	Shuford	Goodlett	Brock	Clark	Crawford
1 Jacksonville,	167	8	17	5	25	114
2 Alexandria,	89		159	4	107	2
3 June Bug,	14	3	55	2	34	17
4 Maddox,	2	25	85	5	12	7
5 Polkville,	29	1	20	3	29	25
6 Peek's Hill,	106		50	10	15	18
7 Hollingsworth,	57		11	27	2	16
8 Allen's,	45	1	29	67	6	29
9 Cross Plains,	16	18	17	172		10
10 Rabbit Town,	3		26	54	3	31
11 White Plains,	3	91	18	23	15	61
12 Davisville,	1	82	32	39	3	5
13 Oxford,		233	67	2	3	7
14 Sulphur Spgs.	9	13	44	1	19	17
15 Anniston,	15	79	39	48	44	8
Total.	556	554	669	462	317	367

COMMISSIONERS.

BEATS.	Griffin	Littlejohn	McClelen	Scarbrough	Hollingsw'th	Patterson	Harris
1 Jacksonville,	112	119	62	166	46	132	195
2 Alexandria,	177	84	145	194	120	66	54
3 June Bug,	22	32	48	100	27	90	12
4 Maddox,	102	14	5	71	22	25	38
5 Polkville,	92	28	12	70	2	49	9
6 Peek's Hill,	157	63	27	129	19	40	105
7 Hollingsworth,	62	42	29	42	95	39	36
8 Allen's,	51	27	40	97	39	117	125
9 Cross Plains,	45	27	142	75	37	59	136
10 Rabbit Town,	61	9	40	101	11	73	23
11 White Plains,	60	1	6	215	9	108	116
12 Davisville,	59	5		133	5	83	6
13 Oxford,	67	13	7	198	13	52	72
14 Sulphur Spgs.	78	22	7	58	10	33	38
15 Anniston,	101	13	7	117	12	92	55
Total.	1386	499	577	1769	467	1078	1020

BEATS.	Ezelle	Fowler	Stewart	Kirby	Wilkins	Driskill	Wagnon
1 Jacksonville,	23	121	113	1	74	77	16
2 Alexandria,	127	31	77	20	160	14	72
3 June Bug,		22	12	19	74	8	29
4 Maddox,	1	75	9	50	27		62
5 Polkville,	6	48	16	1	47	1	34
6 Peek's Hill,	10	26	43	1	62	6	8
7 Hollingsworth,	8	12	18	5	22	4	27
8 Allen's,	8	40	42	8	63	18	10
9 Cross Plains,	5	33	180	23	23	6	3
10 Rabbit Town,	1	31	48		18	4	23
11 White Plains,	3	166	51	16	41	1	21
12 Davisville,		100	23	17	30	3	69
13 Oxford,		232	51	104	101	2	116
14 Sulphur Spgs.	7	52	44	13	26		
15 Anniston,		92	10	116	58	11	84
Total.	199	1081	737	394	826	155	538

University of Alabama.

THE FIRST TERM or HALF of the Academic year, 1877–'8 will begin
Wednesday, October 3rd, 1877.

The discipline of the Academic Department is military. Cadets board and lodge at the University, Law-Students in private families.

At the beginning of each term or Half-year, every Cadet must deposit with the Treasurer—

For Tuition	$20 00
" Board and Lodging	50 00
" Washing	7 00
" Fuel, Lights and Attendance	10 00
" Surgeon's Fee	4 00
" Contingent and Library Fee	3 00
Total	$94 00

Every Cadet must furnish himself with a Cadet-uniform, which costs about $35 per annum. The Trustees appoint THREE Students from each county to attend the Academic Schools TUITION FREE. For these appointments, application must be made to the Trustees residing in the Congressional District, to which the applicant's county belongs. Sons of Clergymen actively engaged in the ministry may enter the Academic Schools without charge for tuition.

Tuition Fee in Law Schools $25 per term, payable to the Professors.

For further information, send for Catalogue or address.

CARLOS G. SMITH, President.
University, July 16, 1877—4m.

DENTISTRY.

H. D. BARR

WISHES to inform his patrons and the public generally that he is prepared to do all kinds of Dental work, which he will guarantee.

Full upper set Teeth,	$20 00
" lower " "	20 00
" upper & lower "	35 00
Partial set,	10 00
Gold fillings, each,	2 00
Silver, Rubber, Bone, Tin foil, each,	1 00
Extracting teeth, each,	1 00

No charges for extracting teeth when artificial teeth are inserted.

He uses the best and latest improved materials. Prompt attention given to people at a distance.

Apply to H. D. BARR, Surgeon Dentist, Oxford, Ala. Office over J. R. Graham's Store.

Special attention given to extracting and filling on teeth. Aug. 4, 1877—tf.

RICHARD WALKER,
Barber and Hair-Dresser.

FIRST door east of Maddox & Parr's Family Grocery. Give him a call and he will guarantee perfect satisfaction with his neat, complete and fashionable work.
Jacksonville, June 17, 1876—tf.

CALHOUN COLLEGE,
MALE AND FEMALE,
Jacksonville, Ala.

The Fall session will commence on the
Last Monday in August, 1877,
And continue SIXTEEN WEEKS. The Spring session will commence on the
1st Monday in January, 1878,
and continue TWENTY-FOUR WEEKS.

The plan of instruction is *thorough* and *practical.* The regulations formed for the *moral* and *intellectual* improvement of the pupils are mild, though *positive,* and will be *rigidly* enforced. Every effort will be made to instil into the minds of the students the virtues that adorn and ennoble the human heart, and we do hope that no one will apply for admission into this institution who is unwilling to comply cheerfully with its rules and regulations.

This Institution is owned by, and under the supervision of Calhoun County Grange.

Expenses—Fall Session.
TUITION:

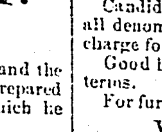
Primary Department (in advance)	$ 6.00
Preparatory " "	12.00
Collegiate " "	20.00
Music—Piano or Organ, "	24.00
Contingent expenses "	1.00

Candidates for the Christian Ministry, of all denominations, will be admitted free of charge for tuition.

Good board can be obtained on reasonable terms.

For further particulars address either
W. J. BORDEN, Principal,
or L. W. CANNON, Sec'y Board of Trustees, Jacksonville, Ala. Aug. 4, '77

WOOL CARDING!



The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he is now prepared to do Wool Carding promptly at any time.

Prices for Carding.

Ten cents per pound where the grease is furnished, or 12½ cents where it is not.

The Carding Machine is run by water power, and is

Situated Four Miles Northwest of Jacksonville.

The undersigned returns sincere thanks for past patronage and hopes by doing his work thoroughly and well to merit a continuance of the same.

M. L. RICHEY.
Jacksonville, Ala., Aug. 4, 1877—4w

Register's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a Decree of the Chancery Court for the 1st District of the Eastern Chancery Division of Alabama, composed of the county of Calhoun, rendered at the June Term, 1877 of said court in the cause of S. R. Hood vs. Thomas J. Alexander and Rufus Chesney, I will, as Register of said court, sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door of said County of Calhoun,

On Monday the 10th day of September next,

The following described Real Estate, to-wit:

The north west fourth of the south west fourth, and the south east fourth of the south west fourth, and the south west fourth of the south east fourth of section eleven, township thirteen, range seven; and the east half of the north west fourth, and the west half of the north east fourth of section fourteen, township thirteen, range seven, and seven acres, more or lest, off of the north east fourth of the north east fourth of Section fourteen, Township thirteen, Range seven, in all two hundred and eighty-seven acres more or less, in said County of Calhoun and State of Alabama, to satisfy said decree, in favor of said S. R. Hood vs. said Thomas J. Alexander and Rufus Chesney.

Also, at the same time and place and terms,

I will sell the following described Real Estate, to-wit: The north west fourth of the south east fourth, and the west half of the north east fourth of section thirty, township sixteen, range seven east in said County of Calhoun, State of Alabama, containing one hundred and twenty acres, more or less, to satisfy a decree of said Court rendered at said June Term, 1877, in favor of James W. Towns vs. Chesley B. Hughes.

Also, at the same time and place and on like terms,

I will sell the following described Real Estate, to-wit: The south west fourth of the south — fourth, and the south east fourth of the south west fourth of section thirteen, township thirteen, range six, and the north half of the north east fourth, and the north east fourth of the north west fourth of section twenty-four, township thirteen, range six, (except two acres more or less off of the north west corner of south east fourth of south west fourth of section thirteen, township thirteen, range 6 above) east in the Coosa Land District, Calhoun County, Alabama, containing one hundred and ninety-eight acres more or less, to satisfy a decree rendered at the June Term, 1877 of said court, in favor of John Littlejohn and against H. W. Collier.

WM. M. HAMES, Register.
Aug. 4, 1877—5t.

Application to Sell Real Estate.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }
CALHOUN COUNTY. }

Probate Court, Special Term, July 25, 1877.

C B Sisson, deceased, estate of.

THIS DAY came G B Douthit, administrator, and Ellen Sisson, administratrix, of the estate of said decedent, and filed their application in writing and under oath, praying for an order of sale of certain lands described therein and belonging to said estate, for the purpose of division, upon the ground that said land cannot be equitably divided. It is ordered that the 6th day of September 1877 be appointed a day for hearing such application.

It is further ordered that notice be given to the non-resident heirs at law and distributees of said estate, viz:—Margaret Philio, wife of —— Philio, Sarah Graham, wife of —— Graham, and Ellen Herndon, wife of —— Herndon, who reside in Rusk, Henderson county, State of Texas, and a daughter of Mary Thompson, deceased, name and residence unknown, and a child of Wm Robertson, deceased, name and sex unknown, and supposed to be under twenty-one years of age, and resides in Henderson county, State of Texas, Ellen Graves, wife of —— Graves, who reside in Hempstead county, State of Texas, Basheba Rich, wife of —— Rich, Caroline Morris, wife of —— Morris, Sarah R Robertson, wife of —— Robertson, Cassa Faulkner, wife of —— Faulkner, all of whom reside in the State of Georgia—post office unknown, by publication for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in said county of Calhoun, as a notice to said non-resident heirs, &c., to be and appear at a special term of said court to be held at the Court House of said county on the 6th day of September, 1877, and contest the said application if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON,
july28-3t Judge of Probate.

John B. Broughton, vs. J. W. Whisenant. W. A. Driskell. } April 21, 1877.

THIS day came the Plaintiff by his Attorney, and it appearing, that at the time of the issuance of the summons and complaint was issued out that Garnishment was issued against W. W. Webster, and J. D. Ussery, and that the Garnishees in pursuance of said writs of garnishment has, at this term of the Court, filed their answers, admiting an indebtedness to J. W. Whisenant, one of the Defendants in this suit; and it further appearing to the Court, that the Defendant, J. W. Whisenant is and was at the time this suit was commenced, a non-resident of the State of Alabama to-wit: resides in Hernando County, State of Florida, Brooksville Post Office. And thereupon the Plaintiff moved for an order of publication against the Defendant, J. W. Whisenant, notifying him said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to answer Plaintiff's complaint.

It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in Calhoun County, for four consecutive weeks by the Clerk of this Court, and that the Clerk of this Court send to the said J. W. Whisenant a copy of this order, and this cause is continued.

A true copy from the minutes:
Witness my hand this 11th July, 1877.

G. B. DOUTHIT, Clerk.
July 14th.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that application will be made to the August term of the Commissioners Court of Calhoun county, for the opening of a new road from Patona, Ala. to run north-west, on a line with present neighborhood road, and to intersect with public road leading to Gadsden at or near the residence of James Prater, Esq.—this June 12, 1877. M. M. KIERNAN, and others.
July 21—3t.

13. A TERRIBLE TEMPTATION, by Charles Reade ... 10c
20. OLD CURIOSITY SHOP, Chas. Dickens 20c
21. FOUL PLAY, by Charles Reade ... 10c
22. MAN AND WIFE, by Wilkie Collins.. 20c
23. THE SQUIRE'S LEGACY by Mary Cecil Hay ... 20c

The Republican.

LOCAL MATTERS.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Hon. Wm. H. Chambers and Dr. I. T. Tichenor will address the people at Hanna's, or Josie's Springs, Calhoun county, on Wednesday the 22nd inst; at Centre, Cherokee county, on Saturday the 25th, and at Alexandria, Calhoun county, on Wednesday the 29th.

A ripe peach is the best rat bait we know of.

The senior editor is off for a season, in the hills of Tennessee.

Rev. Henry Hoke is spending a few weeks with his mother in Jacksonville.

Just as we go to press we learn of the death of Mrs. Dr. Pelham, of Alexandria. She had been ill only a week.

For the information of readers at a distance, we will state that the candidates had a free race in Calhoun, and that all the gentlemen elected are Democrats.

The official figures materially change the total votes of some of the candidates and we advise our readers to go over them again this week. They are absolutely correct this time.

The junior editor returns thanks to Mrs. Wm. Hughes, of Cane Creek, for some of the largest and most delicious peaches, by the hand of Mr. G. B. Douthit, he has had this season.

LARGE APPLES.—Mr. W. H. Fleming, of this place, has in his garden several apple trees, which bear unusually large apples. We saw one the other day that measured 14 inches around and weighed 15 ounces. These apples, we think, would take the premium at the Fair.

The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of D. C. Savage, Cross Plains, Ala. He has acquired an enviable reputation as a business man, and has a large and increasing custom. His stock is heavy and prices light. Read his advertisement and then go and see if he will not do as he advertises.

Our guess last week from the returns in, as to who were elected county officers, proves correct by the light of the official figures. Goodlett is Sheriff, Webster is Tax Collector, Ledbetter is Tax Assessor, Swan is County Treasurer, and Scarbrough, Griffin, Fowler and Patterson are the Commissioners—good men all of them.

We tender our thanks to Mrs. Judge Woods for a basket of large and delicious peaches of different varieties, and several beautiful clusters of grapes. Since receiving them, we have, by special invitation, passed through his orchard, containing several hundred trees of numerous and choice varieties, which he has obtained from fruit dealers at considerable expense. The trees are loaded with fruit, but have been so trimmed or topped that the limbs do not break. For splendid fruit and great variety we doubt whether his orchard can be surpassed in the State.

Business called us to Cross Plains and Oxford one day this week, and we are glad to say that we found evidences of a revival of business in both places. Their enterprising merchants were busy, all the mechanic arts seemed to be in flourishing condition, the schools were well attended, and altogether, our neighbors seemed to be in better condition than heretofore. We are glad to note these evidences of returning prosperity in our county, and hope the day is not far distant when better times will put in a smiling appearance at every hearthstone in the county.

It has been suggested to us by a physician of this county to call the attention of the fraternity in Calhoun to the fact, that Section 5 of "An Act to regulate the practice of medicine in the State of Alabama" has not been complied with in this county. The section referred to requires all practicing physicians to present their licenses to the Probate Judge for registration. It is further suggested that the fraternity meet in this place the 31st inst., to take the subject into consideration, and if agreed upon, to organize a County Medical Board, under the act.

The Amateur Dramatic Club had the first rehearsal of "Hand and Glove" and "The Quiet Family," at the Court House the evening of the 15th. From the specimen of acting there given we have no hesitancy in promising those who attend a rare treat. The new electric lights, which is so strong as to cause gas light to cast a shadow, and which can be seen thirty miles, will bring out the Statuary in a far more lovely fashion than was done at the last entertainment. New Statuary! New Plays! New Scenery! New Everything! Don't miss it. Remember, next Thursday night is the time, at the Court House. Admission 25 cents.

Lately frequent and most refreshing rains have visited nearly every portion of Calhoun county, and if the good season continues yet a little while the corn crop will be very heavy. Hogs are becoming more plentiful every year, and little by little our people are learning to depend on themselves for the staff of life. We hope the day is not far distant when our farmers can manage to get along without the help of mortgages; when home made manures shall take the place of high priced commercial fertilizers; when the sewing machine men, lightning rod men, and others who sell at exhorbitant rates, on time, shall find no occupation; when cash shall play a larger figure in our transactions, and a consequent spirited competition spring up for our custom. When that day comes we shall see real prosperity for the first time in many years.

We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Auburn.

This Institution has received less consideration at the hands of our people than its merits deserve. It is situated in a high and healthful region, being 850 feet above tide water, and in the midst of a moral and intelligent community. It thus offers one of the safest places, both as to health and morals, to which our people can send their sons to be educated. As an Institution of learning it ranks with the best. It offers four distinct courses of study—the classical, the scientific, the agricultural and the mechanical—thus affording to its students that training which will fit them to be successful farmers, engineers, or professional men. The expenses at Auburn are as low as any reasonable man could desire. We are advised that $160 will cover the entire expenses of a student, except clothing, for the collegiate year.

We trust some of our young men from Calhoun will avail themselves of the advantages of this Institution. Dr. Tichenor, its President, has a fine reputation throughout the South as an educator and profound scholar. Under his management the college has prospered, and now ranks with the most favored seats of learning in the country.

There never has been presented to the business men of Calhoun and surrounding counties such a rare opportunity for cheap and remunerative advertising as is presented in the Premium List of our coming Fair. We have already received quite a number of advertisements both from the county and out of it for the pamphlet, and we hope others will see it in the light of their interests to order space also. It will be largely circulated in the counties of Calhoun, Cleburne, Clay, Talladega, St Clair, Etowah and Cherokee. Every business man in the county ought to have a card in it.

Our terms are $3 for fourth page, $5 for half page and $10 for full page.

Those who desire space are requested to send in their advertisements at once with statement of space they wish them to occupy.

Masonic Lodges, all societies, and individuals, are requested to note the fact that by our terms, tributes of respect and obituaries are charged for at advertising rates. The reason for this is, first, that the composition of such matter costs money, and secondly, if we should make no charge our paper would soon be crowded with that character of matter, which is of no special interest outside the deceased one's acquaintance.

We charge nothing for the mere announcement of a death. 3t

We do not remember a year in the last fifteen, when there was such a heavy peach crop in this county as we have this year. A great deal of fruit is being dried, and canned, for future use. This is a step in the right direction. There will be a good market for dried peaches, and those who have been thoughtful enough to save their fruit will be many dollars in pocket by it.

Horrible Murders.

THREE MEN MURDERED IN COLD BLOOD —PICKENS COUNTY AROUSED.

We learn from Mr. J. K. Spence, of Pickens county, that on last Friday afternoon, at Pickensville, Pickens county, a negro man struck Mr. Andrew Bush, a good and peaceable citizen, on the head with a billet of wood. The blow fractured his skull, and death resulted next morning. The murderer fled, but two citizens, named Wm. Story and Thos. Kilpatrick, son of the County Tax Collector, arranged to go in pursuit of him. This fact was known to the negroes in the community, and a party of them waylaid the road they were to travel, and about 11 o'clock Saturday night, only a short distance from Pickensville, fired on them, killing both of them instantly. After shooting Mr. Story off his horse the fiends took his own gun and shot him again in the head and face, almost shooting both away. They then laid him out in the road, crossed his hands and laid his gun and saddle across his dead body. Mr. Story had been acting as a deputy sheriff for the county. Mr. Kilpatrick was left in the road where he was shot and died. The bodies were discovered in a short time after the murder, and the whole community armed. A clue to the perpetrators was soon learned, and warrants were issued for the arrest of a large number of negroes. Seven of them were committed to jail to await the action of the law. We understand that two of the seven have confessed to the murder, and through them all the facts will be developed. The negro who killed Mr. Bush is still at large.

The gentlemen killed, all three of them, were men of good character and unexceptional citizens. They were murdered in cold blood, and without the slightest provocation. The murderers are now in jail and will pay the penalty of their crimes. It is seldom that any such shocking scene takes place in any community, and it is easy to imagine the intense excitement it has produced among the good people of Pickens. Mr. Bush was a farmer. The negro who killed him was stealing his fruit. Mr. Bush remonstrated with him and was killed. The other gentlemen were in pursuit of the murderer and they were waylaid and shot down while in discharge of a duty owed to society. Every man in the State is interested in the speedy enforcement of justice upon the murderers.—*Montgomery Ads.*

OBITUARY.

JOSEPH H. READ was born in Benton county (now Calhoun), Ala., April 3rd, 1849; united with the Missionary Baptist Church in August, 1865, and died of typhoid malarious fever at his residence in Calhoun county, Ala., July 22, 1877.

The hand of an Allwise Providence, who presides over the destinies of humanity, has broken another link in the chain of family affection; another loved one has been snatched away from the dearest of all earthly attachments; in the realms of eternal glory above has another noble soul taken its final rest; another accession is gained to the numberless multitude upon the plains of everlasting deliverance; another crown is laid at the feet of the Redeemer in Heaven; and, though tears bedew the cheeks and sorrows burden the hearts of weeping ones on earth, angel harps are tuned afresh, and the lofty arches of Heaven reverberate with exultant joy.

"An intimate acquaintance with the deceased from infancy, justifies the writer in saying that, as a citizen, Joe's character was entirely above reproach. Upright in all his dealings with his fellow man, and alive to the interests of society, he ingratiated himself into the esteem and confidence of those who knew him. As an obedient son, a loving brother, a kind, affectionate husband, a fond, doting father, he was an honor to the family circle. As a church member, he was a quiet, unassuming Christian, communing with his Creator and giving far more thought to the subject of religion than many of his most intimate acquaintances supposed. He lived not to himself, but to his family, his country and his God.

His affliction was inexpressibly severe, for to the suffering of body was added the anguish of spirit in the death of his affectionate little daughter, which thrilling event he endured with christian fortitude, and the next day his own spirit took its everlasting departure in the complete triumph of faith in Christ.

May the fostering care of Him who is ever a husband to the widow, and father to the orphan, rest upon his heart-stricken family, and enable them, as they look through their tears, to discern a sanctification to their eternal good and joyfully exclaim, "Thy will, O Lord, be done." May his weeping wife realize that she has hitherto had something for which to live, she now has something for which to die. May she be enabled to raise her darling babies "in the nurture and admonition of the Lord.—*Richland (La.) Beacon.*

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT

TO THE MEMORY OF CAPTAIN JOHN DAVIS, OF AMBERSON LODGE NO. 412, F. & A. M.

WHEREAS, We are called upon under the decree of an Allwise Providence, to pay our last tribute of respect to a deceased Brother, a member of Amberson Lodge No. 412, Brother John Davis, who departed this life at his residence in Amberson, Cherokee county, Ala., after a protracted illness, on the 5th day of August, 1877, aged 64 years; therefore

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of the Great Ruler of Heaven and earth, "who doeth all things well," it is with reluctance and heartfelt sorrow that we surrender to its mother the manly form of our Brother, for whom we entertained that regard which is only felt for the friendly and charitable.

Resolved, That in his death this Lodge has lost an active and useful member, the Church a devout Christian, his family a kind and affectionate husband and father, the country a good citizen.

Resolved, That we tender to the family of our deceased Brother our heartfelt sympathy in this their sad bereavement, and invoke for them the blessings of our Heavenly Father, who hath said He would be a husband to the widow, and a father to the fatherless.

Resolved, That in token of bereavement we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent by the Secretary to the family of our deceased Brother, and the same be spread upon the minutes of our Lodge, and a copy be furnished the editors of the Cherokee *Advertiser* and the Jacksonville REPUBLICAN, with a request that they be published.

THOMAS N. WHITE, }
EDMUND ROBERTS, } Committee.
GEORGE D. HANKS, }

August 7th, A. D. 1877.

D. C. SAVAGE,

Cross Plains, Ala.,

—DEALER IN—

Dry Goods,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS,

Ready Made Clothing,

Family Groceries,

And Merchandize Generally,

COUNTRY PRODUCE

Taken in exchange, at full prices, for goods; and as my stock will be kept up in all lines, it is my desire to control as much trade as possible. During the Fall and Winter season I shall give my special attention to

Buying and Shipping Cotton

and other Produce, and thereby be enabled to give as much satisfaction to those who favor me with their patronage as any merchant in this country. A trial will convince you.

And I would say to those who owe me for supplies furnished during this year, bring in your cotton early and save me the necessity of forcing collections to pay off my indebtedness. Aug. 18, 1877.

THE SEASIDE LIBRARY.

CHOICE BOOKS no longer for the few only. The best standard novels within the reach of every one. Books usually sold from $1 to $2 given (unchanged and unabridged) for 10 and 20 cents.

1. EAST LYNNE, by Mrs Henry Wood, (Double No).... 20c
2. JOHN HALIFAX, GENT., Miss Mulock 20c
3. JANE EYRE, by Charlotte Bronte, (Double No)..... 20c
4. A WOMAN-HATER, Charles Reade's new novel..... 20c
5. THE BLACK-INDIES, J. Verne's latest 10c
6. LAST DAYS OF POMPEII, by Bulwer.. 10c
7. ADAM BEDE, by Geo. Eliot (D'ble) 20c
8. THE ARUNDEL MOTTO, by Mary Cecil Hay..... 10c
9. OLD MIDDLETON'S MONEY, by Mary Cecil Hay..... 10c
10. THE OLD WOMAN IN WHITE, Wilkie Collins..... 20c
11. THE MILL ON THE FLOSS, by George Elliot 20c
12. THE AMERICAN SENATOR, by Anthony Trollope..... 20c
13. A PRINCESS OF THULE, Wm. Black, 20c
14. THE DEAD SECRET, Wilkie Collins... 10c
15. ROMOLA, by Geo. Eliot (D'ble No) 20c
16. THE ENGLISH AT THE NORTH POLE AND FIELD OF ICE, in one book, by Jules Verne..... 10c
17. HIDDEN PERILS, by Mary Cecil Hay. 10c
18. BARBARA'S HISTORY, by Amelia B. Edwards..... 20c

For sale by all Booksellers and Newsdealers, or sent, postage prepaid, on receipt of price by

GEORGE MUNRO, Publisher,
21, 23 and 25 Vandewater St., N. Y.
P. O. Box 5657.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

When a discoverer of any scientific subject asks the co-operation of the learned in science, to test the merit and truth of his discovery by severe tests and practical results, and then to indorse and recommend it, it is fair to presume it is valuable for the purpose intended. Such has been the course pursued by Messrs. Hall & Co., proprietors of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer. And all those who have tested it (among whom we may mention Dr. A. A. Hayes and S. Dana Hayes, Chemists and State Assayers of Massachusetts; Walter Burnham, M. D., Professor of Surgery in Pennsylvania University, Philadelphia; George M. Gray, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology,) assert it is the best preparation in use for all cutaneous diseases of the scalp. Restores gray hair to its original color, prevents the hair from falling out, creates a new growth. It is certainly worthy of a trial.—*Newberryport Herald of Gospel Liberty.*

[Extract of a letter of Dr. Lovic Pierce, of Sparta, to Rev. L. F. Davies.]

Macon, Jan. 8, 1876.

Dear Bro. Davies. Excuse me for writing only when I am deeply interested. I have been speechless about two months. Could not read and pray in a family. Had tried many things. Got no benefit from any. Since conference some one sent me from Americus a bottle of Thrash's Consumptive Cure and Lung Restorer, which I have been taking now, this is the ninth day, and I can talk now with some ease. I came here, among other things, to supply myself with this medicine. No druggist here has it on sale. I must have it. I want you to go in person to Thrash & Co., show them this letter, and make them send me by express to Sparta, Ga., two, three or four bottles, with bill. I am getting on finely.

(Signed) LOVIC PIERCE.

For sale by Dr W. M. NISBET, Jacksonville Ala. Sep. 23—3m.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

No people in the world suffer as much with Dyspepsia as Americans. Although years of experience in medicine had failed to accomplish a certain and sure remedy for this disease and its effects, such as Sour Stomach, Heart-burn, Water-brash, Sick Headache, Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Liver complaint, coming up of the food, low spirits, general debility, etc., yet since the introduction of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER we believe there is no case of Dyspepsia that cannot be immediately relieved. 30,000 dozen sold last year without one case of failure reported. Go to your Druggist, Dr. W. M. NISBET, and get a sample Bottle for 10 cents and try it. Two doses will relieve you. Regular size 75 cents.

MURDER WILL OUT.

A few years ago, "August Flower" was discovered to be a certain cure for Dyspepsia and Liver complaint, a few thin Dyspeptics made known to their friends how easily and quickly they had been cured by its use. The great merits of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER became heralded through the country by one sufferer to another, until, without advertising, its sale has become immense. Druggists in EVERYTOWN in the United States are selling it. No person suffering with Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, low spirits, etc., can take three doses without relief. Go to your Druggist, Dr. W. M. NISBET, and get a bottle for 75 cents and try it. Sample bottles 10 cents.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

DR. J. R. GARBER

TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity. All calls will receive prompt attention. Special attention given to all *chronic* diseases.

Office on South street, two doors below the Wyl House. June 9 tf

A large lot of finished Coffins on hand and for sale at the storeroom of

JOHN H. CRAWFORD.
Jacksonville, Aug. 18, 1877.

For Sale.

A good 6 2-3 octavo Knabe Piano. Terms easy, for which apply to J. D. HAMMOND.
Aug. 11—3t Jacksonville.

CIGARS.

Come, everybody, and smoke and treat your friends. Good Cigars at MADDOX & PRIVETT'S. Three for 10 cents.

Good Chewing Tobacco at the Red Store for 10 cents a plug.

Factory Yarn at Maddox & Privett's for $1.00 per bunch.

MADDOX & PRIVETT are selling good brown Sugar 8 lbs for $1.00.

MADDOX & PRIVETT will buy all the green beef hides you will bring them.

If you ride on horseback go to MADDOX & PRIVETTS and get you a good, neat Saddle Blanket. It will save its cost in preserving your pants one year.

A few pair of neat, strong and durable buggy harness on hand, will be sold cheap for cash or exchanged for wheat or flour. Apply at once at the Red Store.

Riding, Driving and Plow Bridles, Hames, Collars and Whips, at the very bottom prices, at

MADDOX & PRIVETT'S.

Prepare in time for the immense crop of peaches that will soon be ripe, and supply yourself with those Shelby Ware Fruit Jars at the Red Store; also the Gem Self-sealing Glass Jar at $2 per dozen.

IMPORTANT.

W. W. NESBIT

IS NOW prepared with Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper to do all kinds of work and repairing on Sorghum Machinery.

SMOKE STACKS of superior construction, which will make more Molasses in a shorter time than any other, a *specialty*.

MEASURES, SKIMMERS, DIPPERS, &c. constantly on hand for sale.

RAPID SORGHUM COOLER.—The best thing ever invented. Does away with the necessity of cooling in barrels.

Terms cash, or good barter.

Jacksonville, May 26, 1877.

East Tenn., Va. & Ga. R. R

(BLUE MOUNTAIN ROUTE.)

SCHEDULE SUMMER 1877.

Leave JACKSONVILLE	1.02	P. M.
" ROME	3.30	"
" DALTON	6.30	"
" KNOXVILLE	10.48	"
" BRISTOL	4.48	A. M.
" Washington City	10.00	P. M.
Arrive, NEW YORK	7.00	A. M.

Two Trains Daily from Dalton.

Quickest Time. Lowest Rates.

Dalton to Washington, 28 Hours.
Dalton to New York, 37 Hours.

This is the only line reaching Watering Places of East Tennessee and Virginia, and quickest and best line to Washington City, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and New England Cities.

For further particulars, apply to

H. H. MARMADUKE,
Southern Agent, Atlanta, Ga.
JAMES R OGDEN,
General Ticket Agent, Knoxville, Tenn.
R. S. RUSHTON, Agent,
July 14, 1877. Dalton, Ga.

"BLUE MOUNTAIN ROUTE."

Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad,

Taking Effect Sunday, June. 3, 1877.

5:40 a m	Leave Selma,	Arrive	9.50 a m
7:38 " "	Randolph,	"	7:18 "
9:20 " "	Calera,	"	5:25 "
11.22 " "	Talladega,	"	2:36 "
12.23 p. m.	Oxford,	"	1.24 "
12.31 " "	Anniston,	"	1.12 "
1.02 " "	Jacksonville,	"	12.36 "
2.11 " "	Stonewall,	"	11.09 p m
2.18 " "	Tecumseh,	"	11.00 "
2.25 " "	Pryor's,	"	10.50 "
2.45 " "	Cave Spring	"	10.25 "
3.50 " "	Rome,	"	.....
4 12 "	Arrive Plainville	Leave	8.25 "
4 30 "	Leave Plainville	Arrive	8.05 "
5.40 "	Arrive Dalton,	Leave	6.35 "

Through Sleepers will run from Vicksburg to Lynchburg without change.

Connecting at Dalton with E. T., V. & Ga. R. R for Eastern Virginia cities, Virginia Springs, and with W. & A. R. R. for Chattanooga and all western cities

Close connection at Calera for Montgomery, Mobile and New Orleans.

Close connection at Selma with Ala. Cen. R. R. for Meridian, Jackson, New Orleans, and Vicksburg, with good sleeping accommodations.

M. STANTON, Gen. Supt.
RAY KNIGHT, Gen. Pass. Agt.
April 7, 1877.

CUT THIS OUT.

Publisher, THE WORLD,
35 Park Row, New York.

Inclosed find ONE DOLLAR for

THE WEEKLY WORLD

for One Year.

Name in full, here.....

Post-Office, here.....

County, here.....

State, here.....

Address, THE WORLD,
35 Park Row, New York.

Show this to your Democratic neighbor.

The Rome Hotel.

Within Ten Step of the Rail Road.

BROAD STREET, ROME, GEORGIA.

NO OMNIBUS NEEDED.

The Hotel is situated in the principal business square of the city, is New and Clean from Bottom to Top, having been

THOROUGHLY RENOVATED

In the last sixty days, and has received an addition of fourteen

ELEGANT, AIRY AND CONVENIENT ROOMS, NEWLY FURNISHED.

The Hotel is abundantly supplied with Fresh Milk, Butter and Vegetables from our own Dairy and Garden.

Rates Two Dollars per day, or seventy-five cents for single meal and single lodging, with no extra charge for handling baggage.

Representatives from the principal business houses of the city can be found boarding in the Hotel.

J. A. STANSBURY, Proprietor.
sept 30—1y.

LIVERY & SALE STABLE

HAVING bought the entire interest of J W Fullenwider in the stock and outfit of the late Hammond & Fullenwider's Stable, we will continue the same business place, and hope that by fair dealing and reasonable charges to merit a liberal share of patronage. A stable is an indispensable necessity to all villages, and we hope our citizens may give us sufficient patronage to make the stable self-sustaining. We will also continue the mail Hack to and from Gadsden daily except Sabbaths.

Price for Gadsden Hack $3 00 through or $5 00 return.

Hack to and from depot 25c day 50c night.

Horse, single teed 50c or $1 00 per day.

Horse and Buggy per day, ... $3 00

Hack and two horses per day, ... $3 50

Waggons, Hacks, Buggies and Horses always on hand.

W. B. HAMMOND,
J. D. HAMMOND, Agent.
—tfoct 7



PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the receipt for preparing a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will remove TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES and BLOTCHES, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful: also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address Ben. Vendelf & Co., Box 5121, No. 5 Wooster st., New York.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. E. A. WILSON,
194 Fenn st., Williamsburg, N. Y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Persons wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar street, New York.
Dec. 30—6m

Family Groceries.

THE undersigned respectfully informs th public that he will continue the

GROCERY BUSINESS

In the same place recently occupied by H. Fitz, in the south room of the Brick Store east side of the public square.

He will keep a full stock of every description of Family Groceries of superior quality, which will be sold low for CASH, or exchanged for COUNTRY PRODUCE.

By fair dealing and strict attention to business, he will endeavor to merit, and hopes to receive a continuance of th liberal patronage heretofore extended this House.

☞All persons indebted for Groceries heretofore purchased, will please call upon me forthwith and settle up, as it is necessary to close up the old business; and all persons having claims against H. Fits will present them for settlement.

B. F. CARPENTER.
Jacksonville, March 24, 1877—2m.

JUST RECEIVED.

A Fine Lot of Superior Loisville

Cooking Stoves!

For from ten to twenty dollars.

Tinware in large quantities Cheap.

W. W. NESBIT.

Take Particular Notice.

It takes Cash to buy Tin, Sheet Iron and other materials used in my business. Therefore cash and nothing but cash will purchase my work. Jan. 5, 1877.

WE SELL EVERYTHING FOR THE

GARDEN

And offer NOW (from June 15 to Aug. 15):

Celery Plants.

Dwarf White, by mail, for $1.00 per 100
Large White Solid, by mail, 1.00 " 100
Dwarf Red..... 1.00 " 100
Any of the above Celery Plants, by express, for $5.00 per 1,000.

Cabbage Plants,

Prize Flat Dutch, by mail, $1.00 per 100
Drumhead Savoy..... 1.00 " 100
Red (for picking), ... 1.00 " 100
Any of the above Cabbage Plants, by express, for $4.00 per 1,000.

Cauliflower Plants,

Early Erfurt, by mail,....$1.25 per 100
Early Paris,..... 1.25 " 100
Any of the above Cauliflower Plants, by express, for $7.50 per 1000.

☞Special prices for large quantities given on application.

TURNIP SEED.

Any of the following leading sorts sent by mail, for 10c per oz—25c. per ¼ lb—75c. per lb.

Early White Dutch—White Strap Leaf—Red Top Strap Leaf—Golden Ball—improved American Ruta Baga.

ETER HENDERSON & CO.,
Seedsmen, Market Gardeners & Florists
35 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

Jacksonville Hotel.

West Side Square,

Jacksonville, Ala.

Is now prepared, to take care of Commercial Travelers, and other Gentlemen and Ladies. Comfortable rooms, polite and attentive servants and as good fare as our county affords.

A large room specially for Exhibiting samples of merchandise.

Board per day,	$2 00
" " week,	7 00
" " Meal,	50

We have also a LIVERY and FEED STABLE—Hacks, Wagons, Buggies, and Horses, always on hand. Call and see me. Respectfully,

J. D. HAMMOND, Pro.
April 29, 1876.

WYLY HOUSE.

South East Corner Public Square

(OLD FORNEY CORNER)

JACKSONVILLE ALA.

HAVING made additional Improvements for the comfort of guests we respectfully solicit a continuance of that patronage so liberally bestowed upon us for the past two years. It is our pride and intention to make it one of the best HOTELS to be found in any Village, and to make every one comfortable and their stay pleasant while with us. Every convenience given to commercial men for showing samples.

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

Reasonable reduction on board by the day for regular customers, and county people. JOHN M. WYLY.

DR. S. P. SMITH. H. H. SMITH.

S. P. SMITH & SON,

Wholesale Grocers

AND

Liquor Dealers,

Smith's Block, ROME, Ga.

Proprietors and General Agents for the

Steamer Mary Carter,

Upon which Goods shipped freight has been reduced full 20 per cent.

A good and roomy WAGON YARD in rear of their Block for the accommodation of Teamsters.

SMITH'S AROMATIC

STOMACH BITTERS.

These Bitters are a pleasant TONIC for persons suffering from loss of appetite, or weakness, and a never-failing Remedy for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Female Irregularities, Chills and Fever, Diseases of the Kidneys. Rome, Ga. Sep. 30, 1876.—1y

(ESTABLISHED IN 1853.)

H. A. SMITH

ROME, GA.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Bookseller and Music Dealer

KEEPS constantly on hand, a large stock of School and Miscellaneous BOOKS, Stationery and Fancy Articles—Pianos and Organs, at prices that will defy competition in any market in the South.

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

CROQUET SETS

In Wood Boxes $1.50,

and upwards, complete. Orders by mail promptly filled—heavy discounts to Merchants and Schools. Jan. 27, 1877.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla



For Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Eruptions and Eruptive diseases of the skin, Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Blotches, Tumors, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhœa, arising from internal ulceration, and uterine disease, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, General Debility, and for Purifying the Blood.

This Sarsaparilla is a combination of vegetable alteratives—Stillingia, Mandrake, Yellow Dock—with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most efficacious medicine yet known for the diseases it is intended to cure.

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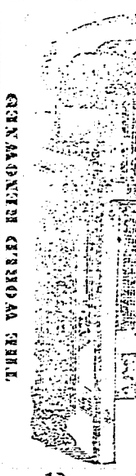
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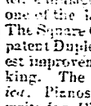
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January 13, 1877—1y.

Novelty.

That there is a charm in novelty none, even of those who deny its influence, will deny. In what it consists, however, or how far it may legitimately claim sympathy, few, either of its friends or enemies, take the trouble to discover. If they did perhaps they might find that they do not differ from each other so widely after all. There is no such thing as inherent novelty. It cannot reside in anything apart from our relation to it. Intrinsically, there is nothing new under the sun. Whatever we see or hear, or discover for the first time, we call new or novel; to every one else it may be quite familiar, and time will make it so to us also. Thus to the infant everything is new; to the youth, many things; to the old, but few. Novelty is then only a relation, and that a transient one, between any subject or thing and our knowledge of it.

We are so constituted, however, as to receive pleasure from this relation. It arouses our senses and faculties into action, and that activity is the chief source of happiness. Sensation or feeling of any kind, when unvaried and continuous, palls upon us, and wears itself out. The eye, the ear, the thoughts, the imagination, are ever craving and enjoying new objects and conceptions. This pleasure is based on the real needs of our nature. We are not stationary but progressive beings. The activity of all our faculties is necessary to our happiness, because it is necessary to our advancement. Desire and hope, ever fixed upon what is new and untried, are inextinguishable, and those who wholly condemn the love of novelty are really, though unconsciously, warring against a most essential element of our happiness and progress.

Closely connected with the presentation of every new object, however, should follow an exercise of the judgment. To the infant, the pleasure of the new object is not supplemented by any graver considerations. But as he learns to think and compare, he also learns to inspect and distinguish. As his judgment matures, so does his responsibility. The novelty alone, though still bringing its own peculiar pleasure, is no longer sufficient to warrant his acceptance. He must find the worth and utility of the new object or idea before he embraces it. If he fail to do this he is acting the part of the infant, though endowed with the powers of the man. It is just here that the only blame due to novelty seekers can be rightfully accorded. It is not the love of what is new that is to be censured; that, as we have seen, is natural and good; it is the failure to judge of its merits or demerits, and the readiness to adopt it with no other recommendation than its novelty.

There are some who rush indiscriminately after every new thing. The last new fashion may always be seen in their costume, the last published volume will be found on their table, their furniture will embody the latest designs, all their purchases will bear upon them the stamp of "just out." They are ready to accept every new idea, every new invention, every new doctrine, *almost without inquiry*. They will embark in new undertakings, embrace new callings, accept new responsibilities, without hesitation. New friendships absorb their affections, new countries their loyalty, new forms of worship their devotion. Now, in these persons it is not the love of novelty, but the lack of wisdom to be condemned. They do not pause to ascertain whether the new fashion be sensible and comfortable or extravagant and inconvenient; whether the latest designs are tasteful or awkward; whether the invention be valuable or useless; whether the doctrine be true or erroneous. In fact, they do not exercise their judgment on the matter at all, or, at best, only in a superficial way; they accept without warrant, and adopt without reason.

These who set themselves resolutely *against* whatever is new, rejecting it on that account, although seeming to be the direct opposite of the others, are really guilty of similar folly. They, too, fail to weigh and consider, to test and prove, to discriminate and judge. Actuated by an opposite tendency, they yet embrace the same error. As the others accept without examination, so these reject without trial. The one yields to impulse, the other to prejudice. The effects of one extreme, though different from those of the other, are equally disastrous. If the novelty seekers stumble blindly on, meeting in their eager haste with many a fall and mishap, the novelty haters, on the other hand, remain stolidly behind. They shut out one chief means of their improvement, and lose many rich harvests of good that will be reaped by the careful cultivation of new soil. Novelty alone forms no ground for either acceptance or rejection, though it will greatly add to the pleasure of what is truly valuable, and to its inspiriting effect upon us. In the words of a thoughtful writer, "novelty may be compared to the cipher in arithmetic, which adds greatly to the value of significant figures, but when put by itself signifies nothing at all."

A Bloodthirsty Bird.

The red-headed woodpecker is pronounced to be a carnivorous bird by a correspondent of Naturalist, who relates the following incident as having occurred in Humboldt County, Iowa, last summer: "During that summer a friend raised a large number of black Cayuga ducks. It was noticed that while the birds were still very young many of them disappeared, one after the other, and the bodies of several were found with the brains picked out. On watching carefully to ascertain the cause, a red-headed woodpecker was caught in the act. He killed the tender duck with a single blow on the head, and then picked out and ate the brains. Though my friend was an enthusiast in protecting the birds and squirrels that came about his premises, this provocation was too much. The woodpeckers were speedily shot."

AGRICULTURAL.

Compost.—Are not many of our farmers mistaken in the value of compost manure? Is it not often the case that they rate the increased value of the manure by the number of cart loads of earth which they have added to it? We must not forget that the earth adds very little manurial value to the pile, and in reality does little but induce a much quicker and more rapid action by shortening and dividing the manure and producing a more rapid and much earlier decay. It is only a question of the rapidity and duration of action. If quick and rapid action is needed for a short time, then composting is the plan, and the only question of doubt will be whether this kind of action will pay the increased cost of composting. If from the nature of the case a gradual and prolonged action is needed then composting is not the proper plan. Through all we must bear in mind that but a little is added by this plan, and that for this gain *alone* it will not repay the expense. A similar mistake is often made in valuing barnyard manure for the large amount of straw which may have been passed through the stables and into the yard. If enough straw or fodder has been applied to absorb all liquids and prevent their waste, but little is gained in value by a further addition, and in the after handling the extra amount of long straw may prove an actual loss, and in many cases it would be more economical to apply it directly to the land. We must not mistake bulk for value.

The Culture of Chinese Yams.—Get the right kind of soil and properly prepared, plant the tubers, and the largest share of the work is done. For best results select a deep, dry, and rich, soil, although they will grow in almost any kind of soil where wheat or corn will, and do well. I have had them grow to a depth of more than two feet where the soil is not more than eight inches deep. They grow with the large end downward; consequently they have to be dug out. They should be cultivated a few times the first season to keep the soil loose and free from weeds. After the first year they require but little attention—simply keep the weeds down with the scythe, or hoed down, as you prefer. When cultivated in the proper kind of soil, the small tubers will, after the first year, penetrate the earth perpendicularly two or more feet, and will increase in size each year for a number of years, and are suitable for cooking at any time in the year. When cooked, the yam is dry and farinaceous, much resembling in taste and appearance, the common Irish potato. They should be left in the ground until wanted for the table, as they keep better there, and freezing does not injure them, but they will grow again the next season. They have no insect enemy, and drouth stops their growing only while it lasts. A person can plant enough at one time to last his family for years, each year bringing larger yams. For these reasons I consider them safer to depend on than the potato, which has its enemies, and is so sensitive to a little freeze.—*Western Rural.*

Relative Profits.—We often hear discussions among farmers as to the comparative profits of their different systems of farming. At one time the tide is in favor of fruit raising; at another the dairy interest is in the ascendent; next we hear milk claims the precedence in profit over butter, and in the end we think it all amounts to this: That for no very great length of time will any one system, crop or product remain more profitable than another. Near market, milk will always remain the most profitable dairy product, not only because it cannot be carried far, but also because the increased freight would absorb the difference in profit between it and other products of the dairy. Farther from the consumer butter will do the best because it can be carried a considerable distance, and because the decrease in bulk and weight very materially cuts down the freight bill. At a still greater distance cheese will take the lead, though the increase in weight over butter will somewhat retard it. Beyond this the products of the farm can best and most economically find their way to market in the concentrated form of beef, mutton or pork. It is claimed that milk and butter are more profitable than beef. This is only because they receive or work up more of the time and labor of the proprietor or his family. When all the labor must be hired and paid for the difference is very much reduced. More labor is expended, and it must make a more profitable commodity, or it will stop. If the farm and family are adapted to dairying it will pay best.

The French Peasant.

The peasantry in France form a class, a world by themselves, full of prejudices, devoid of culture and very independent in their tone of of feeling. The French peasant is inconceivably ignorant, and yet very intelligent; his manners are good, and he can talk well; but he can neither read nor write, and his knowledge of geography is so small that he cannot comprehend what France is, much less any foreign State. Freed from the grinding oppressions of the past, he is still under bondage to the iron slavery of custom. Every other Frenchman may dress as he chooses, but the peasant must always wear a blue *blouse*, a brownish gray cloak, and a hat of the peculiar shape. Custom also prescribes to him the furniture of his house; he must have a linen press, a clock and a bed, and these must be all of walnut wood. Cookery, which is the national talent, *par excellence*, does not exist for him. In the morning he has soup, cheaply compounded of hot water, in which float a few scraps of rusty bacon, a handful or two of peas, and a few potatoes; and if there is not enough soup to satisfy his hunger, he finishes his meal with dry bread and cold water *ad libitum*. At noon he dines on potatoes, followed (as an occasional variety in his perennial diet) either with a pancake, a salad or clotted milk. He never tastes wine or meat, except during haymaking and harvest, when he has a little bit of salt pork and a modest allowance of wine with a liberal admixture of water. Among the peasantry many of the old superstitions are still prevalent. Between husband and wife there is little love, but there is also little wrangling or disputing, and they are mutually true and helpful to one another. The children grow up in this cold home, under a rigid patriarchal discipline, in which personal chastisement plays an important part, and is continued even to mature age. In peasant as in town life, however, the tendency is toward change; the children now are in course of being educated; and the young men, although frugal still, are not so parsimonious as their fathers were. They smoke, heedless of the expense, a piece of extravagance which their stoic ancestors would have most sternly denounced; and in the train of tobacco the common comforts of life are slowly finding their way into the homes of the peasants.

They who do nothing are in the readiest way to do that which is worse than nothing.

SCIENTIFIC.

The Sutro Tunnel.—Considerable interest is now being taken in the progress of the Sutro tunnel, as it is advancing quite rapidly towards the Comstock, and is only 2,800 feet east of the workings of the Savage mine. At the date of the last measurement the total length of the tunnel was 16,913 feet. The *Enterprise* is authority for the statement that the tunnel has, during its progress thus far, cut twelve separate and distinct ledges, yielding assays of from $2 to $20. One of them was 112 feet in width; yet not a foot of prospecting has been done in either side of the tunnel. These statements are of interest as showing the immense lateral extent of the Comstock deposits. Other ledges may yet be struck by the tunnel in its course, any or all of which may be worked on the completion of the tunnel when they have time to turn their attention to mining.

At present, of course, the whole energies of the company are directed to putting the header along so fast as possible, so as to get at the Comstock. There is not so much opposition to the project as formerly among the mine owners and property owners of Virginia and Gold Hill, and it is conceded that the tunnel will save great expense draining the mines. Still they object to the two dollars per ton royalty on ores; but if it is proved that the tunnel will drain and ventilate the mines, they can afford easily to pay that sum without grumbling. The projectors of the enterprise have shown indomitable pluck and energy in carrying out the plan amid so many difficulties; and even if the tunnel is not constructed as it should be, as some aver, there will be plenty of opportunity to enlarge, strengthen, and improve it when the Comstock is reached and funds are more plentiful.—*Mining and Scientific Press.*

Glycyrrhizin.—The word "glycyrrhizin" is the name applied to the active principle of the licorice root, which bears the botanical name of *glycyrrhiza glabra* and *g. echinata*. It has usually been described as an amorphous, yellowish-white powder. Haberman has succeeded in *preparing from* the commercial article sold by Trommsdorff, by treating it with a considerable quantity of glacial acetic acid, an almost colorless substance, which crystallizes from alcohol in prismatic needles which usually form hemispherical masses. This substance is extremely soluble in water and in strong alcohol, less soluble in absolute alcohol, and as good as insoluble in ether. It has an intensely sweet taste with an irritating after-taste, and in many of its properties corresponds remarkably with glycyrrhizin as described by Gorup-Besanez in 1861. An alcoholic solution of this with an alcoholic solution of calcium chloride gives a white flocculent precipitate, and a similar precipitate is obtained by mixing an alcoholic solution of glycyrrhizin with one of sugar of lead. When the crystallized glycyrrhizin is boiled with water containing 2 per cent of sulphuric acid, a solid resinous substance of a light Isabella yellow color separates, which, however, differs from that described by Gorup-Besanez in having the characteristic sweet taste of glycyrrhizin. The amount of carbon in the crystalline substance differs by several per cent from that in the substance described by Gorup-Besanez. Habermann is continuing his investigation of the new substance and its derivatives.

New Scientific Theories.—Professor Mallet, one of the most eminent scientific authorities in Europe, has recently undertaken to show that, contrary to the usually received opinion, the fact of volcanoes throwing out liquid rock may not be inconsistent with the view that the earth as a whole is solid. The investigations made by him in this direction go to prove, he asserts, that this liquefaction of the rocks thus observed may be produced at no very great depth from the earth's surface by the shifting and rubbing together of the rocks, owing to cracking due to the alteration of the temperatures; and applying the laws of the mechanical theory of heat to this problem Mallet argues that the friction of the rocks, caused by the peculiar cooling of the earth and the consequent shrinkage, is a sufficient and satisfactory explanation of the high temperature of volcanic action.

The theory of the earth's solidity has also been adopted by that distinguished geologist, Sir Wm. Thomson. He says briefly, that the conclusion originally arrived at by Hopkins, relative to the solidity of the earth, is in fact borne out by a more rigorous mathematical treatment than that physicist was able to apply; so that the idea of geologists, who have been in the habit of explaining underground heat, ancient upheavals, or modern volcanoes, by the existence of a comparatively thin solid shell resting on an interior liquid mass, must now be given up as untenable.

The Camphor Tree.

One of the most useful and magnificent productions of the vegetable kingdom that encircles China, and more specially the provinces of Kiang-si and Canton, is the camphor tree. This stupendous laurel, which often adorns the banks of rivers, was in several places found by Lord Amherst's embassy about fifty feet high, with its stem twenty feet in circumference. The Chinese themselves affirm that it sometimes attains the height of three hundred feet, and a circumference greater than the extended arms of twenty men could embrace.

Camphor is obtained from the branches, by steeping them, while fresh cut, in water for two or three days, and then boiling them until the gum, in the form of a white jelly, adheres to a stick which is constantly used in stirring the branches. The fluid is then poured into a glazed vessel, where it concretes in a few hours. To purify it the Chinese take a quantity of finely powdered earth, which they lay at the bottom of a copper basin; over this they place a layer of camphor, and then another layer of earth, and so on until the vessel is nearly filled, the last or topmost vessel being of earth. They cover this layer with the leaves of a plant called po ho, which seems to be a species of mentha (mint). They now invert a second basin over the first, and make it air-tight by luting. The whole is then submitted to the acting of a regulated fire a certain length of time, and then left to cool gradually. On opening the vessels, the camphor is found to have sublimed, and to have adhered to the upper basin. Repetitions of the same process complete its refinement.

Besides yielding this valuable ingredient the camphor tree is one of the principal timber trees of China, and is used not only in building but in articles of furniture. The wood is dry and of a light color, and although light and easy to work, is also durable and not likely to be injured by insects.

DOMESTIC.

How the French do.—The French butcher separates the bones from his steaks, and places them where they will do the most good. The housewife orders just enough for each person and no more, even to the coffee. If a chance visitor drops in, somebody quietly retires and the extra cup is provided, but nothing extra by carelessness or inattention, when the little range is extinguished, and waits for another time. No roaring cook-stoves and red-hot covers all day long for no purpose but waste. The egg laid to-day costs a little more than one laid last week. Values are nicely estimated, and the smallest surplus is carefully saved, a thousand little economies are practiced, and it is respectable to practice them. Cooking is an economical as well as sanitary and gustatory science. A French cook will make a franc go as far as an American housewife will make three, and how much further than the American Bridget nobody knows. We should probably be greatly astonished, could the computation be made, how much of the financial, recuperative powers of France is owing to her soups and cheap foods—better living after all, than the heavy bread and greasy failures of our culinary ignorance.—*Home and Farm.*

Medicated Ice.—Dr. J. V. Mott has published a paper in which he shows the beneficial results of medicated ice where the patient has a difficulty in swallowing either on account of nervous irritability or of inflammation of the larynx. He has found that the solution can be frozen without either separating the ingredients or affecting their tonic or astringent properties, while the ice itself is almost tasteless. The ice is prepared in this way: The solution of the desired strength is placed in a thin glass tube, the bottom of which is smaller than the top. The air is excluded by a tightly fitting rubber cork reaching the surface of the liquid. The tube is then placed in a vessel containing a mixture of chopped ice and salt, and revolved there for twenty minutes, when the medicated solution will be turned into a solid mass, which can be easily removed from the glass tube by the application of a warm cloth to the outside of the glass. Ice thus made has been found of great value by Dr. Mott in cases of diphtheria, quinsy, laringitis, and croup.

Vegetable Soup.—Purchase a small piece of shin, with some meat upon it, —a piece costs 15 cents—put into the vessel that you make the soup in four quarts of water, with salt, boil three or four hours, then add half a teaspoonful of rice, one carrot grated, one turnip cut in pieces, one leek, cut up a stalk of celery, little pepper; just before serving for the table, take out the shin, removing the meat, which you cut in small pieces, put the meat into the tureen and pour the soup over it; send to table to be eaten with catsup or spiced sauces.

Cherry Bounce.—Stone and put in a jar the cherries, place this jar into a pot of boiling water, set it on the fire and let the water boil around the cherries until the juice is extracted; then strain the juice, and to one gallon put four pounds of sugar; put it in a kettle and let it boil until all the scum is taken off; add a few whole spices, and just before bottling add a quart of brandy and one of rum to each gallon of the juice.

Canned Rhubarb.—Cut fresh rhubarb into inch pieces, placing a layer in a large earthen dish, and sprinkle liberally with sugar. When you have filled the dish, or used up your rhubarb, turn a large dinner-plate over it, place in the oven, and bake until done. Have your canning jars heated; fill at once, and screw on the covers, tightening them every half hour until they are absolutely air-tight.

To Set the Color in Stockings.—When washed for the first time, use a little ox gall, (which can be procured at the druggist's;) use it in the first water only; also have a teaspoonful of powdered borax to every pail of hot water; use very little soap; after the first use of ox gall, borax will answer every purpose; do not let the stockings remain long in any water; hang in the shade to dry.

Good Corn Meal Pudding.—Stir the meat into scalding skim milk, till it is thick as gruel, and, when cool, add ginger, cinnamon, nutmeg, salt, and sweetening to suit the taste, and a little fine cut suet, and some raisins or dried peaches, and a fine cut apple. It should bake an hour or more according to size.

The English Gentlemen in 1737.

The Baron de Pollnitz thus describes the manner of life of an English fine gentleman in the first half of the last century, whom he describes to be a medium between the the two extremes of a scholar and a "Deboshee." He rises late, puts on a frock—a close-bodied coat, without pockets or plaits, and with straight sleeves—and, leaving his sword at home, takes his cane and walks usually to the park, "the exchange for men of Quality." There he makes certain engagements for the day, and, after returning home to dress, saunters to some coffee or chocolate house; "for," writes the Baron, "it is a sort of rule with the English to go once a day at least to houses of this sort, where they talk of business and news, read the papers and often look at one another without opening their lips, and 'tis very well they are so mute, for if they were as talkative as the people of many other nations, the coffee houses would be intolerable, and there would be no hearing what one man said when there are so many. A chocolate house visited by the Baron de Pollnitz every morning to pass away the time was invariably crowded. To secure admission, nothing more was needed than the dress of a gentleman. Here duke and other peers mingled with the rest; at one o'clock there being a general departure to attend Court, the king's levee and the queen's apartment. At three o'clock the fine gentlemen dine, and at an expensive rate; parties at taverns being very much in fashion. "At private houses the ladies retire as soon as dinner is over, and the men remain at table, upon which, the cloth being taken off, the footmen place a bottle of wine, or more, if all the guests don't drink the same sort with glasses well rinsed, and then they withdraw, and only one waits at the bouffet. The bottle now goes round, every one fills his glass as he pleases, and drinks as much or as little as he will, but they always drink too much because they sit too long at it." Upon at last quitting the table the company go out again for the air, either in coaches to the Ring in Hyde Park or on foot to St. James'. Operas and plays are next visited, and afterward balls and assemblies. At midnight supper is served. "The companies formed at taverns are the merriest," writes the Aaron. "At daylight the jolly carousers retire home. Judge, after what I have now said, whether a young gentleman has not as much to amuse him in London as at Paris and Rome. Believe me, that they who say that this city is too melancholy for them only say so to give themselves an air."—*All the Year Round.*

HUMOROUS.

The London *Mayfair* has a story about the manager of an aquarium. His wife induced him to go to church, where he fell asleep. The minister was reading the first lesson of the day, which happened to be the first chapter of the Book of Ezekiel. As he proceeded in the description of the wonderful beast which the prophet saw in the land of the Chaldeans, by the river Chebar, the aquarium manager moved uneasily in his seat. "Every one had four faces, and every one had four wings." The aquarium manager rubbed his eyes, and the preacher went on. "And they had the hands of a man under their wings on their four sides, and they four had their faces and their wings." The aquarium manager was now wide awake. "As for the likeness of their faces, they four had the face of a man and the face of a lion on the right side, and they four had the face of an ox on the left side. They four also had the face of an eagle." The aquarium manager was now standing up, his wife vainly pulling at his coat tails. "Name your own price," he cried; "I will take the thing."

A Juror that Wouldn't Do.—It was before Justice Cook, and Tommy Woods was summoned as a juror to try a case where a woman was the defendant. The lawyers, as usual, questioned the jurymen one after the other as to their eligibility, and got along without any objections to them until they came to Tommy. He was asked, among other questions, the following: "In a case where a man and a woman were the opposing parties, would you feel biased in favor of either?" "Most certainly I would." "Ah, you would; well, which would you be in favor of?" "The woman, of course," said Tommy. "That'll do. Mr. Woods; you're excused," exclaimed the prosecuting attorney.—*Gold Hill News.*

A physician once left two kinds of powder for a sick shoemaker, directing his apprentice to administer them alternately, and he, observing that one of the powders helped the patient while the other injured him, so far departed from his instructions as to give only those which did the poor shoemaker good. When the doctor called he was perfectly astonished to find the sick man well, and upon questioning the apprentice and learning the cause, he angrily exclaimed: "You young rascal, what do you mean? I meant to have got a pair of boots out of the fellow, but now I shall only get a pair of shoes!"

Sabbath-breaking was worked out to a fine point by a Scotch landlord whom Sir Daniel Macnee, the painter, met at a loch while he was with a fishing party. They had a ham and wanted it cut in two, one half to boil and carry with them, the rest to "grill" in the inn. The canny Scot worried because a knife would not cut the bone, and when they asked if he hadn't a saw, he replied deprecatingly, "Ay, but dinna ye ken it's the Sawbath? I wouldna like to use a saw on the Sawbath!"

A youth refused to take a pill. His crafty mother thereupon secretly placed the pill in a preserved pear and gave it to him. Presently she asked: "Tom, have you eaten the pear?" He replied: "Yes, mother, all but the seed."

"I say, Paddy! that is the worst-looking horse you drive I ever saw. Why don't you fatten him up?" "Fat him up, is it? Faix! the poor baste can hardly carry the little mate that's on him now," replied Paddy.

If the saying were true, how easily one could earn his living now by the "sweat of his brow!" He would have only to stand in the sun for a few minutes, and he would be comparatively wealthy.

Douglas Jerrold says that Eve ate the apple in order that she might dress. This is not improbable. But it does not appear that she dressed very extravagantly. That was left for the daughters.

What is an excellent detergent? The writ of a Sheriff's officer—it often deters gents.

Russian Churches.

The walls of Russian churches are almost entirely covered with pictures of the Virgin and Child, of saints, and also of the Creator, who is represented as an aged man with long white hair and beard, having the triangle, or symbol of the godhead, either above his head or in his hand. Sometimes he sits on clouds, with his foot placed upon the globe, and in this seems merely a copy of Jupiter or Thor. The halos upon the brows of the saints are usually of silver gilt, but very often of pure gold, set with precious stones and pearls. The dresses are of gold or silver gilt, also studded with jewels. They are brilliantly lighted by the numerous little lamps suspended before them, and by the enormous candles, in silver sconces, near the shrines and altars. The robes of the priests are also splendid, and the general magnificence serves a good purpose in attracting the masses to a frequent attendance.

Relationship of Brain and Stomach

Is a close one, indeed. They are connected by that wondrous elastic link, the sympathetic nerve, which communicates the abnormal sensations of the organ of digestion to that of thought. Now, if digestion is disordered, the brain, being the great focal point of the nervous system, all the nerves are in some degree affected. The main cause of nervous trouble is impaired digestion, and that is usually produced by weakness of the stomach. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters rectifies this, and overcomes nervous debility by infusing increased energy into the operation of the organs of nutrition. Through the agency of this beneficent tonic, not only are the nerves vitalized, but the entire organism acquires vigor and regularity.

Advertising Agencies.

"Pettengill's Newspaper Directory and Advertiser's Hand-book" recently published by Messrs. S. M. Pettengill & Co., advertising agents, 37 Park Row, New York City, is an elegant volume, and bears upon its face the impress of honest, careful, and thorough work. In these days of books issued in the interest of illegitimate advertising schemes and special newspaper lists, or which have for their object the filching of money both from advertiser and publisher, we are glad to welcome a publication which unswerved by self interest, attempts to deal justly with all parties. Correct information in regard to the character and circulation of the numerous publications of this country is difficult to obtain, but with superior advantages and earnest labor Mr. Pettengill has produced a book that will be found of great assistance to advertisers and all who need such information in the prosecution of their business. It has now been nearly thirty years since Mr. Pettengill began business as an advertising agent. He was the pioneer of the business. The press of the country was a small interest compared with what it now is, and there was very little systematic advertising being done. It was Mr. Pettengill's idea to bring about an understanding between the business men of the country and the publishers; to show the advertiser that legitimate newspaper advertising was the cheapest and best way of bringing his wares before the public; and the publisher, that in all proper ways he should regard the interests of the advertiser. He thus aided both, and placed both under obligation. How successful Mr. Pettengill was is best shown by the immense business establishment he has built up, and the high esteem in which he is held both by advertisers and publishers the country over. Since he entered into the business a great many rivals have come into the field. Many have failed, involving both publishers and advertisers in their disaster. Others, with youth, energy, and capital, have succeeded in establishing a more or less prosperous business; but in the esteem and confidence of both advertiser and publisher no one has ever rivaled the firm of which Mr. Pettengill is the head. His name is a synonym for fair dealing and rectitude, and his straightforward business course is the more marked in contrast with the methods of some who aspire to outstrip him in business. * *

The shyster and schemer in advertising, as in everything else, must have his day, but eventually the advertiser will find him out, and his lists and worthless schemes, which are three-fourths agents' profits, will be neglected, and his occupation gone. There may be less immediate gain in the old-fashioned, straightforward way of doing business, but, in the long run, it will pay the largest profits. We trust that our young men beginning in the advertising business will observe the great success of Mr. Pettengill, and, imitating his methods, lay the foundation on which to build a business at once profitable, permanent, and honorable.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean, June 15th.*

Patents.—References, terms, and all necessary information furnished by Worth Osgood, (late Principal Examiner U. S. Patent Office) Att'y and Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, Washington, D. C. Correspondence invited.

Rheumatism Quickly Cured.

"Durang's Rheumatic Remedy," the great *Internal Medicine*, will positively cure any case of rheumatism on the face of the earth. Price $1 a bottle, six bottles, $5. Sold by all Druggists. Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, Druggists, Washington, D. C.

Mothers Mothers, Mothers.

Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother.

NATURE'S REMEDY.
VEGETINE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

It is unnecessary for me to enumerate the diseases for which the Vegetine should be used. I know of no disease which will not admit of its use, with good results. Almost innumerable complaints are caused by poisonous secretions in the blood, which can be entirely expelled from the system by the use of the Vegetine. When the blood is perfectly cleansed, the disease rapidly yields; all pains cease; healthy action is promptly restored, and the patient is cured.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

$55 a $77 a Week to Agents. $10 Outfit free. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE LIVER PILLS, FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

11

A HOME & FARM OF YOUR OWN.

On the line of a GREAT RAILROAD with good markets both EAST and WEST.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE IT.

Mild Climate, Fertile Soil, Best Country for Stock Raising in the United States.

Books, Maps, Full Information, also "THE PIONEER" sent free to all parts of the world.

Address, O. F. DAVIS, Land Com. U. P. R. R., OMAHA, NEB.

—Maize Flour Toilet Soap!—
—Maize Flour Toilet Soap!—
—Maize Flour Toilet Soap!—

A great discovery!—A new soap compound! It soothes, softens, and whitens the skin, has wonderful healing and superior washing properties, and is equally suited for the bath, nursery, and general toilet. It is delightfully perfumed, and sold every where at a moderate price. Registered in Patent-Office, 1876, by the manufacturers,
McKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO., Philad'a.

THO'S E. & BEN. F. LLOYD,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Law & Collection Office & Claim Solicitors
ESTABLISHED IN 1857.
Suspended and Rejected Claims a Specialty.

$10 to $1000 Invested in Wall Street Stocks, makes fortunes every month. Book *sent free* explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall Street, New York.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
Advertising Agents,
No. 37 Park Row,
NEW YORK,

Desire to call the attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the reading public, to the following

FACTS:

1.—They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.

2.—They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.

3.—Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing, and prompt settlements.

4.—In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates*.

5.—They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the *best mediums* for any given purpose.

6.—Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they can give valuable suggestions as to the *size, style, and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.

7.—Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for *less cost* than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.

8.—They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, and secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order.

9.—They give the advertiser the full benefit of their supervision *without charge*, all commissions being paid by the publishers.

10.—They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.

11.—For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets, and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.

They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York. 701 Chestnut St., Phila.
10 State St., Boston.

N. F. BURNHAM'S "1874"
WATER-WHEEL
Is declared the "STANDARD TURBINE," by over 650 persons who use it. Prices reduced. New pamphlet, free. N. F. BURNHAM, York, Pa.

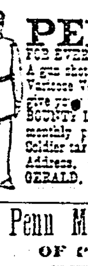
MORRISON'S
OLD ESTABLISHED
BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE
HAS REMOVED TO
S. W. Cor. Second and Vine Streets,
Where you can still get full value for your money
Gent's Fine Boots,..............from $2 00 to $4 50
" Congress Gaiters,........ 1.25 to 4.00
Children's School Shoes............ 50 to 1.50
A full line of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes at extremely low prices.
Agency for Rubber Boots & Shoes.
E. W. MORRISON, JR.,
S. W. Cor. Second and Vine Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

POND'S EXTRACT.
POND'S EXTRACT.
The People's Remedy.
The Universal Pain Extractor.
Note: Ask for Pond's Extract.
Take no other.

"Hear, for I will speak of excellent things."

POND'S EXTRACT—The great Vegetable Pain Destroyer. Has been in use over thirty years, and for cleanliness and prompt curative virtues cannot be excelled.
CHILDREN. No family can afford to be without Pond's Extract. Accidents, Bruises, Contusions, Cuts, Sprains, are relieved almost instantly by external application. Promptly relieves pains of Burns, Scalds, Excoriations, Chafings, Old Sores, Boils, Felons, Corns, etc. Arrests inflammation, reduces swellings, stops bleeding, removes discoloration and heals rapidly.
LADIES find it their best friend. It assuages the pains to which they are peculiarly subject—notably fullness and pressure in the head, nausea, vertigo, &c. It promptly ameliorates and permanently heals all kinds of inflammations and ulcerations.
HEMORRHOIDS or **PILES** find in this the *only* immediate relief and ultimate cure. No case, however chronic or obstinate can long resist its regular use.
VARICOSE VEINS. It is the only sure cure.
KIDNEY DISEASES. It has no equal for permanent cure.
BLEEDING from any cause. For this it is a specific. It has saved hundreds of lives when all other remedies failed to arrest bleeding from nose, stomach, lungs, and elsewhere.
TOOTHACHE, Earache, Neuralgia and Rheumatism are all alike relieved, and often permanently cured.
PHYSICIANS of all schools who are acquainted with Pond's Extract of Witch Hazel recommend it in their practice. We have letters of commendation from hundreds of Physicians, many of whom order it for use in their own practice. In addition to the foregoing, they order its use for Swellings of all kinds, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Inflamed Tonsils, simple and chronic Diarrhœa, Catarrh (for which it is a specific), Chilblains, Frosted Feet, Stings of Insects, Musquitoes, Chapped Hands, Face, and indeed all manner of skin diseases.
TOILET USE. Removes Soreness, Roughness and Smarting; heals Cuts, Eruptions and Pimples. It revives, *invigorates* and *refreshes*, while wonderfully improving the Complexion.
TO FARMERS—Pond's Extract. No Stock Breeder, no Livery Man can afford to be without it. It is used by all the leading Livery Stables, Street Railroads and first Horsemen in New York City. It has no equal for Sprains, Harness or Saddle Chafings, Stiffness, Scratches, Swellings, Cuts, Lacerations, Bleedings, Pneumonia, Colic, Diarrhœa, Chills, Colds, &c. Its range of action is wide, and the relief it affords is so prompt that it is invaluable in every Farm-yard as well as in every Farm-house. Let it be tried once, and you will never be without it.
CAUTION! Pond's Extract has been imitated. The genuine article has the words Pond's Extract blown in each bottle. It is prepared by the only persons living who ever knew how to prepare it properly. Refuse all other preparations of Witch Hazel. This is the only article used by Physicians and in the hospitals of this country and Europe.
HISTORY and Uses of Pond's Extract in pamphlet form, sent free on application to POND'S EXTRACT COMPANY, Maiden Lane, New York.

PILES "ANAKESIS" Dr. S. Silsbee's EXTERNAL PILE REMEDY gives *instant relief*, and is an infallible *Cure for Piles*. To prove it we send samples *free* to all applicants. P. NEUSTAEDTER & CO., Sole Manufacturers of "ANAKESIS," Box 3946, New York.
Beware of Counterfeits! In buying the "Anakesis" from Druggists, be careful to get the genuine article. Observe that the signature of "S. SILSBEE, M. D." is on *each* end of the box.



PENSIONS FOR EVERY SOLDIER disabled in the U. S. Service. A gun shot wound, loss of a finger, ... Varicose Veins of the legs, Piles or any disease will give you a pension. Also Pensions increased under NEW BOUNTY LAWS. "THE BOYS IN BLUE," an 8-page monthly paper for Soldiers, 25 cts a year. Every Soldier takes it. Full particulars and ... Address, with stamp, COL. NATHAN FITZGERALD, U. S. Claim Attorney, Washington, D. C.

The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
PURELY MUTUAL.
Incorporated in 1847. Assets, $5,940,963.
SAMUEL C. HUEY, President.
The PENN is strictly mutual. Its surplus returned to its members every year, thus giving Insurance at the lowest rates. All its policies non-forfeitable for their value.
Endowment Policies issued at Life Rates.
Agents wanted. Apply to H. S. STEPHENS, Vice Pres't.

FOWLE'S PILE & HUMOR CURE
One Bottle warranted a perfect CURE for all kinds of PILES. Two to four Bottles in the worst cases of LEPROSY, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, RHEUMATISM, KIDNEYS, DYSPEPSIA, CATARRH, and all diseases of the SKIN and BLOOD. Internal and External use. Entirely Vegetable. Money returned in all cases of failure; none for ... years. $1 a Bottle. Sold everywhere. Send for pamphlet.
H. D. FOWLE & CO., Montreal and Boston.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.
It has never been known to fail in the cure of weakness attended with symptoms, indisposition to exertion, loss of memory, difficulty of breathing, weakness, horror of disease, night sweats, cold feet, weakness, dimness of vision, languor, universal lassitude of the muscular system, enormous appetite, with dyspeptic symptoms, hot hands, flushing of the body, dryness of the skin, pallid countenance and eruptions on the face, purifying the blood, pain in the back, heaviness of the eyelids, frequent black spots flying before the eyes, with suffusion and loss of sight, want of attention, &c. Sold only in $1 bottles. Get the genuine. Depot and office, 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia. Advice free. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other make. Genuine sold only in $1 bottles.

Nervous Debility! Nervous Debility!
Debility, a depressed irritable state of mind, a weak, nervous, exhausted feeling, no energy or animation, confused head, weak memory, the consequences of excesses mental overwork. This nervous debility finds a sovereign cure in E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It tones the system, dispels the mental gloom and despondency, and rejuvenates the entire system. Sold only in $1 bottles. Get the genuine. Sold by all druggists. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other. Genuine sold only in $1 bottles, or six bottles for $5. All ask is a trial of this valuable medicine to convince the most skeptical of its merits.

Never Failing Worm Syrup.
E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Seat and Stomach Worms. Dr. Kunkel is the only successful physician who removes Tape Worm in two hours. Head and all passes alive, and no fee till head passes. Common sense teaches if Tape Worms can be removed all other Worms can be readily destroyed. Send for circular to Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa., or ask your druggist for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price $1 per bottle. It never fails. Used by children or grown persons with perfect safety.

PENSIONS—No matter how slightly disabled. Increases now paid. Advice and circular free. T. McMICHAEL, Att'y, 707 Sansom St., Phila. Pa.

A Special Offer
TO THE READERS
OF THIS PAPER.
A Genuine Swiss Magnetic Time Keeper, a perfect *Gem* for everybody desiring a reliable *Time-Piece*, and also a superior Compass, usual watch size, steel works, glass crystal, all in a superb *O'oide Hunting-Case*, warranted to denote correct time, and keep in order for two years—*Perfection guaranteed*—will be Given away to every patron of this paper as a Free Gift.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON AND MAIL IT.

COUPON.
On receipt of this Coupon and 50 cents to pay for packing, boxing and mailing charges, we promise to send each patron of this paper a GENUINE SWISS MAGNETIC TIME-KEEPER.
Address, Magnetic Watch Co., ASHLAND, MASS.

This is your ONLY OPPORTUNITY to obtain this beautiful premium, so order AT ONCE. This offer will hold good for 30 days.

HEAVEN HELPS THOSE WHO help themselves. The spirit of self help is the root of all genuine growth in the individual, ... are well tried maxims, embodying in a small compass the results of vast human experience. Remember, industry is the foundation and building up of Empires. Send 15c for 156 page Catalogue of ... Presses, &c., to W. Y. EDWARDS, 10 Barclay Street, New York.

Jacksonville Republican.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOLUME XLI. JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1877. WHOLE NO. 2106.

THE REPUBLICAN.

TED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY

F. & L. W. GRANT.

Terms of Subscription:

one year in advance.....$2 00
ot paid in advance..... 3 00

Terms of Advertising:

square of 10 lines or less, first insertion.....$1 00
ch subsequent insertion..... 50
r one square counted as two, etc.
uaries charged at advertising rates.
ringe notices..... 50

ANNUNCIATION OF CANDIDATES.

County Offices.....$ 5 00
State Offices..... 10 00

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Rates of Advertising:

square of 10 lines, three months.....$ 5 00
square six months..... 7 50
square twelve months..... 10 00
fourth column three months..... 15 00
fourth column six months..... 20 00
fourth column twelve months..... 30 00
half column three months..... 25 00
half column six months..... 35 00
half column twelve months..... 50 00
column three months..... 49 00
column six months..... 60 00
column twelve months..... 100 00

A. WOODS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

M. J. TURNLEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

Jacksonville, Alabama.

ill practice in Calhoun, Cherokee, Cleburne, Talladega, Etowah and Talladega. With thanks for the past, he solicits a continuance of liberal patronage. He trusts his long experience and extended practice will enable him to be useful to those who confide their business to him. Those who want legal advice, without further employment, can consult him at any time for a reasonable advice fee; and thereby often avoid a lawsuit, with its train of troubles, expenses and other evils arising therefrom. An ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure.

M. M. HAMES. J. M. CALDWELL.

HAMES & CALDWELL,

Attorneys at Law,

No. 7 Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala.

Prompt Attention given to Collections.

may15-1875-1y

H. C. ELLIS. JOHN T. MARTIN.

ELLIS & MARTIN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

No. 7 Office Row, Jacksonville, Alabama.

Have associated in the practice of their profession, and will attend to all business confided to them in the counties of the 12th judicial circuit, and adjoining counties in the supreme court of the State. may15,1875-tf

H. L. STEVENSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

J. D. ARNOLD,

SURGEON DENTIST

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

All work executed in the most durable and scientific manner.
Charges very moderate. jay25,'73-tf

Artificial Ripening of Fruit.

Just at this time the banana trade is a feature of the fruit business, and dlers are handling large quantities of West-India product, of which several cargoes have lately been received. e fruit is not always ripe when ught here, and to hasten what would erwise be left to time to accomplish, rm on Pratt street have adopted the st-India plan of using a ripening- se, which they have just construc- and which is the only one in the . It has been found that fruit ened in this way is really superior that which arrives at maturity in the al manner, and that it retains a shness and flavor not found in time- ened bananas. The process used by firm named is an interesting one merits a description: Two large ms were partitioned off in their rehouse, in the construction of which main object was that they should perfectly dark and as near air tight possible. Stringers, with hooks to g the bunches on, were placed oss the room, and gas attachments de to heating pipes which give out light. Thermometers were then ced in different parts of the room, the green fruit having been hung side and the proper temperature obned, the rooms are closed tightly ly to be opened to inspect the conion of the fruit. In a short time the een banana begins to turn white at e stem, and in a few days the entire nch assumes the same color, retaining firmness, and is then ripe and ready market. The operation is a very at one, and requires care to prevent e fruit being subjected to too much too little heat. The firm have about o thousand bunches of fruit undergoing the process now, one bunch of hich is five feet long and holds about o hundred and thirty bananas, the ortest of which is five and a half and e longest eleven and a quarter inches length.—*Baltimore American.*

There is no grace in a benefit that cks to the fingers.

THISBE.

I.

She lives in the smoky city,
 n down by the railway line;
She asks for no man's pity,
 Nor cares for verse of mine.

II.

She's moving hither and thither,
 And often her work is hard;
But sometimes in fine weather
 She rests a bit in the yard.

III.

With the empty pail behind her,
 She leans her arms on the wall,
And hopes that there he'll find her.
 Her lover, strong and tall.

IV.

Up in the air above her,
 The great trains outward go:
And many a lass and her lover
 May journey to Jericho.

V.

But when he stoops from his doorway
 And leans his arms on the wall,
The world would be in a poor way
 If that were not best of all.

Both Her Boys.

CHAPTER I.

"I will take care that Archie doesn't make a mistake, or lose either his head or his heart to me. You have no confidence in me, Rupert, no love for me, or you wouldn't hurt my feeling by hazarding such a proposition."

"I more than love you—I worship you," he answered warmly; "but I love my brother too."

"Then cease to wrong me by being idly jealous of him," she said, coldly; and, for the first time since the existence of their understanding, she left him angrily, and would not even give him the parting kiss of peace he craved for.

It added to his uneasiness this day, when his mother—always on the alert when her boys were concerned—spoke to him about his brother. "Has it struck you that Archie is getting fond of Kathleen?" she began, and his whole frame trembled under the first shock of definite, realized jealousy, as he answered:

"I hope not fonder of her than he has been all his life, with all my heart and soul."

"But, my dear boy, why so vehemently opposed to the idea? Even your father, who was unreasonable on the subject years ago, long before I troubled my head with the thought of marriage in connection with either of you—even your father seems well enough pleased now."

"Well pleased with what?" asked poor Rupert in agony. "Has it come to this, that you've talked about it—that there is anything to talk about—while I have been kept in the dark?"

"I can't help seeing that they are very much attached to each other; I have not spoken to either of them yet, but we all must see how very much attached they are," his mother replied.

"Then Heaven help me," Rupert said in a tone of bitter misery, throwing himself down on the sofa by his mother. "Mother, you may as well know it now. There's deception all around; she has promised to marry me, pretended that she loves me! Good heavens! how can such an arch traitress have grown up in your pure, truthful atmosphere!"

CHAPTER II.

"My boy, my Rupert! I may be mistaken. I must be mistaken," poor, bewildered Mrs. Baylon cried. "Our Kathleen could never bring herself to cause such misery; but, why wasn't I told? No, she can't have acted so basely, and I've wronged and misjudged the girl I loved as a daughter. it's just a sister's love she's giving to Archie, and perhaps he's in her secret, and—oh my boy don't fret!"

The mother was powerless to combat his grief, or to assuage it in any degree. These sons had been her joy and comfort all their lives, and now when trouble fell upon one of them for the first time, she could do nothing to aid him to bear it, nothing to lighten the burden to him! Such trouble too! if it had been brought upon him by any other man, she might have been able to counsel him how to bear it. But to have fallen on him through his brother's agency! They were both her boys and she loved them both better than she did her own life, and now one could only be happy at the expense of the other, if her fears were true.

If her fears were true! There was still a doubt about it. She arose from his side and lifted his bowed head to her bosom, and bade him take courage, and have faith in Kathleen still. "I'll go to her at once, Rupert. I'll tell her that my son couldn't keep his foolish secret any longer from his mother, and Archie shall hear directly that he musn't try to engross his brother's bride, be hopeful, my son!"

"You speak more hopefully than you feel, mother; I've shut my eyes to the danger, because it was too ghastly and mean a one for me to bear to contemplate it. But now you've seen it and spoken about it, and I know I've been betrayed; but Heaven knows it's not Archie that I blame. He knows nothing."

Mrs. Balyon determined to go to Kathleen. She would not compromise her charge by implying even to Archie, that the girl had been less discreet than it was well his brother's promised bride should be. So she sought Kathleen; and found her in her own room, doing nothing and looking sad.

"You have come to scold me," she cried impetuously, jumping up and putting her arms around Mrs. Balyon's neck. "Don't do it yet; I'm so sorry. I'm so frightened!"

"What about? Make a clean breast of it, Kathleen," said Mrs. Balyon, softly. "I may have to scold you afterwards, but I'll hear what your trouble is first."

"You'll forgive me, whatever it is."

"Stop a moment, dear; instead of scolding you or hearing you confession, I'll make everything easy for you by telling you that Rupert has taken me into his confidence, and that I congratulate my adopted daughter on the engagement of my eldest son."

Mrs. Balyon tried to speak cheerfully, but her heart was beating thickly with apprehension of what she might me called upon to bear.

The girl fidgeted and blushed, and finally asked:

"You say it as if you wouldn't have congratulated me if you had heard of my engagement to *your youngest son.*"

"Ah, Kathleen, remember they are brothers, and love each other so well."

"You do know—you do suspect something more than Rupert has told you," the girl said eagerly. "Oh, love me still, help me, I am so unhappy; I kept the secret as a joke at first, and then Archie came home, and—now I dare not tell him."

"Then it is true he loves you too," the mother panted. "Kathleen, child that I have loved so, what have you done? Heaven help them: both of my sons deceived by you! Why have you stabbed me through them in this way? Their happiness has been the only thing good that I've had in my life; couldn't you leave it to me?"

She had put away the girl's clinging, clasping arms as she spoke, but Kathleen would not be repulsed. She had worked mischief and misery for want of thought, not want of heart, and it galled her to the quick to be reproved and treated coldly.

"Don't push me away from you," she pleaded. "Rupert would be kinder than that, and it's for Rupert's sake you hate me now; you don't care for Archie's pain: he loves me too, and he will have to lose me, and I will have to teach him to despise me—and oh, no one will pity me."

"I will pity you. I will try to help you, if—if you'll only be truthful, if you'll only try to mend the mischief; you must not see Archie again. I knew he couldn't have wronged his brother knowingly. I knew he was ignorant. My boys are gentlemen, and they have always loved each other and given each other their due. Archie must be spared as much as possible, Kathleen, but not at the expense of his brother: you are pledged to Rupert, and Archie must bear his disappointment."

"You'll teach him to hate me," the girl interrupted: "let me see him once, only once, and tell him of my fault myself: that will be punishment enough for me: let me see Archie once again."

"My sons are gentlemen," the mother repeated proudly; "there will be no danger in what you ask: they will both renounce you if you go with your heart to one, while you leave the promise of your hand with the other: what has made you do it, child? Why have you played at love with natures so much finer than your own, when it was only vanity actuating you?"

"No, no, no!" Kathleen cried, falling down on her knees, "not vanity when Archie is concerned; I love him, I love him, and he will never know it—isn't that hard enough? You only feel for Rupert——"

"And you only for yourself," Mrs. Balyon said sternly. "There shall be no dissension made between my boys: if Rupert can trust you after this, I'll not interfere, but Archie shall not see you and be worked upon by you; my son is but human, and though I think it impossible, you might teach him to be untrue to his brother and himself. Leave him his honor, if you have robbed him of his happiness."

"You have no care for me," the girl wailed: "I have loved you all so much, and you all come to hate me, and though I may deserve it I shall feel it hard all the same. I never meant to do any harm. I never knew it was real harm until to-day, when Archie said a word or two that showed me that the end was come. Kiss me and forgive me mother. I may lose you all, and the worst that may happen to you all is that you may lose me, and as I'm such a doubtful blessing, that may be the best thing that could be."

What could Mrs. Balyon do but "kiss her and forgive her." "Evil can't come through her," the too partial friend thought as she caressed the girl's bent head: "but there must be no more secrets, no more folly, dear," she added aloud, and Kathleen, relieved from her fear of being further reprehended just at present, sprang to her feet joyfully, and gave every promise that was asked of her.

"Rupert need never be troubled about Archie," she finished up. "Go back and tell Rupert that the engagement shall be made public immediately, and then he'll understand there's no difficulty; as for Archie——"

She paused, and Mrs. Balyon asked anxiously:

"Yes, what of my other boy?"

"He'll never make a sign, I'm sure of that," answered Kathleen, proudly: "if I'd behaved three times as badly as I have, Archie would never blame me never seem to think me wrong. We can all trust him—you to spare his brother's feelings, I to spare mine."

"And may it all end well, and be a warning to you, Kathleen," Mrs. Balyon said weepingly. "I am trying to think hopefully about it. I'm trying to believe that all my children will come unscathed out of the trial." But, though she said this and so tried to cheer the girl, who was crushed by the consciousness of her error, or perhaps by the consideration of its consequences, Mrs. Balyon's heart misgave her sorrowfully, and for the first time in their lives she shrank from meeting her sons. It seemed to her that if Rupert could be thoroughly satisfied with Kathleen for his wife after all this, that she (his mother) could never be thoroughly satisfied with him: and this, to a woman who completely identified herself with the interests and hopes and disappointments of her children, was a disheartening conviction.

Through the long hours of this day the two women kept apart from each other, each bearing her special burden alone according to her special lights. Mrs. Balyon characteristically confined herself in striving to mature some plan by which she could keep the peace, her children happy, and still more outrage her own conscience. Kathleen occupied herself equally characteristically in arranging how she could place her conduct of the last few days before them all in such a pleasant, pretty light that they would go on regarding her as the blameless, bewitching, always-to-be-forgiven idol of the household that she had been from her little childhood. And the two young men spent their time in avoidance of each other, in distrust of themselves, their mother, and above all, of the girl who had introduced the element of discord into their lives.

It was not a happy party that sat down to dinner at the Court that evening. Even the Squire remarked that there was something wrong, and in his grim and uncouth way made matters worse by discoursing about them. Rupert was grave but not gloomy, for his mother had given him Kathleen's message, and he had resolved to trust her as before, and to love her more than ever. As for Archie, he was neither grave nor gloomy, but that he was excited and uncertain his mother saw with pain, and intuition taught her that Kathleen had held some communication with him in spite of her promise to the contrary.

As for Kathleen, she only volunteered one remark. And that was to the effect that it was a 'fine, bright night, and that the avenues in the north plantation were always at their loveliest when the snow was on the ground, and the moon was up.'

Time did not fly any faster when dinner was over, and the family party had adjourned to the drawing room. Kathleen seemed to recover her spirits, but her spirits led her astray, it seemed to Rupert, for he feared to keep her near him a single moment. When he went to her at the piano she broke out into louder song, and went on pouring out uncertain strains of music so waveringly and inharmoniously that even the sleepy master of the house roused himself to express a hope that she 'would do her practising in the morning in the future.' Archie buried himself among the cushions of a sofa and the pages of a novel, but once he rose to put another candle on the piano, and as he did so muttered:

"Keep your promise: this state of things can't go on."

They kept early hours at the Court. At ten Archie said good-night to them, and when his mother asked him if he 'meant to go out in the bitter cold to smoke his cigar as usual,' he replied, 'No, his bedroom fire would be the divinity he should worship to-night, not the cold star-light.' And she kissed his hot forehead, and blessed him, and bade him sleep well: and so he went out.

"Good-night, old fellow," the brothers said to each other, simultaneously, and Rupert followed Archie half-way to the door with extended hand, but Archie did not see him. Then Rupert turned to his love, and whispered:

"It's all clear between us, my own, may I tell my father now? We will never have a secret from our nearest again, Kathleen."

"Tell him when I'm gone to bed, and I am going to bed now: I'm tired, I'm worn out," she said, impetuously: "my little concealment has been put before me in the light of a crime to-day. Rupert: let me go and recover my faith in myself."

She rose as she spoke, and stood irresolutely before him, and his mother watched them with a faint smile, and a still fainter heart.

"Tell him to let me go, mamma," Kathleen said presently, with weary pettishness. "I will be as obedient as a slave to the voice of my owner, after to-night, but just to-night I am a slave to nervousness. Tell him to let me go."

A sob broke her voice, and filled with pity and fear for them both, his mother said:

"Let her go, my boy," and when Kathleen availed herself of the liberty with alacrity, and flew out of the room, the poor lady added:

"Heaven direct you in what you do, Rupert, and teach her to reward you."

"And teach her to love me better," was his mental addition to his mother's prayer, poor fellow, as he finally went away, half hoping that Archie might have altered his mind, and gone into their common smoking-room.

But Archie was not there, and the room was cold and dull without him. A comfortable old room it was in itself, too, and endeared to him by a thousand associations connected with his happy boyish days of free, loving, unfettered intercourse with Archie and Kathleen. Would that intercourse ever be free and unfettered again, he wondered? Had his brother's love for Kathleen been nipped in the bud soon enough, and effectually enough for their respective barques to float serenely over the sea of family life for the future? All that must depend on Kathleen, he reminded himself. If she had the tact and truthfulness, the grace and generosity which he believed her to have, it would all be well.

He had been standing at the window as these thoughts passed through his mind, looking down into the north plantation, which looked a mysterious uncomfortable place enough in the cold starlight. Presently he remembered Kathleen's words at dinner about the avenues being at their loveliest when the snow was on the ground, and the moon was up. In a moment he had opened the window and gone down to the edge of the belt of trees. A step or two more and he was under their black shadows, and then he looked back at the light in his mother's window, and saw the reflection of her figure moving about the room; and, half unconsciously longed the more for happiness in his marriage, in order that a portion of the reflected brightness of her children's lives might pass in his mother's.

"It's late in the day for her to begin to enjoy herself," he thought, "but it will be more perfect enjoyment to her than she's ever known if all goes well with Archie and me."

The thought hardly crossed his mind when whispering voices caught his ear. A woman's form rustled in the bushes close to him, and he saw his Kathleen standing with her head on a man's shoulder—that man's arm encircling her. In an instant he was by her side—still in the shadow of the trees—speechless with grief and shame, and outraged love and trust: he was unrecognised, and Archie's startled instincts caused him to raise his hand and strike the invader a heavy blow.

He reeled and fell, and when they bent over him and shrieked his name in their horror and fear, no answer came, for the sharp edges of a jagged stump of a tree had cut into his brow, and it was a dead heart Kathleen tried to convince of her fidelity, in spite of appearances.

His mother believed Archie, when he knelt and told her he was innocent of the great offense of raising his hand knowingly against his brother—believed, and loved him, and suffered for him, even as she loved and sorrowed, and suffered for, and lamented Rupert. But Archie had to take his trial in spite of her faith in him, his trial by the laws of his country—that was soon past. The trial that was never over, was his vivid remembrance of how his brother's life and his own honor had been sacrificed.

He never renewed his wooing of Kathleen, indeed, he never saw her again after terrible day of the inquest, when she was dragged before the jury to give evidence against him. When it was all over, he left the service and the country, leaving his mother to take care of the broken, penitent girl, who had been the cause of robbing her of both her boys: and Kathleen knew that there was justice in his course, though there was little mercy in it.

Eve's Tomb.

The Arabs claim that Eve's tomb is at Jiddah, the seaport of Mecca. The temple with a palm growing out of its center is supposed to mark the place where Eve's head rests, and a domed mosque is believed to be exactly over her womb. According to the Arabs, the lady measured about two hundred feet in height, but, judging by the dimensions of her tomb, it would seem that the Ishmaelites much underrate her real length. Arabs, however, are very bad judges distance, and nearly always have a horror of telling the truth. The sacred ground, which is pretty thickly studded with tombstones of departed Sheikhs and other worthies, is inclosed by a high white wall: a few small shrubs and aloe plants struggle for existence among the gravestones, and close to the domed mosque is a tree growing over some great man's grave, which is surrounded by railings. There are many legends and superstitions concerning this celebrated place, but I had not time to collect any that would be worth relating. It is visited by numerous pilgrims. "Backsheesh," of course, is in great request by the well-dressed Arabs as well as the ragged. Jiddah is a clean, fine looking town—at a distance: but on a nearer approach the illusion will be dispelled, and many aromas (not of ambergris or burned sandal wood), powerful as a soap factory assail the nose. This gets worse as one lands, but there is no time to waste thinking of such a trifle, for a sharp watch has to be kept on the mangy, opthalmic dogs, who amuse themselves by barking and snapping at the legs of any one who makes use of soap and water. At night it is necessary for Europeans to carry a light and a good stick, a well-planted blow from the latter doing wonders in warning off dogs.

Seek for an established judgment. Some persons are so unsettled that every wind blows them down, like loose tiles from the housetop.

Importance of Leaves.

About the time that everybody had the grape fever some genius proposed as an invaluable discovery, that the leaves should mostly be plucked from the vines, "to let in the sun you know" on the clusters of fruit. Straightway many of our cultivators swallowed the bait, and later they had ruined utterly both fruit and vine. Summer-pinching of fruit trees acts somewhat in the same manner, when practiced to excess; in fact any operation tending to defoliate our trees should be carefully performed and only when absolutely necessary, which, I am old-fogyish enough to believe, seldom happens. Many of the diseases that effect our trees either originate on the foliage or become apparent there, owing in a great measure to their delicate organization and the vital relation they bear to all other portions of the tree itself. Without healthy, vigorous foliage it is utterly impossible to produce good fruit, in fact poor fruit may be traced back to a disordered condition of the foliage or else to some disease in the tree which is only apparent in the leaves.

The usual pear-blight, that terrible scourge which works so mysteriously first becomes apparent to the common observer in the withering leaves; but even before that stage of the disease we can always notice, and by the aid of an ordinary magnifying glass readily detect, a peculiar unhealthy appearance on the bark. On the contrary, however, the peculiar spot on the pear leaf, which plainly signifies an unhealthy condition of the tree, is due to the presence of fungi, and may very easily be examined under a strong lens. Whenever this is the case, weak growth and imperfectly developed fruit are the consequence. One need not go beyond the foliage to detect the ills that beset the health of all our trees; for should these organs be large, perfectly developed, and of a rich green color, nothing more will be required. We know to a certainty that all within is well, just as positively as does a physician who detects the presence of disease in his patient by the usual outward evidences. Leaves are more useful in the economy of the plant's life than we have been accustomed to think.

We know that during the season of apparent rest in the plant leaves are mostly wanting, there is no apparent need of their services, but the moment growth begins the formation of leaves is coeval therewith. Not alone to the roots is accorded the principle of gathering sustenance for the tree's life, although very many cultivators appear to think so. Provided the soil is thoroughly enriched, in their judgment everything necessary to sustain life has been accomplished; and yet the elements of nutrition contained in the atmosphere are of great advantage in the economy of nature. Certain localities are injurious to plant life, as for instance the smoke and gases incident to most large cities; on the contrary, it is a well-known fact that the atmosphere in some sections is highly nutritious to vegetation, and all else being equal, the growth of plants in such will be greatly in excess of others where the atmosphere is essentially different. Again, every florist is well aware of the importance of a proper atmosphere for the development of plants; how that some especial standard for heat, light, and moisture must be observed for each class of vegetation, if success in culture be secured.

All this is owing to the effect produced by the action of the foliage. While some genera, or even species, greatly prefer a very humid atmosphere, others would sicken and die under such treatment. Plants of a succulent nature seem to require a perfectly dry air in which to grow, or at least during the Winter season, and a majority of them, while resting, prefer a cool temperature, and *vice versa* with others. The microscope very interestingly points out many solutions to problems that would otherwise baffle us in our investigations. On the under side of the leaf in our fruit-bearing trees, as in most others, there are numerous apertures, called *stomata*, or breathing-pores, which are for the purpose of allowing the exhalations of the plant to escape, and as these useful little organs are not exposed to the sun's rays (in our fruit trees), excessive evaporation does not take place, the skin or epidermis on the upper side being as a preventive. Gray has recorded that each leaf of the apple tree has in far from 100,000 of these openings or mouths.

The organic food or elements of plant life are for the most part taken into the system of the plant through the spongioles or roots, whence they are distributed throughout every portion of the structure. As water is composed of two of these elements, oxygen and hydrogen, the leaves act a very important part in supplying the plant with food. But the remaining element, carbon, in the form of carbonic acid, plants are indebted almost entirely to their leaves, and to this very fact is the animal kingdom indebted for the pure air it breathes, thus preserving the beautiful balance in nature. While vegetation exhales oxygen which we inhale, it absorbs carbonic acid which we exhale. This is but one of the many interesting and useful studies, which it would well for our cultivators to study before beginning their experiments.

MUCH of the charity that begins at home is too feeble to get out of door

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

Fancy runs most furiously when a guilty conscience drives it.

No man has a right to do as he pleases, except when he pleases to do right.

It is only those that have done nothing, who fancy they can do everything.

Contentment makes one happy and rich as the greatest king.

It is with love as with apparitions. Every one talks of it, but few have ever seen it.

A wise man may keep his own counsel, consequently he has no jobs for strange lawyers.

Cultivate consideration for the feelings of other people, if you would never have your own injured.

It is a strange desire to seek power and to lose liberty; or to seek power over others and lose power over a man's self.

Whether you attempt little or much, let every hour have its employment in business, study, social converse, or diversion.

Nothing is so beneficial to a young author as the advice of a man whose judgment stands constitutionally at the freezing point.

The man that cannot laugh is only fit for treasons, stratagems and spoils; but his own whole life is already a treason and stratagem.

Man's actual knowledge may easily be measured. His ignorance is for him unfavorable: he is ignorant of the extent of his ignorance.

Since the generality of persons act from impulse more than principle, men are neither so good or so bad as we are apt to think them.

A tolerant spirit acquires the love of high and low. Tale-bearing is a carrion fly that buzzes at everyone's windows, and dirties everything.

Abuse, like other poisons, when administered in too strong a dose, is thrown off by the intended victims, and often relieves where it was meant to destroy.

The best means to learn our faults is to tell others of theirs; they will be too proud to be alone in their defects, and will seek them in us, and reveal them to us.

The man who won't take a paper because he can borrow one, has invented a machine with which he can cook his dinner by the smoke of his neighbor's chimney.

There is no elasticity in a mathematical fact; if you bring up against it, it never yields a hair's breadth; everything must go to pieces which comes in collision with it.

Our customs and habits are like the ruts in roads. The wheels of life settle into them; and we jog along through the mire, because it is too much trouble to get out of them.

The greatest statesmen are those who not only develop national resources favorable to the material interests of a people, but also promote virtue, enlightenment and patriotism.

Let us take care how we speak of those who have fallen on life's field. Help them up; do not heap scorn upon them. We do not see the conflict. We may not know the wound.

At midnight the blue sky bends over us, dewy and soft, and radiant with innumerable stars, like the inverted bell of some great blue flower, sprinkled with golden dust and breathing fragrance.

There is not, perhaps, a more whimsical figure in nature than a man of real modesty who assumes an air of impudence; who, while his heart beats with anxiety, studies ease, and affects good humor.—*Goldsmith.*

The last best fruit which comes to late perfection, even in the kindliest soul, is tenderness toward the hard, forbearance toward the forbearing, warmth of heart toward the cold, and philanthropy toward the misanthropic.

It is the great privilege of poverty to be happy unenvied, to be healthy without physic, secure without a guard, and to obtain from the bounty of nature what the great and wealthy are compelled to procure by the help of art.

With virtue, capacity and good conduct one can still be unsupportable.

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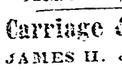
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January 13, 1877—ly.

Novelty.

That there is a charm in novelty none, even of those who deny its influence, will deny. In what it consists, however, or how far it may legitimately claim sympathy, few, either of its friends or enemies, take the trouble to discover. If they did perhaps they might find that they do not differ from each other so widely after all. There is no such thing as inherent novelty. It cannot reside in anything apart from our relation to it. Intrinsically, there is nothing new under the sun. Whatever we see or hear, or discover for the first time, we call new or novel; to every one else it may be quite familiar, and time will make it so to us also. Thus to the infant everything is new; to the youth, many things; to the old, but few. Novelty is then only a relation, and that a transient one, between any subject or thing and our knowledge of it.

We are so constituted, however, as to receive pleasure from this relation. It arouses our senses and faculties into action, and that activity is the chief source of happiness. Sensation or feeling of any kind, when unvaried and continuous, palls upon us, and wears itself out. The eye, the ear, the thoughts, the imagination, are ever craving and enjoying new objects and conceptions. This pleasure is based on the real needs of our nature. We are not stationary but progressive beings. The activity of all our faculties is necessary to our happiness, because it is necessary to our advancement. Desire and hope, ever fixed upon what is new and untried, are inextinguishable, and those who wholly condemn the love of novelty are really, though unconsciously, warring against a most essential element of our happiness and progress.

Closely connected with the presentation of every new object, however, should follow an exercise of the judgment. To the infant, the pleasure of the new object is not supplemented by any graver considerations. But as he learns to think and compare, he also learns to inspect and distinguish. As his judgment matures, so does his responsibility. The novelty alone, though still bringing its own peculiar pleasure, is no longer sufficient to warrant his acceptance. He must find the worth and utility of the new object or idea before he embraces it. If he fail to do this he is acting the part of the infant, though endowed with the powers of the man. It is just here that the only blame due to novelty seekers can be rightfully accorded. It is not the love of what is new that is to be censured; that, as we have seen, is natural and good; it is the failure to judge of its merits or demerits, and the readiness to adopt it with no other recommendation than its novelty.

There are some who rush indiscriminately after every new thing. The last new fashion may always be seen in their costume, the last published volume will be found on their table, their furniture will embody the latest designs, all their purchases will bear upon them the stamp of "just out." They are ready to accept every new idea, every new invention, every new doctrine, *almost without inquiry*. They will embark in new undertakings, embrace new callings, accept new responsibilities, without hesitation. New friendships absorb their affections, new countries their loyalty, new forms of worship their devotion. Now, in these persons it is not the love of novelty, but the lack of wisdom to be condemned. They do not pause to ascertain whether the new fashion be sensible and comfortable or extravagant and inconvenient; whether the latest designs are tasteful or awkward; whether the invention be valuable or useless; whether the doctrine be true or erroneous. In fact, they do not exercise their judgment on the matter at all, or, at best, only in a superficial way; they accept without warrant, and adopt without reason.

These who set themselves resolutely *against* whatever is new, rejecting it on that account, although seeming to be the direct opposite of the others, are really guilty of similar folly. They, too, fail to weigh and consider, to test and prove, to discriminate and judge. Actuated by an opposite tendency, they yet embrace the same error. As the others accept without examination, so these reject without trial. The one yields to impulse, the other to prejudice. The effects of one extreme, though different from those of the other, are equally disastrous. If the novelty seekers stumble blindly on, meeting in their eager haste with many a fall and mishap, the novelty haters, on the other hand, remain stolidly behind. They shut out one chief means of their improvement, and lose many rich harvests of good that will be reaped by the careful cultivation of new soil. Novelty alone forms no ground for either acceptance or rejection, though it will greatly add to the pleasure of what is truly valuable, and to its inspiriting effect upon us. In the words of a thoughtful writer, "novelty may be compared to the cipher in arithmetic, which adds greatly to the value of significant figures, but when put by itself signifies nothing at all."

A Bloodthirsty Bird.

The red-headed woodpecker is pronounced to be a carnivorous bird by a correspondent of Naturalist, who relates the following incident as having occurred in Humboldt County, Iowa, last summer: "During that summer a friend raised a large number of black Cayuga ducks. It was noticed that while the birds were still very young many of them disappeared, one after the other, and the bodies of several were found with the brains picked out. On watching carefully to ascertain the cause, a red-headed woodpecker was caught in the act. He killed the tender duck with a single blow on the head, and then picked out and ate the brains. Though my friend was an enthusiast in protecting the birds and squirrels that came about his premises, this provocation was too much. The woodpeckers were speedily shot."

AGRICULTURAL.

COMPOST.—Are not many of our farmers mistaken in the value of compost manure? Is it not often the case that they rate the increased value of the manure by the number of cart loads of earth which they have added to it? We must not forget that the earth adds very little manurial value to the pile, and in reality does little but induce a much quicker and more rapid action by shortening and dividing the manure and producing a more rapid and much earlier decay. It is only a question of the rapidity and duration of action. If quick and rapid action is needed for a short time, then composting is the plan, and the only question of doubt will be whether this kind of action will pay the increased cost of composting. If from the nature of the case a gradual and prolonged action is needed then composting is not the proper plan. Through all we must bear in mind that but a little is added by this plan, and that for this gain *alone* it will not repay the expense. A similar mistake is often made in valuing barnyard manure for the large amount of straw which may have been passed through the stables and into the yard. If enough straw or fodder has been applied to absorb all liquids and prevent their waste, but little is gained in value by a further addition, and in the after handling the extra amount of long straw may prove an actual loss, and in many cases it would be more economical to apply it directly to the land. We must not mistake bulk for value.

THE CULTURE OF CHINESE YAMS.—Get the right kind of soil and properly prepared, plant the tubers, and the largest share of the work is done. For best results select a deep, dry, and rich, soil, although they will grow in almost any kind of soil where wheat or corn will, and do well. I have had them grow to a depth of more than two feet where the soil is not more than eight inches deep. They grow with the large end downward; consequently they have to be dug out. They should be cultivated a few times *the first season to keep the soil* loose and free from weeds. After the first year they require but little attention—simply keep the weeds down with the scythe, or hoed down, as you prefer. When cultivated in the proper kind of soil, the small tubers will, after the first year, penetrate the earth perpendicularly two or more feet, and will increase in size each year for a number of years, and are suitable for cooking at any time in the year. When cooked, the yam is dry and farinaceous, much resembling in taste and appearance, the common Irish potato. They should be left in the ground until wanted for the table, as they keep better there, and freezing does not injure them, but they will grow again the next season. They have no insect enemy, and drouth stops their growing only while it lasts. A person can plant enough at one time to last his family for years, each year bringing larger yams. For these reasons I consider them safer to depend on than the potato, which has its enemies, and is so sensitive to a little freeze.—*Western Rural.*

RELATIVE PROFITS.—We often hear discussions among farmers as to the comparative profits of their different systems of farming. At one time the tide is in favor of fruit raising; at another the dairy interest is in the ascendent; next we hear milk claims the precedence in profit over butter, and in the end we think it all amounts to this: That for no very great length of time will any one system, crop or product remain more profitable than another. Near market, milk will always remain the most profitable dairy product, not only because it cannot be carried far, but also because the increased freight would absorb the difference in profit between it and other products of the dairy. Farther from the consumer butter will do the best because it can be carried a considerable distance, and because the decrease in bulk and weight very materially cuts down the freight bill. At a still greater distance cheese will take the lead, though the increase in weight over butter will somewhat retard it. Beyond this the products of the farm can best and most economically find their way to market in the concentrated form of beef, mutton or pork. It is claimed that milk and butter are more profitable than beef. This is only because they receive or work up more of the time and labor of the proprietor or his family. When all the labor must be hired and paid for the difference is very much reduced. More labor is expended, and it must make a more profitable commodity, or it will stop. If the farm and family are adapted to dairying it will pay best.

The French Peasant.

The peasantry in France form a class, a world by themselves, full of prejudices, devoid of culture and very independent in their tone of of feeling. The French peasant is inconceivably ignorant, and yet very intelligent: his manners are good, and he can talk well; but he can neither read nor write, and his knowledge of geography is so small that he cannot comprehend what France is, much less any foreign State. Freed from the grinding oppressions of the past, he is still under bondage to the iron slavery of custom. Every other Frenchman may dress as he chooses, but the peasant must always wear a blue *blouse*, a brownish gray cloak, and a hat of the peculiar shape. Custom also prescribes to him the furniture of his house; he must have a linen press, a clock and a bed, and these must be all of walnut wood. Cookery, which is the national talent, *par excellence*, does not exist for him. In the morning he has soup, cheaply compounded of hot water, in which float a few scraps of rusty bacon, a handful or two of peas, and a few potatoes: and if there is not enough soup to satisfy his hunger, he finishes his meal with dry bread and cold water *ad libitum*. At noon he dines on potatoes, followed (as an occasional variety in his perennial diet) either with a pancake, a salad or clotted milk. He never tastes wine or meat, except during haymaking and harvest, when he has a little bit of salt pork and a modest allowance of wine with a liberal admixture of water. Among the peasantry many of the old superstitions are still prevalent. Between husband and wife there is little love, but there is also little wrangling or disputing, and they are mutually true and helpful to one another. The children grow up in this cold home, under a rigid patriarchal discipline, in which personal chastisement plays an important part, and is continued even to mature age. In peasant as in town life, however, the tendency is toward change; the children now are in course of being educated; and the young men, although frugal still, are not so parsimonious as their fathers were. They smoke, heedless of the expense, a piece of extravagance which their stoic ancestors would have most sternly denounced; and in the train of tobacco the common comforts of life are slowly finding their way into the homes of the peasants.

They who do nothing are in the readiest way to do that which is worse than nothing.

SCIENTIFIC.

The Sutro Tunnel.—Considerable interest is now being taken in the progress of the Sutro tunnel, as it is advancing quite rapidly towards the Comstock, and is only 2,800 feet east of the workings of the Savage mine. At the date of the last measurement the total length of the tunnel was 16,913 feet. The *Enterprise* is authority for the statement that the tunnel has, during its progress thus far, cut twelve separate and distinct ledges, yielding assays of from $2 to $20. One of them was 112 feet in width; yet not a foot of prospecting has been done in either side of the tunnel. These statements are of interest as showing the immense lateral extent of the Comstock deposits. Other ledges may yet be struck by the tunnel in its course, any or all of which may be worked on the completion of the tunnel when they have time to turn their attention to mining.

At present, of course, the whole energies of the company are directed to putting the header along so fast as possible, so as to get at the Comstock. There is not so much opposition to the project as formerly among the mine owners and property owners of Virginia and Gold Hill, and it is conceded that the tunnel will save great expense draining the mines. Still they object to the two dollars per ton royalty on ores; but if it is proved that the tunnel will drain and ventilate the mines, they can afford easily to pay that sum without grumbling. The projectors of the enterprise have shown indomitable pluck and energy in carrying out the plan amid so many difficulties; and even if the tunnel is not constructed as it should be, as some aver, there will be plenty of opportunity to enlarge, strengthen, and improve it, when the Comstock is reached and funds are more plentiful.—*Mining and Scientific Press.*

Glycyrrhizin.—The word "glycyrrhizin" is the name applied to the active principle of the licorice root, which bears the botanical name of *glycyrrhiza glabra* and *g. echinata*. It has usually been described as an amorphous, yellowish-white powder. Haberman has succeeded in preparing from the commercial article sold by Trommsdorff, by treating it with a considerable quantity of glacial acetic acid, an almost colorless substance, which crystallizes from alcohol in prismatic needles which usually form hemispherical masses. This substance is extremely soluble in water and in strong alcohol, less soluble in absolute alcohol, and as good as insoluble in ether. It has an intensely sweet taste with an irritating after-taste, and in many of its properties corresponds remarkably with glycyrrhizin as described by Gorup-Besanez in 1861. An alcoholic solution of this with an alcoholic solution of calcium chloride gives a white flocculent precipitate, and a similar precipitate is obtained by mixing an alcoholic solution of glycyrrhizin with one of sugar of lead. When the crystallized glycyrrhizin is boiled with water containing 2 per cent of sulphuric acid, a solid resinous substance of a light Isabella yellow color separates, which, however, differs from that described by Gorup-Besanez in having the characteristic sweet taste of glycyrrhizin. The amount of carbon in the crystalline substance differs by several per cent from that in the substance described by Gorup-Besanez. Habermann is continuing his investigation of the new substance and its derivatives.

New Scientific Theories.—Professor Mallet, one of the most eminent scientific authorities in Europe, has recently undertaken to show that, contrary to the usually received opinion, the fact of volcanoes throwing out liquid rock may not be inconsistent with the view that the earth as a whole is solid.

The investigations made by him in this direction go to prove, he asserts, that this liquefaction of the rocks thus observed may be produced at no very great depth from the earth's surface by the shifting and rubbing together of the rocks, owing to cracking due to the alteration of the temperatures; and applying the laws of the mechanical theory of heat to this problem Mallet argues that the friction of the rocks, caused by the peculiar cooling of the earth and the consequent shrinkage, is a sufficient and satisfactory explanation of the high temperature of volcanic action.

The theory of the earth's solidity has also been adopted by that distinguished geologist, Sir Wm. Thomson. He says briefly, that the conclusion originally arrived at by Hopkins, relative to the solidity of the earth, is in fact borne out by a more rigorous mathematical treatment than that physicist was able to apply; so that the idea of geologists, who have been in the habit of explaining underground heat, ancient upheavals, or modern volcanoes, by the existence of a comparatively thin solid shell resting on an interior liquid mass, must now be given up as untenable.

The Camphor Tree.

One of the most useful and magnificent productions of the vegetable kingdom that encircles China, and more specially the provinces of Kiang-si and Canton, is the camphor tree. This stupendous laurel, which often adorns the banks of rivers, was in several places found by Lord Amherst's embassy about fifty feet high, with its stem twenty feet in circumference. The Chinese themselves affirm that it sometimes attains the height of three hundred feet, and a circumference greater than the extended arms of twenty men could embrace.

Camphor is obtained from the branches, by steeping them, while fresh cut, in water for two or three days, and then boiling them until the gum, in the form of a white jelly, adheres to a stick which is constantly used in stirring the branches. The fluid is then poured into a glazed vessel, where it concretes in a few hours. To purify it the Chinese take a quantity of finely powdered earth, which they lay at the bottom of a copper basin; over this they place a layer of camphor, and then another layer of earth, and so on until the vessel is nearly filled, the last or topmost vessel being of earth. They cover this layer with the leaves of a plant called po ho, which seems to be a species of mentha (mint). They now invert a second basin over the first, and make it air-tight by luting. The whole is then submitted to the acting of a regulated fire a certain length of time, and then left to cool gradually. On opening the vessels, the camphor is found to have sublimed, and to have adhered to the upper basin. Repetitions of the same process complete its refinement.

Besides yielding this valuable ingredient the camphor tree is one of the principal timber trees of China, and is used not only in building but in articles of furniture. The wood is dry and of a light color, and although light and easy to work, is also durable and not likely to be injured by insects.

DOMESTIC.

HOW THE FRENCH DO.—The French butcher separates the bones from his steaks, and places them where they will do the most good. The housewife orders just enough for each person and no more, even to the coffee. If a chance visitor drops in, somebody quietly retires and the extra cup is provided, but nothing extra by carelessness or inattention, when the little range is extinguished, and waits for another time. No roaring cook-stoves and red-hot covers all day long for no purpose but waste. The egg laid to-day costs a little more than one laid last week. Values are nicely estimated, and the smallest surplus is carefully saved, a thousand little economies are practiced, and it is respectable to practice them. Cooking is an economical as well as sanitary and gustatory science. A French cook will make a franc go as far as an American housewife will make three, and how much further than the American Bridget nobody knows. We should probably be greatly astonished, could the computation be made, how much of the financial, recuperative powers of France is owing to her soups and cheap foods—better living after all, than the heavy bread and greasy failures of our culinary ignorance.—*Home and Farm.*

MEDICATED ICE.—Dr. J. V. Mott has published a paper in which he shows the beneficial results of medicated ice where the patient has a difficulty in swallowing either on account of nervous irritability or of inflammation of the larynx. He has found that the solution can be frozen without either separating the ingredients or affecting their tonic or astringent properties, while the ice itself is almost tasteless. The ice is prepared in this way: The solution of the desired strength is placed in a thin glass tube, the bottom of which is smaller than the top. The air is excluded by a tightly fitting rubber cork reaching the surface of the liquid. The tube is then placed in a vessel containing a mixture of chopped ice and salt, and revolved there for twenty *minutes*, when the medicated solution will be turned into a solid mass, which can be easily removed from the glass tube by the application of a warm cloth to the outside of the glass. Ice thus made has been found of great value by Dr. Mott in cases of diphtheria, quinsy, laringitis, and croup.

VEGETABLE SOUP.—Purchase a small piece of shin, with some meat upon it,—a piece costs 15 cents—put into the vessel that you make the soup in four quarts of water, with salt, boil three or four hours, then add half a teaspoonful of rice, one carrot grated, one turnip cut in pieces, one leek, cut up a stalk of celery, little pepper; just before serving for the table, take out the shin, removing the meat, which you cut in small pieces, put the meat into the tureen and pour the soup over it; send to table to be eaten with catsup or spiced sauces.

CHERRY BOUNCE.—Stone and put in a jar the cherries, place this jar into a pot of boiling water, set it on the fire and let the water boil around the cherries until the juice is extracted; then strain the juice, and to one gallon put four pounds of sugar; put it in a kettle and let it boil until all the scum is taken off; add a few whole spices, and just before bottling add a quart of brandy and one of rum to each gallon of the juice.

CANNED RHUBARB.—Cut fresh rhubarb into inch pieces, placing a layer in a large earthen dish, and sprinkle liberally with sugar. When you have filled the dish, or used up your rhubarb, turn a large dinner-plate over it, place in the oven, and bake until done. Have your canning jars heated; fill at once, and screw on the covers, tightening them every half hour until they are absolutely air-tight.

TO SET THE COLOR IN STOCKINGS.—When washed for the first time, use a little ox gall, (which can be procured at the druggist's;) use it in the first water only; also have a teaspoonful of powdered borax to every pail of hot water; use very little soap; after the first use of ox gall, borax will answer every purpose; do not let the stockings remain long in any water; hang in the shade to dry.

GOOD CORN MEAL PUDDING.—Stir the meat into scalding skim milk, till it is thick as gruel, and, when cool, add ginger, cinnamon, nutmeg, salt, and sweetening to suit the taste, and a little fine cut suet, and some raisins or dried peaches, and a fine cut apple. It should bake an hour or more according to size.

The English Gentlemen in 1737.

The Baron de Pollnitz thus describes the manner of life of an English fine gentleman in the first half of the last century, whom he describes to be a medium between the two extremes of a scholar and a "Deboshee." He rises late, puts on a frock—a close-bodied coat, without pockets or plaits, and with straight sleeves—and, leaving his sword at home, takes his cane and walks usually to the park, "the exchange for men of Quality." There he makes certain engagements for the day, and, after returning home to dress, saunters to some coffee or chocolate house; "for," writes the Baron, "it is a sort of rule with the English to go once a day at least to houses of this sort, where they talk of business and news, read the papers and often look at one another without opening their lips, and 'tis very well they are so mute, for if they were as talkative as the people of many other nations, the coffee houses would be intolerable, and there would be no hearing what one man said when there are so many. A chocolate house visited by the Baron de Pollnitz every morning to pass away the time was invariably crowded. To secure admission, nothing more was needed than the dress of a gentleman. Here duke and other peers mingled with the rest; at one o'clock there being a general departure to attend Court, the King's levee and the queen's apartment. At three o'clock the fine gentlemen dine, and at an expensive rate; parties at taverns being very much in fashion. "At private houses the ladies retire as soon as dinner is over, and the men remain at table, upon which, the cloth being taken off, the footmen place a bottle of wine, or more, if all the guests don't drink the same sort with glasses well rinsed, and then they withdraw, and only one waits at the bouffet. The bottle now goes round, every one fills his glass as he pleases, and drinks as much or as little as he will, but they always drink too much because they sit too long at it." Upon at last quitting the table the company go out again for the air, either in coaches to the Ring in Hyde Park or on foot to St. James'. Operas and plays are next visited, and afterward balls and assemblies. At midnight supper is served. "The companies formed at taverns are the merriest," writes the Baron. "At daylight the jolly carousers retire home. Judge, after what I have now said, whether a young gentleman has not as much to amuse him in London as at Paris and Rome. Believe me, that they who say that this city is too melancholy for them only say so to give themselves an air."—*All the Year Round.*

HUMOROUS.

THE London *Mayfair* has a story about the manager of an aquarium. His wife induced him to go to church, where he fell asleep. The minister was reading the first lesson of the day, which happened to be the first chapter of the Book of Ezekiel. As he proceeded in the description of the wonderful beast which the prophet saw in the land of the Chaldeans, by the river Chebar, the aquarium manager moved uneasily in his seat. "Every one had four faces, and every one had four wings." The aquarium manager rubbed his eyes, and the preacher went on. "And they had the hands of a man under their wings on their four sides, and they four had their faces and their wings." The aquarium manager was now wide awake. "As for the likeness of their faces, they four had the face of a man and the face of a lion on the right side, and they four had the face of an ox on the left side. They four also had the face of an eagle." The aquarium manager was now standing up, his wife vainly pulling at his coat tails. "Name your own price," he cried; "I will take the thing."

A JUROR THAT WOULDN'T DO.—It was before Justice Cook, and Tommy Woods was summoned as a juror to try a case where a woman was the defendant. The lawyers, as usual, questioned the jurymen one after the other as to their eligibility, and got along without any objections to them until they came to Tommy. He was asked, among other questions, the following: "In a case where a man and a woman were the opposing parties, would you feel biased in favor of either?" "Most certainly I would." "Ah, you would; well, which would you be in favor of?" "The woman, of course," said Tommy. "That'll do, Mr. Woods; you're excused," exclaimed the prosecuting attorney.—*Gold Hill News.*

A PHYSICIAN once left two kinds of powder for a sick shoemaker, directing his apprentice to administer them alternately, and he, observing that one of the powders helped the patient while the other injured him, so far departed from his instructions as to give only those which did the poor shoemaker good. When the doctor called he was perfectly astonished to find the sick man well, and upon questioning the apprentice and learning the cause, he angrily exclaimed: "You young rascal, what do you mean? I meant to have got a pair of boots out of the fellow, but now I shall only get a pair of shoes!"

SABBATH-BREAKING was worked out to a fine point by a Scotch landlord whom Sir Daniel Macnee, the painter, met at a loch while he was with a fishing party. They had a ham and wanted it cut in two, one half to boil and carry with them, the rest to "grill" in the inn. The canny Scot worried because a knife would not cut the bone, and when they asked if he hadn't a saw, he replied deprecatingly, "Ay, but dinna ye ken it's the Sawbath? I wouldna like to use a saw on the Sawbath!"

A YOUTH refused to take a pill. His crafty mother thereupon secretly placed the pill in a preserved pear and gave it to him. Presently she asked: "Tom, have you eaten the pear?" He replied: "Yes, mother, all but the seed."

"I SAY, Paddy! that is the worst-looking horse you drive I ever saw. Why don't you fatten him up?" "Fat him up, is it? Faix! the poor baste can hardly carry the little mate that's on him now," replied Paddy.

IF THE saying were true, how easily one could earn his living now by the "sweat of his brow!" He would have only to stand in the sun for a few minutes, and he would be comparatively wealthy.

DOUGLAS JERROLD says that Eve ate the apple in order that she might dress. This is not improbable. But it does not appear that she dressed very extravagantly. That was left for the daughters.

WHAT is an excellent detergent? The writ of a Sheriff's officer—it often deters gents.

Russian Churches.

The walls of Russian churches are almost entirely covered with pictures of the Virgin and Child, of saints, and also of the Creator, who is represented as an aged man with long white hair and beard, having the triangle, or symbol of the godhead, either above his head or in his hand. Sometimes he sits on clouds, with his foot placed upon the globe, and in this seems merely a copy of Jupiter or Thor. The halos upon the brows of the saints are usually of silver gilt, but very often of pure gold, set with precious stones and pearls. The dresses are of gold or silver gilt, also studded with jewels. They are brilliantly lighted by the numerous little lamps suspended before them, and by the enormous candles, in silver sconces, near the shrines and altars. The robes of the priests are also splendid, and the general magnificence serves a good purpose in attracting the masses to a frequent attendance.

Relationship of Brain and Stomach

Is a close one, indeed. They are connected by that wondrous elastic link, the sympathetic nerve, which communicates the abnormal sensations of the organ of digestion to that of thought. Now, if digestion is disordered, the brain, being the great focal point of the nervous system, all the nerves are in some degree affected. The main cause of nervous trouble is impaired digestion, and that is usually produced by weakness of the stomach. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters rectifies this, and overcomes nervous debility by infusing increased energy into the operation of the organs of nutrition. Through the agency of this beneficent tonic, not only are the nerves vitalized, but the entire organism acquires vigor and regularity.

Advertising Agencies.

"PETTENGILL'S NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY AND ADVERTISER'S HAND-BOOK," recently published by Messrs. S. M. Pettengill & Co., advertising agents, 37 Park Row, New York City, is an elegant volume, and bears upon its face the impress of honest, careful, and thorough work. In these days of books issued in the interest of illegitimate advertising schemes and special newspaper lists, or which have for their object the filching of money both from advertiser and publisher, we are glad to welcome a publication which unswerved by self interest, attempts to deal justly with all parties. Correct information in regard to the character and circulation of the numerous publications of this country is difficult to obtain, but with superior advantages and earnest labor Mr. Pettengill has produced a book that will be found of great assistance to advertisers and all who need such information in the prosecution of their business. It has now been nearly forty years since Mr. Pettengill began business as an advertising agent. He was the pioneer of the business. The press of the country was a small interest compared with what it now is, and there was very little systematic advertising being done. It was Mr. Pettengill's idea to bring about an understanding between the business men of the country and the publishers; to show the advertiser that legitimate newspaper advertising was the cheapest and best way of bringing his wares before the public; and the publisher, that in all proper ways he should regard the interests of the advertiser. He thus aided both, and placed both under obligation. How successful Mr. Pettengill was is best shown by the immense business establishment he has built up, and the high esteem in which he is held both by advertisers and publishers the country over. Since he entered into the business a great many rivals have come into the field. Many have failed, involving both publishers and advertisers in their disaster. Others, with youth, energy, and capital, have succeeded in establishing a more or less prosperous business; but in the esteem and confidence of both advertiser and publisher no one has ever rivaled the firm of which Mr. Pettengill is the head. His name is a synonym for fair dealing and rectitude, and his straightforward business course is the more marked in contrast with the methods of some who aspire to outstrip him in business. * *

The shyster and schemer in advertising, as in everything else, must have his day, but eventually the advertiser will find him out, and his lists and worthless schemes, which are three-fourths agents' profits, will be neglected, and his occupation gone. There may be less immediate gain in the old-fashioned, straightforward way of doing business, but, in the long run, it will pay the largest profits. We trust that our young men beginning in the advertising business will observe the great success of Mr. Pettengill, and, imitating his methods, lay the foundation on which to build a business at once profitable, permanent, and honorable.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean, June 15th.*

PATENTS.—References, terms, and all necessary information furnished by Worth Osgood, (late Principal Examiner U. S. Patent Office) Att'y and Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, Washington, D. C. Correspondence invited.

Rheumatism Quickly Cured.

"Durang's Rheumatic Remedy," the great *Internal Medicine*, will positively cure any case of rheumatism on the face of the earth. Price $1 a bottle, six bottles, $5. Sold by all Druggists. Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, Druggists, Washington, D. C.

Mothers Mothers, Mothers.

Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother.

NATURE'S REMEDY.
VEGETINE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

It is unnecessary for me to enumerate the diseases for which the VEGETINE should be used. I know of no disease which will not admit of its use, with good results. Almost innumerable complaints are caused by poisonous secretions in the blood, which can be entirely expelled from the system by the use of the VEGETINE. When the blood is perfectly cleansed, the disease rapidly yields; all pains cease; healthy action is promptly restored, and the patient is cured.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

$55 ≥ $77 a Week to Agents. $10 Outfit Free. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE LIVER PILLS FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

11

A HOME & FARM OF YOUR OWN.

On the line of a GREAT RAILROAD with good markets both EAST and WEST.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE IT.

Mild Climate, Fertile Soil, Best Country for Stock Raising in the United States.

Books, Maps, Full information, also "THE PIONEER" sent free to all parts of the world.

Address, O. F. DAVIS, Land Com. U. P. R. R., OMAHA, NEB.

—Maize Flour Toilet Soap!—
—Maize Flour Toilet Soap!—
—Maize Flour Toilet Soap!—

A great discovery!—A new soap compound! It soothes, softens, and whitens the skin, has wonderful healing and superior washing properties, and is equally suited for the bath, nursery, and general toilet. It is delightfully perfumed, and sold everywhere at a moderate price. Registered in Patent Office, 1876, by the manufacturers. McKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO., Philad'a.

THO'S E. & BEN. F. LLOYD, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Law & Collection Office & Claim Solicitors
ESTABLISHED IN 1857.
Suspended and Rejected Claims a Specialty.

$10 to $1000 invested in Wall Street Stocks, makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall Street, New York.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 37 Park Row, NEW YORK,

Desire to call the attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the reading public, to the following

FACTS:

1.—They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.

2.—They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.

3.—Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing, and prompt settlements.

4.—In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates*.

5.—They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the *best mediums* for any given purpose.

6.—Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they can give valuable suggestions as to the *size, style, and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.

7.—Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for *less cost* than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.

8.—They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, and secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order.

9.—They give the advertiser the full benefit of their supervision *without charge*, all commissions being paid by the publishers.

10.—They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.

11.—For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets, and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.

They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York. 701 Chestnut st., Phila. 10 State St., Boston.

N. F. BURNHAM'S "1874"
WATER-WHEEL
Is declared the "STANDARD TURBINE," by over 650 persons who use it. Prices reduced. New pamphlet, free. N. F. BURNHAM, York, Pa.

MORRISON'S
OLD ESTABLISHED
BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE
HAS REMOVED TO
S. W. Cor. Second and Vine Streets,
Where you can still get full value for your money.
Gent's Fine Boots, ...from $2 00 to $4 50
" " Congress Gaiters, ... 1.25 to 4.00
Children's School Shoes, ... 50 to 1.50
A full line of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes at extremely low prices.
Agency for Rubber Boots & Shoes.
E. W. MORRISON, JR.,
S. W. Cor. Second and Vine Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

POND'S EXTRACT.

POND'S EXTRACT.

The People's Remedy.
The Universal Pain Extractor.
Note: Ask for Pond's Extract. Take no other.

"Hear, for I will speak of excellent things."

POND'S EXTRACT—The great Vegetable Pain Destroyer. Has been in use over thirty years, and for cleanliness and prompt curative virtues cannot be excelled.

CHILDREN. No family can afford to be without Pond's Extract. Accidents, Bruises, Contusions, Cuts, Sprains, are relieved almost instantly by external application. Promptly relieves pains of Burns, Scalds, Excoriations, Chafings, Old Sores, Boils, Felons, Corns, etc. Arrests inflammation, reduces swellings, stops bleeding, removes discoloration and heals rapidly.

LADIES find it their best friend. It assuages the pains to which they are peculiarly subject—notably fullness and pressure in the head, nausea, vertigo, &c. It promptly ameliorates and permanently heals all kinds of Inflammations and ulcerations.

HEMORRHOIDS or PILES find in this the only immediate relief and ultimate cure. No case, however chronic or obstinate can long resist its regular use.

VARICOSE VEINS. It is the only sure cure.

KIDNEY DISEASES. It has no equal for permanent cure.

BLEEDING from any cause. For this it is a specific. It has saved hundreds of lives when all other remedies failed to arrest bleeding from nose, stomach, lungs, and elsewhere.

TOOTHACHE, Earache, Neuralgia and Rheumatism are all alike relieved, and often permanently cured.

PHYSICIANS of all schools who are acquainted with Pond's Extract of Witch Hazel recommend it in their practice. We have letters of commendation from hundreds of Physicians, many of whom order it for use in their own practice. In addition to the foregoing, they order its use for Swellings of all kinds, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Inflamed Tonsils, simple and chronic Diarrhœa, Catarrh (for which it is a specific), Chilblains, Frosted Feet, Stings of Insects, Musquitoes, Chapped Hands, Face, and indeed all manner of skin diseases.

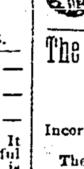
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Artificial Ripening of Fruit.

Just at this time the banana trade is a feature of the fruit business, and dealers are handling large quantities of the West-India product, of which several cargoes have lately been received. The fruit is not always ripe when brought here, and to hasten what would otherwise be left to time to accomplish, a firm on Pratt street have adopted the West-India plan of using a ripening-house, which they have just constructed, and which is the only one in the city. It has been found that fruit ripened in this way is really superior in that which arrives at maturity in the usual manner, and that it retains a freshness and flavor not found in time-ripened bananas. The process used by the firm named is an interesting one and merits a description: Two large rooms were partitioned off in their warehouse, in the construction of which the main object was that they should be perfectly dark and as near air tight as possible. Stringers, with hooks to hang the bunches on, were placed across the room, and gas attachments made to heating pipes which give out no light. Thermometers were then placed in different parts of the room, and the green fruit having been hung inside and the proper temperature obtained, the rooms are closed tightly only to be opened to inspect the condition of the fruit. In a short time the green banana begins to turn white at the stem, and in a few days the entire bunch assumes the same color, retaining its firmness, and is then ripe and ready for market. The operation is a very neat one, and requires care to prevent the fruit being subjected to too much or too little heat. The firm have about two thousand bunches of fruit undergoing the process now, one bunch of which is five feet long and holds about two hundred and thirty bananas, the shortest of which is five and a half and the longest eleven and a quarter inches in length.—*Baltimore American.*

There is no grace in a benefit that sticks to the fingers.

THISBE.

I.

She lives in the smoky city,
Down by the railway line;
She asks for no man's pity,
Nor cares for verse of mine.

II.

She's moving hither and thither,
And often her work is hard;
But sometimes in fine weather
She rests a bit in the yard.

III.

With the empty pail behind her,
She leans her arms on the wall,
And hopes that there he'll find her,
Her lover, strong and tall.

IV.

Up in the air above her,
The great trains outward go;
And many a lass and her lover
May journey to Jericho.

V.

But when he stoops from his doorway
And leans his arms on the wall,
The world would be in a poor way
If that were not best of all.

Both Her Boys.

CHAPTER I.

"I will take care that Archie doesn't make a mistake, or lose either his head or his heart to me. You have no confidence in me, Rupert, no love for me, or you wouldn't hurt my feeling by hazarding such a proposition."

"I more than love you—I worship you," he answered warmly; "but I love my brother too."

"Then cease to wrong me by being idly jealous of him," she said, coldly; and, for the first time since the existence of their understanding, she left him angrily, and would not even give him the parting kiss of peace he craved for.

It added to his uneasiness this day, when his mother—always on the alert when her boys were concerned—spoke to him about his brother. "Has it struck you that Archie is getting fond of Kathleen?" she began, and his whole frame trembled under the first shock of definite, realized jealousy, as he answered:

"I hope not fonder of her than he has been all his life, with all my heart and soul."

"But, my dear boy, why so vehemently opposed to the idea? Even your father, who was unreasonable on the subject years ago, long before I troubled my head with the thought of marriage in connection with either of you—even your father seems well enough pleased now."

"Well pleased with what?" asked poor Rupert in agony. "Has it come to this, that you've talked about it—that there is anything to talk about—while I have been kept in the dark?"

"I can't help seeing that they are very much attached to each other; I have not spoken to either of them yet, but we all must see how very much attached they are," his mother replied.

"Then Heaven help me," Rupert said in a tone of bitter misery, throwing himself down on the sofa by his mother. "Mother, you may as well know it now. There's deception all around: she has promised to marry me, pretended that she loves me! Good heavens! how can such an archtraitress have grown up in your pure, truthful atmosphere!"

CHAPTER II.

"My boy, my Rupert! I may be mistaken. I must be mistaken," poor, bewildered Mrs. Balyon cried. "Our Kathleen could never bring herself to cause such misery; but, why wasn't I told? No, she can't have acted so basely, and I've wronged and misjudged the girl I loved as a daughter. it's just a sister's love she's giving to Archie, and perhaps he's in her secret, and—oh my boy don't fret!"

The mother was powerless to combat his grief, or to assuage it in any degree. These sons had been her joy and comfort all their lives, and now when trouble fell upon one of them for the first time, she could do nothing to aid him to bear it, nothing to lighten the burden to him! Such trouble too! if it had been brought upon him by any other man, she might have been able to counsel him how to bear it. But to have fallen on him through his brother's agency! They were both her boys and she loved them both better than she did her own life, and now one could only be happy at the expense of the other, if her fears were true.

If her fears were true! There was still a doubt about it. She arose from his side and lifted his bowed head to her bosom, and bade him take courage, and have faith in Kathleen still. "I'll go to her at once, Rupert. I'll tell her that my son couldn't keep his foolish secret any longer from his mother, and Archie shall hear directly that he musn't try to engross his brother's bride, be hopeful, my son!"

"You speak more hopefully than you feel, mother; I've shut my eyes to the danger, because it was too ghastly and mean a one for me to bear to contemplate it. But now you've seen it and spoken about it, and I know I've been betrayed; but Heaven knows it's not Archie that I blame. He knows nothing."

Mrs. Balyon determined to go to Kathleen. She would not compromise her charge by implying even to Archie, that the girl had been less discreet than it was well his brother's promised bride should be. So she sought Kathleen; and found her in her own room, doing nothing and looking sad.

"You have come to scold me," she cried impetuously, jumping up and putting her arms around Mrs. Balyon's neck. "Don't do it yet; I'm so sorry. I'm so frightened!"

"What about? Make a clean breast of it, Kathleen," said Mrs. Balyon, softly. "I may have to scold you afterwards, but I'll hear what your trouble is first."

"You'll forgive me, whatever it is."

"Stop a moment, dear; instead of scolding you or hearing you confession, I'll make everything easy for you by telling you that Rupert has taken me into his confidence, and that I congratulate my adopted daughter on the engagement of my eldest son."

Mrs. Balyon tried to speak cheerfully, but her heart was beating thickly with apprehension of what she might me called upon to bear.

The girl fidgeted and blushed, and finally asked:

"You say it as if you wouldn't have congratulated me if you had heard of my engagement to your youngest son."

"Ah, Kathleen, remember they are brothers, and love each other so well."

"You do know—you do suspect something more than Rupert has told you," the girl said eagerly. "Oh, love me still, help me, I am so unhappy; I kept the secret as a joke at first, and then Archie came home, and—now I dare not tell him."

"Then it is true he loves you too," the mother panted. "Kathleen, child that I have loved so, what have you done? Heaven help them: both of my sons deceived by you! Why have you stabbed me through them in this way? Their happiness has been the only thing good that I've had in my life; couldn't you leave it to me?"

She had put away the girl's clinging, clasping arms as she spoke, but Kathleen would not be repulsed. She had worked mischief and misery for want of thought, not want of heart, and it galled her to the quick to be reproved and treated coldly.

"Don't push me away from you," she pleaded. "Rupert would be kinder than that, and it's for Rupert's sake you hate me now: you don't care for Archie's pain: he loves me too, and he will have to lose me, and I will have to teach him to despise me—and oh, no one will pity me."

"I will pity you, I will try to help you, if—if you'll only be truthful, if you'll only try to mend the mischief: you must not see Archie again. I knew he couldn't have wronged his brother knowingly. I knew he was ignorant. My boys are gentlemen, and they have always loved each other and given each other their due. Archie must be spared as much as possible. Kathleen, but not at the expense of his brother: you are pledged to Rupert, and Archie must bear his disappointment."

"You'll teach him to hate me," the girl interrupted: "let me see him once, only once, and tell him of my fault myself: that will be punishment enough for me: let me see Archie once again."

"My sons are gentlemen," the mother repeated proudly; "there will be no danger in what you ask: they will both renounce you if you go with your heart to one, while you leave the promise of your hand with the other; what has made you do it, child? Why have you played at love with natures so much finer than your own, when it was only vanity actuating you?"

"No, no, no!" Kathleen cried, falling down on her knees, "not vanity when Archie is concerned: I love him, I love him, and he will never know it—isn't that hard enough? You only feel for Rupert——"

"And you only for yourself," Mrs. Balyon said sternly. "There shall be no dissension made between my boys: if Rupert can trust you after this, I'll not interfere, but Archie shall not see you and be worked upon by you: my son is but human, and though I think it impossible, you might teach him to be untrue to his brother and himself. Leave him his honor, if you have robbed him of his happiness."

"You have no care for me," the girl wailed: "I have loved you all so much, and you all come to hate me, and though I may deserve it I shall feel it hard all the same. I never meant to do any harm. I never knew it was real harm until to-day, when Archie said a word or two that showed me that the end was come. Kiss me and forgive me mother. I may lose you all, and the worst that may happen to you all is that you may lose me, and as I'm such a doubtful blessing, that may be the best thing that could be."

What could Mrs. Balyon do but "kiss her and forgive her." "Evil can't come through her," the too partial friend thought as she caressed the girl's bent head; "but there must be no more secrets, no more folly, dear," she added aloud, and Kathleen, relieved from her fear of being further reprehended just at present, sprang to her feet joyfully, and gave every promise that was asked of her.

"Rupert need never be troubled about Archie," she finished up. "Go back and tell Rupert that the engagement shall be made public immediately, and then he'll understand there's no difficulty; as for Archie——"

She paused, and Mrs. Balyon asked anxiously:

"Yes, what of my other boy?"

"He'll never make a sign, I'm sure of that," answered Kathleen, proudly; "if I'd behaved three times as badly as I have, Archie would never blame me never seem to think me wrong. We can all trust him—you to spare his brother's feelings, I to spare mine."

"And may it all end well, and be a warning to you, Kathleen," Mrs. Balyon said weepingly. "I am trying to think hopefully about it. I'm trying to believe that all my children will come unscathed out of the trial." But, though she said this and so tried to cheer the girl, who was crushed by the consciousness of her error, or perhaps by the consideration of its consequences, Mrs. Balyon's heart misgave her sorrowfully, and for the first time in their lives she shrank from meeting her sons. It seemed to her that if Rupert could be thoroughly satisfied with Kathleen for his wife after all this, that she (his mother) could never be thoroughly satisfied with him; and this, to a woman who completely identified herself with the interests and hopes and disappointments of her children, was a disheartening conviction.

Through the long hours of this day the two women kept apart from each other, each bearing her special burden alone according to her special lights. Mrs. Balyon characteristically confined herself in striving to mature some plan by which she could keep the peace, her children happy, and still more outrage her own conscience. Kathleen occupied herself equally characteristically in arranging how she could place her conduct of the last few days before them all in such a pleasant, pretty light that they would go on regarding her as the blameless, bewitching, always-to-be-forgiven idol of the household that she had been from her little childhood. And the two young men spent their time in avoidance of each other, in distrust of themselves, their mother, and above all, of the girl who had introduced the element of discord into their lives.

It was not a happy party that sat down to dinner at the Court that evening. Even the Squire remarked that there was something wrong, and in his grim and uncouth way made matters worse by discoursing about them. Rupert was grave but not gloomy, for his mother had given him Kathleen's message, and he had resolved to trust her as before, and to love her more than ever. As for Archie, he was neither grave nor gloomy, but that he was excited and uncertain his mother saw with pain, and intuition taught her that Kathleen had held some communication with him in spite of her promise to the contrary.

As for Kathleen, she only volunteered one remark. And that was to the effect that it was a 'fine, brigia night, and that the avenues in the north plantation were always at their loveliest when the snow was on the ground, and the moon was up.'

Time did not fly any faster when dinner was over, and the family party had adjourned to the drawing room. Kathleen seemed to recover her spirits, but her spirits led her astray, it seemed to Rupert, for he feared to keep her near him a single moment. When he went to her at the piano she broke out into louder song, and went on pouring out uncertain strains of music so waveringly and inharmoniously that even the sleepy master of the house roused himself to express a hope that she 'would do her practising in the morning in the future.' Archie buried himself among the cusions of a sofa and the pages of a novel, but once he rose to put another candle on the piano, and as he did so muttered:

"Keep your promise: this state of things can't go on."

They kept early hours at the Court. At ten Archie said good-night to them, and when his mother asked him if he 'meant to go out in the bitter cold to smoke his cigar as usual,' he replied, 'No, his bedroom fire would be the divinity he should worship to-night, not the cold star-light.' And she kissed his hot forehead, and blessed him, and bade him sleep well: and so he went out.

"Good-night, old fellow," the brothers said to each other, simultaneously, and Rupert followed Archie half-way to the door with extended hand, but Archie did not see him. Then Rupert turned to his love, and whispered:

"It's all clear between us, my own, may I tell my father now? We will never have a secret from our nearest again, Kathleen."

"Tell him when I'm gone to bed, and I am going to bed now: I'm tired, I'm worn out," she said, impetuously: "my little concealment has been put before me in the light of a crime to-day. Rupert: let me go and recover my faith in myself."

She rose as she spoke, and stood irresolutely before him, and his mother watched them with a faint smile, and a still fainter heart.

"Tell him to let me go, mamma," Kathleen said presently, with weary pettishness. "I will be as obedient as a slave to the voice of my owner, after to-night, but just to-night I am a slave to nervousness. Tell him to let me go."

A sob broke her voice, and filled with pity and fear for them both, his mother said:

"Let her go, my boy," and when Kathleen availed herself of the liberty with alacrity, and flew out of the room, the poor lady added:

"Heaven direct you in what you do, Rupert, and teach her to reward you."

"And teach her to love me better," was his mental addition to his mother's prayer, poor fellow, as he finally went away, half hoping that Archie might have altered his mind, and gone into their common smoking-room.

But Archie was not there, and the room was cold and dull without him. A comfortable old room it was in itself, too, and endeared to him by a thousand associations connected with his happy boyish days of free, loving, unfettered intercourse with Archie and Kathleen. Would that intercourse ever be free and unfettered again, he wondered? Had his brother's love for Kathleen been nipped in the bud soon enough, and effectually enough for their respective barques to float serenely over the sea of family life for the future? All that must depend on Kathleen, he reminded himself. If she had the tact and truthfulness, the grace and generosity which he believed her to have, it would all be well.

He had been standing at the window as these thoughts passed through his mind, looking down into the north plantation, which looked a mysterious uncomfortable place enough in the cold starlight. Presently he remembered Kathleen's words at dinner about the avenues being at their loveliest when the snow was on the ground, and the moon was up. In a moment he had opened the window and gone down to the edge of the belt of trees. A step or two more and he was under their black shadows, and then he looked back at the light in his mother's window, and saw the reflection of her figure moving about the room; and, half unconsciously longed the more for happiness in his marriage, in order that a portion of the reflected brightness of her children's lives might pass in his mother's.

"It's late in the day for her to begin to enjoy herself," he thought, "but it will be more perfect enjoyment to her than she's ever known if all goes well with Archie and me."

The thought hardly crossed his mind when whispering voices caught his ear. A woman's form rustled in the bushes close to him, and he saw his Kathleen standing with her head on a man's shoulder—that man's arm encircling her. In an instant he was by her side—still in the shadow of the trees—speechless with grief and shame, and outraged love and trust: he was unrecognised, and Archie's startled instincts caused him to raise his hand and strike the invader a heavy blow.

He reeled and fell, and when they bent over him and shrieked his name in their horror and fear, no answer came, for the sharp edges of a jagged stump of a tree had cut into his brow, and it was a dead heart Kathleen tried to convince of her fidelity, in spite of appearances.

His mother believed Archie, when he knelt and told her he was innocent of the great offense of raising his hand knowingly against his brother—believed, and loved him, and suffered for him, even as she loved and sorrowed, and suffered for, and lamented Rupert. But Archie had to take his trial in spite of her faith in him, his trial by the laws of his country—that was soon past. The trial that was never over, was his vivid remembrance of how his brother's life and his own honor had been sacrificed.

He never renewed his wooing of Kathleen, indeed, he never saw her again after terrible day of the inquest, when she was dragged before the jury to give evidence against him. When it was all over, he left the service and the country, leaving his mother to take care of the broken, penitent girl, who had been the cause of robbing her of both her boys: and Kathleen knew that there was justice in his course, though there was little mercy in it.

Eve's Tomb.

The Arabs claim that Eve's tomb is at Jiddah, the seaport of Mecca. The temple with a palm growing out of its center is supposed to mark the place where Eve's head rests, and a domed mosque is believed to be exactly over her womb. According to the Arabs, the lady measured about two hundred feet in height, but, judging by the dimensions of her tomb, it would seem that the Ishmaelites much underrate her real length. Arabs, however, are very bad judges distance, and nearly always have a horror of telling the truth. The sacred ground, which is pretty thickly studded with tombstones of departed Sheikhs and other worthies, is inclosed by a high white wall; a few small shrubs and aloe plants struggle for existence among the gravestones, and close to the domed mosque is a tree growing over some great man's grave, which is surrounded by railings. There are many legends and superstitions concerning this celebrated place, but I had not time to collect any that would be worth relating. It is visited by numerous pilgrims. "Backsheesh," of course, is in great request by the well-dressed Arabs as well as the ragged. Jiddah is a clean, fine looking town—at a distance: but on a nearer approach the illusion will be dispelled, and many aromas (not of ambergris or burned sandal wood), powerful as a soap factory, assail the nose. This gets worse as one lands, but there is no time to waste thinking of such a trifle, for a sharp watch has to be kept on the mangy, opthalmic dogs, who amuse themselves by barking and snapping at the legs of any one who makes use of soap and water. At night it is necessary for Europeans to carry a light and a good stick, a well-planted blow from the latter doing wonders in warning off dogs.

Seek for an established judgment. Some persons are so unsettled that every wind blows them down, like loose tiles from the housetop.

Importance of Leaves.

About the time that everybody had the grape fever some genius proposed as an invaluable discovery, that the leaves should mostly be plucked from the vines, "to let in the sun you know" on the clusters of fruit. Straightway many of our cultivators swallowed the bait, and later they had ruined utterly both fruit and vine. Summer-pinching of fruit trees acts some what in the same manner, when practiced to excess; in fact any operation tending to defoliate our trees should be carefully performed and only when absolutely necessary, which, I am old-fogyish enough to believe, seldom happens. Many of the diseases that effect our trees either originate on the foliage or become apparent there, owing in a great measure to their delicate organization and the vital relation they bear to all other portions of the tree itself. Without healthy, vigorous foliage it is utterly impossible to produce good fruit, in fact poor fruit may be traced back to a disordered condition of the foliage or else to some disease in the tree which is only apparent in the leaves.

The usual pear-blight, that terrible scourge which works so mysteriously first becomes apparent to the common observer in the withering leaves; but even before that stage of the disease we can always notice, and by the aid of an ordinary magnifying glass readily detect, a peculiar unhealthy appearance on the bark. On the contrary, however, the peculiar spot on the pear leaf, which plainly signifies an unhealthy condition of the tree, is due to the presence of fungi, and may very easily be examined under a strong lens. Whenever this is the case, weak growth and imperfectly developed fruit are the consequence. One need not go beyond the foliage to detect the ills that beset the health of all our trees; for should these organs be large, perfectly developed, and of a rich green color, nothing more will be required. We know to a certainty that all within is well, just as positively as does a physician who detects the presence of disease in his patient by the usual outward evidences. Leaves are more useful in the economy of the plant's life than we have been accustomed to think.

We know that during the season of apparent rest in the plant leaves are mostly wanting, there is no apparent need of their services, but the moment growth begins the formation of leaves is coeval therewith. Not alone to the roots is accorded the principle of gathering sustenance for the tree's life, although very many cultivators appear to think so. Provided the soil is thoroughly enriched, in their judgment everything necessary to sustain life has been accomplished; and yet the elements of nutrition contained in the atmosphere are of great advantage in the economy of nature. Certain localities are injurious to plant life, as for instance the smoke and gases incident to most large cities; on the contrary, it is a well-known fact that the atmosphere in some sections is highly nutritious to vegetation, and all else being equal, the growth of plants in such will be greatly in excess of others where the atmosphere is essentially different. Again, every florist is well aware of the importance of a proper atmosphere for the development of plants; how that some especial standard for heat, light, and moisture must be observed for each class of vegetation, if success in culture be secured.

All this is owing to the effect produced by the action of the foliage. While some genera, or even species, greatly prefer a very humid atmosphere, others would sicken and die under such treatment. Plants of a succulent nature seem to require a perfectly dry air in which to grow, or at least during the Winter season, and majority of them, while resting, prefer a cool temperature, and *vice versa* with others. The microscope very interestingly points out many solutions to problems that would otherwise bother us in our investigations. On the under side of the leaf in our fruit-bearing trees, as in most others, there are numerous apertures, called *stomata*, or breathing-pores, which are for the purpose of allowing the exhalations of the plant to escape, and as these useful little organs are not exposed to the sun's rays (in our fruit trees), excessive evaporation does not take place, the skin or epidermis on the upper side acting as a preventive. Gray has recorded that each leaf of the apple tree has as far from 100,000 of these openings or mouths.

The organic food or elements of plant life are for the most part taken into the system of the plant through the spongioles or roots, whence they are distributed throughout every portion of the structure. As water is composed of two of these elements, oxygen and hydrogen, the leaves act a very important part in supplying the plant with food. But of the remaining element, carbon, in the form of carbonic acid, plants are largely indebted almost entirely to their leaves, and to this very fact is the animal kingdom indebted for the pure air it breathes, thus preserving the beautiful balance in nature. While vegetation exhales oxygen which we inhale, it absorbs carbonic acid which we exhale. This is but one of the many interesting and useful studies, which it would well for our cultivators to study before beginning their experiments.

MUCH of the charity that begins at home is too feeble to get out of doors.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

Fancy runs most furiously when a guilty conscience drives it.

No man has a right to do as he pleases, except when he pleases to do right.

It is only those that have done nothing, who fancy they can do everything.

Contentment makes one happy and rich as the greatest king.

It is with love as with apparitions. Every one talks of it, but few have ever seen it.

A wise man may keep his own counsel, consequently he has no jobs for strange lawyers.

Cultivate consideration for the feelings of other people, if you would never have your own injured.

It is a strange desire to seek power and to lose liberty; or to seek power over others and lose power over a man's self.

Whether you attempt little or much, let every hour have its employment in business, study, social converse, or diversion.

Nothing is so beneficial to a young author as the advice of a man whose judgment stands constitutionally at the *freezing point.*

The man that cannot laugh is only fit for treasons, stratagems and spoils; but his own whole life is already a treason and stratagem.

Man's actual knowledge may easily be measured. His ignorance is for him unfavorable; he is ignorant of the extent of his ignorance.

Since the generality of persons act from impulse more than principle, men are neither so good or so bad as we are apt to think them.

A tolerant spirit acquires the love of high and low. Tale-bearing is a carrion fly that buzzes at everyone's windows, and dirties everything.

Abuse, like other poisons, when administered in too strong a dose, is thrown off by the intended victims, and often relieves where it was meant to destroy.

The best means to learn our faults is to tell others of theirs; they will be too proud to be alone in their defects, and will seek them in us, and reveal them to us.

The man who won't take a paper because he can borrow one, has invented a machine with which he can cook his dinner by the smoke of his neighbor's chimney.

There is no elasticity in a mathematical fact; if you bring up against it, it never yields a hair's breadth; everything must go to pieces which comes in collision with it.

Our customs and habits are like the ruts in roads. The wheels of life settle into them; and we jog along through the mire, because it is too much trouble to get out of them.

The greatest statesmen are those who not only develop national resources favorable to the material interests of a people, but also promote virtue, enlightenment and patriotism.

Let us take care how we speak of those who have fallen on life's field. Help them up; do not heap scorn upon them. We do not see the conflict. We may not know the wound.

At midnight the blue sky bends over us, dewy and soft, and radiant with innumerable stars, like the inverted bell of some great blue flower, sprinkled with golden dust and breathing fragrance.

There is not, perhaps, a more whimsical figure in nature than a man of real modesty who assumes an air of impudence; who, while his heart beats with anxiety, studies ease, and affects good humor.—*Goldsmith.*

The last best fruit which comes to late perfection, even in the kindliest soul, is tenderness toward the hard, forbearance toward the forbearing, warmth of heart toward the cold, and philanthropy toward the misanthropic.

It is the great privilege of poverty to be happy unenvied, to be healthy without physic, secure without a guard, and to obtain from the bounty of nature what the great and wealthy are compelled to procure by the help of art.

With virtue, capacity and good conduct one can still be unsupportable, [illegible] which are neglected as

The Republican.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1877.

The annual session of the North Alabama Conference of the M. E. Church South, will meet at Gadsden, beginning November 7th. Bishop J. C. Keener, will preside.

The Injuns are still after Brother Howard. The last heard of the Nez Perces, they had gone to the stage stations, taken charge of the stables along the route, and were recuperating their stock. Brother Howard keeps telegraphing that he thinks he will find them, but he never will as long as he has better stock than Joseph's band.

Hayes and a portion of his cabinet are swinging "around the circle" in New England, making speeches, wining and dining; and old Keys is managing to make an immense ass of himself by talking of the "erring southern brethren," and asking Puritan indulgence for them. Keys is *not* a representative Southern man; no dirt-eater can be.

The Washington *Republican* (loyal) brings some grave and serious charges against the private secretary of Sherman; among other things alleging that his wife accuses him of trying to induce her to sell herself to influential men for gain. That such a creature should be permitted to remain in confidential relationship with the head of a Department of the Government is enough to damn an Administration much stronger than Mr. Hayes'.

From telegraphic dispatches we have strong hopes that old Morton will soon "hand in his checks." Live or die, he is about past doing the South an injury. The old adage is, "say nothing but good of the dead," but if we were to write Morton's obituary, we could't stick to it. He is essentially an illiberal, cowardly and vindictive man, with not one generous emotion. It took this kind of character to hound on the war against a prostrate South, after she had laid down her arms upon guarantee that she should be fairly treated.

Mrs. Dr. Pelham, whose death we noticed last week, was taken sick with a a congestive chill. The Hayneville (Lowndes county) *Examiner* has this to say of her death:

The Jacksonville REPUBLICAN notes the death last week of Mrs. Dr. Pelham of Alexandria, Calhoun county. We assume that this was the mother of "the Gallant Pelham," and if so she was a Miss McGehee of a North Carolina (Person county) family.

The *Examiner* is right. She was the noble mother of that noble son, and long ere this has joined him "with princes of the sky."

The war between Russia and Turkey, from telegraphic accounts, must be the most horrible one that has stained the pages of history for centuries. Neither army, it seems, spares either age, sex, or condition. Indeed it is upon the weak and defenceless that the blow falls oftenest and cruelest. It turns one sick at heart to read about it. And yet both sovreigns called upon God to witness the purity of their intentions in going into the war, and announced Him as an ally. "God with us," indeed! It must repent Him that He ever made man when He looks upon their devilish and cowardly oppression of the weak.

We are frequently asked what has become of the strikers. They have nearly all gone back to work, the railroads in nearly every instance acceding to their demands for higher wages. The causes which led to the strike still remain however, and will give this country trouble yet unless Congress undoes much of the legislation since the war in favor of the money power, and legislates awhile in the interest of the army of workers. The Democratic House is ready to do this, but the Radical Senate still stands as a bulwark against any onslaught upon the money power. When that House is changed we may begin to see daylight, peace and plenty.

The Picnic at Josie's Springs.

We had fully determined to attend this picnic of the Grangers, but when the time came were so busy on the Premium List of the Fair that we found it impossible. A gentleman of this place, however, who attended, furnishes us the following particulars of it:

The day opened up with a very unfavorable prospect, and just about the time people should have started to the place it commenced raining, and rained until half-past 8 o'clock hard. Yet, despite the weather he found, upon arrival, an audience sufficiently large to crowd and overflow the church building upon the ground.

Col. Chambers opened the talk in an eloquent speech, full of suggestion and information. After he had finished, dinner was announced, and such a dinner our informant declares he has rarely partaken of. It was not only sumptuous and abundant, but was served up in the most palatable style—such a dinner as only the wholesouled and generous people of Chocoloceo valley can get up.

After dinner the crowd again gathered and listened with attention and relish to a most masterly speech from Dr. I. T. Tichenor. Those only who heard the speech of Dr. Tichenor at our last county fair, can realize how it charmed and captivated his hearers. At the conclusion of his address the audience dispersed, full of hope and enthusiasm for the future of Alabama. No doubt but the meeting at Josie's springs, and the speeches there delivered, will be of great benefit to our county. We only regret that such meetings are not more frequent, and that such speeches cannot be oftener made in every nook and corner of it.

For the Republican.

To * * * *

There is told, the tale of a woman fair
Who sat on a vineclad mountain height;
And she sang a strange, and a magic song,
While binding the wealth of her raven hair.

Above the weird mount where she calmly sits,
Frowns steep and lonely a rugged cliff;
There the wild sea birds make their constant home,
And storm cloud shadows eternall flit.

But the beautiful dyes of the sunset's hour,
Make mountains shine, in the distance, grand;
And there rests a hush and a brooding peace,
On the distant sea and far off tower.

Tis then that she binds with her golden comb
The matchless wealth of her ebon hair;
Still singing her wild and her restless song
To hail the fisherman nearing his home.

He hears the voice and starts with wild surprise
To feel the thrill of its magic spell.
He ceases to hear but the wondrous song
While rolling storms in their vengeance arise.

Fisherman madly rolls the sea erelong;
Its waves wash o'er thyself and thy boat.
Such ruin is linked here forever
With the lady and her wonderful song.

Thus it is that a dark and fearful fate
Is leagued with the spell that she weaves,
And ruin is wrought, by a woman's charm
For the dreamer awakes when too late, too late.

What thoughts are now mine I can hardly tell;
They ring in my soul their restless chimes;
They tell me a woman has charmed *my* life,
Till its cursed by this magical spell.

I gazed enwrapt till the vision fled,
Which has crushed the life of my life;
Which has filled my soul with an anguish dark
Till hope and trust are eternally dead.

And now sad, I drift with the restless tide,
A broken wreck on the sea of life.
Content if at last oblivion's stream
The past and its woes forever shall hide.

VISTA.

The Industrial Convention.

AUBURN, ALA., Aug. 11, 1877.

Mr. Editor:—The Industrial Convention called to meet at Blount Springs on the 4th proximo, will consist of two delegates from each county, representing the agricultural interests; two from each city representing the commercial interests; one from each mining or manufacturing establishment; one from each railroad; one from each newspaper, and one from each incorporated college. In those counties where are county Granges or agricultural societies, they will appoint the agricultural delegates. Where no such organizations exist they will be appointed by the Probate Judge of the county. Mayors of cities will appoint the commercial delegates. All these delegates will be transported free of charge by obtaining from me at Courtland, Ala., certificates of their appointment. Therefore, Masters of County Granges, Presidents of County Agricultural Societies, Probate Judges, Mayors, Presidents of Mining and Manufacturing establishments, Superintendents of Railroads, Presidents of Colleges, and editors of newspapers are requested to make their appointments and furnish me with duplicates of the same. I will at once forward a certificate to each delegate thus appointed, which will enable him to go and return over the Memphis & Charleston and North & South Railroads free of charge. A large attendance is desired.

W. C. STUBBS, Courtland, Ala.

TRUE HEROINES.—The other night at the Rome Hotel a party of young men were discussing the cause of so few marriages. One stated that the young men were fearful that they would not be able to support their wives as they might wish to be cared for, and thus by marriage they would be increasing the burdens of life. Major Walker, in refutation of the idea that a true wife is a burden to her husband, cited the case of two young ladies residing on the Selma road. Their father having lost his property, these, at that time girls, although educated and accomplished went to work, laboring daily in the field, following the plow and wielding the hoe. Result: They have to-day deposited in the bank to their credit $26,000.

If all the heroines that have figured in all sentimental novels from the time that the first romantic dreamer dreamed dreams, and put them in a book, down to the present day, were consolidated into one, she would be, in comparison with these two heroines, as the light of a tallow dip to that of a brilliant chandelier.—*Rome Courier.*

Brick Pomeroy has been divorced again: this time from his second wife, because she wanted to be an actress, and he opposed it. He had to go to Utah to get the divorce, and as soon as that was granted he returned to Chicago and married a proof reader in his office for his third wife. Brick must be hard to please, and have precious little affection.

Fifteen hundred sewing girls went in bathing at Cony Island, N. Y., and the band played "Mollie Darling."

Calhoun County Agricultural Fair.

PREMIUM LIST FOR 1877.

CLASS A.

W. F. Hanna, J. A. Dailey, Supt's.

Horses, Mules and Jacks.

1 Best Stallion, 4 yrars old and over, cup $5 00
2 Best Stallion, 4 years old and over, Alabama raised, cup 5 00
3 Best Brood Mare, 4 years old and over, cup 5 00
4 Best Brood Mare, 4 years old and over, Alabama raised, cup 5 00
5 Best Filly, 3 years old, Alabama raised, cup 5 00
6 Best Filly, 2 years old, Alabama raised, cup 5 00
7 Best Gelding, 3 years old, Alabama raised, cup 5 00
8 Best Gelding, 2 years old, Alabama raised, cup 3 00
9 Best yearling colt, horse or mare, Alabama raised, cup 3 00
10 Best spring colt, horse or mare, Alabama raised, cup 3 00
11 Best pair match carriage horses, style and form considered, cup 5 00
12 Best single harness horse or mare, cup 4 00
13 Best saddle horse or mare, style and form considered, cup 4 00
14 Best Jack, 4 years old and over, cup 5 00
15 Best Jack, 4 years old and over, Alabama raised, cup 5 00
16 Best Jennet, 4 years old and over, cup 4 00
17 Best pair match mules in harness, cup 5 00
18 Best mule, any age, cup 5 00
19 Best mule, any age, Alabama raised, cup 5 00
20 Best mule, 3 years old, Alabama raised, cup 4 00
21 Best mule, 2 years old, Alabama raised, cup 3 00
22 Best yearling mule, Alabama raised, cup 3 00
23 Best spring colt (mule) Alabama raised, cup 3 00
24 Best single harness mule, Alabama raised, cup 3 00
25 Best 4 mule team owned by exhibitor, cup 5 00

SWEEPSTAKES.

26 Best Stallion and five of his colts, all to be under 1 year old, to be exhibited on the ground, cup 5 00

CLASS B.

A. M. Stewart, Jas. Gladden, Supt's.

Cattle, Sheep and Swine.

CATTLE.

27 Best bull, 3 years old and over, cup 5 00
28 Best yearling bull Silver Medal
29 Best yearling heifer do do
30 Best calf under 12 months old, bull or heifer do do
31 Best milch cow, common stock, cup 4 00
32 Best milch cow, Jersey Stock, gold. [Premium offered by Gen. Burke.] 20 00
33 Best mixed blooded milch cow, cup 5 00

All cows to be tested on the grounds in the presence of one of the Judges.

34 Best yoke of oxen, cup 5 00
35 Best fatted beef Silver Medal
36 Best display of blooded cattle (No. 4) cup 5 00

SHEEP.

37 Best merino ram Silver Medal
38 Best merino ewe do do
39 Best cotswold ram do do
40 Best cotswold ewe do do
41 Best common ram do do
42 Best common ewe do do
43 Best display of sheep not less than five head do do
44 Best cashmere ram goat do do
45 Best cashmere ewe goat do do
46 Best maltese ram goat do do
47 Best maltese ewe goat do do
48 Best collection of goats not less than six head do do
49 Best shepherd dog with evidence of training, cup $5 00

SWINE.

50 Best berkshire boar Gold Medal
51 Best berkshire sow do do
52 Best Boar of any blood Silver Medal
53 Best sow of any blood do do
54 Best brood sow and pigs not less than five Gold Medal
55 Best boar pig under one year old Silver Medal
56 Best sow pig under one year old do do
57 Best pen pork hogs, not less than five, cup $5 00
58 Best and heaviest single fat hog, age considered, cup 3 00

CLASS C.

J. D. Pruitt, Decatur Davis, Supt's.

Poultry—Chickens.

59 Best display of chickens, five trios Gold Medal
60 Best trio Brama, any color Silver Medal
61 Best trio partridge cochins do do
62 Best trio buff cochins do do
63 Best trio white cochins do do
64 Best trio black cochins do do
65 Best trio black Spanish do do
66 Best trio white Leghorns do do
67 Best trio Spanish games do do
68 Best black-breasted red game do do
69 Best trio white game do do
70 Best trio black bantams do do
71 Best trio white bantams do do
72 Best trio silver laced bantams do do
73 Best trio black bantam game do do

TURKEYS.

74 Best pair bronze turkeys do do
75 Best pair any other breed do do

PEAFOWLS.

76 Best pair peafowls do do

GEESE.

77 Best pair Hong Kong geese Gold Medal
78 Best pair any other breed Silver Medal

DUCKS.

79 Best pair Peakin Ducks Gold Medal
80 Best pr white Muscovy ducks Silver do
81 Best pr black do do do do
82 Best display of common puddle ducks do do

CLASS D.

H. W. Glover, J. Y. Henderson, Supt's

Agricultural Products.

All persons contesting for premiums in field crops, when the largest yield per acre is the contest, must make out a condensed report and file the same with the Superintendents of this Department at the time of making the entry of the same. Said report must give description of soil, manner of preparation, mode of cultivation, kind of fertilizers used, expenses of making and gathering the same, correct measurement of land, and amount actually grown thereon, and the measurement of the land, and yield of the crop must be certified to by one disinterested man. All of which, when complete, will be referred to the special committee in this department for their award.

83 Largest yield of corn on one acre of upland $5 00
84 Largest yield of corn on one acre of bottom land 5 00
85 Largest yield of wheat on one acre of upland 5 00
86 Largest yield of wheat on one acre of bottom land 5 00
87 Largest yield of oats, any variety, on one acre of ground 5 00
88 Largest yield on one acre of clover hay, minimum 2 tons 5 00
89 Largest yield on one acre of native grass hay, minimum 1½ tons 5 00
90 Largest yield of cultivated grass hay, minimum without clover, 2 tons 5 00
91 Largest yield, on one acre, of German Millet hay, minimum two tons 5 00
92 Largest yield, on one acre, of corn forage, minimum 4 tons Silver Medal

[The premiums from No. 83 to 92 will not be five dollars in cash, but Silver Goblets valued at five dollars each.]

93 Largest yield on one acre of Sorghum 5 00
94 Extra largest yield on one-half acre in Sorghum 5 00
95 Largest yield on ½ acre of tobacco, cup 2 00
96 Largest yield on one acre in sweet potatoes, cup 2 00
97 Largest yield on ½ acre of Irish potatoes, cup 2 00
98 Largest yield on ½ acre of turnips, cup $2 00
99 Largest yield on ½ acre of chufas, cup 2 00
100 Largest yield on ½ acre of ground peas, cup 2 00
101 Largest yield on ½ acre of artichokes, cup 200
102 Largest yield on ½ acre of broom corn, cup 2 00

SAMPLE OF CROPS.

103 Best half bushel of white wheat Silver Medal
104 Best half bushel red wheat do do
105 Best half bushel Mediterranean wheat do do
106 Best half bushel Irish potatoes do do
107 Best half bushel sweet potatoes do do
108 Best peck onions do do
109 Best half bushel rust proof oats do do
110 Best half bushel blue oats do do
111 Best half bushel black oats do do
112 Best half bushel rye do do
113 Best half bushel barley do do
114 Best half bushel field peas do do
115 Best half bushel rice do do
116 Best 5 gallons Sorghum do do
117 Best 5 pounds leaf tobacco, Alabama made do do
118 Best peck of chufas do do
119 Best half bushel ground peas do do
120 Best one doz. ears white corn Diploma
121 Best 1 doz ears yellow corn do
122 Best 1 doz ears hominy corn do
123 Best 1 doz heads of cabbage do
124 Best one-half doz of beets do
125 Best one doz of turnips do
126 Best collection of turnips, not less than four varieties do
127 Best half dozen pumpkins do
128 Best half dozen squashes do
129 Best half dozen water melons Medal
130 Biggest pumpkin in the county Diploma
131 Biggest gourd (aulibulun) do
132 Best half sack flour, Ala. made do
133 Best one doz carrots do
134 Best one dozen plants celery do
135 Best half bushel meal do
136 Best half bushel ground hominy do
137 Best half bushel ground grits do
138 Best bale clover hay Gold Medal
139 Best bale herd grass or red top do do
140 Best bale timothy do do
141 Best native grass do do
142 Best bale pea vine hay do do
143 Best bale German Millet do do
144 Best bale forage corn or corn tops do do
145 Best box tobacco, Ala. made do do
146 The Grange in Calhoun and adjoining counties makinng the best display of farm, orchard, garden, dairy, household products, stock and poultry—half dozen volumes of agricultural text books $12 00
147 The farmer who has the greatest variety of farm products on exhibition, cup $5 00

CLASS E.

G. W. Humphries, Henry Montgomery, Superintendents.

Ladies Department—Home Industry

148 The best specimen home made pickle Medal
149 The best made cheese Silver Medal
150 The best five pounds home made butter Gold Medal
151 The best five pounds home made lard Silver Medal
152 The best home cured bacon ham, cash $1 00
153 The best boiled ham, cash 1 00
154 The best loaf wheat bread, cash 1 00
155 The best loaf corn bread, cash 1 00
156 The best biscuit Diploma
157 The best display of breads by exhibitor, cash $1 00
158 The best sponge cake Diploma
159 The best pound cake do
160 The best fruit cake do
161 The best pyramid Gold Medal
162 The best gallon of home made vinegar Diploma

ORCHARD.

163 The best collection of apples, no less than five Diploma
164 The best varieties, and one doz of each variety Diploma and Medal
165 The best collection of pears and not less than four varieties, 6 in each variety do
166 The best collection and display of grapes do
167 The best half bushel peaches do
168 The best Alabama seedling Diploma
169 The best winter apple, 1 doz do
170 The best collection of apple trees, seedling do
171 The best collection pear trees, seedling do
172 The best collection peach trees, seedling do
173 The best collection strawberry plants do
174 The best collection roots, bulbs and seeds do
175 The best one bottle strawberry wine do
176 The best one bottle blackberry wine do
177 The best one bottle raspberry wine do
178 The best one bottle scuppernong wine do
179 The best one bottle catawba wine do
180 The best collection of wine by any exhibitor Gold Medal
181 The best five pounds hard soap home made Silver Medal
182 The best five pounds soft soap, home made do
183 The best five pounds bees wax, home made Diploma

PRESERVES AND JELLIES.

184 The best display of honey Gold Medal
185 The best and greatest yield of honey from one swarm of bees (in a single hive) the entire am't to be exhibited Silver Cup
186 The best bee hive with the honey in it Medal
187 The best specimen of apple preserves Diploma
188 The best specimen of peach preserves do
189 The best specimen of pear preserves do
190 The best specimen of quince preserves do
191 The best specimen of fig preserves do
192 The best specimen of tomato preserves do
193 The best specimen of watermelon preserves do
194 The best specimen of citron preserves do
195 The best specimen of strawberry preserves do
196 The best specimen of raspberry preserves do
197 The best collection of preserves Medal
198 The best collection of pickles do
199 The best collection of jellies do
200 The best specimen apple jelly Diploma
201 The best specimen peach jelly do
202 The best specimen pear jelly do
203 The best specimen quince jelly do
204 Best specimen raspberry jelly do
205 The best specimen grape jelly do
206 The best specimen plum jelly do
207 Best collection dried fruit Silver Medal
208 The best collection and display of canned fruit do do
209 The best 5 pounds home made starch Diploma
210 Most tastefully arranged bouquet, Medal
211 Best display green-house plants, silver cup $5 00
212 Largest collection green-house plants, silver cup 5 00
213 Second largest collection green-house plants, silver cup Medal

CLASS F.

Emmet F. Cook, R. F. (Tobe) Hughes, Superintendents.

Household Fabrics.

214 For best patch quilt, calico, napkin ring $2 00
215 For best patch worsted quilt, napkin ring 2 00
216 For best log cabin quilt, napkin ring 2 00
217 For best basket quilt, napkin ring 2 00
218 For best quilt by lady over 70 years old, napkin ring 2 00
219 For best white quilt, napkin ring 2 00
220 For best cradle quilt Silver Medal
221 For best quilt with the greatest number of pieces do do
222 For best quilt by girl under 12 years old do do
223 For best quilt by girl under 16 years old do do
224 For best pair woolen bed blankets, Ala made, cup $5 00
225 For best woolen coverlet, Alabama made, cup $5 00
226 For best suit bed clothing, home made cup 5 00
227 For best 5 yards jeans, home made, cup 5 00
228 For best woolen carpet, home made, cup 4 00
229 For best cotton carpet, home made, cup 3 00
230 For best rag carpet, home made, cup 3 00
231 For best 5 yards plain white cloth, home made Silver Medal
232 For best table linen do do
233 Best cotton plaids, home made do do
234 For best meal sack Diploma
235 For prettiest and most handsome quilt Silver Medal
236 For best white counterpane do do
237 For best striped counterpane Diploma
238 For best hearth rug Silver Medal
239 For best made calico dress, cut, made and worn by exhibitor under 14 years old Diploma
240 For best made cotton dress, cut, made and worn by exhibitor, cup $3 00
241 For best made ladies underwear, cup 2 00
242 For best made man's suit of jeans, coat vest and pants, to be spun, wove, cut and made by the exhibitor, cup 5 00
243 For best made boy's suit, particular as man suit, and greatest variety hand sewing, the production of one lady, fruit knife 3 00
244 For handsomest chair cover, ring 1 00
245 For handsomest and best table cover, ring 1 00
246 For handsomest embroidered pair pillow covers, ring 1 00
247 For best display of embroidery by one lady, ring 1 00
248 For best crochet work in wool Diploma
249 For best crochet work in cotton do
250 For best tatting by girl ten years old, cake knife 1 00
251 For best tatting by girl 16 years old, cake knife 1 50
252 For best tatting by any lady Diploma
253 For best half doz crochet table mats, napkin ring 2 00
254 For best half doz crochet lamp mats, napkins ring 2 00
255 For best collection of crochet work, cup 2 00
256 For best knit or crochet counterpane, cup 2 00
257 For best needle worked ladies under skirt, hand made Medal
258 For best ladies collar needle work by hand Diploma
259 For best infant's dress, needle work by hand Medal
260 For best made gentleman's shirt do
261 For best made sun bonnet do
262 For best lace Diploma
263 For best fringe do
264 For best scarf do
265 For best set collars, sleeves, chemisette and handkerchief do
266 For best hemmed handkerchief do
267 For best made plain apron do
268 For best pair child's stockings do
269 For best pair woolen stockings do
270 For best pair woolen socks do
271 For best pair cotton stockings do
272 For best pair cotton socks do

FANCY WORK.

273 For best specimen of hair work Diploma
274 For best specimen of shell work do
275 For best specimen of wax work do
276 For best specimen of seed work do
277 For best specimen straw work do
278 For best specimen of rustic work do
279 For best specimen of wax work do
280 For best specimen of feather flowers do
281 For best specimen of paper flowers do
282 For best specimen of muslin flowers do
283 For best specimen of hair flowers do
284 For best specimen of leather flowers do
285 For best specimen of rustic picture frame do
286 For best display of the above do
287 For best embroidered opera cloak do
288 For best gent's dressing gown do
289 For best specimen of work on morocco on leather do
290 For best display of ornamental needle work do
291 For best fly brush do
292 To the girl under 7 years old who makes the best exhibition and variety of her individual industry, cup $5 00

CLASS G.

A. G. Little, ——— McKibbin, Sup'ts.

Tools and Implements.

293 For best thresher and separator Diploma
294 For best reaping machine do
295 For best mowing machine do
296 For best corn sheller do
297 For best cockle and cheat mill do
298 For best fan mill do
299 For best smut machine do
300 For best straw cutter do
301 For best corn planter do
302 For best cotton planter do
303 For best wheat planter do
304 For best grain cradle do
305 For best two horse plow do
306 For best one horse turning plow do
307 For best one horse subsoil plow do
308 For best one horse turning plow, Alabama made Silver Medal
309 For best one horse subsoil plow Alabama made do do
310 For best universal plow Diploma
311 For best universal plow, Alabama made Silver Medal
312 For best double plow, Alabama made do do
313 For best cultivator, Ala made do do
314 For best cotton side barrow, Alabama made Diploma
315 For best double cotton harrow, Alabama made do
316 For best single or one horse harrow, Alabama made do
317 For best two horse harrow do
318 For best manure drill or distributor do
319 For best shovel plow do
320 For best sweep do
321 For best sweep with plow attachments Silver Medal
322 For best guano distributor Diploma
323 For best collection of plows for one stock do
324 For best garden plow .... do
325 For best garden rake.......... do
326 For best hand rake.......... do
327 For best cotton press.......... do
328 For best hay press.......... do
329 For best stump puller.......... do
330 For best pair harness made by exhibitor.......... do
331 For best half dozen axe helves made by exhibitor ....Silver Medal
332 For best wooden plow stock made by exhibitor.......... do
333 For best ox yoke, made by exhibitor .... do
334 For best bark or shuck collar, made by exhibitor.......... do
335 For best hamper basket, made by exhibitor.......... do
336 For best shuck foot mat, made by exhibitor.......... do
337 For best hoe handle, made by exhibitor..........Diploma
338 For best farm gate and hinge, made by exhibitor..........Silver Medal
339 For best collection of above do do
340 For best churn..........Diploma
341 For best churning aparatus...... do
342 For best apple peeler.......... do

WAGONS.

343 For best one horse wagon, Alabama made..........Diploma
344 For best two horse wagon, Alabama made.......... do
345 For best four horse wagon, Alabama made.......... do
346 For best dump cart, Ala. made do
347 For best ox cart, Alabama made do
348 For best wheelbarrow Ala made do
349 For best top buggy, Ala made... do
350 For best no top buggy, Alabama made.......... do
351 For best plow stock for all work ....Silver Medal
352 For best display of agricultural implements owned by one farmer, merit to be considered, cup $5 00
353 For best half dozen house corn brooms, Alabama made.......Diploma
354 For best tight barrel, Ala made do
355 For best half doz split bottom chairs, Alabama made......... do
356 For best bureau, Alabama made do
357 For best sofa, Alabama made.. do
358 For best bedstead, Ala. made.. do
359 For best display of wooden ware, Alabama made......... do
360 For best display of earthen ware Alabama made........ do
361 For best tin ware, Ala made... do
362 For best cooking stove, Ala. made........ do
363 For best parlor stove, Alabama made........ do

CLASS H.

W. R. Hanna, Clark Snow, Sup'ts.

Leather, &c.

364 Best set carriage harness, Alabama made Medal
365 Best set single buggy harness, Alabama made do
366 Best set wagon harness, Alabama made do
367 Best set plow gear, complete, Alabama made do.
368 Best riding bridle, Alabama made Diploma
369 Best blind bridle, Ala. made do
370 Best man's saddle, Ala made do
371 Best woman's saddle, Alabama made do
372 Best side sole leather, Alabama made do
373 Best side upper leather, Alabama made do
374 Best side of harness leather, Alabama made do
375 Best kip, Alabama made do
376 Best calf skin, Ala. made do
377 Best dressed deer skin, Alabama made do
378 Best pair boots, Ala. made Medal
379 Best pair men's shoes, Alabama made do
380 Best pair woman's shoes, Alabama made do

CLASS I.

J. D. McAuley, J. M. Caldwell, Sup'ts.

Art Department.

381 Best oriental painting, napkin ring, $2 00
382 Best oil painting of fruit, napkin ring, 2 00
383 Best painting in water colors, napkin ring. 00
384 Best pencil drawing, napkin ring, 2 00
385 Best crayon drawing, napkin ring, 2 00
386 Best oil painting from notion, napkin ring, 2 00
387 Best drawing by girl under 10 years old, napkin ring, 2 00
388 Best collecting of drawing by one exhibitor, cup, 5 00
389 Best display of architectural and mechanical drawing, Diploma
390 Best specimen of plain penmanship, do
391 Best specimen of ornamental penmanship, do
392 Best specimen pen drawing, do
393 Best book-keeper single entry, do
394 Best book-keeper double entry, do
395 Best display of models, do
396 Best life size crayon photograph do
397 Best plain photograph, do
398 Best job printing, do
399 Best cabinet stuffed bird, do
400 Best cabinet stuffed animals, do
401 Best cabinet extracts, do
402 Best cabinet curiosities, do
403 Best display hair jewelry and fancy hair work, do
404 Best piano, do
405 Best pipe organ, do
406 Best reed organ, do
407 Best specimen of raised work. Diploma
408 Best specimen silk embroidery Medal
409 Best and most tastfully made pin cushion, Diploma
410 Best and most tasteful ladies reticule, do
411 Best specimen of alpaca work, do
412 Best piano cover, do
413 Best fancy fire screen, do
414 Best portfolio embroidery, do
415 Best fancy shawl, do
416 Best fancy bead embroidery, do
417 Best full set teeth on gold, do
418 Best full set teeth on vulcanized rubber, do
419 Best full set teeth on cleopostic metal, do
420 Best display of dental instruments, do
421 Best cabinet of essences, do
422 Best collection and variety of perfumery do
423 Best collection toilet soaps, do

CLASS J.

W. F. Smith, Abner Williams, Sup'ts.

Manufactured Goods.

FABRICS.

424 Best osnaburg, Diploma
425 Best bale shirting, Diploma
426 Best bale sheeting, do
427 Best bale pladis, do
428 Best bale stripes, do
429 Best piece ticking, do
430 Best cassimeres, do
431 Best piece linseys, do
432 Best bale cotton yarn, do
433 Best bale plain flannel, do
434 Best piece twilled flannel, do
435 Best piece serge, do
436 Best piece bleached cotton goods, do
437 Best pair cotton blankets, do
438 Best pair woolen blankets, do
439 Best cotton mattress, do
440 Best hair mattress, do
441 Best shuck mattress, do
442 Best coil cotton rope, do
443 Best ½ dozen wool hats, do
444 Best single fur hat, do
445 Best straw hat, woman made, Medal
446 Best trunk southern manufacture, Diploma

CLASS K.

Isaac G. Morris, Otterson Smith, Sup'ts.

Experts.

447 Best plowman Diploma and Medal
448 Best milker Diploma and Medal
449 Best milker under 12 years of age Silver Medal
450 Best lady sewer by hand Diploma
451 Best girl sewer by hand under 12 years of age. do

[The above to be tested on the ground.]

452 Best sign painting do
453 Best imitation of wood do
454 Best imitation of oak do
455 Best imitation of chestnut do
456 Best imitation of walnut do
457 Best imitation of marble do
458 Best lettering in gold leaf do
459 Best specimen of work in cement do
460 Best specimen in graining do
461 To the farmer showing the most complete set of books do
462 To the boy under 15 years of age who picks the most cotton in one day Pair of Boots
463 To the one under 10 years of age who picks the most do do
464 To the girl under 10 years of age who picks most, cup $2 00

CLASS L.

L. L. Allen, Dr. B. S. Evins, Sup'ts.

Miscellaneous.

465 Best display of cutlery and hardware Diploma
466 Best Iron for wagon tire do
467 Best iron for horse and mule shoes do
468 Best iron for farming purposes do
469 Best rolled iron do
470 Best keg nails do
471 Best display of pig iron do
472 Best display of dry goods do
473 Best display of confectioneries do
474 Best display of toilet articles do
475 Best display of boots and shoes by merchant do
476 Best display of minerals do
477 Best display of iron ores, pig bar, round, or square iron, or steel, manufactured by any iron company in Georgia or Alabama do

Speed Ring.

FIRST DAY.

Dash of one mile, by 3 year olds—pitcher $10 00

SECOND DAY.

Dash of one mile by all ages—cash 10 00

THIRD DAY.

Two best in three, one mile heat—cash 10 00
Fastest trotter—goblet 10 00
Fastest pacer—goblet 5 00
5 00

A BARGAIN.

$1,700.—THE undersigned offers a bargain in a FARM near Jacksonville for $1,700. It contains one hundred and twenty acres of land, nearly all cleared—good orchards, three good farm houses, out houses, two bold springs (one freestone and one limestone), running water in every lot, and about ten acres of the very best meadow land in this country. One of the farm houses was put up last fall at a cash expense of six hundred dollars. The present proprietor gave for the place, since the war, $3.000. Desire to move to Texas is his reason for selling at a sacrifice.

Address L. W. GRANT, Agent, Jacksonville, Ala.

$400.—EIGHTY acres of fine wood land, within three miles of Jacksonville, on main road. Two thousand loads of wood can be cut from it. Growth mostly Post Oak. Land very good. It is a bargain at $400.

Address L. W. GRANT, Agent, Jacksonville, Ala.

Annual Settlement Notice.

STATE OF ALABAMA, } CALHOUN COUNTY.

Probate Court, Aug. 21, 1877.

Elias Brock, Deceased, Estate of.

THIS day came R Z Brock, Administratrix, and J. B. McCaine, Administrator of said estate, and filed their statement, accounts, vouchers and evidences for an annual settlement of their administration

It is ordered that the 18th day of September 1877 be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON, Jugde of Probate.

Aug 25-3t

Final Settlement Notice.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, } *Calhoun County.*

Probate Court, Special Term, August 23d, 1877.

C. T. O'Keef, Deceased, Estate of.

THIS day came Geo. I. Turnley, the Administrator of said estate, and filed his statement, accounts, vouchers and evidences, for final settlement of his administration.

It is ordered that the 15th day of September. 1877, 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.

August 25-3t

Tax Collector's Notice.

FIRST ROUND.

I WILL ATTEND *on the days* and at the places mentioned below, for the purpose of collecting the State, County and Poll Tax of Calhoun county for the year 1877.

All tax payers are requested to attend promptly. The Poll Tax becomes delinquent on 31st October.

Anniston—Precinct No. 15, Monday October 1st.
June Bug—Precinct No. 3, Tuesday October 2nd.
Jacksonville—Precinct No. 1, Wednesday October 3rd.
Alexandria—Precinct No. 2, Saturday October 6th.
Oxford—Precinct No. 13, Monday October 8th.
Davisville—Precinct No. 12, Tuesday October 9th.
White Plains—Prec't No. 11, Wednesday October 10th.
Rabbit Town—Precinct No. 10, Thursday October 11th.
Cross Plains—Precinct No. 9, Friday October 12th.
Green's School House—Precinct No. 8, Saturday October 13th.
Hollingsworth's—Precinct No. 7, on Monday October 15th.
Peck's Hill—Precinct No. 6, Tuesday October 16th.
Polkville—Precinct No. 5, Wednesday October 17th.
Sulphur Springs—Precinct No. 14, on Thursday October 18th.
Gannaway's School House—Precinct No. 4, Saturday October 20th.

E. McCLELEN, Tax Collector Calhoun County.

August 25, 1877.

DENTISTRY.

H. D. BARR

WISHES to inform his patrons and the public generally that he is prepared to do all kinds of Dental work, which he will guarantee.

Full upper set Teeth, ... $20 00
" lower " " 20 00
" upper & lower " 35 00
Partial set, ... 15
Gold fillings, each, ... 2
Silver, Rubber, Bone, Tin foil, each, 1
Extracting teeth, each, ... 1

No charges for extracting teeth when artificial teeth are inserted.

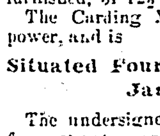
He uses the best and latest improved materials. Prompt attention given to people at a distance.

Apply to H. D. BARR, Surgeon Dentist, Oxford, Ala.

Office over J. R. Graham's Store.

Special attention given to extracting and filling on teeth. Aug. 4, 1877—tf.

WOOL CARDING!



The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he is now prepared to do Wool Carding promptly at any time.

Prices for Carding.

Ten cents per pound where the grease is furnished, or 12½ cents where it is not.

The Carding Machine is run by water power, and is

Situated Four Miles Northwest of Jacksonville.

The undersigned returns sincere thanks for past patronage and hopes by doing his work thoroughly and well to merit a continuance of the same.

M. L. RICHEY.

Jacksonville, Ala., Aug. 4, 1877—tf

RICHARD WALKER,

Barber and Hair-Dresser.

FIRST door east of Maddox & Parr's Family Grocery. Give him a call and he will guarantee perfect satisfaction with neat, complete and fashionable work.

Jacksonville, June 17, 1876—tf.

The Republican.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The grape crop in this county is very fine.

Elbert Walker has a tree of very fine apples.

If you've got a good thing, show it at the Fair.

A little child of Mr. D. C. Turner died Thursday.

Dr. I. T. Tichenor will preach in the Baptist Church Sunday.

Notice call for meeting of Board of Directors Saturday Sept. 1st.

All the officers elect have filed their bonds, and they have been approved.

PERSONAL.—Hon. Wm. H. Chambers is in town, the guest of Hon Jas. Crook.

A little child of Mr. S. P. Snow has been quite sick and is still in a dangerous condition.

Attention is directed to two advertisements of bargains in real estate, to be found in this issue.

Only a few days left in which to secure advertising room in the Premium List of the Grange Fair.

Parties who have lands to sell will find it to their interest to communicate with L. W. Grant, at Jacksonville.

We learn that Mr. W. P. Cooper, General Superintendent of the Fair, has been quite sick in Rome, Ga.

By a slip of the pen last week we had it Rev. "Henry" instead of Daniel F. Hoke who is visiting Jacksonville.

We return thanks to Mr. J. J. B. McElrath for some new meal from corn of this year's growth. Who can beat this?

Messrs. Chambers and Tichenor will speak at Alexandria on Wednesday the 29th. They will have a large crowd to hear them.

Our old friend, J. A. Aderholt, has our thanks for some fine white cabbage heads. Blessed is the man who thinketh of the printer.

Mrs. Seymour has sent us the monster potato of the season. It far eclipses anything of the kind we have seen this season; weight two pounds.

'Squire J. J. Skelton has brought us a tomato vine eleven feet six inches in length. It was very young when cut and had not acquired its full growth.

Judge Walker's cook killed a rattle snake five feet long, at Blue Mountain Springs, on the 18th. It had just emerged from under the house when discovered and slain.

We now need copy of Rules and Regulations, etc., for Premium List. Will the proper officer please furnish it as early as convenient. We have the President's Address and Premium List.

Jack Price, a colored man, killed recently, between the residence of L. B. White, Sr., and Crawford McDaniel, a rattle snake five feet long, nine inches in in circumference, and having eleven rattles.

The price of admission to the Fair will be only twenty-five cents, and experience has demonstrated that more money is made at this price than if it were doubled. Everybody can afford to attend, when the fee is so small.

Attention is directed to the school notice of Mrs. Bellamy. She is thoroughly competent, and has given her patrons entire satisfaction heretofore. She does not desire a very large class, and doubtless will get the number she desires without difficulty.

Work is going on at Fair Grounds every day. A high and substantial fence will be put around the grounds, and a fine race track made immediately. All the indications point to a more successful fair than we had last year, and this is saying a great deal.

For the last two weeks some one has carried off our Oxford *Tribune*, and we have not been able to make up from it the customary news items from that part of our county. Please leave it alone in future, gentle reader; and if you want it right badly, subscribe for it. It is a good paper, fully worth the subscription price.

The Oxford *Tribune* man, by persistent agitation, has succeeded in getting the citizens of Anniston and vicinity to put the road between Oxford and Anniston in tip-top condition; and now he rides over it to see his gal without a jolt, while Noble and the other boys who did work are doctoring their hands for blisters. Shrewdness your name is Roberts

Two gentlemen were over last week from Clay county looking at Stewart's fine mill property, two miles below here. The mills have a splendid reputation, and we dislike to see them pass out of the hands of one of our citizens; but the gentlemen from Clay are described as very clever, and that recommends us. If they come we offer the right hand of fellowship.

GOOD FOR CALHOUN.—Wednesday a gentleman called upon us to buy a farm that he understood we had for sale, near Stewart's valuable mill property. In the course of his conversation he said that he had traveled all over Texas, all over Madison county, Alabama, and along the Tennessee river from Guntersville to nowhere, and that he had found in none of his travels any country that suited him so well as old Calhoun. He will settle with us to stay.

THE GRANGE COLLEGE.—Next Monday the Grange College will be opened for the short term; and from all the indications, we think will open well. Some think the number of pupils will reach, the first week, seventy-five. We earnestly hope so, for we are sincerely desirous of seeing the college a success—the more so because so many failures have been made in trying to build up a school here. Since the Grange has taken the matter in hand, our people have been inspired with a good deal of confidence, and that is half the battle. Let every man, woman and child in Jacksonville become canvassers for the school and it will not be long until we have an Institution of learning here that will be a source of profit to our town and the pride of our people. Remember that it is backed by the Grange, and that never fails in anything it undertakes.

We hope our people will all turn out next Monday at the college on opening day. Prof. Borden is desirous of meeting them on that day, that he may explain the general plan on which it is to be conducted, his aims and the means by which he hopes to build up the school.

THE DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.—We have barely time to say that the dramatic entertainment was a decided success. There was a full house, perfect order and good acting all through.

The play of Hand & Glove was cut very much, just before the rising of the curtain, in consequence of the sudden sickness of little Maggie Burke, a very important and the most charming character in it. This rendered it necessary for the actors to extemporize a good deal, in order to lead the audience into the plot, and it is highly creditable to them that they got through without a bobble that was apparent to the audience.

The statuary was lovely, the only defect, if any, being the brilliancy of the light, which served to bring out too clearly the chalking. The pose in each was the perfection of grace.

The farce, Quiet Family, was highly relished by the audience, if we may take the frequent expressions of applause as an indication, and—but we have not the time for further notice. We have been promised a communication on the subject by an appreciative auditor for next week's paper.

Masonic Lodges, all societies, and individuals, are requested to note the fact that by our terms, tributes of respect and obituaries are charged for at advertising rates. The reason for this is, first, that the composition of such matter costs money, and secondly, if we should make no charge our paper would soon be crowded with that character of matter, which is of no special interest outside the deceased one's acquaintance.

We charge nothing for the mere announcement of a death. 3t

One of our young men about town, of an investigating turn of mind, has just completed a novel and most curious experiment, of the result of which he is now fully satisfied. The agents employed were hot grease and the naked hand. Any one trying the same experiment will reach the same conclusion which he has arrived at. It may burn; in fact it will be most likely to do so. Let the curious try it.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[Extract of a letter of Dr. Lovic Pierce, of Sparta, to Rev. L. F. Davies.]

Macon, Jan. 8, 1876.

Dear Bro. Davies. Excuse me for writing only when I am deeply interested. I have been speechless about two months. Could not read and pray in a family. Had tried many things. Got no benefit from any. Since conference some one sent me from Americus a bottle of Thrash's Consumptive Cure and Lung Restorer, which I have been taking now, this is the ninth day, and I can talk now with some ease. I came here, among other things, to supply myself with this medicine. No druggist here has it on sale. I must have it. I want you to go in person to Thrash & Co., show them this letter, and make them send me by express to Sparta, Ga., two, three or four bottles, with bill. I am getting on finely.

(Signed) LOVIC PIERCE.

For sale by Dr W. M. NISBET, Jacksonville Ala. Sep. 23—3m.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

No people in the world suffer as much with Dyspepsia as Americans. Although years of experience in medicine had failed to accomplish a certain and sure remedy for this disease and its effects, such as Sour Stomach, Heart-burn, Water-brash, Sick Headache, Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Liver complaint, coming up of the food, low spirits, general debility, etc., yet since the introduction of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER we believe there is no case of Dyspepsia that cannot be immediately relieved. 30,000 dozen sold last year without one case of failure reported. Go to your Druggist, Dr. W. M. NISBET, and get a sample Bottle for 10 cents and try it. Two doses will relieve you. Regular size 75 cents.

MURDER WILL OUT.

A few years ago, "August Flower" was discovered to be a certain cure for Dyspepsia and Liver complaint, a few thin Dyspeptics made known to their friends how easily and quickly they had been cured by its use. The great merits of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER became heralded through the country by one sufferer to another, until, without advertising, its sale has become immense. Druggists in EVERYTOWN in the United States are selling it. No person suffering with Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, low spirits, etc., can take three doses without relief. Go to your Druggist, Dr. W. M. NISBET, and get a bottle for 75 cents and try it. Sample bottles 10 cents.

IMPORTANT.

W. W. NESBIT

IS NOW prepared with Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper to do all kinds of work and repairing on Sorghum Machinery.

SMOKE STACKS of superior construction, which will make more Molasses in a shorter time than any other, a *specialty*.

MEASURES, SKIMMERS, DIPPERS, &c. constantly on hand for sale.

RAPID SORGHUM COOLER.—The best thing ever invented. Does away with the necessity of cooling in barrels.

Terms cash, or good barter.

Jacksonville, May 26, 1877.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Board of Directors

For Fair Association are urgently requested to meet in Jacksonville on Saturday, September 1st.

H. L. STEVENSON, Chm'n.

For Sale.

A good 6 2-3 octave Knabe Piano. Terms easy, for which apply to J. D. HAMMOND,

Aug. 11—3t Jacksonville.

A large lot of finished Coffins on had and for sale at the storeroom of

JOHN H. CRAWFORD.

Jacksonville, Aug. 18, 1877.

FRESH CHEESE,

First of the season and very nice, just received at

MADDOX & PRIVETT'S.

Come, everybody, and smoke and treat your friends. Good Cigars at MADDOX & PRIVETT'S. Three for 10 cents.

Good Chewing Tobacco at the Red Store for 10 cents a plug.

Factory Yarn at Maddox & Privett's for $1.00 per bunch.

MADDOX & PRIVETT are selling good brown Sugar 8 lbs for $1.00.

MADDOX & PRIVETT will buy all the green beef hides you will bring them.

If you ride on horseback go to MADDOX & PRIVETTS and get you a good, neat Saddle Blanket. It will save its cost in preserving your pants one year.

A few pair of neat, strong and durable buggy harness on hand, will be sold cheap for cash or exchanged for wheat or flour. Apply at once at the Red Store.

Riding, Driving and Plow Bridles, Hames, Collars and Whips, at the very bottom prices, at

MADDOX & PRIVETT'S.

Prepare in time for the immense crop of peaches that will soon be ripe, and supply yourself with those Shelby Ware Fruit Jars at the Red Store; also the Gem Self-sealing Glass Jar at $2 per dozen.

Select Boarding and Day School for Girls.

Open at Brookside October 1st.

Advanced English branches and Mathematics, Latin and French, per month,	$5.00
Intermediate Class, per month,	3.00
Primary " " "	1.50
Music—Instrumental and Vocal, per month,	5.00
Incidental Fee, per month,	25

Number of pupils limited.

MRS. FANNIE L. BELLAMY, Principal.

Jacksonville, Aug. 24, 1877.—3t

DR. J. R. GARBER

TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity.

All calls will receive prompt attention.

Special attention given to all *chronic* diseases.

Office on South street, two doors below the Wyly House. June 9 tf

D. C. SAVAGE,

Cross Plains, Ala.,

—DEALER IN—

Dry Goods,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS,

Ready Made Clothing,

Family Groceries,

And Merchandize Generally.

COUNTRY PRODUCE

Taken in exchange, at full prices, for goods; and as my stock will be kept up in all lines, it is my desire to control as much trade as possible. During the Fall and Winter season I shall give my special attention to

Buying and Shipping Cotton

and other Produce, and thereby be enabled to give as much satisfaction to those who favor me with their patronage as any merchant in this country. A trial will convince you.

And I would say to those who owe me for supplies furnished during this year, bring in your cotton early and save me the necessity of forcing collections to pay off my indebtedness. Aug. 18, 1877.

THE SEASIDE LIBRARY.

CHOICE BOOKS no longer for the few only. The best standard novels within the reach of every one. Books usually sold from $1 to $2 given (unchanged and unabridged) for 10 and 20 cents.

1. EAST LYNNE, by Mrs Henry Wood, (Double No) 20c
2. JOHN HALIFAX, GENT., Miss Mulock 20c
4. JANE EYRE, by Charlotte Bronte, (Double No) 20c
4. A WOMAN-HATER, Charles Reade's new novel 20c
5. THE BLACK-INDIES, J. Verne's latest 10c
6. LAST DAYS OF POMPEII, by Bulwer.. 10c
7. ADAM BEDE, by Geo. Eliot (D'ble) 20c
8. THE ARUNDEL MOTTO, by Mary Cecil Hay 10c
9. OLD MYDDLETON'S MONEY, by Mary Cecil Hay 10c
10. THE OLD WOMAN IN WHITE, Wilkie Collins 20c
11. THE MILL ON THE FLOSS, by George Eliot 20c
12. THE AMERICAN SENATOR, by Anthony Trollope 20c
13. A PRINCESS OF THULE, Wm. Black.. 20c
14. THE DEAD SECRET, Wilkie Collins... 10c
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For sale by all Booksellers and Newsdealers, or sent, postage prepaid, on receipt of price by

GEORGE MUNRO, Publisher, 21, 23 and 25 Vandewater St., N. Y. P. O. Box 5057.

Register's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a Decree of the Chancery Court for the 1st District of the Eastern Chancery Division of Alabama, composed of the county of Calhoun, rendered at the June Term, 1877 of said court in the cause of S. R. Hood vs. Thomas J. Alexander and Rufus Chesney, I will, as Register of said court, sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door of said County of Calhoun,

On Monday the 10th day of September next,

The following described Real Estate, to-wit:

The north west fourth of the south west fourth, and the south east fourth of the south west fourth, and the south west fourth of the south east fourth of section eleven, township thirteen, range seven; and the east half of the north west fourth, and the west half of the north east fourth of section fourteen, township thirteen, range seven, and seven acres, more or less, off of the north east fourth of the north east fourth of Section fourteen, Township thirteen, Range seven, in all two hundred and eighty-seven acres more or less, in said County of Calhoun and State of Alabama, to satisfy said decree, in favor of said S. R. Hood vs. said Thomas J. Alexander and Rufus Chesney.

Also, at the same time and place and terms,

I will sell the following described Real Estate, to-wit: The north west fourth of the south east fourth, and the west half of the north east fourth of section thirty, township sixteen, range seven east in said County of Calhoun, State of Alabama, containing one hundred and twenty acres, more or less, to satisfy a decree of said Court rendered at said June Term, 1877, in favor of James W. Towns vs. Chesley B. Hughes.

Also, at the same time and place and on like terms,

I will sell the following described Real Estate, to-wit: The south west fourth of the south east fourth, and the south east fourth of the south west fourth of section thirteen, township thirteen, range six, and the north half of the north east fourth, and the north east fourth of the north west fourth of section twenty-four, township thirteen, range six, (except two acres more or less off of the north west corner of south east fourth of south west fourth of section thirteen, township thirteen, range 6 above) east in the Coosa Land District, Calhoun County, Alabama, containing one hundred and ninety-eight acres more or less, to satisfy a decree rendered at the June Term, 1877 of said court, in favor of John Littlejohn and against H. W. Collier.

WM. M. HAMES, Register.

Aug. 4. 1877—5t.

CALHOUN COLLEGE,

MALE AND FEMALE,

Jacksonville, Ala.

The Fall session will commence on the *Last Monday in August*, 1877, And continue SIXTEEN WEEKS. The Spring session will commence on the *1st Monday in January*, 1878, and continue TWENTY-FOUR WEEKS.

The plan of instruction is *thorough* and *practical*. The regulations formed for the *moral* and *intellectual* improvement of the pupils are mild, though *positive*, and will be *rigidly* enforced. Every effort will be made to instil into the minds of the students the virtues that adorn and ennoble the human heart, and we do hope that no one will apply for admission into this institution who is unwilling to comply cheerfully with its rules and regulations.

This Institution is owned by, and under the supervision of Calhoun County Grange.

Expenses—Fall Session.

TUITION:

Primary Department (in advance)	.....	$ 6.00
Preparatory "	"	..... 12.00
Collegiate "	"	..... 20.00
Music—Piano or Organ,	"	..... 24.00
Contingent expenses	"	..... 1.00

Candidates for the Christian Ministry, of all denominations, will be admitted free of charge for tuition.

Good board can be obtained on reasonable terms.

For further particulars address either

W. J. BORDEN, Principal,

or L. W. CANNON, Sec'y Board of Trustees, Jacksonville, Ala. Aug. 4, '77

State Agricultural and Mechanical College,

AUBURN, ALA.

Next Term Begins Sept. 26th, 1877.

Five independent courses are taught—Agriculture, Literature, Science, Engineering, Surveying.

An Excellent Preparatory school is provided, with graded classes, free of tuition. English, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Latin and Greek, thoroughly taught in this school. Special attention given to Penmanship and Grammar.

By a recent ordinance of the Board of Trustees, the following reduced rates have been established: Each Cadet from Alabama, or elsewhere, at the beginning of each term, or half year, must deposit with the Treasurer—Contingent fee, $5; Surgeon's fee, $2.00. Total College Fees per term, $7.50.

EXPENSES PER TERM.

TUITION FREE.		
Board and Lodging	.....	$10.50 to $58.50
Washing	.....	4.50 4.50
Fuel, Lights and attendance	..	9 00 9.00
Surgeon's Fee	.....	2 50 2.50
Contingent Fee	.....	5.00 5.00
Total	.....	$31.50 to $79.50

Cadet Uniforms are furnished in Auburn at the lowest possible rate. Board, washing, fuel, lights, and attendance are paid for at the beginning of each month.

For catalogues. Address any member of the Faculty, or I. T. TICHENOR, President.

Aug. 18—4m

University of Alabama.

THE FIRST TERM or HALF of the Academic year, 1877-'8 will begin

Wednesday, October 3rd, 1877.

The discipline of the Academic Department is military. Cadets board and lodge at the University, Law-Students in private families.

At the beginning of each term or Half-year, every Cadet must deposit with the Treasurer—

For Tuition	$20 00
" Board and Lodging	50 00
" Washing	7 00
" Fuel, Lights and Attendance	10 00
" Surgeon's Fee	4 00
" Contingent and Library Fee	3 00
Total	$94 00

Every Cadet must furnish himself with a Cadet-uniform, which costs about $35 per annum. The Trustees appoint THREE Students from each county to attend the Academic Schools TUITION FREE. For these appointments, application must be made to the Trustees residing in the Congressional District, to which the applicant's county belongs. Sons of Clergymen actively engaged in the ministry may enter the Academic Schools without charge for tuition.

Tuition Fee in Law Schools $25 per term, payable to the Professors.

For further information, send for Catalogue or address.

CARLOS G. SMITH, President.

University, July 16, 1877—4m.

East Tenn., Va. & Ga. R. R

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Leave JACKSONVILLE	1.02	P. M.
" ROME	3.30	"
" DALTON	6.30	"
" KNOXVILLE	10.48	"
" BRISTOL	4.48	A. M.
" Washington City	10.00	P. M.
Arrive, NEW YORK	7.00	A. M.

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R. S. RUSHTON, Agent, July 14, 1877. Dalton, Ga.

The Rome Hotel,

Within Ten Step of the Rail Road.

BROAD STREET, ROME, GEORGIA.

NO OMNIBUS NEEDED.

The Hotel is situated in the principal business square of the city, is New and Clean from Bottom to Top, having been

THOROUGHLY RENOVATED

In the last sixty days, and has received an addition of fourteen

ELEGANT, AIRY AND CONVENIENT ROOMS, NEWLY FURNISHED.

The Hotel is abundantly supplied with Fresh Milk, Butter and Vegetables from our own Dairy and Garden.

Rates Two Dollars per day, or seventy-five cents for single meal and single lodging, with no extra charge for handling baggage.

Representatives from the principal business houses of the city can be found boarding in the Hotel.

J. A. STANSBURY, Proprietor.

sept. 30—1y.

LIVERY & SALE STABLE

HAVING bought the entire hal interest of J W Fullenwider in th stock and outfit of the late Hammond & Fullenwider's Stable, we will continue the same business place, and hope that by fair dealing and reasonable charges to merit a liberal share of patronage. A stable is an indispensable necessity to all villages, and we hope our citizens may give us sufficient patronage to make the stable self-sustaining. We will also continue the mail Hack to and from Gdasden daily except Sabaths.

Price for Gadsden Hack $3 00 through or $5 return.

Hack to and from depot 25c day 50c night.

Horse, single feed 35c or $1 per day.

Horse and Buggy per day, ... $3

Hack and two horses per day, ... $3 50

Waggons, Hacks, Buggies and Horses always on hand.

W. B. HAMMOND, J. D. HAMMOND, Agent.

—tfoct 7

Application to Sell Real Estate.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, CALHOUN COUNTY.

Probate Court, Special Term, July 25, 1877.

C B Sisson, deceased, estate of.

THIS DAY came C B Douthit, administrator, and Ellen Sisson, administratrix, of the estate of said decedent, and filed their application in writing and under oath, praying for an order of sale of certain lands described therein and belonging to said estate, for the purpose of division, upon the ground that said land cannot be equitably divided. It is ordered that the 6th day of September 1877 be appointed a day for hearing such application.

It is further ordered that notice be given to the non-resident heirs at law and distributees of said estate, viz:—Margaret Phillo, wife of —— Phillo, Sarah Graham, wife of —— Graham, and Ellen Herndon, wife of —— Herndon, who reside in Rusk, Henderson county, State of Texas, and a daughter of Mary Thompson, deceased, name and residence unknown, and a child of Wm Robertson, deceased, name and sex unknown, and supposed to be under twenty-one years of age, and resides in Henderson county, State of Texas, Ellen Graves, wife of —— Graves, who reside in Hempstead county, State of Texas, Basheba Rich, wife of —— Rich, Caroline Morris, wife of —— Morris, Sarah R Robertson, wife of —— Robertson, Cassa Faulkner, wife of —— Faulkner, all of whom reside in the State of Georgia—post office unknown, by publication for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in said county of Calhoun, as a notice to said non-resident heirs, &c., to be and appear at a special term of said court to be held at the Court House of said county on the 6th day of September, 1877, and contest the said application if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON, Judge of Probate.

july28-3t

John B. Breughton, vs. J. W. Whisenant. W. A. Driskell. } April 21, 1877.

THIS day came the Plaintiff by his Attorney, and it appearing, that at the time of the issuance of the summons and complaint was issued out that Garnishment was issued against W. W. Webster, and J. D. Ussery, and that the Garnishees in pursuance of said writs of garnishment has, at this term of the Court, filed their answers, admiting an indebtedness to J. W. Whisenant, one of the Defendants in this suit; and it further appearing to the Court, that the Defendant, J. W. Whisenant is and was at the time this suit was commenced, a non-resident of the State of Alabama to-wit: resides in Hernando County, State of Florida, Brooksville Post Office. And thereupon the Plaintiff moved for an order of publication against the Defendant, J. W. Whisenant, notifying him said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to answer Plaintiff's complaint.

It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in Calhoun County, for four consecutive weeks by the Clerk of this Court, and that the Clerk of this Court send to the said J. W. Whisenant a copy of this order, and this cause is continued.

A true copy from the minutes:

Witness my hand this 11th July, 1877.

G. B. DOUTHIT, Clerk.

July 14th.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that application will be made to the August term of the Commissioners Court of Calhoun county, for the opening of a new road from Patona, Ala. to run north-west, on a line with present neighborhood road, and to intersect with public road leading to Gadsden at or near the residence of James Prater, Esq.—this June 12, 1877. M. M. KIERNAN, and others.

July 21—3t.

Family Groceries.

THE undersigned respectfully informs th public that he will continue the

GROCERY BUSINESS

In the same place recently occupied by H. Fitz, in the south room of the Brick Store east side of the public square.

He will keep a full stock of every description of Family Groceries of superior quality; which will be sold low for CASH, or exchanged for COUNTRY PRODUCE.

By fair dealing and strict attention to business, he will endeavor to merit, and hopes to receive a continuance of th liberal patronage heretofore extended this House.

☞All persons indebted for Groceries heretofore purchased, will please call upon me forthwith and settle up, as it is necessary to close up the old business; and all persons having claims against H. Fits will present them for settlement.

B. F. CARPENTER.

Jacksonville, March 24, 1877—2m.

JUST RECEIVED.

A Fine Lot of Superior Loisville

Cooking Stoves!

For from ten to twenty dollars.

Tinware in large quantities Cheap.

W. W. NESBIT.

Take Particular Notice.

It takes Cash to buy Tin, Sheet Iron and other materials used in my business. Therefore cash and nothing but cash will purchase my work. Jan. 6, 1877.

WE SELL EVERYTHING FOR THE

GARDEN

And offer NOW (from June 15 to Aug. 15):

Celery Plants.

Dwarf White, by mail, for $1.00 per 100
Large White Solid, by mail, 1.00 " 100
Dwarf Red, ... 1.00 " 100
Any of the above Celery Plants, by express, for $5. per 1,000.

Cabbage Plants,

Pr'm Flat Dutch, by mail, $1 00 per 100
Drumhead Savoy, ... 1.00 " 100
Red (for picking), ... 1.00 " 100
Any of the above Cabbage Plants, by express, for $4 per 1,000.

Cauliflower Plants,

Early Erfurt, by mail, ...$1.25 per 100
Early Paris, ... 1 25 " 100
Any of the above Cauliflower Plants, by express, for $7.50 per 1000.

☞Special prices for large quantities given on application.

TURNIP SEED.

Any of the following leading sorts sent by mail, for 10c per oz—25c. per ¼ lb—75c. per lb.

Early White Dutch—White Strap Leaf—Red Top Strap Leaf—Golden Ball—Improved American Ruta Baga.

ETER HENDERSON & CO.,

Seedsmen, Market Gardeners & Florists.

☞ 35 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

Jacksonville Hotel.

West Side Square,

Jacksonville, Ala.

Is now prepared, to take care of Commercial Travelers, and other Gentlemen and Ladies. Comfortable rooms, polite and attentive servants and as good fare as our county affords.

A large room specially for Exhibiting samples of merchandise.

Board per day,	$2 00
" " week,	7 00
" " Meal,	50

We have also a LIVERY and FEED STABLE—Hacks, Wagons, Buggies, and Horses, always on hand. Call and see me. Respectfully,

J. D. HAMMOND, Pro.

April 29, 1876.

WYLY HOUSE.

South East Corner Public Square

(OLD FORNEY CORNER)

JACKSONVILLE ALA.

HAVING made additional Improvements for the comfort of guests we respectfully solicit a continuance of that patronage so liberally bestowed upon us for the past two years. It is our pride and intention to make it one of the best HOTEL'S to be found in any Village, and to make every one comfortable and their stay pleasant while with us. Every convenience given to commercial men for showing samples

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

Reasonable reduction on board by the day for regular customers, and county people. JOHN M. WYLY.

ED. S. P. SMITH. H. H. SMITH.

S. P. SMITH & SON,

Wholesale Grocers

AND

Liquor Dealers,

Smith's Block, ROME, Ga.

Proprietors and General Agents for the

Steamer Mary Carter,

Upon which Goods shipped freight has been reduced full 20 per cent.

A good and roomy WAGON YARD in rear of their Block for the accommodation of Teamsters.

SMITH'S AROMATIC

STOMACH BITTERS.

These Bitters are a pleasant TONIC for persons suffering from loss of appetite, or weakness, and a never-failing Remedy for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Female Irregularities, Chills and Fever. Diseases of the Kidneys. Rome, Ga. Sep. 30, 1876.—1y

(ESTABLISHED IN 1853.)

H. A. SMITH

ROME, GA.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Bookseller and Music Dealer

KEEPS constantly on hand, a large stock of **School and Miscellaneous BOOKS, Stationery and Fancy Articles—Pianos and Organs,** at prices that will defy competition in any market in the South.

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

CROQUET SETS

In Wood Boxes $1.50,

and upwards, complete. Orders by mail promptly filled—heavy discounts to Merchants and Schools. Jan. 27, 1877.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Family Physic; and for curing Costiveness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Foul Stomach, Breath, Headache, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Biliousness, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia; as a Dinner Pill, for purifying the Blood,



Are the most effective and congenial purgative ever discovered. They are mild, but effectual in their operation, moving the bowels surely and without pain. Although gentle in their operation, they are still the most thorough and searching cathartic medicine that can be employed: cleansing the stomach and bowels, and even the blood. In small doses of one pill a day, they stimulate the digestive organs and promote vigorous health.

AYER'S PILLS have been known for more than a quarter of a century, and have obtained a world-wide reputation for their virtues. They correct diseased action in the several assimilative organs of the body, and are so composed that obstructions within their range can rarely withstand or evade them. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of everybody, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are, at the same time, the safest and best physic for children. By their aperient action they gripe much less than the common purgatives, and never give pain when the bowels are not inflamed. They reach the vital fountains of the blood, and strengthen the system by freeing it from the elements of weakness.

Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates, containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, these Pills may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar-coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take; while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

PREPARED BY

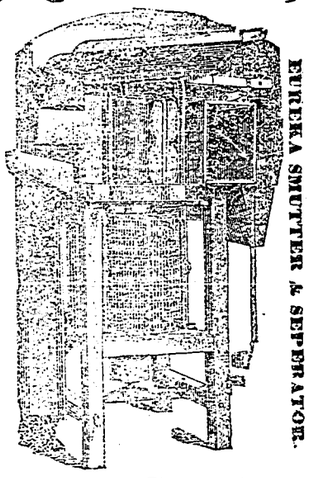
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

W. M. NISBET, Agent, Jacksonville, Ala.

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.

R. T. HOYT,

(Successor to W. D. HOYT & CO.)

Wholesale Druggist,

No. 43 BROAD STREET, ROME, Ga

Keeps constantly on hand,

DRUGS, Field & Grass Seeds of all kinds; ONION SETTS; **Seed Irish Potatoes;**

Buist's GARDEN SEEDS;

WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS, OILS VARNISHES, &c

Rome, Ga. Jan. 20, 1877—tf.

THE BEST OFFER!

We will sell during these hard times

$600 Pianos for $250;

And all other styles in the same proportion, including Grand, Square and Upright—all *first class*—sold direct to the *people at factory prices*. No agents; no commissions; no discounts. These Pianos made one of the finest displays at the Centenial Exhibition, and were unanimously recommended for the HIGHEST HONORS. Regularly incorporated Manufacturing Co.—New Manufactory—one of the largest and finest in the world. The Square Grands contain Mathushek's new patent: Duplex Overstrung Scale, the greatest improvement in the history of Piano making. The Uprights are the *finest in America*. Pianos sent on trial. Don't fail to write for Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue,—mailed free.

MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO., No. 56 Broadway, N. Y.

Fashionable *Millinery.*

THE undersigned have just received a full stock of fine and fashionable material for Millinery: Ribbons, Laces, Ties, &c. Trimmed HATS of every variety and price, from 75 cents to $10 00.

LADIES DRESSES cut and made in the latest styles.

Room back of W. A. Driskell's Dry Goods Store.

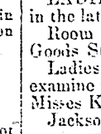
Ladies respectfully invited to call and examine Goods.

Misses KATE & LOU CRAWFORD.

Jacksonville, Oct. 21, 1876—tf.

Carriage & Wagon MAKING

JAMES H. & JOS. H PRIVETT

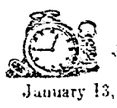


HAVE now and will keep constantly on hand, Barouches, Buggies, Wagons, &c. manufactured of the best of timber and material, and in the most neat, durable and fashionable style. Orders for any particular style of work filled promptly, and every description of Repairing done with dispatch.

Finished work now on hand will be sold at remarkably low prices for cash. Long experience in the business, enables them to fulfil every promise made to patrons of neat and durable work. Their shop is located two miles south of Jacksonville.

W. C. LAND,

WATCH MAKER



& Jeweller,

Jacksonville, Ala.

January 13, 1877—1y.

AGRICULTURAL.

CULTIVATION VS. MANURES.—In passing through the country one matter of neglect is quite noticeable; the cultivation is behind-hand. Not only are the gardens full of weeds, but the corn and potatoes exhibit a want of thorough culture. There is no royal road to a clean garden and clean fields of hoed crops. Smoothing over occasionally will never answer. The horse and cultivator must be employed continuously and to some purpose. The only way is to begin early and keep at it. The main difference in size of corn and potatoes through the country is not produced by the difference in the amount of fertilizers employed half as much as through the lack of timely and thorough cultivation in a large number of cases.

It is quite noticeable that when a large amount of manure is put upon land the weeds grow more abundantly and with great thriftiness, so that though manure may take the place of cultivation in one sense, in another, highly manured ground requires even more cultivation to keep the food in the right channels of growth.

However, the best thing a man can do upon land that is not very good in order to secure growth is to make his tillage as perfect as possible. The writer has had a little experience in growing trees without manure. The farm and garden required all the manure that could be obtained. Our trees were upon poor soil, so poor that a June grass sod would not form, and in lieu of fertilizers, the cultivator was used; once in ten days, all through the growing season for one year these trees were cultivated and a thriftier lot were never seen in any soil or with any treatment. The secret lies in the fact that trees need a vast amount of moisture to support their growth; the cultivator passing through the soil so often keeps the soil open and in condition to hold the moisture near the surface where the roots could partake of it; and again the pulverization of the soil was just the process to fit the elements of plant growth for the use of the trees.

HENNERY BUILDING. — We advise every man to build a hennery on the same principle that a farmer would build a barn; first for comfort, second for convenience, and then add as much for elegance and style as he is willing to pay for. But such an expense should not be carried to the business account, to be settled out of the profits of the stock, but rather to the account of ornament, to be paid in the owner's satisfaction at fine appearances.

The plan we would adopt for a poultry house is this: Build on a southerly slope, if you can. Dig out for a back wall, to be cemented up; then lay upon it a shed roof, the roof and sides shingled, with tarred paper between the boards and shingles. It should be ten feet high in front and five in the rear. On the inside have a walk three feet wide running the whole length, high enough from the ground to let the fowls under, to scratch and go out into the yard. Lay a floor over the rest with the roosts on the back part with the shelves under them to catch the droppings, so arranged as to be removed and cleaned once a week. The nests for large hens should be a foot high, and small at the entrance, running back two feet. With such nests as these, hens seldom learn to eat eggs. Fasten the nests on the partition which separates the walk from the coop. A building thirty feet long and fifteen feet wide may be separated into three rooms, large enough for twenty-five fowls to a room. Such a building can be put up for fifty dollars, and is worth as much for all practical purposes as the most elegant building, while everybody that can afford to keep good fowls can afford such a hennery.

BASTARD CLOVER AS FOOD.—In an article published in an Austrian agricultural paper, Herr Moritz Rohrmann warns agriculturists generally against the use of Swedish or bastard clover as food for horses. In a dry state they refused entirely to eat it, although the hay "was well made, of good color, and an agreeable smell," but several years later, his hay being short, he again offered it to his horses; this time, however, in a green state. "They ate it unwillingly and but sparingly and rapidly fell off in condition. Soon an inflammation of tha mucous (or lining) membrane of the mouth appeared, which together with the tongue, become covered with little pustules. These, on bursting, left small, superficial sores covered with a yellow exudation which gradually increased in depth all over the tongue and gums. This condition of the mouth necessitated a change of food, and the horses rapidly recovered." No connection between this forage and the disease was at that time suspected. Afterward, however certain facts which came to his knowledge induced him to experiment upon its action, when he found that by alternately giving and withholding the fodder in question, he was able to produce or dispel at will symptoms exactly similar to those observed earlier and described above.—*Scientific Farmer.*

Beer in Africa.

Under the head of "Beer in Africa" a French journal publishes some information which is rather amusing. Almost all the people of Africa, it appears, drink beer; but those who like this drink best are the Caffres. The female Caffres are the brewers of the beverage, to which they give the delightful name of "utschulla." But the the beer which they drink is not intoxicating; it contains, on the other hand, fattening principles. As corpulency is a sign of distinction among the Caffres, one may imagine, says the French writer, what a vast quantity of beer is consumed by each gallant Caffre, so that he may rank among the dignitaries of the nation. Followers lower in the social scale have equally aristocratic tastes; consequently beer is an important item in the Caffre establishment. The malt employed in the preparation of this beer is said not to be made of barley, but maize and millet. The grain is arranged for the purpose of germination, then is roasted. The Caffre, we further learn, is independent of hop; he has a substitute of his own which acts as an effectual "substitute." It seems, however, that the Caffre proceeds quite methodically with his brewing, and does not appear to be much troubled by the phenomena of fermentation. There are other people in Central Africa—the Balondes, for instance—who brew, but their beer has no "fattening principles." Still it has its recommendations, for we learn that in this district beer drinkers may be observed extended full length upon the ground, drunk. This circumstance, naively adds the French writer, may also be observed in European countries, and is not peculiar to Central Africa alone.—*San Jose Herald.*

SCIENTIFIC.

Heated Air Instead of Oxygen in the Lime Light.—Means of producing artificial light of good actinic quality at a moderate cost, without risk of explosion or other danger, must always interest photographers, and many and various experiments made from time to time have been brought under the attention of our readers. The oxyhydrogen light has, of course, satisfied the condition of efficiency; but besides the cost of oxygen there has been the greater objection of risk in its preparation, storage, and use. Mr. Woodbury has recently been good enough to bring under our attention the result of some experiments, by which he hopes to obtain a light, in all respects efficient for lantern purposes and for enlargement, in which, whilst obtaining the brilliancy and the purity of incandescent lime, he dispenses entirely with oxygen in obtaining it.

Mr. Woodbury does not claim to have invented a new thing, but he has made a valuable application of an existing thing. Some of our readers may be familiar with the Fletcher blowpipe in which a jet of heated air, inside a gas jet, emerges at the same orifice as the gas, into the flame of which it enters, producing an intensely hot concentrated flame. This constitutes the Fletcher blowpipe. The air pipe is connected with an air bag, sending a stream of air through it, finally entering a spiral tube, which twines around the gasburner, both being heated by a Bunsen burner underneath. The intense jet to which we have referred is is made by Mr. Woodbury to play upon a lime cylinder, by which is produced a concentrated flame of very intense brilliancy and pure actinic color, admirably suited alike for the sciopticon or other magic lantern, and for photographic enlarging purposes.—*London Photographic News.*

Dyeing Loose Cotton.—The working up of cotton and wool into all sorts of fabrics has of late years received much development, so that now 25 to 30 per cent of loose cotton may be added to wool, and the fabrics so woven actually deceives the naked eye of the experienced dealer; the only difficult point is to dye the cotton well and fine. It may, therefore, be interesting to quote a cotton-dye method which has been found to answer the purpose well.

With fabrics that do not require to be fulled, all colors can be produced to resemble the tints of wool. The loose cotton, as it proceeds from the ball, may be loosed either by mechanical or manual labor, and as soon as each raw cotton yarn has been boiled two hours in water, it is ready for dyeing; but that manipulation may be saved in most colors by immersing the cotton: as, for example, for black, into a logwood bath for two hours, by which time is saved. The chief thing to attend to during the boiling process is to turn the cotton incessantly, so as to insure that all portions may be soaked through, otherwise non-dyed white spots would show up. It is also advisable to use separate vats for each bath, by which much dye material may be saved, as the subsequent baths then require less fresh dyestuffs or salts; if the baths have, however, been used several times, or are broken or thick, of course fresh baths have to be prepared and the old ones cleaned out.—*Textile Manufacturer.*

Greasing Axles.—On the authority of the *Carriage Monthly*, more injury is done to carriages and wagons by greasing too much than the reverse. Tallow is the best lubricant for wood axles, and castor oil for iron. Lard and common grease are apt to penetrate the hub, and work their way out around the tenons of the spokes and spoil the wheel. For common wood axles, just enough grease should be applied to the spindle to give it a light coating. To oil an iron axle, first wipe clean with a cloth wet with turpentine, and then apply a few drops of castor oil near the shoulder and end. One teaspoonful is enough for the four wheels. Carriages are sometimes oiled so much that their appearance is spoiled by having the grease spattered upon their varnished surfaces. Whence they are washed in that condition, the grease is sure to be transferred to the chamois from the wheel, and from thence on to the panels.

Adulteration of Bread and Flour with Gypsum, Heavy Spar, Etc.—A Rotterdam firm has been recently offering finely ground gypsum to various millers in the province of Hanover. To detect such frauds Vohl mixes 10 grains of the flour with 20 grains of potash saltpetre, places the mixture in a platinum vessel, and ignites with a redhot platinum wire. If the flour is pure the pale green melted mass dissolves almost entirely in water, and the solution, scarcely turbid, gives no precipitate with hydrochloric acid, which, if it appears, indicates the presence of silicates. The acidulated solution should give barium chloride merely a slight turbidity. A decided precipitate indicates the presence of sulphate of lime or of baryta.

A Russian Solomon.

When the late Czar was at Warsaw, shortly before the outbreak of the Crimean war, in the course of one of his flying journeys through Russia, the officer of the day came to inform him that a woman awaited without who wished to present a petition to him. The Czar bade him admit her, and a Polish woman entered, clad in deep mourning. In a voice broken with tears she told her story. She was a widow with an only son, who had been torn from her, in direct violation of the law excepting the only sons of widows from liability to enlistment. Nicholas heard her patiently to the end, and bade her return on the morrow, insuring her that her case should be carefully considered. The recruiting officer, who had been concerned in the alleged offense, was next summoned, but the latter stoutly asserted that the whole story was a pure fabrication; that the widow had in reality two sons, of whom he had taken the eldest, and that the complaint was merely a ruse on the mother's part to keep her son at home. In this falsehood he boldly persisted when confronted by the mother on the following morning, perceiving this to be his only chance of escaping detection. Nicholas looked decidedly nonplussed, and the staff officers began to exchange, in cautious whispers, various jocular allusions to the judgment of Solomon. But suddenly the Emperor's marble face lighted up, and turning to the recruiting officer, he said with ominous suavity:

"You are ready to swear, then, that this woman has two sons?"

"I swear it, your majesty," answered the unabashed officer.

"In that case," rejoined the Czar, with a smile, which showed how thoroughly he appreciated the situation. "Russia must not lose a soldier; give back the son you have taken, and enlist *the other one!*"

DOMESTIC.

HOW TO PRESERVE EGGS.—Among all the discoveries of the present century there is nothing new in preserving eggs. The old method of packing them on their small ends in a vessel and then filling it with lime water is still practiced. The lime-water should be salted, as a quart of salt to a pailful of lime-water, which is made by slaking some lime, then add water enough to have it sufficiently thin to run among the eggs freely, and when it has settled turn off the clear liquid, add the salt, and it is ready for use. Eggs preserved in this way six months or longer are not as good as fresh eggs, and there is no way to keep them that time and be as good as those that are freshly laid. But a better way for preserving eggs in small quantities, as for family use, is to take fine salt and pack the eggs in it in layers, the small ends down, filling up the spaces between the eggs with salt. Keep the vessel in a dry place, or the salt will become moist. Eggs may be thus kept six or nine months, and they will be as good as it is possible for them to be by any known preservative.

HEALTHFULNESS OF LEMONS.—When people feel the need of an acid, if they would let vinegar alone and use lemons or sour apples, they would feel just as well satisfied and receive no injury. And a good suggestion may not come amiss as a good plan, when lemons are cheap in the market. A person should in these times purchase several dozen at once and prepare them for use in the warm days of summer, when acids, especially citric and malic, or acids of lemons and ripe fruits are so grateful and useful. Press your hand on the lemon and roll it briskly on the table to make it squeeze more eas ly, then press the juice into a bowl or tumbler (never into a tin); strain out all the seeds, as they give a bad taste. A few minutes boiling is sufficient. Put a pound of white sugar to a pint of juice, boil three minutes, bottle it, and your lemonade is ready. Put a tablespoonful of this lemon syrup in a glass of water and you have a cooling, healthful drink.

RHUBARB MERINGUES. — Wash and skin the rhubarb, cut into inch lengths, and put it over the fire in a porcelain-lined saucepan in which is plenty of sugar (do not add any water); when tender, thicken with a little corn-starch, made smooth in cold water. Have ready deep pie-plates, lined with a rich biscuit crust (rolled thin), pour in the rhubarb and bake in a quick oven. When done remove from the oven; when cold cover the tops with a meringue of beaten whites of eggs and powdered sugar, flavored with lemon extract. In making a meringue, the usual proportion is the whites of four eggs to a pound of powdered sugar, but half the sugar I have found answers very well. When the pies are covered with the meringue return them to the oven until they are a delicate brown, which will be in a minute or two. Try the biscuit crust, lady readers it is far more wholesome than ordinary paste.—*Rural New Yorker.*

MUSTY coffee-pots and tea-pots may be cleansed and sweetened by putting a good quantity of wood ashes into them and filling up with water. Set on the stove to heat gradually till the water boils. Let it boil a short time, then set aside to cool, when the inside should be faithfully washed and scrubbed in hot soap-suds, using a small brush, that every spot may be reached, then scald two or three times, and wipe till dried. It must be a desperate case if the vessel are not found perfectly clean if this advice is strictly followed. Pots and pans or plates that have been used for baking and have become rancid, may be cleansed in the same way. Put the plates into a pan with wood ashes and cold water, and proceed as above stated. If no wood ashes can be had take soda. If cooks would clean their pie-plates and baking dishes after this fashion after using, they would keep sweet all the time.

POTATO SALAD.—Boil about a quart of small potatoes; peel them; cut up one quarter pound of clear smoked pork into very small dice; fry them brown; then pour two tablespoonsful sweet oil, half a goblet full right sour vinegar and a goblet full of water into the pan, and heat this altogether; put into a bowl, cut up a small onion and throw in a handful of salt; cut the potatoes in very thin slices; have the salad ready half an hour before you wish to use it.

TRIFLES.—Take small sponge cakes, moisten with sherry wine; serve with soft custard.

A SPOONFUL of salt put in a lamp filled with oil will prevent explosion.

Monastic Life.

I greatly desired to visit the famous Convent of La Trappe, near Antwerp, and, thanks to the courtesy of the monks, passed a pleasant day within its walls. Life there must be an intensely solemn thing: fortunately for the monks, however, it is varied by labor, the many workshops of the convent embracing every trade. I remained to dinner, and had an opportunity of seeing the members of this little community. Very quietly the dinner passed. They ate neither meat nor fish. I had, as did all, a large bottle of beer, made on the place, as they brew their own beer. With the beer in question we had vegetables. The meal commenced with a soup of milk and bread, substantial and not exciting to the members of the institution. I made a substantial dinner out of the eggs and fresh bread, etc., and went out with two young priests into the garden for a siesta. It was a hot day, and lying down upon the grass in the shade, a running conversation was kept up about old walled towns, and old convents, and the rest. Afterward, an old monk conducted me through the convent. Passing through the dining-room or hall, my attention was called at once to the two long rows of black and brown napkins arranged upon the two long tables at each side. They seemed like the monks themselves in miniature. Ascending a rickety flight of stairs, I entered their large sleeping apartment; each one has his "little crib," where he sleeps, or thinks he does. The bed is a hard piece of matrass with at slight covering, and a curtain drawn around it, and the name of the happy occupant placed above in black letters on wood. My last visit was to the workshops. I will not describe all the different "metiers," but there were all trades represented, and capuchins working at them. All were grave and silent. Indeed, a solemn "Sunday" atmosphere brooded over the entire place, and I was glad to leave it behind me.

HUMOROUS.

A YOUNG PARISIAN artist lately painted a portrait of a duchess with which her friends were not satisfied, declaring that it was totally unlike. The painter, however, was convinced that he had succeeded admirably, and proposed that the question of resemblance or no resemblance be left to a little dog belonging to the duchess, which was agreed to. Accordingly, the picture was sent to the hotel of the lady next day, and a large party assembled to witness the test. The dog was called, and no sooner did he see the portrait than he sprang upon it, licked it all over, and showed every demonstration of the greatest joy. The triumph of the painter was complete, and all present insisted that the picture had been retouched during the night; which was actually so—the painter having rubbed it over with a thin coating of lard! The dog's nose was sharper than the critics' eyes.

A HIGHLAND VIEW OF HEAVEN.—"I know what sort o' heaven you'd pe wantin'!" shouted an earnest and excited Highland minister into the ears of an apathetic congregation, to whom he had delivered, without any apparent effect, a vivid and impressive address on the glory of heaven. "I know what sort o' heaven you'd pe wantin'! You'd pe wantin' that all the seas would pe hot water; that all the rivers would pe rivers of whisky; and that all the hill and mountains would be loaves of shugar! That's the sort o' heaven you'd pe wantin'! Moreover," he added, warming to his work, "you'd pe wantin' that all the corn stooks would pe pipe-staples, and tobaccos, and sneeshin'; that's the sort o' heaven you'd pe wantin'!"

AS BROAD AS LONG.—A gentleman returning from Leyton one evening hailed the conductor of an omnibus, and asked him if he was going to the Bank. He answered in the affirmative, and that the fare would be a shilling. The gentleman took his seat in the 'bus, and when it arrived at the Flower Pot in Bishopsgate street the cad opened the door and said, "Ve goes no further, Sir." "Why, you told me," said the gentleman, "that you went to the Bank." "Ve calls this the Bank, Sir." "Oh, very well," said the passenger, giving him a sixpence, "I calls that a shilling." The fellow was so taken aback that he could not say a word, only calling out to the driver, "I say, Bill, if that 'ere chap beant a rum'un."—*Once a Week.*

"HAVE you any old clothes, mum, as you could give a poor man who has a sick wife and six small children to support?" inquired a dilapidated person at the door of an up-town residence. "I've got a coat with but three buttons gone, and a pair of pantaloons that have but a small patch behind, which I guess you can have," said the good woman, after she had examined her closet. "Is the coat double-breasted, with a velvet collar?" inquired the poor man. "Are the pantaloons of a plaid pattern, and cut with spring-bottoms of twenty-two inches?" "No, sir." "Then I guess you needn't trot 'em out," said the poor man; "they ain't my style, and I don't want 'em."

SAID a plantation preacher once, while urging the necessity of putting the last penny in the box. "Nebber was a church dat died ob gibbin. Ef any ob you knows ob such a church I will make a pilgrimage da, and upon de broken rafters I will kneel, and raisin dis yah tremblin hand heabenword I will say, 'Bressed be de dead dat died in de Lord. Dey are restin from da labors, and da works hab followed dem.' Put in all you's got, bredren."

A PRETTY young Americaness, whose Christian name is Anna, on receiving a cigar from a young gentleman who had not pluck enough to say he wished to marry her, twirled it playfully beneath his nose, and looking archly at him, popped the question thus, "Have Anna?"

"LOOK HERE, Jim, there's a hole knocked out of this bottle you gave me." "Why, not at all; there's the hole in it now; if it was knocked out, how could it be there?"

HOUSEHOLD members—the foot of the bed, the leg of the chair, the arm of the sofa, the elbow of the stove pipe, the hands of the clock, and the head of the table.

THE latest discovered rule that will not work both ways, is—a woman can be agent, but a gent cannot be a woman.

"ARE you fond of tongue sir?" "I was always fond of tongue, and I like it still."

WHY is a soldier like a vine? Because he is listed, trained, and forced to shoot.

BORERS for oil are called well-wishers.

STICKING at nothing—Fighting shadows.

SPIRIT of the times—Whiskey.

The Oriental.

One finds it difficult to understand how these people, so courteous in their manner, so dignified in their bearing, with a haughty repose ever looking out of their dark eyes, can be suddenly converted into the active wild beasts we know they can. But a creature so tranquil, so unreasoning, so indolent, finds no measure for the extravagance of passion when he indulges it. He has no continuity of activity, he has no habit, in any line of his thought, of liberality, or freedom. So the tiger in him leaps up, master of his nature, and will not withdraw again to the dark cavern of his heart till its thirst for blood is appeased. War seems to take him from his indolence and stimulate him to sustained bravery through the energy of his fanaticism. The best opinions agree in considering the Turkish soldier as superior—docile, capable of training, and fearless as few are. What he lacks is the proper officer. With his ignorance of everything comes the ignorance of modern tactics. He may buy the best gun that America can furnish, but, till he understands the terrible enginery of war, the valor of his soldiers is half lost to him by imperfect leadership. How much he knows, how much of the old rage which once carried all before it still survives, the world, by springtime, seems in a fair way of ascertaining. We cannot but honor this desperate valor and the sublime indifference to death which their doctrine of fate (Kismet) allows them.—[*Syrian Sunshine.*

A Solace for the Aged.

In the decline of life, as the vigor of the system wanes, and infirmities attack it to which in early life it was a stranger, the use of a safe medicinal stimulant is highly advisable. Nothing, as experience shows, is so admirably adapted to the wants of old people as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It is a real solace to the aged, and the best safeguard they can possibly use against the complaints to which they are peculiarly liable. It invigorates the body and cheers the mind, is pure, agreeable and effective. Rheumatism, lumbago and gout are more frequently developed in age than in youth or middle life. Hostetter's Bitters are an excellent remedy for those painful disorders, and also fortify the system against them. They never create undue excitement, are gentle in their action, and are infinitely purer than the unmedicated stimulants of commerce.

Rheumatism Quickly Cured.

Durang's Rheumatic Remedy," the great *Internal Medicine*, will positively cure any case of rheumatism on the face of the earth. Price $1 a bottle, six bottles, $5. Sold by all Druggists. Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, Druggists, Washington, D. C.

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers.

Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother.

Advertising Agencies.

"PETTENGILL'S NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY AND ADVERTISER'S HAND-BOOK," recently published by Messrs. S. M. Pettengill & Co., advertising agents, 37 Park Row, New York City, is an elegant volume, and bears upon its face the impress of honest, careful, and thorough work. In these days of books issued in the interest of illegitimate advertising schemes and special newspaper lists, or which have for their object the filching of money both from advertiser and publisher, we are glad to welcome a publication which, unswerved by self-interest, attempts to deal justly with all parties. Correct information in regard to the character and circulation of the numerous publications of this country is difficult to obtain, but with superior advantages and earnest labor Mr. Pettengill has produced a book that will be found of great assistance to advertisers and all who need such information in the prosecution of their business. It has now been nearly thirty years since Mr. Pettengill began business as an advertising agent. He was the pioneer of the business. The press of the country was a small interest compared with what it now is, and there was very little systematic advertising being done. It was Mr. Pettengill's idea to bring about an understanding between the business men of the country and the publishers; to show the advertiser that legitimate newspaper advertising was the cheapest and best way of bringing his wares before the public; and the publisher, that in all proper ways he should regard the interests of the advertiser. He thus aided both, and placed both under obligation. How successful Mr. Pettengill was is best shown by the immense business establishment he has built up, and the high esteem in which he is held both by advertisers and publishers the country over. Since he entered into the business a great many rivals have come into the field. Many have failed, involving both publishers and advertisers in their disaster. Others, with youth, energy, and capital, have succeeded in establishing a more or less prosperous business; but in the esteem and confidence of both advertiser and publisher no one has ever rivaled the firm of which Mr. Pettengill is the head. His name is a synonym for fair dealing and rectitude, and his straightforward business course is the more marked in contrast with the methods of some who aspire to outstrip him in business. * *

The shyster and schemer in advertising, as in everything else, must have his day, but eventually the advertiser will find him out, and his lists and worthless schemes, which are three-fourths agents' profits, will be neglected, and his occupation gone. There may be less immediate gain in the old-fashioned, straightforward way of doing business, but in the long run, it will pay the largest profits. We trust that our young men beginning in the advertising business will observe the great success of Mr. Pettengill, and, imitating his methods, lay the foundation on which to build a business at once profitable, permanent, and honorable.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean, June 15th.*

PATENTS.—References, terms, and all necessary information furnished by Worth Osgood, (late Principal Examiner U. S. Patent Office) Att'y and Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, Washington, D. C. Correspondence invited.

VEGETINE.

An Excellent Medicine.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Feb. 28, 1877.

This is to certify that I have used VEGETINE, manufactured by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass., for Rheumatism and General Prostration of the Nervous System, with good success. I recommend VEGETINE as *an excellent medicine* for such complaints.

Yours very truly,
C. W. VANDEGRIFT.

Mr. Vandegrift, of the firm of Vandegrift & Huffman, is a well-known business man in this place, having one of the largest stores in Springfield, O.

Our Minister's Wife.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 16, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS.

Dear Sir,—Three years ago I was suffering terribly with Inflammatory Rheumatism. Our minister's wife advised me to take VEGETINE. After taking one bottle, I was entirely relieved. This year, feeling a return of the disease, I again commenced taking it, and am being benefited greatly. It also greatly improves my digestion. Respectfully,
MRS. A. BALLARD.
1011 West Jefferson Street.

Safe and Sure,

MR. H. R. STEVENS.

In 1872 your VEGETINE was recommended to me; and, yielding to the persuasions of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostration, superinduced by overwork and irregular habits. Its wonderful strengthening and curative properties seemed to affect my debilitated system from the first dose; and under its persistent use I rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health and good feeling. Since then I have not hesitated to give VEGETINE my most unqualified indorsement as being a safe, sure, and powerful agent in promoting health and restoring the wasted system to new life and energy. VEGETINE is the only medicine I use, and as long as I live I never expect to find a better. Yours truly, W. H. CLARK,
120 Monterey Street, Allegheny, Penn.

VEGETINE.

The following letter from Rev. G. W. Mansfield, formerly pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Hyde Park, and at present settled in Lowell, must convince every one who reads his letter of the wonderful curative qualities of VEGETINE as a thorough cleanser and purifier of the blood.

HYDE PARK, MASS., Feb. 15, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS.

Dear Sir,—About ten years ago my health failed through the depleting effects of dyspepsia; nearly a year later I was attacked by typhoid-fever in its worst form. It settled in my back, and took the form of a large deep-seated abscess, which was fifteen months in gathering. I had two surgical operations by the best skill in the State, but received no permanent cure. I suffered great pain at times, and was constantly weakened by a profuse discharge. I also lost small pieces of bone at different times.

Matters ran on thus about seven years, till May, 1874, when a friend recommended me to go to your office, and talk with you of the virtue of VEGETINE. I did so, and by your kindness passed through your manufactory, noting the ingredients, &c., by which your remedy is produced.

By what I saw and heard I gained some confidence in VEGETINE.

I commenced taking it soon after, but felt worse from its effects; still I persevered, and soon felt it was benefiting me in other respects. Yet I did not see the results I desired till I had taken it faithfully for a little more than a year, when the difficulty in the back was cured; and for nine months I have enjoyed the best of health.

I have in that time gained twenty-five pounds of flesh, being heavier than ever before in my life, and I was never more able to perform labor than now.

During the past few weeks I had a scrofulous swelling as large as my fist gather on another part of my body.

I took VEGETINE faithfully, and it removed it level with the surface in a month. I think I should have been cured of my main trouble sooner if I had taken larger doses, after having become accustomed to its effects.

Let your patrons troubled with scrofula or kidney disease understand that it takes time to cure chronic diseases; and, if they will patiently take VEGETINE, it will, in my judgment, cure them.

With great obligations I am
Yours very truly,
G. W. MANSFIELD,
Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

VEGETINE

Prepared by
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

$55 ≥ $77 a week to Agents. $10 Outfit *free*. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine

A Contrast.

Despite the bitter cold, flowers are the luxuries of Russians in winter. They are everywhere. The houses overflow with them—flowers receive you at the door, and go with you up the stairway; Irish ivias festoon balusters; jardiniers adorn the landings on every floor. In the embrazure of the windows bananas spread out their broad silken leaves; talipot palms, magnolias, camellias, growing like trees, mingle their blossoms with the gilded volutes of the cornices; orchids hover like butterflies around lamp shades of crystal, porcelain and curiously wrought terra-cotta. From the horn-shaped vases of Japanese porcelain or Bohemian glass, placed in the centre of a table or at the corner of a sideboard, spring sheaves of superb exotics. And all this floral splendor thrives as in a hothouse. Every breath of cold air is carefully excluded. The windows are invariably double, and the space between the sashes is covered with a layer of fine sand, designed to absorb moisture and prevent the frost from silvering the panes. Twisted horns of paper containing salt are set in it, and sometimes the sand is concealed by a bed of moss. There are no outside shutters or blinds, for they would be useless, since the windows remain closed all the winter, being carefully filled in around the edge with a kind of cement. Heavy curtains of rich material still further deaden the effect of the cold upon the glass. Shivering in the street, you are at the pole; within doors, you are transported to the tropics.



LIGHTNING RODS.

Save life and property. Order them directly from the Manufactory and save the large and excessive profits charged by traveling salesmen. Repairing attended to. Address

MIDDLETON & CO.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of Lightning Rods, Points and Weather Vanes, Emblematic Signs,

Cor. Ridge and Girard Ave's Philad'a.

BUTTER how to make, pack, preserve & COLOR. Extract Rancidity. Dairymen's Receipts, for 3 cent stamp. MRS. S. SMITH, 327 Arch St., Philada., Pa.

The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

PURELY MUTUAL.

Incorporated in 1847. Assets, $5,940,006.37.

SAMUEL C. HUEY, President.

The PENN is strictly mutual. Its surplus is returned to its members every year, thus giving them insurance at the lowest rates. All its policies non forfeitable for their value.

Endowment Policies issued at Life Rates.

Agents wanted. Apply to
H. S. STEPHENS, Vice President

N. F. BURNHAM'S "1874"

WATER-WHEEL

Is declared the "STANDARD TURBINE," by over 650 persons who use it. Prices reduced. New pamphlet, free. N. F. BURNHAM, York, Pa.

50 LARGE MIXED CARDS with name 10 cents and 3c. stamp. 40 styles Fun Cards 10 cts. Samples 6cts. A. M. DOWD, Bristol, Conn.

PENSIONS—No matter how slightly disabled. Increases now paid. Advice and circular free. T. McMICHAEL, Att'y, 707 Sansom St., Phila. P.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life. Everybody should have it. For the cure of Weak stomachs, General Debility, Indigestion, Diseases of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic. This wine includes the most agreeable and efficient Salt of Iron we possess—Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, try KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.
I only ask a trial of this valuable tonic.

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TO THE READERS

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The People's Remedy.

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"Hear, for I will speak of excellent things."

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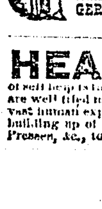
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