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THE NORTHERN FARMER.

O favors every year made new!

The country overruns our due.

The fullness shames our discontent.

We shut our eyes, the flowers bloom on;

We murmur, but the corn-ears fill;

We choose the shadow, but the sun

That casts it shines behind us still.

God gives us, with our rugged soil,

The power to make it Eden-fair,

And richer fruits to crown our toil

Than summer-wedded islands bear.

Who murmurs at his lot to-day?

Who scorns his native fruits and bloom?

Or sighs for distant far away,

Beside the bounteous board of home?

Thank heaven, instead, that Freedom's arm

Can change a rocky soil to gold,

That love and generous lives can warm

A clime with Northern ices cold.

An Old Soldier's Story.

When you ask me whether I am superstitious, I can answer candidly that I am not.

I positively repel from me all stories of ghosts, dreams that "mean something," awful warnings, and modern spiritualism. They disgust me beyond expression, and they appear to me for the most foolish nonsense. If you are impressed in the same way by what I am about to tell you, I cannot feel either surprised or angry; and I can only assure you that I relate what occurred in my presence, and under my careful observations, without embellishment, adding nothing and omitting nothing whatever.

I am an officer in the English army, and at present hold the rank of Major. When the facts I am about to narrate occurred, I was merely a lieutenant, and a young fellow of not more than two and twenty; and was farther then than even now from any leaning to the marvellous, full of life, health and spirits.

We were quartered in India, with sharp fighting ahead of us, and not far ahead, either, as we knew very well. Meanwhile we did our best to pass the time, and seized upon every opportunity for "fun," as school-boys do.

We all have our favorites in this world, and there were two men in the regiment who seemed worth more to me than all the rest put together. One of them was our chaplain, a handsome man of forty, with a loud, ribald laugh, a face that told of a conscience as clear as man's may be, and a friendly manner that won the hardest heart.

He had a fashion of speaking of the wife and children at home that showed how well he loved them, and he wore his miniature about his neck, and had shown it to me in a fond, proud way, soon after we first became friends. Home was always in his thoughts, and often on his tongue, and I liked him the better for it.

My other friend was a young, rich lieutenant; a dreamy, sensitive young fellow, who had engaged himself on the eve of his departure from England to a beautiful girl whom I knew very well and believed to be a flirt of the first water. He had given me his confidence entirely, and I, who had never had a sweetheart, and believed that I would never care enough for any woman to ask her to be my wife, somehow took a great interest in his heart affairs, and found as I was of him, could not have smiled at his raptures over shallow-hearted Phoebe Dutton for his life.

We three—the chaplain, young Herbert and I—were breakfasting together one morning, when my servant entered, and, with an odd expression of face, explained that there was a queer-looking Indian chap outside who asked admittance.

"I know something about him," he said, "and he's in league with the devil if ever man was. That lad of his knows more than he ought to," he added. "We had a peep at the show last night, and frightened ourselves finely. Still, it's curious."

"It is probably an Indian magician," said the chaplain.

"Yes, sir," said the man, "that's the name for him, I believe. Shall he come in?"

"Let him in," said I. "We'll see him at all events."

The servant retired, and in a moment more reappeared, ushering in a very singular individual.

It was an old man, with a bronzed skin, a long hooked nose, flashing black eyes, and a long white beard. He stooped as he walked, and leaned on a long thick staff with one hand and with the other upon the shoulders of a beautiful boy, of perhaps ten years old. As he approached he made a low reverence, and addressed us in some words that were incomprehensible to me. The chaplain, however, interpreted them.

"The man declares himself to be a magician," he said, "and he desired to know whether we have any wish to know what has happened in our own country since we left it. Of course it is all rubbish, but these exhibitions are said to be curious. Shall we let him do what he can, gentlemen?"

Heed, and he in turn addressed the boy, who at once proceeded to business by spreading a rug, which he carried under his arm, upon the ground, and placing the old magician carefully upon it. Having done this, he prostrated himself at his feet, and lay there, face downwards and perfectly motionless.

Meanwhile the magician drew from his bosom a small flask, and having uttered some words over it, touched the boy upon his shoulder. On the instant the little fellow started up and knelt before him, with one hand extended, the palm upwards, and hollowed into a sort of cup, and into this the magician slowly poured from the flask a black liquid not unlike ink, and then grasping the boy's wrist addressed the chaplain.

"He says that the boy will look for anyone any person desires to see," he said; "and he begs us to make haste, for the condition into which the child is thrown is very exhausting. What say you, Nesbit, do you desire a peep at any one?"

"Not I," I answered. "But come, Herbert, you do."

The young man turned his dreamy blue eyes upon me.

"Yes," he said, frankly. "If I hoped he knew anything of Phoebe I should be very glad. Ask if he can do anything for me, will you?"

The magician seemed to understand him. He motioned him to advance, and spoke to the boy, who at once began to speak in English.

"I see—yes, I see," he faltered, in a strange rapid way, as people speak who suffer from fever—"I see such a pretty thing—a place—a house. There are columns; there are painted windows; there are people—so many people!—and there is a lady; she is all in white; and there are flowers, orange blossoms, in her hair; and she has a veil. And there is a man, dressed like you, and another man in white robes, and the first man is putting a ring on her finger—on the lady's finger; and now he kisses her; and now—I can't see any more; it is gone."

"It is a wedding—a happy prophecy," said the chaplain.

Herbert blushed, and dropped a handful of coin into the magician's lap, and our chaplain addressed the boy.

"My lad," he said, "try to go to England again; try to follow my thought. I am thinking of home now—of my wife. Do you know what I think of, and of whom?"

The boy retired from the Presidency at the conclusion of his term, and thereafter until the time of his death resided in Nashville. He had purchased a home in that city before the expiration of his term, and in the grounds of that beautiful home, "Polk Place," his remains now rest. Mrs. Polk has remained there continuously since his death. Every year both Houses of the Legislature pay her a visit of ceremony, and yearly every public man who visits Nashville makes it his duty and his pleasure to pay her a call. She has never made any visits since her husband's death, but her many friends are always welcome to her home. As this pious lady advances in years her habits of retirement grow upon her. But few of the friends of her youth are about her now, but their children and grandchildren rise up to call her blessed and to show honor to a woman so eminently expected.

Numbering the Plants.

The Belgian Horticultural states that here are mentioned in the Bible about fifty clearly distinguished plants, and many clearly others in more general terms.

The works of Hippocrates mention 231 vegetable species, and those of Theophrastus about 500. Pliny in his natural history, gives the names of 300 plants. In the Renaissance botany, in connection with so much else, took a vigorous part. In the sixteenth century one could find 800 plants in the works of Besner, 1,400 in those of deClosely, 3,731 in Dalechamps' *General History of Plants*, published in 1587, and 6,000 in a work by Bauhin. Further progress was made in the seventeenth century, and in the eighteenth Linnaeus defined 2,264 vegetable species, distributed into 236 classes. In the nineteenth century according to Person's *Synopsis Plantarum* run 25 to 26,000 vegetable productions were known in 1805. In 1852 Lindley, in his *Vegetable Kingdom*, estimated he genera at 8,931 and the species at 3,000.

don't know what I think about it myself, only it happened just so.

Poor Herbert was killed in the next engagement, and the chaplain died of a slow fever at Demarara in a year or two. And they know what it all meant; I don't.

Mrs. James K. Polk.

Mrs. James K. Polk was the first Tennessee who as a wife of the President, occupied the White House. She was no stranger to Washington when she went there in 1844, for her husband had served for many years previous to that time as a member of Congress, and she had spent the Winter months there with him. After his retirement from Congressional life he became Governor of Tennessee, and occupied that place for one term. In 1844 he was the Democratic nominee for the Presidency, against Henry Clay, the idol of the Whig party and the most popular public man in Kentucky, Tennesseeans were, therefore, delighted when he was elected, and the good wishes of the people followed him to the White House.

Mrs. Polk had no children, and her time was, therefore, devoted to her social duties. She was at this time a very handsome woman. Her hair was very black, and her dark eyes and complexion gave her the appearance of a Spanish lady. She was well read, a fine conversationalist, and was noted for excellent taste in dress. Her return to Washington was anticipated by her friends with the liveliest gratification.

Mr. Polk was a strict Presbyterian, and one of her first social edicts was to abolish dancing, which had been a popular pastime previous to her occupancy of the White House. President Tyler's young family of children had indulged in that amusement, as had also the young people of the previous administration, but Mrs. Polk deemed it frivolous and out of all harmony with the place, and it was banished from the mansion. Other refined pleasures were offered in lieu of it, and few, perhaps, regretted it.

The receptions of President Polk were always largely attended. At one of the first held, Mrs. Polk wore a maroon colored velvet dress, with short sleeves, but high in the neck, and richly trimmed with lace. She was seated during the evening and was constantly surrounded by her guests. An incident related of this reception was the remark of a distinguished South Carolinian who called in a loud voice to Mrs. Polk, saying, "Madam, there is a woe pronounced against you in the Bible." Every one ceased conversing, when Mrs. Polk inquired what he meant. "The Bible says," was his answer, "woe unto you when all men shall speak well of you." A general laugh followed the remark, which was complimentary if not well timed. A gentleman who visited the White House in 1848 writes in this strain of its hostess: "It may be said with truth, she is a lady of commanding dignity at all times; and her conversation, generally of the most agreeable character, is always happily directed. In my judgment, at no period in our history have the hospitality and ceremonies of the White House been more handsomely dispensed or displayed with greater republican simplicity than at the present time. Mrs. Polk bears her honors meekly, and surely it is no mean elevation to be the wife of an American President; an elevation for which many fond and ambitious aspirations are doubtless secretly cherished in the bosoms of high-minded American women, but which only one, now and then, can enjoy."

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Bathing and Burning at Benares.

What a singular spot is a sacred city of the Hindus! From all parts of India pious Hindoos come to spend their last days and die there, sure of thus obtaining their peculiar form of salvation.

All day long, from earliest dawn till sunset, thousands of people bathe on the steps of the ghats, which run along the river's banks for nearly two miles, in the sure and certain hope that by such ablution their sins are washed clear away. It is an extraordinary sight to sit in a boat and quietly drift with the stream alongside the whole length of this great city, and watch the bathers who fill up almost the entire line. Men and women are thus piously engaged, and the usual plan is to bring down a plain robe, which they deposit on the stone steps, whilst they descend into the water in their other robe, and there perform the necessary amount of ablutions. On ascending from the river they dexterously unwind the wet robe and wind on the dry one, so that there is no possible objection to the performance being in public. Many of the bathers bring with them large brass vessels for the manufacture of which Benares is famed; and these they fill with water from the sacred and muddy stream and walk off with the urn balanced on their heads. This water is for domestic purposes and serves to shed an odor of sanctity at home. Whilst the bathers stand up to their waists in water, devoutly folding their hands in prayer, or shading offerings of leaves into the running stream from larger baskets, the priests are squatting on the shore by scores, each under an enormous umbrella of plaited bamboo some ten or twelve feet in diameter, and each with a continually increasing heap of small coin presented by the bathers—for what purpose I do not know. One of the ghats is called "the burning ghat," where are stacked great piles of wood, and where the boats that you see coming down the river with great stacks of wood upon them unload their burden. Here, in the midst of the bathers, the dead are burnt by their sorrowing friends. The body is brought down, lashed upon a small hand-bier. If a man it is wound tightly in white robes so that every part is covered; if it is a woman the robes are red. The body is then plunged overhead in the stream, and then left lying in the water half-submerged, while the friends build the funeral pyre. When the pile is half built the body is laid on, and then more wood and the torch is applied, and the smoke of the burning soon pours forth in thick murky volumes. When the body is left unconsumed are thrown into the Ganges, down which they float till the birds and fishes, which the fire leaves undone. This cremation goes on daily, and during one short visit before breakfast I saw six funeral fires lighted, but I did not feel called upon to watch the entire destruction of the several pyres.

American Gold.

1. The double eagle, or \$20 piece. Coinage of the double eagle was authorized by the act of March 3, 1849. Its weight is 516 grains. Its fineness is 900. (This technical form of expression means that 900 parts in 1,000 are pure metal, the other 100 parts are alloy.) The total coinage of the \$20 gold piece up to June 30, 1877, the close of the last fiscal year, was \$809,508,440. The amount is far greater than that of all the other coinage of the United States. It, in fact, is the imperial coin of our country, at once massive, weighty and regal in appearance.

2. The eagle, or \$10 piece. Its coinage was authorized by the act of April 2, 1792. The weight was first established by law at 270 grains, but was changed forty-two years afterward, by the act of June 28, 1834, to 258 grains, where it has remained ever since. Its fineness was in the beginning made 916½, but was changed by the act of June 28, 1834, the same act that lowered its weight, to 899.225. Two years and a half subsequently its fineness was increased—less than one part in a thousand—to 900. Its weight and fineness have remained thus fixed to the present day. The total coinage of this noble piece of American money up to June 30, 1877, was \$36,707,220—less than one-fourteenth of the total coinage of the imperial double eagle.

3. The half-eagle, or \$5 piece. This elegant coin has undergone the same vicissitudes as the eagle. Its coinage was authorized by the same act of April 2, 1792. Its weight was 135 grains and its fineness 916½. By the act of June 28, 1834, its weight was reduced to 129 grains and its fineness increased to 899.225. By the act of January 16, 1857, its fineness was slightly raised to the uniform standard of 900. Its weight and fineness have thus remained to our time. Its total coinage, up to the close of the last fiscal year, was \$60,412,816.

4. The quarter-eagle, or \$2.50 piece. This fine coin belongs to the same family with the eagle and half-eagle. Its coinage was authorized, its weight and fineness corresponding altered by the same acts. The statute of 1792 made its weight of 67.5 grains and its fineness 916½. Its weight was reduced to 64.5 grains and its fineness to 899.225 by the act of 1834. The act of 1837 raised its fineness to 900. Its total coinage up to June 30, 1877, was \$26,673,750.

5. The dollar. This pretty little gold piece was created by the act of March 3, 1849, the same act that authorized the coinage of the double eagle. It has remained unchanged. Its weight is 25.8 grains and its fineness 900. Its total coinage up to the close of the last fiscal year was \$19,345,438.

6. Three dollar piece. An act of February 21, 1853, established this irregular coin. Its weight, 77.4 grains, and its fineness, 900, are of the normal standard, and have not been changed by subsequent acts. Its total coinage up to June 30, 1877, was \$1,300,032.

It is hardly necessary to state that all these gold coins are legal tender to an unlimited amount. The federal statute, however, requires that the weight should not be materially reduced by attrition.

Thus it will be seen that there are six pieces of gold coinage in the United States. The double-eagle, the three-dollar piece, the dollar piece—all of later coinage—have not been changed in weight or fineness. One of the earliest acts of Congress authorized the coinage of the eagle, the half-eagle, and the quarter-eagle. They remained of the same weight and fineness during more than forty years. By the act of June 28, 1834, the weight and fineness were both materially reduced.

Two years and a half subsequently, by the act of January 18, 1873, the fineness was increased by less than one part in a thousand. The standard of weight and fineness has remained the same as ever since for all gold coin. The fineness is nine parts of pure gold and one part of alloy; or 900 parts in 1,000, as it is generally expressed. The standard of weight—including alloy with the gold—is 25.8 grains to the dollar; the double eagle is twenty times that (516 grains); the eagle ten times; (258 grains); the half eagle five times; (129 grains); the three-dollar piece three times; (77.4 grains); the quarter eagle 2½ times that; (64.5 grains).

The question is sometimes asked, Of what is the alloy made? In gold coin it was at first a compound of silver and copper. It was forbidden by statute that the alloy should be more than half silver. It is now nearly all copper, owing to the advances made in the art of assaying and improved methods in coinage.

The total amount of gold coinage up to June 30, 1877, was \$983,150,995.

An Aristocratic Spendthrift.

An advertisement of the sale by auction of a magnificent mansion and estate in Hertfordshire England affords me a text for a story and a sermon. Some years ago, when I was passing a few moments at Oxford, two or three of the aristocratic under-graduates were making themselves notorious by their silly freaks, such as smashing the doors and looking-glasses in the houses in which they lodged, wrenching off knockers and bell-pulls from the doors of the houses in the High street, making bonfires of pictures and statues in the great quadrangle of Christ Church, etc. The ringleader of this party was a young man named Marjoribanks, commonly called Marchbanks, the heir to immense wealth, and inheriting, among other sources of income, a partnership in the celebrated banking house of Coutts & Co. He was a young man of considerable ability, but wasted the period of his college career in the amusements of his set. He and his immediate comrades

SATURDAY, APRIL 6th, 1878.

These dispatches of Tuesday indicate that Republican Senators will not follow up the attack of Howe on the President. They have evidently made a cats-paw of poor Howe. Had his speech elicited a favorable reply from the country, none would have been louder allies than the men who now desert him. There is positively no honor among these Republican politicians.

COTTON PLANTING.

To L. D. MILLER PRESIDENT AND W. P. COOPER SUPERINTENDENT OF THE FAIR OF CALHOUN.

Allow me to press upon you the importance of urging the farmers of Calhoun, to plant cotton early. The cotton seed should have been planted before this date.

I am fully satisfied that cotton ought to be planted much earlier than it is usually done. The seed should be sown thick, and well covered. The first seed that sprouts and comes up ought to be killed by the frost, for the reason, the experience of all practical farmers will show the fatty, defective seed will sprout and come out first. The good healthy seed will not sprout and come up as soon as bad or defective seed. The reason is, this good seed has a heavy coat of lint and fuzz and the hull is stouter and thicker than the defective seed. The heavy coating and thick hull prevents good seed from sprouting as early as defective seed. Hence I say, plant early, let the frost kill off the cotton that first comes up, which will give room for the good seed, and if you can get a stand from the second sprouting you will make a better crop, have better cotton and improve your seed. The defective seed produces early sprouting, feeble stalk, inferior staple and defective seed.

Have you not noticed that all farmers when they chop out their cotton, invariably leave the largest or tallest stalks; these largest and tallest stalks are the product of defective seed and produce inferior cotton and seed. I think it a mistake to leave standing the first sprouting if it can be discovered.

There is a farmer in South Ala., who plants cotton the last of February or first of March; sows the seed thick in the drill. The defective seed sprout and come up first, and are generally killed by the frost. He generally gets a stand from the good seed left in the drill, which produces better cotton and finer seed, and in the course of a few years he finds ready sale for them at one dollar per bushel.

I would ask you to urge the farmers to plant less cotton and plant more corn, peas, wheat, oats, rice, barley, clover etc., and make their farms self-sustaining, but it will be a waste of time and a fruitless effort—they will not follow your advice. Ephraim-like, they are joined to their idols—let them alone. War between England and Russia. I think is certain, and next winter we will have on hand a large cotton crop which will not realize eight cents, and leave us with a short grain crop. The grain crop in the West will rise high if the war goes on.

What then will be our condition?

WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Senate Attacks the White House, how grim visaged Howe howled—Schurz torn to tatters. An organized war planned at the house of Dr. H. Adams. Gen. Hill almost caught in ambuscade. The grandfather Democratic seed of the Senate.

From our regular correspondent.]

In the thrilling words of Patrick Henry: "The war has actually begun." (his mouth) on the administration yesterday, and with terrible emphasis on his "ands," "bats," and "its;" with ominous pause before each drawing sentence; with his hands searching the fatuousness of his breeches pockets; and with the eyes spread apart like the Colossus of Rhodes, eyes and his pantaloons were unobscuredly bagged in the knees—the old Senator, almost the last that has come down to us from a past age, relieved his bitter indignation of the accumulated wrath of one year of Hayes administration. His performance had been advertised, so to speak: the galleries were well filled, and the Senators were all in their places, to see the initiative of what is said to be a series of organized onslaughts, with such reserves as Conkling, Blaine and Hamilton. Senator Conkling received the compliment of his attention graced by an occasional approving nod, and when the voice of the orator grew husky, Edmund stretched his countenance, nestled in his chair, and with his face to the zenith, it is said, slept; but I believe his eyes were closed only to the material world, to aid digestion, and to keep his thoughts from wandering to extraneous things (the ladies in the front rows for instance) during the awful pauses between Howe's sentences. Senator Hamilton, however, did not sleep, for when the orator had occasion to refer to the honorable Senator from Maine, he was aroused with difficulty to the attention required by parliamentary etiquette. Senators Dorey, Plumb, Ingalls, Dawes, Oglesby, Paddock, Allison, were grouped around Howe and paid the closest attention to his remarks, but Matthews, Hoar, Booth, who are looked upon as the special friends and defenders of the President, while they listened to his speech, did not move their seats nearer the speaker.

Senator Howe arranged the civil service and Southern policies of the President. He said that, "under the constitution, the duty of Mr. Hayes was plainly to ascertain whether constituted authorities of Louisiana had declared Packard to be Governor. If so, then to defend his authority to the extent of his ability, when legally required to do so. If they had not so declared, then it was equally his duty, not merely to have withheld all support of Packard's pretensions, but to have given all required support to the claim of Packard's rival; and if he found it his constitutional duty, to require Packard to surrender his office, he should also have recognized Louisiana as the true government, and the whole world knows that she did not vote for Hayes, for Packard received nearly

two thousand more votes than some of the Hayes electors." Senator Howe was especially bitter in his invective against Secretary Schurz, and this part of his speech was remarkable for that peculiar rhetoric of which he is master. He reviewed the life of the Secretary, and denounced him for nearly every act of his private and public career—proclaimed him a failure as a revolutionist, a lawyer, a journalist, general, diplomat, senator, and cabinet minister. He said that Schurz, while not a Democrat, was still less a Republican, but that he was equally at home with all parties. "He spoke like an oracle and his facile speech could be fitted to the vicissitudes of parties, as readily as a double-headed satin can be turned to hide the accidents of society."

Senator Howe's speech is the sensation of this session, and there is much discussion in political circles as to its probable effect. Friends of the President insist that it has fallen flat, and that the old Senator has been used as a cats-paw, or feeler, by Blaine and Conkling, who will now be too shrewd to imitate his blunder. Others insist that it is but the entering wedge that will start the avalanche—Conkling and Blaine are determined, anticipating the certainty of a Democratic majority in the Senate after 1879, to put their fingers in the mill now. It is said that the attack opened by Howe yesterday, was planned a few nights since at the house of Senator Cameron of Pa., where the ultra-conservative and decided that the fulminations of this hour would for the Republican Senate to make a square issue with the President.

Senator Matthews and Representative Foster were closeted at the White House last night, and after consultation with the President, it was thought advisable to make no reply but to leave the matter to the Senate to the soothing influence of silence.

Senator Howe's speech was largely retrospective and he read so much from the utterances of Southern statesmen before the war, that Ben. Hill was nearly caught in the trap of replying; but Senator Thurman, who is the most judicious as well as the most judicial of Democratic Senators, persuaded the rash Georgian to refrain from doing just what Blaine and Conkling had planned to have him do. Hill, however, will never cease to regret the occasion as a lost opportunity.

It is amusing to see the grandfatherly influence that Senator Thurman exercises over the roving politicians of the Democratic side. He is more completely a leader than any other man, in either house, and his authority is tacitly acknowledged by distinguished men who have been in public life much longer than himself. He is always present in an emergency, anticipating the inception of every movement, and seeing its ulterior effect. He has been known to suppress blunders in his peers, and hold back, with a look of jesture, from doing rash and irreparable things, those who are counted acute politicians.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS.

D. P. Gannels, E. G. Morris, V. L. Weir, S. O. Smith, Peyton Rowan, A. J. H. Borden, A. O. Stewart, Geo. W. Burns, J. W. Whiteside, A. M. Stewart, J. C. Allen, Geo. W. Landers, J. D. Privett, D. E. Veazey, J. H. Landers, A. B. Scarbrough, J. T. Vincent, and J. B. Green.

PETIT JURORS.

FIRST WEEK.

B. G. McCLURE, B. B. Nunnally, W. F. Kennedy, E. H. Smith, E. H. Teague, W. W. Pruitt, J. A. Adair, J. H. Price, Valentine Bice, J. W. Hanna, J. M. Stewart, W. L. Dale, D. McEachern, A. M. Wilson, R. D. Williams, L. A. W. B. Crow, J. H. Jones, J. E. Watson, W. B. Crow, J. H. Jones, J. E. Watson, M. M. Woodruff, G. W. Mulligan, J. Williams, Waddy Thompson, M. D. Stradley, E. H. Hoge, Wm. Allen, W. J. Whiteside, S. D. Harrison.

SECOND WEEK.

J. L. Davis, A. J. Foster, John M. Crook, G. W. Vassant, John Eastwood, John M. Brewster, J. P. Landers, N. H. Hill, S. F. Morris, S. R. Smyth, D. A. Hall, J. M. Woodley, G. P. Nabors, J. A. Weatherly, J. W. Connolly, W. F. Poe, W. P. Allen, W. F. Myratt, James Dubbs, J. A. Robinson, J. P. Hunter, J. E. Sharpe, J. G. Hudson, J. M. Moore, J. W. Riddle, J. G. Bice, J. A. Stevenson, Jr., J. W. Riddle, D. W. Warwick, W. M. Webster.

Alabama News.

From the Birmingham Independent.]

Harrison Henry killed Sandy Lookhart (both negroes) with an axe, in Bethlehem Boat, Thursday morning. Henry was arrested and carried before I. A. Brown, Esq., and committed to jail to answer the charge of murder.

From the Mobile Headlight.]

The jury in the case of the State vs. Frank Moor, for the killing of Dr. Perin, in 1865, after being out all night, brought in a verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the 2d degree, and fined him \$1 and three months hard labor for the county.

Since our last issue we have had general rains and the prospect of the future is good. A large area of land is now up, and growing off finely. The wheat crop gives lively token of a heavy yield. Indeed, we have not seen a better crop, and now the farmers are preparing to look for a large and successful year. And now the farmers are preparing to look for a large and successful year. And now the farmers are preparing to look for a large and successful year.

About three weeks ago Mr. Dudley Coleman, a resident of Pickensville, started out hunting, and while crossing the Bigbee river accidentally shot himself in the arm, between the elbow and hand, with shot. He was pulling the gun toward him, which lay in the bottom of the boat, and muzzle towards him, when the trigger caught, causing it to discharge. One artery was severed, and some of the shots still remain in his arm. The wound is said to be painful, and his sufferings are at times intense.

From the Union Springs Guide.

A negro by the name of West Johnson, who lives upon the Harper place, which may cause the loss of his leg. It appears he was down at the Phoenix mill, he and his wife looking at a very platform in front of the mill, when the platform broke through, precipitating them to the ground and the safe falling upon his leg, crushing it in a most horrible manner just below the knee. His wife received a slight injury to the knee.

He was brought up town in a wagon and Dr. W. K. Jones attended to his wants.

From the Prattville Signal.]

Master Willie Graham, son of Mr. Wm. Graham, was severely hurt last Tuesday evening, by a horse falling on him. One of his wrists was broken, and for a short time he was almost lifeless.

Our young friend, David Cory, has been learning about 250 sheep upon Kirkland Hill, and is testing the practicability of this branch of business. So far his sheep keep healthy and are doing well. He has added to the flock a fine Merino buck, from Tennessee, and intends to give to his flock all the care that will promote its increase and improvement.

There seems to be a growing disposition among the people of the State to have all of our present members of Congress returned to their seats at the November election. This is good reason in this. They have all done well made efficient representatives, learned the ropes of Congress, and by all means should be retained.—Talladega Mountain Home.

An exchange tells us that Bradford and Pugh are commencing to lead off in the Senatorial race.—Mountain Home.

THE FARM JOURNAL.—The April number comes promptly to hand with a valuable table of contents, embracing the various departments of agriculture, horticulture, stock raising, domestic economy, and interesting miscellany. Our farming friends cannot make a better investment of \$2 than by sending a year's subscription to Col. W. H. Chamberlain, Oswego, Ala. The Farm Journal is a magazine of practical and progressive agriculture, and ought to find its way to the home of every farmer. As an Alabama enterprise, we wish to commend it to the patronage of our people.

ADMINISTRATORS SALE

of 200 acres of valuable land.

By virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, made on the 30th day of March, 1878, the undersigned as County Administrator, will proceed on the 29th day of April, to sell at the residence of Benjamin F. Ensey, late of said county, deceased, to wit: the east half of the southeast fourth of section sixteen, Township fourteen of Range seven, and all of that portion of the west half of section fifteen, Township fourteen of Range seven, lying South of "Talladega" creek, all east in the Coosa river, Land District of said State, and containing 200 two hundred acres more or less. Terms of sale: one-half cash, the other half on the 1st day of January, 1879, secured by a note with approved security, bearing interest from date of sale.

C. W. DREWTON, County Administrator.

April 6th, 1878—4t

TO THE AFFLICTED.

SCROFULA.

SCROFULOUS ULCERS AND

CANCERS ARE CURABLE.

Dr. S. C. Williams, after an experience of more than thirty years, is fully convinced that, when applied to in time, he can cure the above named diseases. As to his success in the treatment of the same, and as to his standing as a physician, he would respectfully refer to the following named gentlemen.

Dr. A. Peham, Alexandria, Alabama. Dr. S. Y. Neuber, Jacksonville, Ala. Dr. S. Evans, White Plains, Ala. Judge M. J. Turner, Gadsden, Ala. J. W. Whiteside, Esq., Rabbit Town, Ala. And to the physicians, merchants and farmers of the State, Ala.; also to his former patients everywhere.

Charges moderate.

S. C. WILLIAMS, M. D.

Oxford, Ala.

April 6th, 1878—1y.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR.

For One Dollar the GADSDEN TIMES, the latest, newest, and best weekly newspaper, (if printed at home) in Alabama, will be sent to any address in the United States until January 1st, 1879, postage pre-paid. Send for it at once. Remember it costs only one dollar.

Address: W. M. MEERS, Gadsden, Ala.

Johnson's Commercial

COLLEGE,

210 & 212 N. Third Street,

First Building South of the Post Office.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Open Day and Night all the Year.

\$20.00 For a Full Course of Double Entry Bookkeeping.

Write for Circulars and References.

TAX ASSESSORS.

NOTICE.

SECOND ROUND.

The Tax Payers of the present year will please meet me on the days and at the places mentioned below for the purpose of Assessing their Taxes for the year 1878.

Precinct No. 1—Jacksonville, Monday and Tuesday, April 22nd and 23rd.

Precinct No. 2—Alexandria, Monday, May 6th.

Precinct No. 4—Gannaway's School house, Tuesday, May 7th.

Precinct No. 14—Sulphur Springs, Wednesday, May 8th.

Precinct No. 5—Pekville, Thursday, May 9th.

Precinct No. 7—Hollingsworth's Saturday, May 11th.

Precinct No. 8—Court Ground, Monday, May 13th.

Precinct No. 13—Oxford, Wednesday and Thursday, May 15 and 16th.

Precinct No. 12—Davisville, Friday, May 17th.

Precinct No. 11—White Plains, Saturday, May 18th.

Precinct No. 8—Green's school house, Monday, May 20th.

All persons will please bring with them a list of their property, with valuation extended, and proper numbers of their lands.

A. B. LEDBETTER, Tax Assessor of Calhoun County.

March 30, 1878—td.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

For information in regard to any of the Lands mentioned below, parties can apply to the undersigned either by letter or in person. Letters of either buyers or sellers promptly and cheerfully answered. Parties with the means and the desire to purchase will be shown any lands advertised at the expense of the undersigned. Those having lands to sell are invited to communicate with him, when commission for selling, directions for writing advertisement, etc. will be given.

L. W. GRANT, Real Estate Agent, Jacksonville, Ala.

\$1200. Three hundred acres on road to Greensboro, eleven miles from Jacksonville, one mile from Peck's Mill Post Office, known as Fullenwater place; 70 acres in cultivation, balance well wooded, oak, hickory and Black Walnut. Three good springs on the place. School house and Church on the premises. Terms—Half cash, balance in one and two years. Title perfect. A bargain.

\$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 excellent. Land very good. It is a bargain at \$400.

Dirt Cheap!

HOUSE AND LOT FOR

\$350 CASH.—Six room house, kitchen, bath and stable. Rooms plastered and painted. Lot 120 feet front and 128 feet deep, well on premises. 300 yds. fine fruit, and well on premises. 300 yds. from Court House. Possession given list of property. A good investment for any person desiring to move to Jacksonville for school facilities.

\$1700. THE undersigned offers for sale a large tract in a FARM one hundred and twenty acres, containing one hundred and twenty acres, nearly all cleared—good orchards, three good farm houses, out houses, two bold springs (one free stone and one limestone). The tract is situated on the main road, and is one of the very best meadow lands in this country. One of the farm houses was put on the place at a cash expense of six hundred dollars. The present owner has been in the place since the war, \$3,000. Desire to move to Texas is his reason for selling at a sacrifice.

\$1500. ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY acres of fine land more or less. Good new dwelling of five rooms, not quite complete. Fine springs within a few steps of the door. Good outbuildings. Excellent view of the river. About fifty acres of land, and a small tract of land on the river. A fine place for a farm or a plantation. The tract is situated on the main road, and is one of the very best meadow lands in this country. One of the farm houses was put on the place at a cash expense of six hundred dollars. The present owner has been in the place since the war, \$3,000. Desire to move to Texas is his reason for selling at a sacrifice.

\$4000 SIX HUNDRED ACRES of fine river bottom land on the place—Five good springs, 2 1/2 miles from the river. One of the best orchards in the country. First bottom, 150 acres. Second bottom, 150 acres. Third bottom, 150 acres. Enough room under the river for upland flats to pay for the land at the ruling price per acre, within one mile of the river. The tract is situated on the main road, and is one of the very best meadow lands in this country. One of the farm houses was put on the place at a cash expense of six hundred dollars. The present owner has been in the place since the war, \$3,000. Desire to move to Texas is his reason for selling at a sacrifice.

\$4000 THREE HUNDRED & FIFTY acres of fine land, situated on the main road, and is one of the very best meadow lands in this country. One of the farm houses was put on the place at a cash expense of six hundred dollars. The present owner has been in the place since the war, \$3,000. Desire to move to Texas is his reason for selling at a sacrifice.

\$480. One Hundred and Fifty five acres—55 acres more or less. The tract is situated on the main road, and is one of the very best meadow lands in this country. One of the farm houses was put on the place at a cash expense of six hundred dollars. The present owner has been in the place since the war, \$3,000. Desire to move to Texas is his reason for selling at a sacrifice.

\$3100 ONE HUNDRED & SIXTY acres of fine land, situated on the main road, and is one of the very best meadow lands in this country. One of the farm houses was put on the place at a cash expense of six hundred dollars. The present owner has been in the place since the war, \$3,000. Desire to move to Texas is his reason for selling at a sacrifice.

\$1300 THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY acres, situated on the main road, and is one of the very best meadow lands in this country. One of the farm houses was put on the place at a cash expense of six hundred dollars. The present owner has been in the place since the war, \$3,000. Desire to move to Texas is his reason for selling at a sacrifice.

A BARGAIN.—400 acres or more, sold in separate tracts or together. Excellent fine flooring and corn mill, saw mill and cotton gin. Two sets of frame dwellings and outhouses. Fine stock settlements included. Land in good state of cultivation. Terms to suit purchaser.

\$2000.—THIRTY-TWO acres, lying within the limits of the court house in Jacksonville, known as the "Falling Snow" place. Fine meadow land, with bold spring bearing running through it. Has upon it good state of cultivation. The spring branch runs through it. Fine location for a four or five room house. The tract is situated on the main road, and is one of the very best meadow lands in this country. One of the farm houses was put on the place at a cash expense of six hundred dollars. The present owner has been in the place since the war, \$3,000. Desire to move to Texas is his reason for selling at a sacrifice.

\$400 One Hundred and twenty five acres, lying within the limits of the court house in Jacksonville, known as the "Falling Snow" place. Fine meadow land, with bold spring bearing running through it. Has upon it good state of cultivation. The spring branch runs through it. Fine location for a four or five room house. The tract is situated on the main road, and is one of the very best meadow lands in this country. One of the farm houses was put on the place at a cash expense of six hundred dollars. The present owner has been in the place since the war, \$3,000. Desire to move to Texas is his reason for selling at a sacrifice.

\$1650 One hundred and sixty six acres, lying within the limits of the court house in Jacksonville, known as the "Falling Snow" place. Fine meadow land, with bold spring bearing running through it. Has upon it good state of cultivation. The spring branch runs through it. Fine location for a four or five room house. The tract is situated on the main road, and is one of the very best meadow lands in this country. One of the farm houses was put on the place at a cash expense of six hundred dollars. The present owner has been in the place since the war, \$3,000. Desire to move to Texas is his reason for selling at a sacrifice.

A RARE CHANCE FOR CAP.

ITALIANS.—500 acres 500 acres fine farming land, 400 acres in excellent condition in the finest iron ore. On the farming land is a dwelling house and outbuildings that cost in erection \$5000. Immense deposits of best limestone cobblestone to a never-failing creek of water flowing through the iron beds. Timber abundant. The whole situated within one-fourth of a mile of the Selma, Rome & Dalton Road, in Calhoun county. The best location on the Road for large iron works. Price \$16000. Titles perfect. Letters asking further information cheerfully answered.

FOR SALE AT A

\$3,500 SACRIFICE—

One of the most convenient and desirable homes in Alabama, situated at Alexandria, in the beautiful valley of the "Talladega" creek, and consisting of a dwelling with five rooms and all necessary outbuildings, new and in elegant repair, two fine wells of water, an orchard of select fruits and 40 acres of very rich, fertile and productive land in high state of cultivation, six acres of which are in clover and other portions in blue and orchard grass; in a word, everything necessary to a home proper. Also 80 acres of land, well timbered and lying about one and a half miles from Alexandria. Terms very reasonable.

\$4,550 Six hundred and forty acres, known as the Green place, six miles north of Jacksonville, in high state of cultivation. Splendid farm house and several good outbuildings, gin, barn and every convenience to be found on a first class farm. Orchard, land fine and splendidly watered. Elegantly adapted for a stock farm. A capital bargain. Terms, one-third cash, balance in one and two years.

\$5000 Seven hundred acres seventy five acres in cultivation. All in one tract except a quarter by three quarter miles square. Watered by two mountain brooks, several springs. The spring at the dwelling is the Sulphur. There is besides a good well in the yard and in the horse lot, both supplied with pumps. The dwelling is nearly new, built in tasteful style, and on a first class farm. Orchard, land fine and splendidly watered. Elegantly adapted for a stock farm. A capital bargain. Terms, one-third cash, balance in one and two years.

\$10000.—SIX HUNDRED and forty acres, known as the Green place, six miles north of Jacksonville, in high state of cultivation. Splendid farm house and several good outbuildings, gin, barn and every convenience to be found on a first class farm. Orchard, land fine and splendidly watered. Elegantly adapted for a stock farm. A capital bargain. Terms, one-third cash, balance in one and two years.

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POSTPONED

Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of one of the f. a. issued from the circuit court of Calhoun county Ala. and to me directed, in favor of Bonnie & Co. and against John H. Roberts, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door of Calhoun county, Ala. on the first Monday in May 1878, the following described property, to wit:

One house and lot in the town of Oxford, Ala. on Choccolocco street, and now occupied by Thomas H. Barry; also one house and lot in the town of Oxford, Ala. bounded on the south by property belonging to R. R. King, on the east by the Rail Road; also 75 acres of land lying on the south side of Choccolocco and joining lands of A. M. Conally on the west and Mrs. Cochran on the south and known as the Daniel McElroy place, lying on the property of John H. Roberts to satisfy said f. a.

D. Z. GOODLETT, Sheriff.

March 2, 1878—5t.

POSTPONED

Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of one of the f. a. issued from the circuit court of Calhoun county Ala. and to me directed, in favor of Officers of the Court and against Washington Dickie. Administrator of E. C. Dickie dec'd. I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door of Calhoun county, Ala. on the first Monday in May 1878, the following described property, to wit:

One house and lot in the town of Alexandria, Ala. known as the E. C. Dickie property, now in the hands of Washington Dickie, Adm. levied upon to satisfy said f. a.

D. Z. GOODLETT, Sheriff.

March 2, 1878—5t.

POSTPONED

SHERIFF SALE.

BY virtue of one of the f. a. issued from the circuit court of Calhoun county Ala. and to me directed, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash, in Aniston, Ala. on MONDAY the 22nd day of APRIL, one of the f. a. levied upon as the property of Washington Dickie, Adm. levied upon to satisfy an execution in favor of T. W. Graham.

D. Z. GOODLETT, Sheriff.

March 16—3t.

Register's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court for the first District of the Eastern Chancery Division of Alabama, rendered on the 2nd day of February, A. D. 1878, in the case of Forney & Sanford vs. D. F. Weaver, et al., I will, as Register of said court, sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door of Calhoun county, Ala.

On Monday the 1st day of

April next,

The following described Real Estate, to wit:

The south east quarter of the north east quarter of section five (5), and the north west quarter of section four (4), township 15, range 8; and the south east quarter of the south west quarter, and the west half of the south west quarter, of the south east quarter of section five (5), township 14, range 8, all east in the Coosa Land District, Calhoun county, Alabama, to satisfy said decree of the Chancery Court, rendered on the 2nd day of February, A. D. 1878, in the case of Forney & Sanford vs. D. F. Weaver, et al., I will, as Register of said court, sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door of Calhoun county, Ala.

Also, at the same Time and Place,

I will, as Register of said court, sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described Real Estate, to wit:

One House and Lot in the town of Aniston, Alabama, lying on the Jacksonville road in said town, containing four acres or less. Said lot of land is situated in the south east corner of the north east quarter of section five (5), township 16, range 8, and is a part

ED. G. CALDWELL,

(At the old Forney Corner.)
Has on hand the best brands of Che-
wings and Smoking TOBACCOS, in-
cluding the popular Swanson's Pride and
the celebrated Durham Smoking Tobac-
co. He has the largest stock of CI-
GARS in town. Among his brands
you will find the Solace, Margarita, Roy-
al, Standard and the favorite, Royal
Wave.

Chocolate, Gelatine, Imported Chow
Chow, Boston Baked Beans, Salmon &
Canned Goods in great variety at
ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Coffee, Sugar, Flour, Meal, Meat,
Potatoes, Macaroni, Macaroni & Cheese
ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Go buy one of those choice Sugar Cu-
dams at
ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Chop Groceries for Cash at
the old Forney Corner.

Fresh Lard at
ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Fresh Meat at
ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Choice Vegetable and Flower
seeds for sale cheap at
ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Go buy one of those fine Plows of the
Towers patent at
ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

A splendid lot of new Tin-ware at
ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

SEED CORN.

100 BUSHELS very superior White
Seed Corn, carefully selected and
matured for years, by David P. Walker,
of Monroe county, Tenn. This corn is of-
fered at \$1 per bushel. Apply or send
orders to
MADDOX & PRIVETT.

You just ought to try the Little
Fairy, a pure Havana five cent
cigar, for sale at the Red Store.

A lot of nice Side Meat, at
MADDOX & PRIVETT'S, cheap for
cash.

A fine lot of Harness Leather,
fair or black, at the Red Store,
can be bought at 38 cents per
pound by the side.

Several nice Kip and Calf Skins,
also side upper, cheap at M. & P.

Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccos, Meat,
Flour &c., always on hand at mod-
erate price at the Red Store.

North Eastern seed Potatoes,
the best on the market at the RED
STORE.

MADDOX & PRIVETT have
a lot of SMOKED JOWLS,
the cheapest meat you can buy.

HONEY strained or in the comb
at the RED STORE.

MADDOX & PRIVETT claim
to have the BEST TOBACCO in
town—try it and see if they are
right.

Go TO the RED STORE to
GET your PLOW gear.

W. P. & ED. L. PARR,
Grocers & Commission
Merchants.

Solicit consignments of all kinds
of COUNTRY PRODUCE, Corn,
Wheat, Flour, Bacon, Lard, and
any other article usually sold in a
Grocery Store.

Go to Parrs and buy SUGAR,
COFFEE, Meal, Grits and Hom-
miny.

The Parrs are selling the best
STARCH at 10 cts. per lb.

If you want SOAP that will
clean your clothes without wash-
ing, go to Parrs' and buy their
Magic Soap.

The best SAUSAGE at Parrs,
go and get some.

CURRENTS at Parrs for 10
cents per lb.

The best Smoking TOBACCO
is the genuine Blackwell. Parrs
have it—try it. Also Chewing
Tobacco.

Go to Parrs to buy your Butter,
Cheese, Crackers, Nuts and Can-
dies—come one, come all.

The Parrs are selling 25 lbs best
Pearl GRITS for \$1.

Go to Parrs to buy MATCHES
at 40c per doz. round wood boxes.
Come to Parrs to get your Figs,
Raisins, Candies, and all other
good things.

W. P. & ED. L. PARR will pay
the market price in cash for Corn,
Meal, Flour, Butter, Bacon and
Lard, &c.

Best SEED CORN in Ala. Vir-
ginia White, raised by J. O. Camp
of Calhoun co. for sale by PARRS.

If you want TIN-WARE cheap,
Parrs is the place to get it cheap—
don't forget.

WANTED.

A situation by an
old and experienced
teacher, qualified to teach the Ancient
languages, Higher Mathematics and
all English branches. Apply to this
Office.

For Sale.—A good Milch cow,
with a calf one week old. She will be
sold for the remarkable low price of \$12.
Enquire at this office.

For Sale.—One Webster's Dictionary
unbound, in good condition, for \$7 50.
Cost when new, \$13 00.

WANTED TO SELL
A Second Hand Piano, but little used—
price \$150. Enquire at this Office.

By enquiry at this Office you can
ascertain where you can purchase a large
lot of good stock with five large health
pigs, remarkably cheap.

LOCAL MATTERS.

A freedwoman was buried here Mon-
day.

Three Sheriff sales were postponed
Monday for one reason and another.

DEN. PRIVETT'S prize pig gained
four pounds in two days last week, ac-
cording to actual weight.

The New Council elected Mr FRANK
LAIRD to serve as Town Marshal for the
ensuing year.

Mr. KING, a highly respected citizen
of Oxford, and depot agent at that place,
died a few days ago, we learn.

One of the editors of the REPUBLICAN
has a flourishing lemon tree growing
from a seed planted some years ago.

Rev. D. B. TURNER brought a very
fine load of turkeys in Tuesday morning
and got rid of them all speedily.

Put in enough corn and raise enough
bacon to make your farm self-sustaining
and you will begin to see the glimmer of
a better day.

JAL FORNEY takes his meals at the
store now. Had new Irish potatoes for
dinner Monday. Business.

The junior editor of the REPUBLICAN,
returns thanks to Mrs. JNO. M. WYLY
for a waiter of delicious, crisp lettuce
and shallots.

"The one who has the fourth volume
of our 'New American Cyclopaedia,'
will confer a very great favor by return-
ing it at once.

Mt. G. B. DOUTT has been think-
ing of buying some Angora goats and
becoming a shepherd of the most im-
proved strain.

A rare chance to get an elegant Web-
ster's Unabridged Dictionary, at almost
half price, is offered under the head of
Wanted this week.

The call for a county Convention to
meet the first Tuesday in May, for the
purpose of sending delegates to the
State Convention at Montgomery, will
appear in the REPUBLICAN next week.

The Memorial Sermon of E. L. WOOL-
WARD, jr. dec'd, will be preached to-
night, the 6th inst., in the Methodist
church, by Rev. W. H. RICHARDSON.
Services to commence at early candle
light.

The Germania Tanning Co., have had
bills printed at this office calling for five
hundred cords of good bark. This for
the information of those who do not see
the bills. Address as above, Germania,
Alabama.

A new Post-office called Choe-
coloco, has been established on the
route from Oxford to Edwardsville, and
Dr. J. E. M. DAVIS appointed Post-
master.

The past March has been the most
pleasant within the recollection of the
oldest inhabitant, and farmers have
been unusually active in getting in their
crops.

"Daisy Darling! do not wake me
Ere the sunbeams do me greet,
Ere you've chopped the scraps and leavin'
Of our yesterday's meal;
Wake me not to painful waitings,
Do not serve me so again,
But when once the hash is ready,
Gentle spirit, call me then."

The men who make their cotton the
surplus crop, who raise an abundance of
provisions and who do not go in debt for
guano, are the most prosperous farmers
in Calhoun to day.

The communication on cotton planting
in this issue addressed to Messrs. MIL-
LEN and COOPER, is from perhaps the
largest cotton planter in this county,
and deserves the attention of our
farmers.

As an evidence of the benefit to be
derived from advertising in our Wanted
column, we will state that the shot gun
advertised Saturday, was sold Monday
by the owner.

Love will come with spring; its nat-
ural, but the girl our poet writes about
has got it bad.

She leaned alone upon the fence,
And then she had a cry,
And for her footsteps down the lawn
She waited patiently.

And presently he came in view,
And then she yelled a yell;
A heavenly glow of joy she howled,
And her bosom swelled a swell.

Thanks to Messrs. MADDOX & PRIV-
ETT for some of their newly arrived
five cent "Fairy" brand of cigars. They
are the best five cent cigars we have
smoked.

Thanks to W. P. & ED. L. PARR for
a lot of their delicious "Centennial"
brand of cigars, price ten cents each or
four for twenty-five cents. This is a
most delicious cigar and much better
than many higher priced brands on the
market.

We have made arrangements for Wash-
ington correspondence until May, after
which time our correspondent will go to
the Paris Exposition and write us from
there, if nothing occurs to prevent.
These Paris letters will be very interest-
ing and add much to the value of the
REPUBLICAN.

The English Yorkshire hogs for sale
by the firm for which we are agent, are
easy keepers and grow very large, often
weighing one thousand pounds net.
This looks like a pretty big fish story,
but our men state positively that it is a
fact. These hogs, the thorough-bred
Berkshire, the Poland China and pure
blood Essex, will be sold at \$28 per pair,
one to two months old. We would
like to see some of the English York-
shire, especially, introduced into our
county for the improvement of home
breeds. Safe arrival in good condition
is guaranteed.

From all we can learn the Linder Dis-
tributer is far ahead of a Georgia in-
vention of the same character now being
advertised. Our Georgia friends
would do well to examine the claims of
the Linder (which is known to be good)
before trying any new thing.

A man was put in jail one day last
week charged with stealing a shot gun
in broad daylight. He took it to St.
Chair county where he traded it, accord-
ing to the charge. There he was over-
hauled, captured and brought back to
stand a trial at the approaching term of
court.

The latest dispatches represent a
general European war as more imminent
than ever. Should it come it will in-
volve several Powers, and be the bloodiest
war of the century.

We again reiterate the belief hereto-
fore expressed, that should it happen
cotton will bring but a small price, and
all kinds of breadstuffs will be high.
Plant corn; it won't hurt, war or no
war.

CLEAR SIDE BACON AND CORN
FOR SALE.

I have on hand one car load of East
Tennessee clear side bacon; also 500
bushels of white corn, that I propose to
sell at 10 cents to the 1st of November,
next, to parties making good paper, on
reasonable terms. Application to LIND-
ER BROS., Weavers Station, or to
W. P. COOPER, Alexandria, will have
prompt attention.

W. P. COOPER.

April 6th, 1878—cf.

We learn that three drunken negroes
killed a white man at Anniston, in this
county, last Tuesday. They were tres-
passing on his property, when he brought
out his rifle to frighten them away.
His gun was accidentally discharged,
when one of the negroes drew up a
shot gun and fired on him with fatal
effect. He lived only one hour and a
half.

Notwithstanding the hard times, our
subscription is steadily on the increase,
and patrons as a rule are paying up
subscriptions better than for years. Should
our business continue in such satisfactory
shape until Fall, we hope to be able to
purchase new material and greatly im-
prove the appearance of our paper.

Meantime, dear reader, if your are behind
with your subscription, send it in at once
and thus contribute your share to-
ward the accomplishment of this desira-
ble result. During the two weeks of
Court will be a good time for patrons to
call in and settle or send in money by
neighbors coming to Court, and we shall
expect our collections to be good during
that time.

In the interest of suffering hu-
manity, we earnestly call special attention
to the advertisement of Dr. E. C. WIL-
LIAMS, of Oxford, in this county, re-
lative to the cure of Scrofula, Ulcers and
Cancers. We have known Dr. WIL-
LIAMS some thirty years, as a regular
and successful physician, and are satisfied
that what he says in regard to these
cures may be relied upon. He is also
enabled to refer to many patients whom
he has permanently cured. His Bar of
being classed as a vendor of some patent
nostrum, has deterred him from making
known his remedies; but now, after so
many years of permanent success, he
considers it his duty to do so.

We received a letter a few days ago
from a friend in Selma stating that Dal-
las county was favoring Hon. Taul Brad-
ford for the Senate—Talladega Moun-
tain House.

Jacksonville, Alabama,
April 1st, 1878.

DR. P. P. LINDER—Dear Sir, I have
been using one of your Distributors over
a week, and I must say that it does all
that you claim for it. I put in about
thirty acres with it, and I cannot see
how any farmer who plants corn and
cotton can do without one after giving
it a fair trial. Sir, I thank you for your
invention. I would not be without one
at any price. I have tried three kinds
of manures—cotton seed, stable and lit-
manures, and it distributes either to
my entire satisfaction.

Yours Respectfully,
R. D. WILLIAMS.

Books for Sale.

Commentary on O. and N. Testa-
ments, by Jamieson, Illustrated with
maps. Cost new \$10.00, Price... \$ 6.00
Dwight's Theology, 4 vols. Cost new
16.00. Price... 5.00
Dick's Theology, 2 vols. Cost new
3.50. Price... 2.00
Gausser on Inspiration. Cost new
1.75. Price... 1.00
Leland on Revelation, 2 vols. Price... 1.50
Hetherington's His. of Ch. of Scot-
land. Cost new \$1.50. Price... 90
Text. b'k of Eng. His., by Gieseler, 3vs
1.50. Price... 1.00
The knowledge of God objectively
considered, by Breckinridge. 1.50
Howe's works, 2 vols. 1.50
Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge,
illustrated. 2.50
Saurin's Sermons, 2 vols. 1.25
Method of Grace, F. v. 1.25
Davies's Sermons, 3 vols. 2.50
Name of owner will be furnished on ap-
plication to this office.

ALEXANDRIA LOCALS.

The farmers are taking advantage of
the fair weather and busily engaged in
preparing their lands, and I think some
of them will ever-crop themselves.

The Rev. Mr. BAILY preached at
Mount Zion church last Sabbath. The
Mount Zion Sabbath School is to be re-
organized next Sabbath; every body
that feels an interest in the school are
invited to attend!

Messrs. R. BOWLING & Co., speak
of erecting a large shop at Weavers
Station for the purpose of manufacturing
their plows.

Mr. "kandidate" if there was anything
in last weeks local, detrimental to our
feelings, I beg pardon; it was only given
as a news item. But verily, the way of
"kandidates" is hard.

The Martin Cross Roads correspondent
says, "hurrah for Cross Roads CHARLES
MARTIN." Does he mean for the Legis-
lature? I say hurrah for the one that
is fortunate enough to be the nominee,
that is, if we have a county convention.
ANTI NATIONAL.

Roll of honor next week.

Alexandria, Ala., March 6th, 1878.
This is to certify that I have used the
Linder Distributer, and do not hesitate
to say that it is the best machine that I
have ever seen for distributing heavy
manures in the drill, I would not take
twice the price for mine and do without
it. I think that any good farmer can
more than save its cost by its use in one
season.
J. L. GREEN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA,
March 30th, 1878.

EDITORS OF THE REPUBLICAN:
Early last September I found on a
cotton stalk a very large, horned Cater-
pillar of a light green color. It meas-
ured about two inches round the body,
and was fully six inches in length.
It was of such huge dimensions, that I
was sure it must be very destructive to
vegetation, (if its destructiveness be any way
proportionate to its size.) I made several
enquiries respecting it; the only informa-
tion I could get, amounted, simply to
this—it was called the Cotton Worm.
Few of the many who I exhibited it to
had never seen one like it before.
In order to learn more satisfactory infor-
mation regarding its name, species &c., I
sent the Caterpillar to the Agricultural
Department at Washington to the Com-
missioner of Agriculture. I received the
following reply:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 20th, 1877.

Sir—Your letter of the 18th inst.,
and box, accompanying it, are received.
The Caterpillar, known as the Regal
Walnut moth, *Calymene, Zeala*, is
very common species, and there-
fore, does little injury to vegetation. In
the Northern States it is very rare.
The larva goes into the ground to change
to the pupa state. The chrysalis is
black, and the moth that issues from it,
measuring often four inches from tip of
its wings, is in color olive, marked
with spots of brick red. The Caterpillar
you sent has been preserved.

Respectfully,
W. G. LEDUC,
Commissioner.

I was reminded of the above letter
to-day, by finding a beautiful specimen
of the *Chrysothrips Regalis*. It well de-
serves its regal title, for its exterior brilliancy
of appearance is the consequence of Regal-
ity. This specimen measures over five and
a half inches from tip to tip of wings.
Hoping Commissioner Leduc's letter
may convey some useful and interesting
information to your many readers, I re-
main
Yours truly,
J. P. G.

Really an Elegant Thing.

The new Rocky Mountain Tourist, just
from the press, is indeed an artistic gen-
eration. It is beyond all question the hand-
somest publication of the character ever
issued in the United States. There are in
this work no less than sixteen of Thomas
Horn's drawings, Joseph Wood's repro-
ductions by characteristic hunting sketches,
Bisbee by several exceedingly attractive
mountain sketches, Lancelotti by spiri-
tized drawings of the remarkable rock-sculp-
ture on White Horse and Henry
Fuller by views of the Yosemite Falls and
Wagon Wheel Gap, as well as a large
number of other very finely executed
sketches in different portions of the
Western country. The book comprises
the number of special papers which separate-
ly treat of the history, geology, and
while a very model of topographical beau-
ty, the Tourist is none the less practical in
its range of information, time, distance,
railroad and stage fares, hotel and livery
rates, and with uniform accuracy
and in so easy and pleasing a manner as to
entirely relieve the work of everything that
guides the tedious tourist of the average
guide book. Scholars, students, and
travelers of this book find it most useful,
by writing to W. F. WHITE, Topeka, Kansas.

PATENTS

Obtained for mechanical de-
vices, medical or other compounds, ar-
rangement of designs, trademarks, and
labels, Ciphers, Assignments, Interferences, Ap-
peals, Suits for Infringements and all cases
arising under the PATENT LAWS, promp-
tly attended to.

INVENTIONS THAT HAVE BEEN
REJECTED

by the Patent Office may still, in most cases, be patented by us.
Being opposite the Patent Office, we can
make closer acquaintance with the Patent
Commissioner, and with broader claims,
than those who are remote from Washing-
ton.

INVENTORS send us
a sketch of your device; we make exami-
nations free of charge, and advise as to
patentability. All correspondence strictly
confidential. Price low, and NO CHARGE
UNLESS PATENT IS GRANTED.

Our clients in every State of the Union,
and to your Senator and Representative in
Congress. Special references given when
desired.

C. A. SNOW & CO.
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

The April number of the ELECTRIC MAG-
AZINE is remarkable, both for the high
average excellence of its contents and the
number of special papers which separate-
ly challenge attention. There are no less
than sixteen articles, besides the four ed-
itorial department; and every taste will find
something to gratify it. The "Electric
Magazine through life" is a
highly interesting and profoundly sugges-
tive resume of English vital statistics.
"The New Star which Failed into Star-
vation" is a very interesting astronomical
and Prof. Goldwin Smith's paper on "The
Proposed Substitutes for Religion" deals
with a subject of inexhaustible interest.
Apropos of the war, there are two notably
valuable papers, one entitled "Over
the Balkans with General Gourko," and
the other, "Constantinople," by James
Bryce. The latter has already become fa-
mous in England. Other noteworthy ar-
ticles are, "The beginning of a series by Taine
on France before the outbreak of the
Revolution," a timely biographical sketch
of "Comte Cavour," "Professor Luxley
on the Degeneracy of Modern Opinion,"
"Keats' Love-Letter," and a thrilling nar-
rative of "A Ride for Life." A sketch
(with steel portrait, of Professor Marsh),
three or four poems, additional chapters of
Mr. Black's story, "Macedon of Dare," and
well-filled editorial departments complete
a number of exceptional variety and interest.
Published by E. R. PELTON, 25 Bond Street,
New York, \$5 per year, single copies, 45
cents. Trial subscription for three months,
one dollar.

The Weekly Constitution.

With in the course of a month we shall
begin the publication of a story of South-
ern life and character, entitled
"THE ROMANCE OF ROCKVILLE,"

from the pen of Mr. J. C. Harris, author
of Uacoe Remus' Revival Hymn, and the
most popular writer in, perhaps, all the
South. His abundant humor and graphic
descriptions are well known in the South,
and a new story will be his most ambitious
effort, and the Constitution confidently
promises its patrons a rare literary treat.
The story will appear in the Weekly Con-
stitution only, and will run through sev-
eral months. Club subscribers will receive
the new story sent in without delay by
all who desire to read this story of
Georgia's favorite humorist.

The price of the Weekly is \$2 a year,
\$1 six months, Clubs of Ten, Fifteen Dol-
lars, postage free.

THE CONSTITUTION.
Atlanta, Ga.

Roll of honor next week.

We are now selling
NEW PIANOS for \$125
Each, and all styles including Grand, Square
and Upright, all new and strictly first-class,
at the lowest net cash wholesale factory
prices, direct to the purchaser. No Agents;
no commissions; no discounts. Pianos,
containing

MATHUSHEK'S
New Patent Duplex Overstriding Scale,
which is without question the greatest im-
provement ever put into a square Piano,
producing the most astonishing power,
richness and depth of tone, and sustaining
singing quality never before attained. Our
uprights are the finest in America. Pianos
sent on trial. Don't fail to write for illus-
trated and Descriptive Catalogue—mailed
free.

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

SHORT-HAND WRITING taught thorow-
ly, rapidly, and successfully, at Matt. or
any moderate terms. We guarantee to en-
tirely teach a speed of one hundred and fifty
words per minute. By our method of in-
struction this art may be learned without
difficulty, in less than eight days, even by
the most stupid. Every person between the
ages of twelve and fifty years, every Doctor
Lawyer, Merchant, Accountant, Clerk, Me-
chanic, Farmer and Lady should send for
circular to the St. Louis, Missouri, terri-
tory, 226 North Third Street, St. Louis.

A Cool Mother.

A few days ago a lady in the Sixth Ward
was making molasses candy for her children.
While removing the melted liquid from the
stove, her little boy in his haste to obtain
his portion, stumbled against his mother's
elbow, upsetting the dish over her head,
burning her in a frightful manner. She
immediately wrapped her hand up in a cot-
ton handkerchief and saturated it with a
bottle of Wolcott's Pain Paint, keeping it
constantly wet with this remedy. The re-
sult was more than wonderful; it not only
stopped all pain in a very short time, but
her hand did not even blister, and the next
day was apparently as well as ever. The
extension of this small place where the
skin was actually burned off at the time of
the accident. She says that with this re-
medy, she never fails in removing Headache,
Toothache and Neuralgia within a few min-
utes by an outward application; besides curing
Rheumatism, healing Ulcers and sores
of long standing, without causing any pain
in its direct application; on the contrary,
producing a very cooling and soothing effect
to all in injured surfaces.

This remedy—"Wolcott's Pain Paint"—
has been before the public for many years,
and is well known for its remarkable pow-
ers as a healing agent. For the benefit of
our readers we would say that this medicine
is manufactured by R. L. Wolcott, 63 Cort-
landt street, New York, and sold by all
druggists.

There will be preaching at
the Methodist Church in Jacksonville,
by Rev. C. M. Livingston, on the 1st
Sunday in each month at 3 P. M.; and
on the 3rd Sunday at 7 P. M.
Also by Rev. R. A. Goodrum, 3rd
Sunday at 11 A. M.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
CALHOUN COUNTY.

Probate Court for said county. Special
Term, Mar. 18th, 1878.

At this term of the Court came Wm.
A. P. Crook, Administrator of the es-
tate of Henry Crook, deceased, and filed
in court his report in writing, and under
oath, setting forth that said estate is,
to the best of his knowledge and belief
insolvent.

Thereupon, it is ordered by the
court, that the 15th day of May, 1878,
be appointed a day for the hearing and
determining upon said report, and de-
claring said estate insolvent, at which
time all persons interested can appear
and show cause if any they can, why
said estate should not be declared in-
solvent, if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

Mar. 23—3t.

Peace Declared in the East!
No more Eating Turkey.

But we now have on hand the
SOLUBLE PACIFIC
GUANO.

The best Fertilizer offered to our Farm-
ers. Come in any day and you can get it.
HAMMOND & WILLIAMS.
March 16—3t.

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 PRINTED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
 HENRY J. BURNETT
 F. & L. W. CROSBY
 2 terms of Subscription
 one year in advance.....
 one paid in advance.....
 Terms of Advertisement
 one square of 10 lines or less,
 first subsequent insertion.....
 for one square counted as two
 insertions charged at advertisement
 marriage notices.....
 ANNUNCIATION OF CANDIDATES
 for County Offices.....
 for State Offices.....
 Communications affecting the
 dates charged as advertisements.....
 Rates of Advertisement
 one square of 10 lines, three months.....
 one square six months.....
 one square twelve months.....
 one-fourth column three months.....
 one-fourth column six months.....
 one-fourth column twelve months.....
 one-half column three months.....
 one-half column six months.....
 one-half column twelve months.....
 one column three months.....

A. WOOD
ATTORNEY AT LAW
JACKSONVILLE
C. C. ELLIS.
ELLIS & MA
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
No. 7 Office Row, Jacksonville
Have associated in the practice of law, and will attend to all business in the counties of Duval, Alachua, and adjoining counties, and in the courts of the State.
H. L. STEVENSON

ATTORNEY.
JACKSONVILLE.
J. D. ARNOLD.
SURGEON DENTIST.
JACKSONVILLE.

All work executed in the
scientific manner.
Charges very moderate.
JNO. H. CALDWELL.
JNO. M. CALDWELL.

Caldwell, Ham's,
ATTORNEYS-
AND
SOLICITORS IN
JACKSONVILLE.
Will practice in all the courts.

Special District and the su-
 preme court of the State.
W. W. WOOD
 Attorneys-
 AND
Solicitor in C
 Office formerly occupied by
JACKSONVILLE.
TATE BRADFORD.
BRADFORD & S
 Attorneys-
 AND
 Solicitors in C
JACKSONVILLE.
M. J. TUR
ATTORNEY
 AND
 SOLICITOR IN C

PRINTED
FROM
SMALL
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TO
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EXECUTED
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 AT
REPUBLIC
 Orders by m
 attention.
TERMS

THE REPUBLICAN.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY

J. F. & L. W. GRANT.

Terms of Subscription:

For one year in advance, \$2.00

If not paid in advance, \$3.00

Terms of Advertising:

One square of 10 lines or less, first insertion, 10 cents

Each subsequent insertion, 5 cents

Over one square counted as two, etc.

Quotations charged at advertising rates.

MARRIAGE NOTICES, 50

ANNUNCIATION OF CANDIDATES.

For County Offices, \$5.00

For State Offices, \$10.00

Communications affecting the claims of candidates charged at advertising rates.

Rates of Advertising:

One square of 10 lines, three months, \$5.00

One square six months, \$7.50

One square twelve months, \$10.00

One-fourth column three months, \$15.00

One-fourth column six months, \$20.00

One-fourth column twelve months, \$30.00

One-half column three months, \$25.00

One-half column six months, \$35.00

One-half column twelve months, \$50.00

One column three months, \$40.00

One column six months, \$60.00

One column twelve months, \$80.00

One column three months, \$40.00

One column six months, \$60.00

One column twelve months, \$80.00

One column three months, \$40.00

One column six months, \$60.00

One column twelve months, \$80.00

One column three months, \$40.00

One column six months, \$60.00

One column twelve months, \$80.00

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One column six months, \$60.00

One column twelve months, \$80.00

One column three months, \$40.00

One column six months, \$60.00

One column twelve months, \$80.00

ABSENT.

And I am from them, and the weary miles
Come as a barrier 'twixt these arms and
thine;
Thy love-lit eyes, the sunshine of thy smiles,
I cannot see.

That deep outpouring of the soul's fond wish,
When lip meets lip in long ecstatic kiss,
And thoughts untongued speak, in the cheek's
dear flush,
Forbidden bliss.

That melting moment's calm, when passion's
spell,
Expiring, breathes a softly murmured sigh
And the head sinks, to hide what else would
well
From half-closed eyes.

All this, and more, that tongue could never
tell,
Comes as a memory chilled by absence
frown,
And the throbbing of love's most passionate
swell
Is chastened down.

Is chastened to that purer, calmer light,
Whose power no Time nor Distance can
O'erwhelm,
For thy pure virtue and thy beauties' might
O'er both prevail.

Like some lone star on mirrored lake's calm
breast,
Thy image shines in purity and peace,
And in the stillness of a soul at rest
All passions cease.

In a Fog.

Two and twenty, and yet Maude Heywood never had loved before. "Before," I say—she scarcely yet knew the reason which caused her pulses to quicken at Wirt Douglas's step or the glad light to sparkle in her eyes at his approach.

She had only known him six months. Until she had met him, she had sometimes wondered why her heart failed to respond to the many hands which sought to touch the master chords.

They had lain dull and cold and lifeless, until a pair of eyes, darkly gray, looked into hers, a voice with a subtle magnetism spoke her name, and suddenly the mystery no longer was a mystery, and she only wondered how she could have lived her life heretofore with no sense of its emptiness. It was pleasure sufficient, drifting down the current.

She almost dreaded the moment she felt inevitable when he should ask her to become his wife. He had not yet uttered the words which should seal the bond between them, but she felt assured the love he had caused to spring up into such power scarcely equalled that which spoke in his every glance, and showed in every act, but the present, with its fullness of content, allowed her little time to think of the future. Her dream was so sweet she cared not to make it reality.

Very lovely she looked the night of Mrs. Raymond's ball. It was as though her happiness had lent her an added brilliance. Every glance turned on her as she entered the rooms, but of them all she noted only one.

"You are looking regally lovely this evening, Miss Maude," he said, drawing her arm through his with already an air of possession. "Yet, your mirror, doubtless, has told you the story, and you do not need that my lips endorse it. Have you remembered your promise for my waist?"

An answer trembled on her lips, the color still flushed her cheek, caused by his words, when a gay voice called his name.

"Surely, Mr. Douglas, you have not deserted our standard! You promised to arrange the stage for the tableaux we are to have later in the evening, and indeed we cannot get along without your valuable assistance."

The speaker was a Miss Florence, who, as she spoke, allured him with a glance and smile.

A shade of annoyance passed over his face, as, turning to his companion, he begged for a few moments to be excused. "Then, Miss Maude, I will return for our dance."

This last, as Miss Florence, with triumphant assurance, had clasped her hand within his arm and carried him off as a bird its prey.

It was no new trick for her, since, in her very limited society experience, she had learned to angle with considerable skill, although, unfortunately for herself, the bait had become recognized, and did not attract many to her line; at least they always discovered the hook, and nibbled at a very safe distance.

Maude, restored to her mother's protection, watched them with an amused smile, for she well knew how unwillingly this last victim had been entrapped.

"What luck, Miss Maude?" broke in a voice upon her reverie, and glancing up, she saw Mr. Rochester standing before her—a very handsome, distinguished-looking man, spite of his gray hairs and his fifty summers. "How happens it that the fairest flower in our basket is wasting its sweetness? Suppose you allow me the triumph of the evening—the envy of the card-room—by acting as my partner in a single rubber of whist? It is very selfish, I know, but they will appreciate you all the more on your return."

"Indeed, Mr. Rochester, I doubt if I am missed, and, as I did not propose dancing until after supper, it will give me only too much pleasure."

A half hour later, seated at the card-table, her attention was suddenly attracted by the sound of voices.

One she recognized as that of Will Somers, whom she cordially liked, as one of Mr. Douglas's best friends.

"Confess, Wirt," it said, "that you are really smitten. No girl is going to look like that, or show herself so completely entranced without the assurance that it is welcome. I must acknowledge that I am somewhat surprised at so open a display, or so speedy a transfer of affection."

The tone was half laughing, half serious, and as in a dream the girl sat waiting the reply. It came too quickly.

"Are you bereft of your senses, Will, or am I? I should imagine both. You know perfectly well that smiles from that quarter are too precious to be cheap. Pour *passer le temps*, and a very short time at that, one perhaps can bear their dazzling light. Their brilliancy, however, never will destroy my reason, nor cause my common-sense to desert me."

"A wrong play, Miss Maude. You trumped my trick," interrupted Mr. Rochester, shaking his head across the table.

And Maude realizes that the speaker, still unconscious of her presence, have passed out of the room, away from the quiet window seat where they had thought themselves unobserved, and she is sitting with a handful of painted pictures, which she is supposed to dispose of with unerring skill.

prognostications were set down as dismal prophecies, and were forgotten with the unfurling of the sails, only to be afterward sadly, sorely remembered—remembered when, suddenly having risen, no one knew how nor whence, a dense fog settled around them, the sun and light had vanished, and with the approaching shadows of evening the mist around thickened and deepened.

There were still, however, some hours left of day, although the sun had completely hidden himself, and there could be seen naught of sea or sky—naught but the pale faces of the women as they sat shivering, and wishing themselves once more upon dry land.

No one apprehended danger until, in the distance, was heard more and more distinctly the noise of breakers, when, like a whisper, ran from mouth to mouth, "The bar!" should they mistake their course, and be driven upon that, ruin would be inevitable.

Maude sat upon the deck. She would not go into the cabin, and she wanted to be alone, when the voice which once had been music to her ear sounded close beside her.

"Maude, for God's sake, while we are on the open sea, with danger around us, but God above us, tell me what pitiful, pitiless thing has come between us? Throw off the mask of coquetry you have assumed, and let me believe once more a true woman's heart beats beneath it! Do not let me feel I have loved so well only the pretense of something good and pure and noble!"

"You forget, Mr. Douglas, that 'profane' smiles are rarely choice, and that your common sense has not yet deserted you." I sincerely trust it never may, although I would advise some better place for such discussion than a crowded card-room."

While she spoke, the man's brain, with lightning rapidity had reviewed the past, and, at his repeated words, the night, the scene arose again before him, and, like a flash, he saw it all—the mistake which might have been so fatal to them both.

"Maude—little Maude," he said, low and tenderly, "did you think, my little darling, 'twas of you I spoke. It is true I did wrong in such a place, to discuss the subject, but my care in not mentioning aloud, Bell Florence's name, as she of whom I thought, has caused me all this misery. Ah, if you but knew how I had missed your smile, you would realize that never could it shed its light too much upon my path! With its sunshine, darling, I could know no shadow. Maude, my own, look at me, and let me see if this horrible mistake is ended!"

But, in answer, with two great tears in her bright eyes, she pointed to the skies above them, where, through mist and fog, the sun's rays at last had penetrated, and the clear azure of the heavens shone once more, mingled with crimson and yellow, as the day-god sunk to rest, and both knew that even so had all the mist of misunderstanding vanished from out their lives.

The threshold of the ball room was hardly crossed ere a dozen eager aspirants rushed forward, to whom she smilingly hands her card, which is returned without one vacant space opposite the list of dances.

Then she sees him, flushed and smiling, crossing the room toward her, and reads in his face the triumphant assurance that those months may flutter as they will around the candle, he knows its light must shine for one alone, and that one—oh, happy thought!—is him.

"Truant," he says bending down to speak into her ears. "I have looked for you everywhere. Is not the next waltz ours?"

"I really do not know whether your name is down upon the list. You may look for yourself," handing him the card with an easy grace, a matchless indifference.

The color flushes his brow as he returns it.

"I thought a promise given by word of mouth equal to a written bond. Pardon my error and my assurance, Miss Heywood."

Then he turned away, and her partner claimed her, and the band, in perfect tune and harmony, clashed their instruments in unison, and the flowers shed their perfume, and the lights shone their brilliance, and no one dreamed that a girl's heart was full to bursting and she the fairest of them all, or that a few idle, careless words had raised a barrier between two lives which never, never might be broken.

"So far, and no farther—so long, and no longer. A flirt, a heartless coquette, like all the rest of her sex."

So reasoned Wirt Douglas, suddenly grown cynical, as the days merge into weeks, and the wall, built by pride, rose higher and higher between them.

Once he would have begged an explanation, but she froze the words upon his lips, and sent back the warm torrent to its fountain-head. There he held it firmly, giving her sometimes outward sign, though he sometimes marveled if his inward force would not destroy him.

It was accident, not design, which threw Wirt Douglas in Miss Heywood's path the ensuing summer. He had not known she was at the hotel where he had gone until he had been met and welcomed by scores of friends, when it was too late to immediately retrace his steps, although he determined his stay should be a short one.

He had learned the fact, not of his strength, but of his weakness, and knew he dared not trust himself, for the wound seemed to grow only more painful with age, and he wondered, with passive consciousness of suffering, if it would ever heal.

The fishermen shook their heads somewhat gravely the next day when a gay party set sail in a yacht for a few hours' pleasuring, but the sun shone so brightly in a cloudless sky that their

After I graduated from college my parents wanted me to be a doctor or a lawyer. They left the matter to me, however, and I chose to introduce into society a patent squirt can, cockroach and bedbug poison combined. The combined squirt-can, cockroach and bedbug poison, of which I was the sole agent, was an excellent article for the household, but it required pushing. I never allowed myself to be put off with a servant's ruse. I soon learned that success depended on getting into the house and making a short but eloquent speech on the merits of the article direct to the family. In those days, as now, servants were instructed to admit no peddlers. This did not trouble me much, but it gave me some additional work. As, for instance:

When a servant would come to open the door in answer to my ring, my grandfather would be on the alert, and as soon as it was opened enough to admit my arm, my grandfather would reach in, seize the servant by the throat and drag her out upon the stoop. There I would explain matters to the gentle gazelle. I would tell her I was an officer of the Government, armed to the teeth. In accordance with an act of Congress I was introducing a patent squirt-can, cockroach and bedbug poison combined. I would tell her I had not dragged her out of doors and choked her until she was black in the face because I loved to do such things. My disposition is as sweet as the sucking dove's. Anybody in the employ of the government could tell her that. I was only obeying instructions from headquarters. Government appreciated the necessity of keeping cockroaches and bedbugs in a state of subjection. As its agent I am instructed to enter every house in this broad land, peaceably if possible, forcibly if necessary, and sell the inmates the wonderful squirt-can, &c., at the rate of fifty cents a can, or three cans for a dollar, with printed directions on every label. Then I would assume a fierce aspect and bid her to return to the back yard and stay there until I consummated my trade. As she shot around the corner my parting words around were:

"And hark ye! If you make any outcry or sound any alarm of distress, I'll seek you out and shoot you so full of holes that there'll be forty men here before to-morrow morning to buy your hide for a fish-net."

Then your grandfather would enter the house, tell the folks that the servant had been kind enough to show me in, salute them right and left and make my pretty little speech. This was always delivered with such fine effect, together with a practical application of the wonderful contents of the can whenever a cockroach or bedbug showed his head, that I only failed to sell my preparation to those families who intended moving in the spring, and I cleared a million dollars in a year."

Here grandfather's head fell forward on his breast and he began to snore. The children shook him up and begged that he would tell them about his pretty speech.

"I'll speech you," shouted grandfather as he shook the children off of him. "If you don't mind your business now and let me sleep when I want to, I'll cut every one of you into shoe strings."

After a few minutes had elapsed mamma said she could not understand how some people could tell such awful stories as they did and be able to sleep a wink in a lifetime.

Occasionally the Half-breeds join the Camps in the Northwest in winter and acquire certain degree of individuality; but for the most part they are sunny-day friends, only seeking the dissipation of the hunting camps when the stages are well loaded with hump and brisquet and ribs, and disappearing when want and scarcity usurp the place of plenty. For these children of the forest and plain well know that the winter camp is the most perfect socialist and communistic community in the world. Its members hold every article of food in common. A half-breed is starving, and the rest of the camp wait food. He kills a buffalo, and to the last bit the coveted food is shared by all. There is but a thin rabbit, a piece of dried fish, or an old bit of raw-hide in the hut, and the red or white stranger comes and is hungry; he gets his share, and is first served and best attended. If a child starves in the camp you may know that in every but famine reigns, and gaunt hunger dwells in every stomach. When the time comes the Indian shares his last morsel with the rest; but so long as the meat of his half-breed brethren lasts he is content to remain in a complete state of destitution as regards food of his own. In other words he finds it easier to hunt buffalo on the half-breeds' stages than on the bleak plains in mid-winter. Coming in from the rack and tempest, and finding the camp stages well stocked with food, the Indian begins to starve immediately. At all hours of the day and night the men, the squaws and the children form doleful processions to the huts for food. An Indian never knicks at the door; he simply lifts the latch, enters & departs, shakes hands all round, then seats himself, without a word, upon the floor. You may be at breakfast, at dinner, or in bed, it doesn't matter—he will wait. With the pangs of hunger gnawing at his stomach, and viewing, no doubt

with longing eyes, the food around, he yet, according to Indian etiquette, refrains from clamoring at once for food, but sits and smokes for a long time without making the slightest allusion to his suffering condition. When, in due course, his host offers him something to eat, he mentions the wants of himself and family, that he has not eaten for so many hours, and so forth. He seems exceedingly grateful for the assistance, and promises to return in a day or two and repay the obligation—a promise which he never fulfils. If there is any liquor about the camp the Indian is always the first to find it and the last to leave it. He divines its presence instinctively. He brings his marten skins, his fish, or whatever he may happen to have, and insists upon having his share; and it does not answer to dilute it too much for his use. It must be strong enough to be inflammable, for he always tests it by pouring a few drops in the fire. If it possesses the one property from which he has given it the name of fire-water he is satisfied, whatever its flavor or other qualities may be. A very little suffices to upset him, and when intoxicated he is the most irrepresible being a quiet man can possibly have about him. He chuckles and hugs his tin pot, exclaiming: "Tarpo! tarpo!" (It is true! it is true!) scarcely able to believe the delightful fact. When he begins to up he will sell the shirt off his back for another drain of the beloved poison. Failing to get it, he pours hot water into the cup, in which the rum has been, and drinks it to obtain the slight flavor which still clings to it; often filling and emptying it half a dozen times before being fully satisfied that the scent of the distilled molasses has long ago left it. The Indian's habitation is seldom in the camp itself. He generally places his lodge of skins or bark a little way off in the forest, and keeps a narrow path beaten to the open space. His dwelling, inside or out, always presents the same spectacle. Battered-looking dogs of all ages surround the lodge. In the low branches of the trees, or upon a stage, meat, snowshoes, dog sledges, etc., lie safe from canine ravage. Inside, from seven to fifteen persons hover over the fire burning in the centre, beneath the open space in the apex of the lodge through which the smoke is popularly supposed to escape. It generally happens, however, that the smoke seems to consider itself under no restraint whatever in the interior of the tent, and seldom or never takes complete advantage of the means of escape so liberally provided for it. Meat, cut into thin slices, hangs drying in the upper smoke; the inevitable puppy dogs playing with sticks; the fat, greasy children pinching the puppy dogs, drinking on all fours out of a black kettle or sawing off mouthfuls of meat between fingers and lips; the squaws, old and young, engaged in cooking, or nursing with a nonchalance which appals the modest stranger. Such is the lodge of the Indian hanger-on; sometimes a pleasant place enough to while away an hour in study of the aboriginal character, for the appropriate gestures and expressive pantomime with which an Indian illustrates his speech renders it easy to understand. One learns without much difficulty to interpret the long hunting stories with which they while away the evenings in camp. The scenes described are nearly all acted; the motions of the game, the stealthy approach of the hunter, and taking aim, the shot, the cry of the animal, or the noise of its dashing away, and the pursuit, are all given as the tale goes on. The costume of the Indian when in the privacy of his own home is somewhat limited in its nature. Like other thrifty persons he is given to wearing his old clothes. That feathered verbera which is seen meandering down the exceedingly straight back of the Indian in the picture-books is only used upon state occasions. Ordinarily he wears leggings reaching a certain way up his legs, and a shirt extending a certain way down his trunk; leaving a dreary waste of yellow, mottled skin between for that Providence which tempers the wind to the shorn lamb to experiment upon.

An absent-minded gentleman in St. Paul, Minn., recently applied to the county clerk for a marriage license. "What's the bride's name?" asked the official. The bridegroom paused, coughed, stuttered, sneezed, blew his nose, scratched his head, and finally stammered: "I can't recall it, but I'll go and ask her." Having obtained the desired information, he returned and paid the fees for the license. A few days afterward he took his bride to a minister's house, and proclaimed his anxiety to be married on the spot. The minister said that he would marry them if they had procured a license. The bridegroom rummaged in his pockets and found it not. He had forgotten to bring it with him. "I must have the warrant," said the minister solemnly. The bride handed her prospective lord the keys of his trunk, and he set out for his house to fetch the document. The marriage ceremony was finally performed, but the lady was ill at ease. "What comfort can I have," she mused "if he can't remember anything?" She forsook him that very afternoon, and hastened home to her mother.

A carrier pigeon, sent from Newport, Rhode Island, recently made the flight from that city to Providence, in the same State, in 31 minutes.

Uses of Beeswax.

An exchange remarking on the varied uses to which beeswax is put says: "Its property of protecting tissues and preventing mold and mildew was well-known to the ancients, who used cerate for embalming and wax for encaustic paintings in the wall pictures of Pompeii. Waxcandles and tapers play an important part in the processions and ceremonies of the Roman Catholic church."

Wax is used by the manufacturers of glazed, ornamental, and wall papers, and all papers, and all paper collars and cuffs for polishing the surfaces. It is used in varnishes and paints and in the "stuffing" of wood which is to be polished, as for pianos, coach work, fine furniture, and parquette floors. Electrotypes and plasterers use wax in forming their moulds.

Wax is an important ingredient in preparations for covering the surfaces of polished iron and steel to prevent rust. Combined with tallow it forms the coating for canvas and cordage to prevent mildew, as in sails, awnings, etc. Artificial flowers consume much wax, and despite the introduction of paraffine, serisin, and mineral wax, its use appears to be extending.

The annual product of beeswax in the United States is said to be 30,000 pounds, and it is worth about \$5,000.

Gen. Jackson's Wife.

Jackson was a young lawyer. He was on his way from Tennessee to some town in Kentucky to attend court. He was passing through what is now either Warren or Barren County in the Green River county, which was then but thinly settled, and most of it covered with forests. Approaching a lone cabin in the road, he heard the cries of a woman, which grew more and more distinct the nearer he approached the house. Spurring up the animal he was riding, he soon reached the cabin, and, alighting from his horse, entered it to find a shoemaker beating his wife with a great strap of leather. The sounds he had heard proceeded from her throat. Disregarding the old admonition, never to interfere between husband and wife, he caught the man's arm and compelled him to desist from his diabolical pastime. Then half shoving him, half kicking him into the yard, he told the fellow to clear out. "You confounded country rascal!" he exclaimed; "leave the country immediately, and never let me hear of your showing your ugly face to this woman again. My name is Andrew Jackson; I am a lawyer. I am going up here to court, but I will return to this place every day or two until I am sure that you are so far away that you can cause the lady no more disturbance. If she has no one else to protect her, I will do it."

The positive manner of the young advocate convinced the cowardly husband that his adversary meant what was said. So he took Jackson's advice and cleared out.

ED. G. CALDWELL,
the old Forney Corner,
has on hand the best brands of Chew
and Smoking TOBACCO, includ
the popular Stanton's Pride and
celebrated Durham Smoking Tobacco.
He has the largest stock of CIG
in town. Among his brands
will find the Solace, Margarita, Roy
Standard and the favorite Tidal
wave.
Chocolate, Gelatine, Imported Chow
chow, Boston Baked Beans, Salmon &
and Goods in great variety at
ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Office, Sugar, Flour, Meal, Meat,
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Buy one of those choice Sugar Cu
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Cheap Groceries for Cash at
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Buy one of those fine Flows of the
Flowers patent at
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Beautiful lot of new Tin-ware at
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New lot of stone-ware at E. G.
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SEED CORN.

100 BUSHELS very superior White
Corn, carefully selected and un
der years, by David P. Walker,
of Monroe county, Tenn. This corn is of
ered at \$1 per bushel. Apply or send
orders to
MADDOX & PRIVETT.

You just ought to try the Little
Gairy, a pure Havana five cent
cigar, for sale at the Red Store.

A lot of nice Side Meat, at
MADDOX & PRIVETT'S, cheap for
cash.

A fine lot of Harness Leather,
in or black, at the Red Store,
or be bought at 38 cents per
pound by the side.

Several nice Kip and Calf Skins;
also side upper, cheap at M. & P.

North Eastern seed Potatoes,
the best on the market at the RED
STORE.

MADDOX & PRIVETT have
a lot of SMOKED JOWLS, the
cheapest meat you can buy.

HONEY strained or in the comb
at the RED STORE.

MADDOX & PRIVETT claim
to have the BEST TOBACCO in
town—try it and see if they are
right.

Go to the RED STORE to
GET YOUR FLOWERS.

W. P. & ED. L. PARR,
Grocers & Commission
Merchants.

Solicit consignments of all kinds
of COUNTRY PRODUCE, Corn,
Wheat, Flour, Bacon, Lard, and
any other article usually sold in a
Grocery Store.

Go to Parr and buy SUGAR,
COFFEE, Meal, Grits and Hominy.

The Parris are selling the best
STARBUCK at 10 cts. per lb.
If you want SOAP that will
clean your clothes without wash
ing, go to Parris' and buy their
Magic Soap.

The best Smoking TOBACCO
is the genuine Blackwell. Parris
have it—try it. Also Chewing
Tobacco.

Go to Parris to buy your Butter,
Cheese, Crackers, Nuts and Can
dy—come one, come all.

The Parris are selling 25 lbs best
Pearl GRITS for \$1.

Go to Parris to buy MATCHES
at 40c per doz. round wood boxes.

W. P. & ED. L. PARR will pay
the market price in cash for Corn,
Meal, Flour, Butter, Bacon and
Lard, &c.

Best SEED CORN in Ala. Vir
ginia White, raised by J. O. Camp
of Calhoun co. for sale by PARRS.

If you want TIN-WARE cheap,
Parris is the place to get it cheap—
don't forget.

Removal.

W. P. & ED. L. Parr have removed
their stock of staple and fancy groceries to
the old and popular corner of E. L.
Woodward's, where we cordially in
vite our friends to call and see us and ex
amine our stock of first-class fancy
groceries.

W. P. & ED. L. Parr.

WANTS.

WANTED FIVE OR SIX
good hands to
work at my saw mill, seven miles north of
Jacksonville, also two good mule teamsters.
L. R. WIAAGG.

WANTED A situation by an
old and experienced
teacher, qualified to teach the Ancient
languages, Higher Mathematics and all
English branches. Apply to this
Office.

For Sale.—One Webster's Dictionary
unabridged; in good condition, for \$7.50.
Cost \$10.00. Apply to this Office.

WANTED TO SELL.

A Second Hand Piano, but little used—
price \$150. Enquire at this Office.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Dr. Francis has also had new Irish
potatoes from this year's planting.

W. P. & Ed. L. Parr have removed
to the Woodward corner.

The party who borrowed the monkey
wrench belonging to this office, will con
fer a favor by returning it.

Both the Grand and Petit juries are
made up of exceptionally intelligent men
this court.

Owing to the splendid weather for
farming, there is not so large a number
of people in attendance this court as
usual.

An abundant fruit yield is promised
this year. Let people begin to prepare
for kiln-drying large quantities. There
is money in it.

Commissioners Court convened Mon
day, every member of the court being
at his post. At this writing the court
was transacting business with character
istic dispatch.

The next Meeting of the County
Grange will be held in Alexandria,
Thursday before the 4th Sunday in May
next, and the announcement heretofore
that it would meet on Saturday before
the 4th Sunday was an error.

A man recently died in a London hos
pital of an affection of the stomach which
baffled the skill of the physicians. A
post mortem examination revealed the
fact that he had from time to time swal
lowed thirty-seven pocket knives, many
of which had been almost digested by
him. The doctors, it is said, "cut up"
over the discovery considerably.

In the communication last week touch
ing cotton raising, the main point in
early planting was to get rid of the pro
duct of the defective seed. One of the
best farmers in Calhoun county tells us
that the same thing can be accomplished
by planting two year old seed. By
keeping over one year the defective seed
lose their oil, perish away and will not
germinate.

Judge Whitlock opened Court here
Monday, we are glad to note the fact
that he is in much better health than
for some months past.

Among the lawyers in attendance from
a distance we notice Solicitor Vandiver,
Col. Bradford, Judge Heflin, Frank
Bowden, Esq., Hon. M. J. Turnley,
Capt. James Savage, James B.
Martin Esq., and Col. Denison.

He was a son of a gen
tlemen who lived in the city;
Said he would not give a dam
ned glance of a penny;
He, when invited to dance by a cus
tomer's daughter, a dancer,
Said he would see her in Hell;
Said his new ball, "I would answer—"

Mr. A. H. Dean returned after a
pleasant visit to Asheville.

Capt. James Crook has been instru
mental in having continued the cases of
eight men of this county, who were in
dicted in the U. S. District Court for
illicit distilling, with a fair prospect of
a final dismissal altogether. Had he been
applied to sooner by parties interested,
he could have effected as much for every
man in the county indicted for a like of
fense.

Taylor Dugger in the North eastern
part of this county, was accidentally shot
in the leg by the discharge of his own
gun one day last week and painfully
wounded. He was on horseback and
had just crossed a creek with his gun in
hand. Upon emerging from the creek
he trailed his gun behind him and the
hammer was caught by some bushes and
the gun discharged with the result above
stated.

As another evidence of the nature an
advertisement in our Wanted column,
we will state that the cow advertised
under that head last week was sold be
fore all the edition had been worked off
and mailed. It stands to reason that if
you have anything you want to sell it
will pay you to let as many people know
you have it as possible. There is no
way to let people know it so good as
through a paper read by nearly every
body in the county. Remember that an
advertisement under this head costs you
only fifty cents. If you have a cow,
hog, horse, wheat, corn, oats, any
farmer product or anything else to sell or
barter, it will pay you to hand us fifty
cents and let the whole county know it
through our Wanted column.

Roll of Honor.
The following named subscribers have
paid amounts on their subscriptions
since our last report:

J. M. Andrews, S. B. White,
J. O. Wilson, J. M. Warnock,
Wm. Landers, J. M. Watson,
R. C. Murphy, R. C. Boyd,
R. C. Hayne, Wm. Rice,
Nan Stevenson, J. M. Alexander,
J. R. Ward, W. A. Green,
W. S. Sisson, R. W. Draper,
H. W. Luttrell, Joshua Draper, sr.,
Rev. W. M. Taylor, J. C. Barker,
Dr. T. L. Robertson, Mrs. Finch,
Wm. E. Lambart, Rev. J. D. Turner,
J. C. Watson, E. C. Teague,
Lou J. Allen, Wm. F. Privett,
James Lowland, W. M. Cochran,
J. P. Dailley, R. McCain,
S. R. Swayley, Thos. Alsop, sr.,
Gen. A. H. Ross, J. B. Smith,
R. P. Morgan, J. R. Graham,
A. M. Whiteside, C. D. Davis,
John W. Pike, Rev. J. E. Potter,
L. Coker.

**CLEAR SIDE BACON AND CORN
FOR SALE.**
I have on hand one car load of East
Tennessee clear side bacon; also 500
bushels of white corn, that I propose to
sell on time to the 1st of November,
next, to parties making good paper, on
reasonable terms. Application to LEB
BETTER BROS., Weavers Station, or to
W. P. COOPER, Alexandria, will have
prompt attention.

W. P. COOPER.
April 6th, 1878—tf.

Madison Dispensary
202 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
DR. HENRY, having 20 years experience
in the treatment of all diseases, has
located at the above address. He has
received the highest medical education
and is a member of the American Medi
cal Association. He will treat all cases
of the following diseases: Rheumatism,
Gout, Gravel, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Head
ache, Toothache, Stomachic, Catarrh,
and all other diseases of the internal
organs. He will also treat all cases of
the following diseases: Consumption,
Tuberculosis, Phthisis, Asthma, Em
physema, and all other diseases of the
lungs. He will also treat all cases of
the following diseases: Diabetes, Neph
ritis, Catarrh of the bladder, Stricture,
and all other diseases of the urinary
organs. He will also treat all cases of
the following diseases: Syphilis, Gonorr
hea, and all other diseases of the gen
ital organs. He will also treat all cases
of the following diseases: Eczema, Psori
asis, and all other diseases of the skin.
He will also treat all cases of the fol
lowing diseases: Dropsy, Anasarca, and
all other diseases of the system. He will
also treat all cases of the following dis
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DATA TABLE

GARDEN SEED DRILL
This drill is very complete to all its accessories
and in this

Only Drill that has an Indicator
with the Names of all different seeds.

Price \$12.00.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE

DAVID LANDRETH & SONS,
SOLE AGENTS
21 and 23 South Sixth St., Philadelphia.

**Compound
Oxygen
Treatme**

What is Compound Oxygen?
It is a combination of Oxygen and Nitrogen in
proportions as to make it richer for the lungs.

How does it cure? By its action on the
system the excess of carbon which has been
by combination of nitrogen and oxygen.

In Consumption, Compound Oxygen is
markedly successful. In Catarrh of the throat
this disease, as it is used in the cure of
Catarrh and Bronchitis is
often readily cured.

Dyspepsia yields readily to this
increased power to assimilate food always
Nervous Headaches

Are You Asthmatic? **WILLIAM**
 our course in cases which have benefited all others.

Business and Professional
 who suffer from overwork or any other cause, find
 solves a suffering from brain and nervous system
 in the treatment of the above cases.

All Nervous Disorders
 the restraining influence of Compound

Don't go to Florida or Colorado
 at home, and use Compound Orange
 will cure you, and save a large sum.

Who have been cured?
 well-known and eminent persons: Hon. S. F. B. A.
 S. S. and J. W. B. and many others.

How is it administered?
 at our office, or at the patient's own home.

Home Treatment. This is the best
 Price for two months' supply and
 a bottle of Compound Orange for

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SUNSET.

How beautiful the quiet hour
Which closing daylight brings!
When o'er the earth a golden shower
The glowing sunset flings!
Upon the lofty mountain's brow
A faded glory lies;
While from the tree-decked vale below
The dewy vapors rise.

A peaceful balm breathes through the air
That lulls the aching breast;
That soothes the burden child of care,
And gives the weary rest!
The anxious thoughts that cloud the day,
Like startled shadows glide,
And fade beneath the softening ray
Of tranquil eve-tide.

Who Stole the Money.

I have learned, in the course of my legal experience, that circumstantial evidence alone is a dangerous theory upon which to base conviction in criminal cases. I have known several cases in which the innocent have been grossly wronged through this means, a very plausible instance, I remember, being in substance as follows:

A pale, scared boy, some fourteen years old, was brought into the municipal court, in a neighboring city, one morning, evidently in great tribulation, who was arraigned upon a charge of theft in his employer's store.

"What is your name?" asked the judge, quietly.

"Johnny Briggs," said the boy, humbly.

"Where do you live?"

"Down North End, sir."

"Now, Mr. Clerk, what is the case?" said the judge, with some interest.

"The old story, your honor," replied the clerk, familiarly. "Thieving. He's stolen a pocketbook, and won't give any account of it."

"Where are the witnesses?"

"Here, your honor. The loser of the money, and the boy's late employer."

"Has he no counsel—no friend in court?"

"I haven't seen any, your honor; and he don't look as if he were overburdened in that way," replied the clerk, sarcastically.

"Proceed with the evidence?"

The child's employer took the stand first, and stated the case.

He was a well-dressed man, but had hard features—a worldly-minded, selfish appearing person—and thus testified:

"A stranger came into my store, your honor, and made a purchase. He paid me thirty dollars, ordered his goods sent home, and went out, but returned in a short time for his pocketbook, which he missed directly, and was certain he had left it on the counter, carelessly. This boy, Johnny, yonder, had been with me but a few weeks, and I noticed that he hurried away out of the shop immediately, and I did not see him for three days afterward. There was nobody in the store at that time but Johnny and I. The money was gone, and I did not find it. He has been able to give me no account of it, or rather, refused to do so, and there can be no doubt that he is the thief. I took him out of the street, and set him to work out of charity, and this is the return he makes me. He was a poor vagrant, and has deceived me."

"Is that all, sir?"

"Yes, your honor."

"The owner of the money then stated that the merchant's testimony was correct. He had lost seventy dollars in the manner described—that he saw no one in the store but this boy and his master, and the lad had disappeared on his immediate return to the store, upon discovering his loss. He was very positive he had not taken the wallet with him, but remembered just where he left it upon the counter, near where this Johnny was engaged putting up the goods. He had no shadow of doubt that he had purloined it and got away with it during his brief absence, for he had not been seen about his business for three days afterwards by anybody, and he noticed that the boy seemed uneasy and restless during his stay there. He could not afford to lose this money, and thought such young rogues should be made an example of."

"Now, my boy," said the judge, "have you anything to say? You have heard the testimony of your former employer, and this person who has lost his money, and the case is very much against you. Do you wish to say anything, or explain, eh?"

"No, sir, I can't."

"It is a kind of case," said his honor, "that is getting lamentably common among us, and we must do our duty, in the endeavor to check the growth of this evil. Mr. Clerk, I shall commit this boy to the House of Correction for one year."

And the judge arose to adjourn the court.

"May it please your honor," I said respectfully, "will you allow me, before this sentence is officially recorded, to address the court briefly?"

"Certainly, Mr. S—," replied his honor, pleasantly. "Do you know anything of this case?"

"No, your honor. I have never seen any of these parties until this hour."

But the lad does not look like a thief to my vision, and he has no friends to say a word for him here.

I have listened to the testimony, and with the utmost deference to your honor's judgment in the case, I respectfully suggest that the evidence against the boy, though very plausible and connecting, is but circumstantial."

"Very dangerously so," suggested the court, civilly.

"I admit that, your honor," I said, frankly. "And though it is scarcely within the ordinary rules of courts at this late stage of the business, I pray the court to allow me, on this trembling boy's behalf, to ask the last witness in this case a few brief questions."

"Certainly; there is no objection, sir."

And I had the loser of the money upon the stand again directly.

"You say you missed your pocketbook after leaving the store, sir?" I inquired.

"Yes, sir—with seventy dollars in it."

"You are sure you didn't take it with you when you went?"

"No, sir, I did not."

"You couldn't have done so."

"But I didn't, sir."

"You couldn't have dropped it, then, in your hurry as you went?"

"I didn't have it. I left it on the counter, near where the boy was putting up the goods, and I've no question that he took it."

"You came back; how soon?"

"Within five minutes or so."

"And the boy was gone?"

"Yes, sir, and the pocketbook," added the witness sharply.

"That's all, sir," I remarked.

And the gentleman sat down. I had not made much progress as yet, but I next asked the lad to stand up, when I spoke to him kindly, and said:

"Johnny, why did you hurry out that night as he says you did?"

"Cause mother was dreadful sick," said he tearfully; "an' me an' my little Niddy was all that she had to take care of her. An' I went straight home and didn't know nothin' 'bout no money no way."

"You went home because your mother was sick. How long has she been sick?"

"A good while, sir."

"But why didn't you return to your work? Why were you absent three days just then?"

"Mother's dead, sir," said the boy, sadly.

"When did she die?"

"That night, sir. An' I staid away 'cause I had to go to her funeral with Niddy, an' he's all alone now sir."

"And you know nothing of this lost pocketbook?"

"I have never seen it in all my life, sir; an' I don't steal nothin'—never, for poor mother allus said I must be honest if I starved; and God would know it if nobody else found it out; an' I never stole nothin', sir—never."

And here the little fellow burst into tears, and could say no more. While I—

I confess it was wiping my own eyes, briefly, I observed that his honor was actually busily engaged in the same occupation. But the court room was close, and it was a warm day. Perhaps it was perspiration.

"Your honor," I said, after a moment of silence and clearing of the throat, "the prosecution here have surely no cause for conviction. I don't believe this boy knows any more of this lost money than you or I do. It has not been found in his possession; he had no chance to spend it; no one testifies that he ever had it, save on suspicion; and I cannot think your honor will imprison this child, who has so touchingly though innocently explained himself, upon what is, at the most, but circumstantial evidence. He says he is parentless and I think your honor will not doubt this assertion. The dead mother, whose form he has just laid under the sod, was plainly a good, true woman, and John had not been taught at home to be a thief, evidently. I crave the leniency of the court in this lad's behalf, and I ask that Johnny may be discharged, since there is no direct evidence against him."

"You can go, Johnny," said the clerk, with unusual pleasantness; for him, a moment afterwards, as the judge said something briefly to his subordinate, and immediately adjourned the court, to the evident astonishment of the boy's accuser.

I shook the poor fellow's hand, took him out of the court room with me, told him who I was, at his own request, and saw him running down the street as fast as his little legs would carry him, soon after the reversed decision of his honor. The result of my voluntary effort in this affair was very gratifying to me, for I felt assured the boy was innocent. But the most agreeable part of the "case" was yet in store for me.

About a month afterwards a poorly dressed lad entered my law office, one cold, raw morning, cap in hand, whom I quickly recognized as Johnny, who said:

"Good morning, Mr. S—. You was kind enough to help me out, in the court, 't'other day, sir."

"Yes, I remember you. Come to the fire, Johnny."

"Thank you, sir. It's pooty cold."

"Very. Where's your overcoat?"

"Your coat. Outside jacket."

"Bless you, I hain't got none. But I don't mind it. I'm used to it, sir."

only came to thank you, sir, an' to tell you that it's all right about the pocketbook. The man's found it."

"Where? How?" I asked, with deep interest.

"Well, I did it up, in my hurry to get off that night, in one of his big bundles that he bought. He didn't find it for a week, 'cos he didn't open the parcel at home that it got worked into somehow, I don't know how. But he went and told my master about it—who turned me off, you know, for stealin' it; when I didn't know nothin' 'bout it—and one of the shop-boys told me of it yesterday."

I congratulated the lad, and then induced him to give me his history.

He was now an orphan—an intelligent but uneducated boy, and one who had been bred in poverty, but honestly his good mother's counsels and teachings had had a salutary effect upon his mind, and an influence which was lasting, I conceived. He was out of work and wanted employment. I recommended him to a neighbor, and secured him a good place subsequently.

He was always very grateful to me for the service I had so accidentally rendered him in court, and he proved a thoroughly honest and good servant in the years that followed that little incident.

This event is one which confirms me in my opinion that it is unsafe to convict upon circumstantial evidence only.

A Historic Duel.

In 1824 John Quincy Adams was elected President, and Henry Clay, who had been one of the rival candidates, made Secretary of State. This appointment aroused John Randolph's indignation, and he publicly denounced it as a "combination between the Puritan and the blackleg." Clay could do no less than send a challenge, which was accepted, and yet both were old enough to know better, for Randolph was fifty-three, while Clay was only four years younger. The evening before the duel, Randolph sent for Gen. Hamilton of South Carolina, and told him he intended to receive Clay's fire without returning it, adding, "nothing shall induce me to harm a hair of his head. I will not make his wife a widow nor his children orphans." His eyes then filled with tears, and after a brief conversation his visitor took his leave, but returned at midnight. He found Randolph reading "Paradise Lost," on whose beauties he began to expatiate in his usually eloquent manner. The duel was then mentioned, and Randolph's decision was objected to, since his second had refused to see him shot down in such a manner. "Well, sir," said Randolph, "if I see the devil in Clay's eye and malice prepossessed to take my life, then I may change my mind."

The next afternoon the meeting took place on the banks of the Potomac; Randolph saw no "devil in Clay's eye," but the calm expression of a man who felt the importance of his honor. Says Hamilton, "I shall never forget the scene as long as I live. Here were two of the most extraordinary men our country had produced, about to meet in mortal combat. I took Randolph's hand while the pistols were being loaded, but felt not the quivering of one pulsation. He turned to me and said, 'Clay is calm, but not vindictive. I hold my purpose, Hamilton—remember this.' The meeting was soon consummated. Clay fired without effect, and Randolph discharged his pistol in the air. As soon as Clay saw this, he instantly approached his former antagonist and exclaimed with ill-concealed sensibility, 'I trust in God, my dear sir, you are untouched. After what has occurred I would not have harmed you for a thousand worlds.' They parted, and never were embittered by political strife. Soon after Randolph retired from Congress, and on his last visit to Washington he held a final interview with his former opponent, which was of a tender character.

Randolph claimed Pocahontas among his earliest American ancestry. He was conscious of his own vagaries, and lived in frequent dread of insanity. Both he and Clay died of the communion of the Episcopal church, and are buried, the one at Ashland, and the other in his native Roanoke. It may be added that John Randolph was foreman of the grand jury which indicted Aaron Burr for treason at Richmond more than seventy years ago.

Instinct of Birds.

Notwithstanding many opinions to the contrary, it seems certain that birds often die a natural death. One reason why their bodies are so rarely found is, that on the approach of death their instinct prompts them to keep away in some hole or under cover, where there would be least liable to fall a prey to their natural enemies. It is doubtful if any of the game birds, like the pigeon and grouse, ever die of old age, or the semi-game birds, like the bobolink, or the "century-living" crow; but in what other form can death overtake the humming-bird, or even the swift and the barn swallow? Such are true birds of the air; they may be occasionally lost at sea during their migrations, but so far as I know, they are not preyed upon by any other species.

Ten persons, each over one hundred years old, died in New York city last year.

A daughter of General Rosecrans has just died at the Ursuline convent, St. Martin, Ohio.

Humming Birds.

The humming birds form one compact family named Trochilidae. They are all small birds, the largest known being about the size of a swallow, while the smallest are minute creatures whose bodies are hardly larger than a bumblebee. Their distinguishing features are excessively short legs and feet, very long and pointed wings, a long and slender bill and a long extensible tubular tongue; and these characters are found combined in two other birds. The feet are exceedingly small and delicate, often beautifully tufted with down and so short as to be hardly visible beyond the plumage. The toes are placed in most birds, three in front and one behind, and have very strong and sharply curved claws, and the feet serve probably to cling to their perch rather than to support the weight of the body. The wings are long and narrow, but strongly formed, and the first quill is the longest, a peculiarity found in hardly any other birds but a few of the swifts. The bill varies greatly in length, but is always long, slender, and pointed, the upper mandible being the widest and happing over the lower at each side, thus affording ample protection to the delicate tongue, the perfect action of which is essential to that bird's existence. The humming bird's tongue is very long, and is capable of being greatly extended beyond the beak and rapidly drawn back, by means of muscles which are attached to the hyoid or tongue bones, and bend round over the back and top of the head to the very forehead, just as in the woodpeckers. The two blades, or laminae, of which the tongue of birds usually seem to be formed, are here greatly lengthened, broadened out, and each rolled up, so as to form a complete double tube, connected down the middle, and with the outer edges in contact, but not united. The extremities of the tubes are, however, flat and fibrous. This tubular and retractile tongue enables the bird to suck up honey from the nectaries of flowers, and also to capture small insects; but whether the latter pass down the tubes or are entangled in the fibrous tips, and thus draw back into the gullet is not known. The only other birds with a similar tubular tongue are the sun birds of the east, which, however, have no affinity whatever with these humming birds.

An Unfulfilling Sign.

"What makes you think they're engaged, Mrs. Berkley?" asked the neighbor. "Has Julia's mother ever intimated anything of the kind to you?"

"Oh, dear, gracious, no. She never so much as hinted it," replied Mrs. Berkley.

"Then what makes you think it's all settled between 'em? It ain't over three months since he commenced waiting on her."

"That don't make any difference—they've known each other for two or three years. She's as likely a girl as any—not bad looking, and he's—"

"Yes—yes; all true enough. But what makes you think they're engaged? That's what puzzles me."

"Why, la, bless you, I know it as well as if I'd heard the whole bargain with my own ears."

"Go on, go on."

"Yes, as I was saying, last Sunday afternoon, my Martie met 'em out walking together and stopped to chat with 'em a minute. As soon as she got home and told me they had both been eating onions, I knew it was all arranged, and I shan't be a bit surprised to hear any day that the cards are out for a speedy wedding. A sign like that never fails."

The Cagots.

This people have always been a puzzle to ethnologists. They are a sort of Pariah race, outcasts, living in the northern slopes of the Pyrenees. Since the Middle Ages they have been a shunned race, and the objects of general aversion. They were kept separate at church and at market. It was even said that they differed from ordinary men; it was believed that their ears were of a peculiar shape. These outcasts lived in a distinct quarter. In some churches they entered at a special door, and the beads served them holy water at the end of a stick. Their contact was pollution, and whatever they touched was unclean. They were compelled to wear the badge of a duck's or goose's foot, in red cloth, on their dingy gaudieries. A Cagot who dared to touch a sacred vessel in church, had his hand cut off and nailed to the church door. They could not intermarry with their neighbors; and a lord in the eighteenth century committed a mortal offense by marrying a pretty Cagot girl. Their oath was scarcely allowed in a court of justice. Up to the time of Louis XIV. they were such outcasts that they were not taxed.

Their condition is ameliorated now, but they are still a separate people; they are strictly "endogamous" and the reason is obvious; no girl of the district will marry a Cagot. If he would shake off the curse he must emigrate. But they may freely go to church. One tradition of the origin of the Cagots is that they are descendants of the wounded men who fought in the great battles in the passes of the Pyrenees, who never found their way out of the valley; that their ancestors were in the light of some vast vault where Roland fell. Some historians trace them back to Clovis's time, and make them "dogs of Goths," descended from the men defeated in the

battle of Vouille. The suggestion, that they are Albigenes is negated by the fact they were Cagots before there were Albigenes heretics.

Light is thrown upon the origin of this singular people by the investigation of M. De Bochas, published recently in *Revue des Deux Mondes*. The Cagots are not confined to the Pyrenees. They are found in Brittany and in Poulton. They were called "gafos" in Spain, and "cacous" in Brittany. It appears that "gafos" in Spanish means a leper and that "kakod" has the same meaning in ancient Breton. It is, therefore, now suggested that they were once either lepers or suspected of leprosy. Leprosy was a disease that raged in the mediaeval ages and the persons afflicted were outlawed. M. De Bochas believes that the Cagots are descendants, not exactly of lepers, but the persons outlawed, because they suffered from a feebler type of disease into which leprosy degenerated.

But the most curious physiological fact in connection with these people remains to be stated. A London paper says: "It is

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Editors Republican.—The friends of Capt. JAMES A. BAYARD, by his personal authority, authorize you to announce through your paper his name as a candidate for Representative of Calhoun county in the next Legislature.

April 10th, 1878.

By his permission, the friends of W. P. GORDON, Esq., present his name to the voters of Calhoun county, as a suitable man to represent them in the lower House of the next Legislature.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

Notice is hereby given that there will be a Convention of the Democratic voters of Calhoun county held in the court house, at Jacksonville, Tuesday, the 7th day of May, for the purpose of choosing delegates to attend the coming State Democratic Convention in Montgomery.

WM. M. HAMES,
J. D. HAMMONDS,
County Executive Committee.

The difference between gold and greenbacks is so slight that many of the banks have resumed specie payments and large New York mercantile establishments are paying out gold over their counters in change. At last quotations there was only 1/4 of a cent difference.

The latest European dispatches represent the chance of war or peace as about equal. Germany may undertake the office of mediator and bring about a peaceable solution of existing difficulties. Failing in her good offices, the merest spark may set going a conflagration that will light the world.

A GRAND strike of English cotton operatives is threatened. The result will be the stoppage of many of the largest cotton manufacturers and the loss of employment to one hundred and twenty thousand workmen. The Statesman has yet to come who can solve the labor question.

Since we have already published one letter from Judge Walker and one from Gen. L. W. Lawler on the tax question, we publish another letter of the latter gentleman this week, wherein he takes issue with Col. Scott and Judge Walker. As there is ample time between now and the sitting of the General Assembly for the discussion of this question, we presume Judge Walker will defend his figures. Whenever he sees proper to write an article on the subject, we will take great pleasure in laying it before our readers. The question is one of interest to every taxpayer in the State, and we feel assured our readers will pardon us for giving it so much space in our columns.

The campaign may now be considered as fully opened, two candidates having already been announced, while several others as yet are only the subjects of rumor. "The office must seek the man" is a theory not practiced upon to any great extent in this country, and our advice to any one who may have aspirations to become a lawmaker is to let his fellow citizens know it, and boldly trust his chances to the uncertain outcome of an election. Of course we do not speak by the card, but from all the indications we do not think there will be a nominating convention held; and a full opportunity will be allowed every man in Calhoun to test his popularity and the estimate placed upon him by his fellow citizens. Let us hear from some of our popular friends who have so long been crushed and kept down by the weight of "ring-managed" Conventions.

The post route bill, which passed the House last week, among other new routes, establishes one from Jacksonville, via Wragg's mill, Allsop's mill and McElrath's mill, to Centre, Ala.

Don Carlos, Washington correspondent, gives Messrs. Garth and Forney great credit for securing a liberal appropriation to the Muscle Shoals.

Capt. Jno. M. Wylie is mentioned in the Washington correspondence of the Montgomery Advertiser as a visitor to the National Capital.

J. H. F., the accomplished Washington correspondent of the Montgomery Advertiser, gives the following as the appropriations made by the present Congress for the improvement of the rivers and harbors in Alabama:

For improving Choctawhatchee river, \$10,000.
For improving Chattahoochee river, \$10,000.
For improving the Alabama river, \$25,000.
For improving the Warrior and Tombigbee river, \$40,000; of which sum \$25,000 is to be expended on the Warrior and lower Tombigbee, and \$15,000 on the upper Tombigbee.
For improving the Tennessee river, continuing operations above Chattanooga, \$15,000; continuing operation below Chattanooga, including Muscle Shoals, \$500,000.
For improving Coosa river between Rome, Ga. and Selma, Rome and Dalton railroad bridge, Alabama, \$75,000.
For the improvements of Mobile harbor, including costs of survey and estimates, \$10,000.
Total amount appropriated for Ala., \$478,000.

In addition to this, the Secretary of the Interior has directed that the cost of improvements to be made on the Coosaw, Patuxent and other rivers.

Gen. L. W. Lawler on the State Tax Question.

MONTE, April 6th 1878.

To the Editor of the Republican.—It is evident from the recent tone of the Democratic press of the State that there is now no ground for apprehending that the tax question will seriously disturb the harmony of the Democratic party. The Democratic press of the State next August in solid phalanx and elect our candidates by such a majority as to give assurance of perpetual good government in this State.

In support of this view I take great pleasure in quoting from a large number of the Selma Argus. The accomplished editor says: "So far as the debt settlement is concerned no one in Alabama proposes to disturb or reopen it. So far as a settlement has been made between creditors, it is the set of a bona fide administration elected by the people and authorized to act for them, and for better or worse it must stand." This implies that the interest on the adjusted debt must be provided for, and I presume the Democrats agree upon this question.

In the same article the editor says substantially in regard to taxation, that if the people are convinced that under the circumstances a higher rate than the present will be necessary for the successful administration of the government they should elect to office nobody who is unconditionally committed to reduction to that rate.

If my interpretation of the views of the able editor of the Argus be correct, he and I agree upon at least one point, and that is that the State should levy such a rate of taxation as will prevent default in the payment of interest on its recognized indebtedness, and otherwise protect its honor and promote good government under an economical administration. I am in favor of the lowest rate which will suffice for the purpose indicated.

As Democrats who have written on the subject agree that a rate of five mills would be a surplus in the Treasury, it will be inadequate to meet the demands upon the Treasury during the next fiscal year. Those who advocate a reduction to five mills claim that there will be a large surplus at the end of this fiscal year, which will be carried into the next fiscal year and be available for general purposes. I still maintain that there will be no such surplus on the 1st of October next, and that the rate of five mills will be inadequate to meet the demands upon the Treasury during the next fiscal year.

Col. Scott, of Russell, admits in his carefully prepared speech, published in the Argus, that five mills will leave a deficit of \$106,324, and makes no allowance for legislative expenses. A session of fifty days will cost about \$40,000, but as there will be no session on the Legislature during the fiscal year of 1878-79, I will for the sake of being fair, suppose that the cost of the session is \$20,000, and make an allowance for legislative expenses of \$20,000, but as there will be no session on the Legislature during the fiscal year of 1878-79, I will for the sake of being fair, suppose that the cost of the session is \$20,000, and make an allowance for legislative expenses of \$20,000.

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To the Editor of the Republican.—It is evident from the recent tone of the Democratic press of the State that there is now no ground for apprehending that the tax question will seriously disturb the harmony of the Democratic party. The Democratic press of the State next August in solid phalanx and elect our candidates by such a majority as to give assurance of perpetual good government in this State.

In support of this view I take great pleasure in quoting from a large number of the Selma Argus. The accomplished editor says: "So far as the debt settlement is concerned no one in Alabama proposes to disturb or reopen it. So far as a settlement has been made between creditors, it is the set of a bona fide administration elected by the people and authorized to act for them, and for better or worse it must stand." This implies that the interest on the adjusted debt must be provided for, and I presume the Democrats agree upon this question.

In the same article the editor says substantially in regard to taxation, that if the people are convinced that under the circumstances a higher rate than the present will be necessary for the successful administration of the government they should elect to office nobody who is unconditionally committed to reduction to that rate.

If my interpretation of the views of the able editor of the Argus be correct, he and I agree upon at least one point, and that is that the State should levy such a rate of taxation as will prevent default in the payment of interest on its recognized indebtedness, and otherwise protect its honor and promote good government under an economical administration. I am in favor of the lowest rate which will suffice for the purpose indicated.

As Democrats who have written on the subject agree that a rate of five mills would be a surplus in the Treasury, it will be inadequate to meet the demands upon the Treasury during the next fiscal year. Those who advocate a reduction to five mills claim that there will be a large surplus at the end of this fiscal year, which will be carried into the next fiscal year and be available for general purposes. I still maintain that there will be no such surplus on the 1st of October next, and that the rate of five mills will be inadequate to meet the demands upon the Treasury during the next fiscal year.

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REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

For information in regard to any of the Lands mentioned below, parties can apply to the undersigned either by letter or in person. Letters of either party will be promptly and cheerfully answered. Parties with the means and the desire to purchase will be shown any lands advertised at the expense of the undersigned. Those having lands to sell are invited to communicate with him, when commission for selling, directions for writing advertisement, etc. will be given.

L. W. GRANT,
Real Estate Agent, Jacksonville, Ala.

\$1200. Three hundred acres on Jacksonville, one mile from Peck's Hill Post Office, known as Fullenwider place; 70 acres in cultivation, balance well timbered in oak, poplar, Hickory and live oak. Three good springs on the place. School house and Church on the premises. Terms—half cash; balance in one and two years. Title perfect. A bargain.

\$400. Eighty acres of fine wood land, one mile 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.

\$2000. TWO HUNDRED acres of land, heavily timbered and well watered. It is situated on the Jacksonville and Gadsden road, seven miles from Gadsden. Soil and timber excellent. One of the most desirable places in the county. Terms made known on application.

\$1700. THE undersigned offers a bargain, in a FARM near Jacksonville for \$1,700. It contains one hundred acres of land, mostly cleared—good orchards, three good farm houses, out houses, two good springs (one free stone and one live stone), a large well, and a good barn. One of the very best meadow lands in this country. One of the farm houses was put up last fall at a cash expense of six hundred dollars. The present price is given for the place, since the war it has been used as a stock farm. One of the best places for raising stock. Situated four miles south of Jacksonville on public road from Jacksonville to Oxford. Good stand for blacksmith and woodshop.

\$1500. ONE HUNDRED & FIFTY acres of land more or less cleared, good orchards, good water, and a good barn. The land is in a good location for raising stock. One of the best places for raising stock. Situated four miles south of Jacksonville on public road from Jacksonville to Oxford. Good stand for blacksmith and woodshop.

\$4000. SIX HUNDRED acres of fine river bottom land on the place—five good springs, gin house, mill, and one of the finest orchards in the county. First class land, 150 acres. Second and creek bottom, 150 acres. 150 acres open. Enough pine timber on the upland side to pay for the land at the ruling price. A first class place for raising stock. The healthiest location in the county. A good landing on the plantation. One boat a half mile from the place. The bottom lands are rich and fertile. Splendid roads to interior markets.

\$4000. THREE HUNDRED & FORTY acres, situated on the Oxford Road, one mile from White Bluffs, Calhoun county, in the rich and fertile valley of Choctawhatchee river. One hundred acres in cultivation; balance well timbered. A running stream and two good wells, one good 4 1/2 inch boiler, splendid stock raising place. One of the best places for raising stock. One of the best places for raising stock. One of the best places for raising stock.

\$1800. ONE HUNDRED & FIFTY acres—500 acres open. The best place for raising stock. One of the best places for raising stock. One of the best places for raising stock. One of the best places for raising stock. One of the best places for raising stock.

\$3000. ONE HUNDRED & SIXTY acres on Oxford and Gadsden roads, one mile from Phillips' mill. Eighty acres open and in fine state of cultivation—balance well timbered. A new framed house 22x25 with seven rooms, out buildings, and a tenant house on the place. One of the best places for raising stock. One of the best places for raising stock. One of the best places for raising stock.

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A BARE CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS.

Investors.—300 acres—500 acres fine farming land, 400 acres in excellent rich soil in the finest tract ever. On the farming land is a dwelling house and outbuildings that cost in erection \$5000. Immense deposits of best limestone contiguous to and a beautiful creek of water flowing through the land. Timber abundant. The whole situated within one-fourth of a mile of the Selma, Rome & Dalton Road, in Calhoun county. The best location for a large tract of land. Price \$10000. Titles perfect. Letters asking further information cheerfully answered.

\$3500 FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE.

One of the most convenient and desirable homes in Alabama, situated at Alexandria, in the beautiful valley of the "Tallahatchee" and consisting of a dwelling with five rooms and all necessary outbuildings, new and in elegant repair, two fine wells of water, an orchard of select fruit and 40 acres of very rich, fertile and productive land in a high state of cultivation, six acres of which are in clover and other portions in blue and orchard grass; in a word, everything necessary to a home perfect. Also 80 acres of land, well timbered and lying about one and a half miles from Alexandria. Terms very reasonable.

\$4,550 Six hundred and forty acres, six miles north of the Selma, Rome & Dalton Road, in Calhoun county. Splendid farm house and several good outbuildings, fine lawn and every convenience to be found on a first class farm. Orchard, land fine and splendidly watered. Elegantly adapted for a stock farm. A capital bargain. Terms—one-third cash, balance in one and two years.

\$5000 Seven hundred acres—One hundred and twenty-five acres in cultivation. All in one tract one quarter of a mile square, miles square. Watered by two mountain branches and several springs. The spring at the dwelling is White Sulphur. There is besides a good well in the house and one in the horse lot, both supplied with pumps. The dwelling is nearly new, built in tasteful style, and nicely painted. It cost \$2000. There is on the place six good tenant houses, a fine barn and several large sheds and stables, well built stone house, shoe and blacksmith shops, yard of 20 yards, two large sheds, one leather binding house and many other buildings necessary to a well improved farm and country merchant's stand. It is convenient to churches, and there is a good school on the place. Near the house is a fine mill race, and a fine water wheel. The place is very favorably located. The soil is rich and fertile. The land is in a high state of cultivation. The place is very pleasantly good and the scenery delightful. Terms—one-third cash, balance in one and two years.

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G. CALDWELL,
the old Forney Corner,
in hand the best brands of (Chew-
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co. He has the largest stock of O-
F in Town. Among his brands
find the Solace, Margarita, Roy,
Standard and the favorite Tidal
brand.

Plate, Gelatine, Imported Clow
Boston Baked Beans, Salmon &
Goods in great variety at
ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Buy one of those choice Sugar Cu-
tams at
ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Cheap Groceries for Cash at
the old Forney Corner.

Fish Lard at
ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Fish Meal at
ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Vegetable and Flower
Seed for sale cheap at
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Buy one of those fine Plows of the
Towson patent at
ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

A splendid lot of new **Flu-vare** at
ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Finest article of kerosine oil at
ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Now lot of stone-ware at **E. G.**
CALDWELL'S.

Salt at manufacturers' prices at
ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Get your 20 mackerel for one
dollar at **E. G. CALDWELL'S.**

SEED CORN.

100 BUSHELS very superior White
Seed Corn, carefully selected and
manured for years, by David P. Walker,
of Monroe county, Tenn. This corn is of-
fered at \$1 per bushel. Apply or send
orders to
MADDOX & PRIVETT.

You just ought to try the Little
Patty, a pure Havana five cent
cigar, for sale at the Red Store.

A lot of nice Side Meat, at
MADDOX & PRIVETT'S, cheap for
cash.

A fine lot of Harness Leather,
for or black, at the Red Store,
can be bought at 38 cents per
pound by the side.

Several nice Kip and Calf Skins;
also side upper, cheap at M. & P.

North Eastern seed Potatoes,
the best on the market at the Red
Store.

MADDOX & PRIVETT have
a lot of **SMOKED JOWLES,** the
cheapest meat you can buy.

HONEY strained or in the comb
at the Red Store.

MADDOX & PRIVETT claim
to have the **BEST TOBACCO** in
town—try it and see if they are
right.

Go to the Red Store to
get your **PLOW** gear.

P. & E. L. PARR,
Grocers & Commission
Merchants.

Solicit consignments of all kinds
of **COUNTRY PRODUCE,** Corn,
Wheat, Flour, Bacon, Lard, and
any other article usually sold in a
Grocery Store.

Go to Parr and buy **SUGAR,**
COFFEE, Meal, Grits and Hom-
iny.

If you want **SOAP** that will
clean your clothes without wash-
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Magic Soap.

The best Smoking **TOBACCO**
is the genuine Blackwell. Parrs
have it—try it. Also Chewing
Tobacco.

Go to Parrs to buy your Butter,
Cheese, Crackers, Nuts and Can-
dies—come one, come all.

The Parrs are selling 25 lbs best
Pearl GRITS for \$1.

Go to Parrs to buy **MATCHES**
at 40c per doz. round wood boxes.

W. P. & E. L. PARR will pay
the market price in cash for Corn,
Meal, Flour, Butter, Bacon and
Lard, &c.

Best **SEED CORN** in Ala. Vir-
ginia White, raised by J. O. Camp
of Calhoun co. for sale by **PARRS.**

If you want **TIN-WARE** cheap,
Parrs is the place to get it cheap—
don't forget.

Removal.
W. P. & E. L. Parr have removed
their stock of staple and fancy groceries to
the old and popular corner of E. L.
Woodward's, where we cordially invite
our friends to call and see us and ex-
amine our stock of first-class fancy
groceries.

SUGAR! SUGAR! Sweet
Sugar, the best Brown Sugar at
Parr's, 11 cents per pound or nine
pounds for one dollar. Come and
see it and you will be sure to buy.

The best boneless Coldfish at 12 1/2
cents, fresh and very nice.

Go to Parr's to get your fresh
lemons, 5 cents each or 6 for 25c.

The Parrs have just received
fresh Candies, Nuts, Raisins, Figs,
Cakes and Crackers of all kinds,
some and see.

The Latest of the Season. The
best Cheese at Parr's, come and
get some before it is all gone.

The best Tobacco and Cigars to
be found in the market; go to
Parr's to buy what you want in
the Grocery line, you will be well
served and honestly dealt by.

Come all of you that want good
Goods and Cheap Goods, they
think it does not pay to keep
your goods.

LOCAL MATTERS.

See advertisement of Woodstock Iron
Company of best sewing machine now
in use.

John Wagner of Etowah county was
killed on the 11th by a saw log rolling
over him.

Col. Aiken is attending court here this
week, in addition to other attorneys
previously mentioned.

The Commissioner's Court at its last
meeting made a new beat in the upper
end of the county.

We were pleased to receive a call
Tuesday from Mr. ROBERTS the accom-
plished editor of the Oxford Tribune.

Only sixteen true bills were found by
the late Grand Jury and only one of
them was for a felony. This speaks
well for our county.

We know a pretty young lady in Jack-
sonville who has made a flourishing
vegetable garden this year. Of course
she would make an excellent wife, and
we will tell her name to some worthy
young man who means business. She
has no time for flirtations.

Miss M. E. Montgomery gave a very
pleasant entertainment at the Female
Academy Tuesday night. We under-
stand at this writing that she will repeat
it Friday night, at Hammond's hotel,
perhaps.

Rev. S. G. Jenkins has shown us a
model of the most ingenious invention
in the way of a fish and game trap that
we have ever seen. It is bound to take
the place of all inventions for a similar
purpose. We hope he will be successful
in disposing of State and county rights.

Attention is directed to the advertise-
ment of Mr. Weaver, headed the
"Latest Labor-saver." We shall men-
tion it again next week.

Young Alex. Wood has laid on our
table the first wheat heads of the season.
They are clear of baw and ready to
bloom.

An individual saw a local notice in
this office of the Parr's offering nine
pounds of choice sugar for one dollar,
went down and purchased a lot before
the issue of the paper. If people gen-
erally understood the advantage of ad-
vertising, our columns would not hold
the local advertisements that would be
brought in from week to week.

As an instance of the selling power of
local advertisement has, we have only to
state that the gentleman who advertised
the Webster's Unabridged Dictionary,
after reading his own advertisement over
twice, was so struck with the offer, it
contained that he called at the office
withdrew the advertisement, and be-
came the purchaser of his own book—
or, rather, he decided to keep it rather
than sell it at the low price he had of-
fered it for in the advertisement.

By advices from Gadsden we learn that
L. D. Runsey, a former deputy Sheriff
of Etowah county, was killed in Gadsden
one day last week by a son of Rev. Mr.
Potter of that place. It seems Runsey
had knocked young Potter down with a
pair of brass knuckles, whereupon the
latter drew a pistol and killed him in-
stantly.

The two negroes charged with the
killing of a Mr. Hutchinson in the
Woodstock coal yard, some two
weeks ago, were indicted by the late
Grand Jury for murder in the first de-
gree, and at this present writing are
undergoing trial.

A butcher named Shoenberger was
assassinated in Huntsville a few days
ago in front of his house, by two negroes.
The negroes on being arrested confessed
that they killed Shoenberger, and that
they were hired to do it by another
butcher named White. Upon this
White was arrested and placed in jail
with the negroes. Last Wednesday a
mob took the two negroes and White
and hanged them in the city of White-
ville in the presence of two thousand
people. The murdered man was much
respected.

We learn that there will be no preach-
ing at the Presbyterian church at this
place next Sabbath, owing to the absence
of Rev. Mr. McLean attending Pres-
bytery, which met at Marion, Alabama,
on the 17th inst. The following infor-
mation, concerning the Presbyterian
church, will be of interest to many of
our readers. Every Church has its ses-
sion, which consists of its Pastor and
ruling elders. The Presbytery consists
of all the ministers, and one ruling
elder from each congregation, within a
certain district. The Synod consists of
bishops and elders within a large district,
including at least three Presbyteries;
the ratio of the representation of elders
in the Synod is the same as in the Pres-
bytery. The General Assembly is the
highest judicatory of the Presbyterian
church. It consists of a delegation of
bishops and elders from each Presbytery.
The General Assembly of the Southern
Presbyterian church meets this year, on
the 16th day of May, at Knoxville, Ten-
nessee.

Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, the wid-
ow of the late President Lincoln,
is living a secluded life in an in-
terior town in France, and declines
to return to America lest she may
again be placed in a lunatic asy-
lum. It is said in France she still
indulges, to a moderate extent, in
her propensity for buying things
for which she has no use, and fill-
ing closets with articles wholly un-
necessary.

ALEXANDRIA, ALA. April 12th '78.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

In your issue of the 6th inst., is a well
written communication, requesting Mr.
Cooper and myself to urge upon the
farmers of Calhoun, the importance of
planting cotton earlier than is usually
done in this section.

The proper time for planting all seeds
is a question which receives but little
thought or discussion compared with
its importance; & great many farmers
leaving its solution to convenience in
preference to what a careful study of
their own experience and that of others
would dictate. I am glad that the
thoughtful writer of the above mentioned
article has introduced the subject,
although candor compels me to say, that
I differ very materially from his views.

He holds that the objects gained are as
follows: "The fatty and defective seed
will sprout and be killed by frost," the
good will then sprout, make a better
crop and have better cotton and improve
the seed." I think it is true that a
great deal might thus be gained, but at
great a risk to be practiced by the
farmers in this county and I am satisfied
that all the above advantages can be had
by pursuing the following course to wit:
Save the seed over for a year in which
time the defective seed will die; plant
after danger from frost and have a care-
ful hand to go ahead of the other pickers
and pick the cotton from the best stalks
for seed. I know splendid seed has
been obtained in Spartanburg county, South Carolina,
a degree further North than this latitude
and by a Mr. Zellner in St. Clair county,
this State, which are superior to the
Dickson or Cheatham for this climate.

My objections to a very early planting
of cotton are, first, there is a great risk in
getting a stand, and if it should come
up, it is more liable to be injured by frost
and cold rains than a later planting.
Second, it requires one more working
than a later planting, as the implement
used in opening and covering kills the
first crop of grass and weeds which has
not appeared earlier. Third, much more
time can be employed in preparing the
soil for a later planting, which is an all
important item.

The writer of the aforesaid communi-
cation, says that cotton is planted dur-
ing March, in South Alabama, with suc-
cess, and I therefore call his attention to
the fact we are two degrees North of
even Montgomery, much higher above the
level of the Gulf, and from these
and probably other causes we have a
severe winter, a spring like the two or
three weeks and cotton is not so early
as a great deal colder and cotton seed
placed therein much harder to sprout.
I believe that cotton planted this
season, which is an exceptional one, during
the latter part of March, might have
sprouted and survived in this climate,
although this supposition may yet be
upset before it is possible to see the
fruit as occurred on the 16th of April,
1870, after several weeks of beautiful
warm weather.

I appreciate the wise and timely
counsel of your correspondent in refer-
ence to planting less cotton, on account
of the Anglo-Russian war, but like him
I am satisfied that every farmer will be
guided by his own native intelligence.
Yours Truly,
L. D. MILLER.

MARTIN K. ROADS LOCALS.

March winds and April showers
bring forth May flowers.
The farmers are all cheerful except
those who sorrow because they did not
plant their cotton seed last week.

Dr. Brother's wife is very sick with
fever.

A party of men and boys went fishing
last Saturday night, and came very near
having fisherman's luck.

The following examples have been
handed in for publication, and those
having a taste for Mathematics are re-
quested to solve and report answers:

A SHORT METHOD OF PROVING
DIVISION.—Add the figures of the
divisor, divide by nine; note the remain-
der, if any. Add the figures of the
quotient, divide by nine, and note the re-
mainder if any. Multiply these remain-
ders and divide by nine and note the re-
mainder, then add the figures of the
dividend, divide by nine, and if the
last remainder is the same, the quoti-
ent is correct. If after the division,
there be a remainder, subtract it from
the dividend and proceed as before stated.

A farmer on the first day of June
buys bacon a fifteen cents, that cost
his merchant six cents, and promises to
pay for it by the first day of December
thereafter. What per cent does he pay?

Sold 4 1/2 of an article for \$2 of what
it cost, and the remainder for \$3.60,
losing .04; did I gain or lose, and how
much?

A Band Organ do a piece of work
worth \$20 in four days. A can do it
in ten days, B in twelve days. A works
three days, B two days, and C one day.
B and C finish the work. What will be
each one's share of the money, provided
each is paid according to the time it
takes him to do the work?

Of late there has been considerable
difference between the negroes and white
of Chickasaw, Tenn. A few days ago a
great fire broke out in the town, sweep-
ing away nearly three hundred thousand
dollars worth of property. The great
mass of negroes refused to render aid,
and they are suspected of having set
the town on fire.

Tortures that Need not be Endured
People suffer a great deal of pain un-
necessarily. Among tortures that need not
be endured are those inflicted by the rheu-
matism and gout, since these ailments
are the result of the accumulation of
poison in the blood, which can be removed
by the sensitive covering of the muscles
and joints may be eliminated by the use
of that matchless preparation, Hostetter's
Stomachic and Blood Purifier. When
these ailments are cured, the patient is
restored to his normal condition, and
his health is permanently improved. It
is a fact that the blood is the life of the
body, and when it is impure, the body
suffers. Hostetter's Stomachic and Blood
Purifier is a powerful blood purifier, and
it is the only preparation that can be
relied upon to cure these ailments. It
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suffers. Hostetter's Stomachic and Blood
Purifier is a powerful blood purifier, and
it is the only preparation that can be
relied upon to cure these ailments.

THE LATEST LABOR-SAVER.

The undersigned is sole agent in Calhoun
for the manufacture of the Perry Cultiva-
tor, or digger of rights to manufacture
the same. It has been on sale here
during Court and has given universal satis-
faction. Parties wishing to purchase a
machine or the right to make and use it,
will call on L. A. WEAVER, Jacksonville, Ala.
April 20th, 1878—4-1

Dirt Cheap!

HOUSE AND LOT FOR
350 CASH.—Six room house, kitchen
on one side, and stable. Rooms plain
and comfortable. Lot 125 feet front and
125 feet deep, extending back 240 feet.
Fine fruit, and well on premises. 200 yds.
from Court House. Possession given 1st
of January 1879. A good investment for
any person desiring to move to Jacksonville for
school facilities.

JAMES HUTCHINSON,
Barber & Hair-dresser.

Room on Office Row, recently occupied
by Dick Walker.

If you desire to have a pleasant and
clean shave, or have your hair trimmed
in neat and fashionable style, give him a
call. Jacksonville, April 20, 1878.

WANTED.

WANTED FIVE OR SIX
good hands to
work at my saw mill, seven miles north of
Jacksonville, also two good woodsmen.
L. R. WRAGG.

WANTED.

A situation by an
old and experienced
teacher, qualified to teach the Ancient
languages, Higher Mathematics and all
English branches. Apply to this
office.

For Sale.—One Webster's Dictionary
unabridged; in good condition, for \$7 50.
Cost when new, \$13 00.

WANTED TO SELL.

A Second Hand Piano, but little used—
price \$100. Enquire at this office.

By enquiry at this Office you can
ascertain where you can purchase a large
sow of good stock with five large healthy
pigs, remarkably cheap.

East.—One old cloth table cloth—new.
Finder will be suitably rewarded. Leave
at this office.

Business for Ladies.

Our attention has been called to a new
article for the use of ladies, the invention of
which has conferred an ever lasting blessing
upon every lady. We refer to the Queen
City skirt suspenders for supporting ladies'
skirts, the most desirable and beneficial
article ever invented for the relief of women,
many of whom are afflicted with a
crippling health caused by carrying the
weight of a number of heavy skirts, com-
pletely dragging them down. Something to
support ladies' clothing is absolutely nec-
essary. These suspenders are recommended
by our leading physicians to all ladies and
young girls. Every lady should have them.
They are sold only through lady agents.

A splendid opportunity is offered to some
reliable lady to manage a business for her-
self, the money for a pleasant and profitable
business. For terms and territory write at
once to the Queen City Suspenders Company,
218 Clark Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
April 13th, 1878—4-1

THE WHITE SEWING MACHINE

The Best and Cheapest.

THIS Machine combines all the best
and latest improvements, and has
marked advantages over all others in use.
Being simple in construction, easily un-
derstood and worked.

The treadle enables the operator to
run the Machine easier and faster than
any other.

Every working part is in hardened
adjustable steel bearings, having but little
wear, so all loss motion can be easily
taken up.

WOODSTOCK IRON CO.
Amston, Ala.

A liberal discount allowed to Agents.

I have seen nearly every kind of Sewing
Machine. I consider the White the
best and most perfect made.

SAM'L NOBLE.
April 20, 1878—1-y.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

Calhoun County.

TAKEN UP by G. W. Peterson,
and posted before G. W. Clough,
Esq., on the 10th day of April, 1878, a cer-
tified copy of the will of the late
John H. Peterson, deceased, to wit: I, John
H. Peterson, do hereby certify that I am
the executor of the will of the late John
H. Peterson, deceased, and I have taken
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THE COMMERCIAL APPEAL
AND THE MEMPHIS PRESS-SCIMITAR
 PUBLISHED DAILY
 MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1937
 Vol. 41, No. 11
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 J. H. HARRIS, Business Manager
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 Postmaster: Please send address changes to THE COMMERCIAL APPEAL, P. O. Box 100, Memphis, Tenn.

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THE REPUBLICAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY

F. & L. W. GRANT.

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THE BLOOM OF THE HEART.

Under the blue of the mid-May sky,
Watching cloud-shadows drifting idly by,
From the thrum of breeze and stream,
Lulled by the murmur of bee and stream,
Twit of songster, flutter of spray,
That sweetly blend with the waking dream,
And whisper one magical word away;
Held by the spell of an exquisite face,
A voice that is dearer than all things dear,
Ah, but the world is a fairy place
In the bloom of the heart, the May of the year!

Sitting alone in the waning light,
In the dead November's leaden death,
Watching the mist rise ghostly white,
And blend in the shadows, and quench the earth;
Musing for aye on the might-have-been—
Sweet might-have-been that may not be—
The tender hopes and the fondies green
That faded and fluttered from life's fair tree;
Haunted always by a vanished face,
A voice that is hushed in the midnight dream,
Ah, but the world is a fairy place
In the bloom of the heart, the gray of the year.

The Etchin Diamonds.

Arthur Stangate, attorney-at-law,
was my brother. He had succeeded to
my father's business, and no name was
more esteemed and trusted in all Run-
nington, and Runnington was a rich
and important place. My brother's
offices were in the town, two miles dis-
tant; but he did almost as much busi-
ness among the gentry at his own private house.

Most of the great folks employed him; but his best client was Sir Etchin Eckford, a *de-dant* Indian judge very wealthy and the possessor of some rare and costly jewels, known in the country as the Etchin Diamonds. Their name even makes me shudder now.

One evening, as Arthur was preparing to return to his office, where important business would detain him all night, Sir Etchin's groom left a parcel, with a note. The latter stated that the former contained the famous Etchin diamonds, which their owner thought safest to intrust to Arthur's care, as he had been unexpectedly called to London.

"I don't care what deeds they leave with me," said my brother; "but I don't like such trusts as these. Still, I suppose I must keep them."

Of course he could not send them back; so taking the parcel, he at once proceeded to his study to lock it in the iron safe. I went with him, and with a woman's curiosity and love of jewelry, besought a peep at the gems before they were put away.

Arthur, the best brother in the world, instantly removed the paper covering, disclosing a square morocco box, brass bound, with the key tied to the bundle. Opening it, he showed me the gems. They were indeed, magnificent, set in the massive Indian fashion, while many of the diamonds were yet uncut. One by one, bracelets, bangles, necklets, Arthur lifted, and flashed in the lamp-light before my dazzled vision.

He was holding a superb emerald and diamond necklet in his hand, for my admiration, when happening to raise my head, a cry of alarm burst from my lips.

"What is it, Nell?" asked Arthur.

"The man!" I replied. "See! the window is uncurtained, and I am sure I saw a man looking in from the tree outside."

"Nonsense!" cried Arthur.

Nevertheless, he flung up the window, called, and gazed in every direction. There was nothing—not a sign, not a sound; and assured as I was that I had been mistaken, he fastened the latch, and dropped the curtain.

As, however, he was about to put away the diamonds, I said, "Arthur, would it not be better to place them in the safe in your bedroom?"

He agreed in the advisability, and locked them up; then, having cautioned me to see well to the house fastenings, and asked again if I was really not frightened to remain alone a night with only the servants Jane and Jenkins, he left for town. I saw everything secure and went to bed early, locking Arthur's bedroom, and taking the key with me.

It was long before I slept. When I did, I was almost immediately aroused by a slight sound at my door. I asked who was there. Jane's voice answered in a cautious whisper. Seeing something was wrong, rising, I admitted her. No sooner had she entered than, quickly closing, she fastened the door, and exclaimed, in accents of terror, "Oh, miss! what shall we do? For mercy's sake, make no noise—don't get a light. Burglars are breaking into the house, and I'm sure Jenkins is their accomplice."

"Burglars!" I cried. Then the thought of the face flashed across me. "Gracious powers!" I exclaimed, "they are after the Etchin diamonds!"

I saw it all. The groom's errand had been divined, my brother's absence was known, and, by Jenkins' treacherous aid, the place was being attacked. I dropped stunned on the bed. Then I started up.

At any cost—even life—the diamonds intrusted to Arthur must be saved. Hurriedly I dressed, and while doing so, heard the soft sound of persons moving in the house.

"Jane," I said, having explained all to the faithful girl, "I must get Sir Etchin's diamonds."

the window. They will not hear; for they believe the box is in the study and it will take them long to discover their mistake."

Opening the window, I got out on the veranda. How fearfully it sloped! Could I do it? Yes, by pressing my feet against the gutter. Slowly I went, foot by foot, until I reached Arthur's window. My heart leaped as I found it unfastened. Quickly I entered, opened and relocked the iron safe, and with greater difficulty returned.

Reaching my own room I did not enter, for what could two helpless women do against strong evil men, bent on plunder? Instead, I ordered Jane to tear a sheet into threads, having attached which to the box, I bade her lower it to me, after I had descended by the trellis.

She did as I directed, then joining me, we carrying the box between us, ran from the house.

We had not gone a dozen yards before the dread of pursuit and having the diamonds wrested from us, possessed me.

"Jane," I said, "this will never do. Let us make for the hollow oak. We can put the box in that; they'll never find it before help comes."

Hastening in the direction together, we managed to raise the box high enough to reach the hole, and I toppled in. It fell with a heavy thud, I knew it was safe. I then told Jane to run to Hawthorn's, the nearest house, arouse the people, and bring some of the male servants back. She wanted me to go with her, but I dared not leave the neighborhood of the tree, lest any miserable chance should occur of the burglars finding the treasure. Crouching among the bushes some yards off, I bade the girl hasten.

Scarcely had she gone than a noise in the house attracted my attention. My flight with the jewels was discovered. My heart stood still, and the blood in every vein turned cold. With Jenkins there were three of them. Through the darkness I could see they were beating and searching the bushes. They had guessed we could not carry the box far, and evidently were in hopes of finding it before help came.

Twice, they approached so near to where I was, that my hair stood on end. The fourth time it was Jenkins himself—I knew him, despite his crumpled mask—that drew aside the branches and discovered me.

With a cry I endeavored to fly, but the burglars instantly secured me. Hardly can I describe the scene that followed. It makes my flesh now creep with horror. They looked around for the box, and not finding it, with awful oaths and threats bade me say where it was. My only reply was to shriek aloud, until they checked me by blows, and finally by placing a pistol at my head. I implored mercy; but I remained firm. I felt my senses leaving me; they, too, saw it, and by twisting my arms to create exquisite torture, aroused me. At last one exclaimed, "It won't do for her. It'll bring others upon us. Gag her and take her along to the lake!"

To the lake! What were they going to do? Drown me? My brain swam; but I resolved to remain firm, and save the diamonds. Reaching the edge of the water, the villains, taking me by the shoulders, laid me back in the lake, pressing my head beneath. My mouth being gagged I could not cry out, and never shall I forget the horrible sensation. Surely I tasted death then!

Every few seconds they raised me to demand the whereabouts of the diamonds. I answered by a shake of the head. How long all this lasted I cannot tell; but abruptly a fearful noise sounded in my ears—I felt the water was rolling over me, and I was conscious no more.

The immersion caused the most curious sensation I ever felt in all my life before I became unconscious. My breath went and came at fitful intervals, and I had a painful sense of smothering or suffocation, which paralyzed my brain and deadened all power of volition. I could not speak for the life of me, neither was I able to offer the slightest resistance to my tormentors.

When I came to I was in my own room. Arthur was near me, and the first words he said were, "My brave Nellie! You have saved the Etchin diamonds. The help Jane brought arrived just when the ruffians flung you into the lake; but they are all captured!"

It was a considerable time before I thoroughly recovered from the nervous fever that awful night occasioned. One day Arthur came to me smiling. "See, darling!" he said, "those villains brought a few threads of silver to your hair, but—and he held up a magnificent bracelet—"they have put gold on your wrists. The Baronet asks you to accept this for your bravery in preserving the Etchin diamonds."

Strategy of the Walrus.

The walrus has a singular mode of adapting his attack upon enemies to the circumstances in which he is placed. He can shiver ice from four to six inches thick by rising from below and striking it with their huge heads. An exploring party near Navaya Zemla, while walking over a field of new ice, noticed a herd of walrus following them under the ice. They presently began operations, and broke the field in pieces on all sides of the party, which barely escaped by running for the main pack of ice near by.

Reforming a Thief.

A certain prominent grocery firm in Ashton had been missing little articles quite frequently, and suspicion fixed upon a certain young man who visited the store occasionally. They agreed to watch him the next time he came in; one partner outside and one inside. They tried in vain for three weeks or more; still the articles disappeared and the young man made his visits; though he had not been seen taking anything. One day last week the partner who was watching from the outside, pretended to be reading a newspaper, and by looking over it, caught him in the act. The inside partner collared him and led him back to the rear to counsel him.

"Now," said the merchant, "you have been stealing from me for several weeks, and I want to know how much you think you owe me? Be honest about it; you have been both clerk and customer."

The young man stated the amount he considered justly due, and was anxious to pay it.

The merchant said, "Well, sir, you know the law doesn't allow a man to steal, and you must take your choice, to pay me all you owe me and submit to a whipping, or go to the penitentiary. Which will you do? You are young and may be reformed, and I don't want to disgrace you publicly, but I feel that I would do a great wrong to let you go without a whipping to remind you of it. The young man said he would receive the whipping and pay up; while he appreciated the kind motives of the merchant he would like very much to have the whipping omitted. The merchant invited him to walk down in the cellar and see what a fine stock was stored there. When they reached the bottom and the door was closed, the young man said:

"You won't whip me, will you?"

The merchant said he certainly could not do otherwise and satisfy his conscience.

"What are you going to whip me with?"

"That piece of board," replied the merchant, pointing to a strip some three inches wide.

"Buck yourself across the chicken-coop, and I'll try to do my solemn duty, young man. It's a serious matter, and I am truly sorry to have to do it, but my conscience requires me to do it."

The customers heard a noise for about a minute that they mistook for some one knocking the bung out of an empty barrel, or splitting kindling. After ten good hearty strokes the merchant let him up.

"How do you feel now, young man?"

"I feel bad sir; very sorry."

"I, too, feel sorry and bad, and I think you had better get down on your knees, and ask God to forgive your sins."

The young man prayed a feeling prayer, and shed copious tears of repentance.

When he arose the merchant said "How do you feel now?"

"Awful, said the young man."

"Then, in order to impress this occasion on your mind, and that you may never forget the cause of it, just bend over that chicken-coop again a minute."

He bent over, and the sound of splitting stove-wood was heard again—ten more.

Then when he got up he wanted to cry, but the merchant insisted that it was too serious a case for that, and suggested that he lead in prayer again. The young man complied, and he had so much improved in that style of composition that the merchant released him.

"Now," said he, "you are a young man, you are respectable, and move in respectable circles; you have kind and honorable parents; this would disgrace you and them if made public, you have submitted to the chastisement and repented; pay me what you owe and go your way as usual, leaving off dishonesty, and I'll not molest you."

He went, but he hasn't paid the money yet. This style of reformation for young men beats the Penitentiary.

The Hermit of Carvan's Point.

John J. Hall, the hermit of Carvan's Point, New Jersey, died recently. He was seventy-six years of age, and was a thorough recluse. His only intimates were dogs, thirteen of which were in his cabin when he died. He would allow no human being to cross his threshold if he could help it. The reporter saw crouching before the door five mongrel dogs whining for admittance, and as the door was thrown open they leaped upon the straw tick on which the hermit died, and howled.

Some rustics, attracted by the visitor, gathered around and joked and laughed. The cabin was crowded with a bed in the center, the tick in one corner in a long box that was falling to pieces, a turning lathe on one side and a carpenter's bench on the other, and was littered with rusty tools, scraps of old iron, junk, wood, horns of cattle, and all kinds of useless rubbish. Clam shells were heaped up just outside of the doorway. On clams, dug from the beach, the neighbors say, the hermit and his canine companions subsisted.

In many ways he was a remarkable man. His thirst for reading was insatiable, and he would stop on the road and talk by the hour on political economy and history. His political opinions were strong and undimmed. He would stoutly defend them in the midst of a throng of threatening galsayers. While roaming along the beach, with

all his dogs at his heels, he has been seen to pick up objects and stand abstractedly studying them until those who saw him were tired of looking. On the most unimportant objects around him he would talk learnedly and with interest. He was noted besides for his mastery of many trades. He was an adept at painting, shoemaking, carpentering, kalsomining, plastering, and sign painting, and he made gentlemen's canes. He was sensitive and proud to the last in being self-dependent. To offer him a hand was to offend and hurt him; but he would take in provisions three times the value of his services in filling a saw, patching a shoe, riveting a jack-knife, or mending a gun.

Little is known of his history. Six years ago he entered the empty cabin. Before that he had lived in an old canal boat on the shore of Mile Creek. In his absence, together with his tools and a library that he had collected. He said that two burglars who broke into the boat and robbed him were sent to the State prison for five years each. The history of his life he would never tell, although often pressed to do so. His birthplace was in northern Vermont, and he lived for years in Meriden and New Haven, Conn. He had a brother, a ship-builder, in New Haven, to whom the news of his death was sent. There is a gap in his history that he could never fill. Suddenly he took to traveling, and at the time of the Seminole war he was in Florida trapping, hunting and fishing. Then he worked westward to Texas, and came back in time to go to Mexico in the Mexican war. His wandering habits clung to him afterward, and at the outbreak of the war he entered the army of the Potomac. On being pressed to live after a more civilized fashion, he positively refused. He was sick about a week, and refused all attempts to make him comfortable. A sympathetic neighbor, Mrs. Michael Welch, sent for County Physician Case. He visited the old man, left an order for medicine, and did not see him again until two days afterward. Then he recommended that the hermit should be taken to the hospital. The old man refused to go after the ambulance came, saying that the physicians would kill him any way, and that he wanted to die, if he must die, where he had lived. Yet he would not admit that death was overtaking him. From Friday until Monday, the day of his death, there was no fire in his stove. Seeing that he was dying, Mrs. Welch asked him if he did not want a clergyman. In a feeble voice the hermit replied: "No; I've lived without them, and I can die without them."

"Don't you know that you're going to meet your God?" asked the good woman.

The old man nodded his head. His dogs were then in the room, some by his side, and seven pups at his bed's head in a wooden box. His dark eyes were clear and bright until death. He called over the names of his dogs Dick, Dinah, Fanny, Flora and Jimmie, and soon afterwards died.

A Glance at Japan.

The restoration of the present Mikado, in 1868, was the signal for the opening of Japan to foreign influence. Teachers were invited to her universities, and merchants and travelers allowed in five free ports and two others.

The customs of the people presented many ludicrous scenes for the enjoyment of strangers. The condition of woman in Japan is shown by the dressing of the hair, which is very elaborate except in the case of widows who have sternly resolved never again to trust the male sex—these shave off all the hair. The Japanese have recently acquired a taste for coins minted in the foreign style, and also for greenbacks. That they have advanced in American civilization, is shown by the recent occurrence of two bank failures, for \$1,500,000.

The Japanese language presents some difficulties to the learner. A Baptist missionary began work on a translation of the Bible into Japanese. He had not a firm grasp on the fine shades of meaning of Japanese words. For the Greek word meaning to baptize, he selected a Japanese word which meant literally to soak. A well-known passage read thus: "In those days came John, the soaker, preaching and soaking in the desert, etc." It was found necessary to revise the translation. For a blasphemous man the language of the Japanese has no resources. You may invoke the names of pagan gods, but you can't construct an oath on genuine American principles.

Social life in Japan has many queer features. The young men do not a wooing go; they resort to the prosaic device of a middle-man—a mutual friend, one might say, if that phrase had not been abused so much. The marriage ceremony consists of the bride and groom sitting cross-legged opposite each other and drinking nine cups of tea from three cups. Were the American styles introduced the Japanese lover's proposal would doubtless be, "My darling, will you go three times with me?" Divorce is easy in Japan—for a man. He may get a separation from his spouse for several reasons, chief among which are that she is jealous, or disobedient to her mother-in-law, or that she steals, or that she talks too much! A pithy Japanese proverb for a scolding wife is: "A woman's tongue is only three inches long, but it can kill a man six feet high."

A Case of Retribution.

A remarkable case of retribution was that which overtook the murderer of a young actor, Sol Smith's brother, Lemuel, who was killed in Augusta, Ga. He was shot by a man named Flournoy, who was acquitted by the jury on the plea that the killing might be classed as the result of a duel. After hearing the verdict, Sol Smith said to the homicide: "Before God and man I charge you with murdering my brother!" The sleep of the innocent will never more be yours. You are a murderer, and will evermore carry the mark of homicide on your brow. From this time forth in this world you will never sleep again."

Two years after, Sol was accosted by an abject looking wretch, who stood before him in an attitude of supplication. It was Wm. Flournoy.

"Why do you follow me?" asked Sol.

"Because I want you to shoot me—right here."

"No, it is not for me to punish you," was the reply.

of putting down the railroad
\$80,000, in the school fund.
Judge, these mistakes are
rather too numerous and
ridiculous. They are confusing,
and you had better wipe out from the
beginning and start afresh. But
after all, it doesn't matter, for you
are sure you were only estimating
for 1879! The worst blunder
of all is, that you did not esti-
mate for the twentieth century in-
stead of 1879, for then you could
have taken twenty years or more
to correct your mistakes, and beci-
come independent of Gen. Lawler and
his such unaccommodating scrib-
blers.

In Judge Walker's letter to Mr. Grant, published in to-day's Advertiser, he (Judge Walker) distinctly puts among the resources of the State \$200,113.77. No where among the disbursements, in the table, he prepared in that letter, can any man, young or old, and where he gives credit to the school fund for that amount, or the extra \$50,000 appropriated by the Legislature. His private letters to Gen. Lawler have nothing

do with his published figures.' But at last you furnish a table for the poor 'little runt,' because, as you verily believe he is an ignorant, not knowing 'the law on the subject.' You declare positively that he grossly misrepresents the law when he says that the amount allowed to schools last year was \$251,000. You demand to know under what law he obtains that appropriation? Let the 'little runt' answer—Oh mighty expounder, under the laws of Alabama. And that there may be no 'mistake' unwittingly made, let us take the figures from the official record. On the 26th of October, 1876, the Auditor certified to the Superintendent that the Educational Department was entitled to the following sums for the fiscal year ending 30th September, 1877:

Annual appropriation for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1977.....	\$150,000.00
Int. on 16th section fund.....	\$9,847.83
[This Judge, was 4 per cent for that year, "a fact you seem to be ignorant of."	
Int. on valueless 16th section fund.....	\$ 893.63
Int. on surplus Rev fund.....	26,763.47
Escheats to the State.....	129.95
Total.....	\$200,615.50

This is all taken out of the general revenue, which reaches the State Treasury, and unlike the poll tax, is a part of the receipts which has to be reported by the Auditor.

Does that look like the 'little runt' didn't know what he was grunting about? Perhaps you object to his having left off the odd dollars and cents—you have such a keen relish for them. But you enquire 'in the next place' why the 'runt' runs back to last year for his figures? Why does he not take the amounts for the present fiscal year? He thought to help you somewhat by taking last year's figures—and that, at least, he would leave you no cause to complain. The total amount for the present fiscal year, when all shall be settled up, is \$267,424.85. (Notice how accurate this is.) And for fear of mistake, let us take the figures from the official record in the office of the Superintendent, certified to by the Auditor:

Annual appropriation for year ending Sept. 30, 1878.....\$130,000.
Interest on valueless 16th Sec. fund.....5,235
Interest on surplus revenue.....26,763
Interest on 16th Sec. Fund (you seem to have found out it is now 6 per cent.).....104,525

Total.....\$267,424

So that venerable teacher, you must suffer us to repeat, with greater emphasis. 'This careless statistician somehow has fallen into the singular mistake amounting to the good round sum of more than \$350,000! And yet you declare I have made no mistake! If they are not mistakes what are they? Certainly they are facts and they have not the force of Shakespearean—take Upon what meat O infallible financier, do you feel that you can boldly assert, I have made no mistakes; in the face of what I print to-day?

But, after all, you claim I were only estimating for school in 1879. Well, that goes beyond the reach of the little 'runt,' 'taking time by the forelock' in 1879! While we are bawling w the troubles of the hour we suddenly discover this bold fraud of Calhoun struggling and swimming among the uncertain difficulties of distant days.

We little dreamed when we fly a few light lashes upon the flanks of the brave of conquest of Calhoun, struggling and struggling under his great load, that would drive him to a rage so dreadful and desperate. And the w of it is he has not budged broad wheels of State finances inch; he stands where he stood the first, heavy, heaving and less." The truth is, Mr. Grant calling for that first letter gave took old comestoga too soon. He has taxed him beyond his strength. It is too pitiful him in the presence of all the

after
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You
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ple, pitch and paw, swell and
and snort until all the 'little r
and the whole region round
ble with dismay. He has h
melancholy attack of blind
gers. Unharness him, Mr. G
let him go back to the gen
food and free air of 'my cane
farum.' Lead him away gen
he is old.

the most prolific variety in existence which originated in Tennessee. Per bushel by mail. \$1.00 per quart; 75c. per pint. Circular. Address **HENRY A. DREHL**, Seed Grower and Dealer, No. 714 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.