Jacksonville Republican.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

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THE OLD BARN.

Rickety, old, and crazy,
Shingleless, lacking some doors;
Bad in the upper story,
Wanting some boards in the floors;
Beams strung thick with cobwebs,
Ridgepole yellow and gray,
Hanging in helpless innocence
Over the mows of hay.

How the winds turned around it—
Winds of a stormy day—
Scattering the fragrant hay-seed,
Whisking the straws away;
Streaming in at the crannies,
Spreading the clover smell,
Changing the dark old granary
Into a flowery dell.

Oh, how I loved the shadows
That cling to the silent roof;
Day dreams wove with the quiet,
Many a glittering woof;
I climbed to the highest rafters,
And watched the shadows at play,
Admiring the knots in the boarding,
And rolled in the pillows of hay.

Palace of king couldn't match it,
The Vatican loses its charm,
When placed in my memory's balance
Besides the old gray barn;
And I'd rather scent the clover,
Piled in the barns roomy mows,
Than sit in the breath of the Highlands
Poured from Apennine prows!

Pleasant Hours at Summer Rest.

BY MAUDE SUTHERLAND.

School had closed for the summer vacation. I had graduated with high honors. About the middle of July I received a letter from my cousin, Bessie Landon, requesting me to spend a month with her. She said her father had presented her with an elegant pony phaeton, and another pony, so that we could drive all around the country alone. She also spoke of many other out-door enjoyments.

After a hasty perusal of this letter I hurried to Mamma to know whether I could accept this kind invitation. She having no objection to offer, I seated myself to write a few lines to Bessie. I told her I would start on Thursday for Summer Rest. For several days I was very busy preparing for my journey. But at last, Thursday dawning bright and clear, with a light heart I bade adieu to my mother at the depot, promising to write as often as I could. My mother placed me in charge of a friend who was going to the same place that I was.

I enjoyed the ride on the cars very much. We arrived at our journey's end about 6 o'clock p. m. Bessie was at the station to meet me in her phaeton. She seemed delighted to see me. Just here let me describe Bessie Landon. She was about sixteen years of age, (I am two years her senior) medium height, had laughing blue eyes, light brown hair, that hung in ringlets about her shoulders and fair complexion. Bessie looked very pretty, I thought, in her white dress, leghorn hat and blue ribbons.

Bessie's parents were wealthy, Doctor Landon being one of the most skilful physician of the village country. Bessie had a brother, named William, [illegible]

come. Well, the next evening we went to see Laura Benson. We rowed out, Will and Edward (I call him Edward now, and he calls me Leila) doing the rowing. We wanted to help, so Bessie and I each took an oar, but we splashed the water all over our dresses, and could not make the boat go. Ed and Will laughed heartily, but said they would teach us some day. We thanked them, but said we did not want them to teach us, we could learn our own selves, if we tried several times, which we secretly thought we would do some day, when the boys were off fishing or hunting.

We spent a very pleasant evening with Laura Benson; she had quite a number of friends at her house in the evening after tea. I met two or three very pleasant young gentlemen. One particularly I admired. He is from the South. His name is George Robberts. I judge he is about twenty-four years of age. He is so pleasant and frank in his manners that no one could help liking him. The first evening he told all about his home in Georgia, where he had a mother and a sister living, his father having died when he was quite small. He said I reminded him so much of his sister, who was about my age. Perhaps that is the reason he was so interested in me. He has piercing black eyes, which seem to read your soul, when he is looking at you. He is going to be at the garden party at our house on Tuesday.

On our way home from Laura's Bessie asked me who that handsome looking young gentleman was I was talking to so much. I told her who he was, and said I had taken the liberty to invite him to the party. Bessie said that was all right, as he was a friend of Laura's.

Tuesday came at last. In the morning I received a bouquet with Mr. Robberts' compliments. About five o'clock carriage after carriage began to drive up to the door, until in a short time we had altogether about thirty couple on the lawn and in the house. Among the first was my friend, Mr. Robberts. I thanked him for the bouquet, which I carried with me. I waltzed with him and played and sung for him, which seemed to delight him very much. He has a very fine voice. We sang the duett, "What are the Wild Waves Saying?" Bessie came over and thanked me, and said it sounded charming. Poor Bessie! She is very busy trying to entertain her guests this evening, but she has a good assistant in Will. I see Edward's eyes following [illegible]ie. Will told me in confidence that Edward liked Bessie very much, and I think Bessie likes him. Perhaps some day who knows but it may be a match. Edward is studying law; he expects to enter the bar in a year.

The guests are beginning to depart. Mr. Robberts was one of the last to leave. Will invited him to join us in a fishing party the next day; which he eagerly accepted; but it was rainy, so we could not go.

Bessie and I went out riding every pleasant day; or sometimes George and I would ride horseback, and Bessie and Edward. We also attended many picnics and boating parties.

My visit is drawning to a close. I am [illegible]glad and sorry. I want to see my mother very much. I never was away from home as long before. But I am sorry to part with Bessie and all my friends and relatives.

Mr. Robberts is going to be my escort home; he says he wishes to make the acquaintance of my mother. He told me last evening that he loved me, and asked me to be his wife. He said he loved me the first moment he saw me. He said, "Speak darling, and keep me no longer in doubt." For answer I hid my blushing face on his shoulder.

Bessie has promised to spend a month with me this winter. Then she will often see Edward and her brother, as they both study in New York.

I bade a sad adieu to Bessie and my other relatives and friends. They were all around at the station to see me off.

George is a pleasant escort. As we are speeding along in the cars he is telling me about his southern home, where he says in the Spring he expects to take a fair young bride, named Leila Moore. I tell him he must ask Mama first, maybe she won't let me go so far from home. He says he will take her, too.

We are nearing the city. How nice it is to be home again! When we reached the depot, I found mother waiting for me. She welcomed me most warmly, and said she had felt very lonely without her Leila. I introduced Mama to George. She seemed pleased with him, I could see. I had often spoken of him in my letters home, so that Mama seemed almost as if she was acquainted with him a long time. That evening Mama had a long talk with George. She said she could not part from me, as I was the only child. She at length persuaded George to say he would reside in New York, promising to let me go with him every winter to visit his mother and sister.

A River Reversed.

A natural river begins in countless little runlets, which unite in a network of larger streams, to unite in their turn in still larger ones, until a strong current receives the united flow from all. The sunless stream that supplies a great city, like New York, reverses all this. It begins at a single stream and ends at a million outlets. The network of pipes through which the Croton is delivered aggregates a length of 440 miles, and the daily flow averages 100,000,000 gallons.

Ship Stations in Mid-Ocean.

The possibility of anchoring vessels at a maximum depth of three miles in mid-ocean, may be reasonably entertained in this progressive century, and a plan for such a project has thus been sketched: An International Company is to be organized, its project and property to be secured as neutral by treaties in the event of wars. The great maritime nations are then to be solicited for pecuniary and other aid, as old war vessels, cables, buoys, etc., will be required. Across the great Atlantic plateau these vessels are to be placed just the distance apart it will take a vessel twelve or twenty-four hours to run. One or two telegraphic cables, or perhaps telephones, will be laid near, stretching from America to Ireland, with connecting branches running to each of the eight or sixteen anchored vessels. These vessels are manned and rigged so as to be manageable should they they get adrift. They will then be ready for the performance of the following duties: Postal marine insurance marine and telegraphic stations. They will also be used as electric light ships, relief, life, property and survey stations, as also for meteorological observatories. Every feature seems to be covered by the project. Proper supports for the deep anchorings, adjustable branch connections with the telegraph cable, and appliances to loosen the powerful strain and constant motion of the anchored or rather moored vessels—all of these details have been well considered. As a steamer nears a mid-ocean station, the mail bags are exchanged and cablegrams transmitted, together with the daily morning and perhaps evening papers just from the press on board the station and containing up to that hour news from all parts of the civilized world. Here likewise may the sick and so inclined passengers lie over to return on the next steamer passing. Supplies are renewed and succor given if in distress. The stations will be supplied with every modern appliance for the saving of life and property and a force of able seamen. It is said that the salvage percentage upon distressed vessels saved from loss and shipwreck will alone pay a handsome dividend. The liberal aid of all nations is expected to an extent that will preclude the necessity of the company raising much capital from its members. Prominent enterprising men in every country will be solicited to join it and act as agents in obtaining the aid of their respective governments. The telegraphed notice of approaching storms at sea would be of great service to vessels, while an opportunity for a study of the winds and currents and a comparison of logs would be invaluable. The whole project is novel and useful, and if carried out will prove a humanitarian and profitable enterprise to the world.

Riding a Hunting Elephant.

It is "fun" for boys and girls to ride on the back of the elephant of some traveling menagerie, two or three times around a small ring. If however they were obliged to make a long journey on an elephant, they would find the slow locomotion and the unpleasant jolting intolerable.

An Englishman, recording his experience of riding twenty miles on an elephant's back, compares the motion to that of being pitched and rolled about in a small boat in a chopping sea.

To make himself comfortable, he had strapped on the elephant's pad a small bedstead, with the legs turned up. Round these he passed ropes, so as to make a rail, with a soft mattress underneath his stretched out body, and bolsters on either side. He thought to sleep through the journey.

It was a delusion. He pitched forward and rolled over with every motion of the jolting brute. And it was only when, ousting the mahout, or driver, and crossing the animal's neck with with his legs, he drove her himself, that he rode with any comfort.

One day news was brought to an English camp in the interior of India that a tiger had killed and eaten a cow near the neighboring village. A party was immediately organized for a tiger-hunt.

Four elephants were ordered up, and a number of beaters sent forward to drive the tiger out of the ravine in which he had sought cover.

On a wild-looking female elephant rode the doctor of the camp. She was quiet enough, so long as the other females were kept out of her sight. But if one of them approached, up went her trunk, and, with a shrill trumpet, down she charged upon her rival.

Her calf accompanied its mother on the hunt, and was the cause of much vexation of spirit. If the attendant held him in by a cord, he squealed. If left to himself, he wandered off, and then his mamma would rush after him.

Losing all patience, the doctor ordered the attendant to tie the little one to the mother's neck. Just then, one of the signal-men, perched in a tree, telegraphed with his hand that the tiger was stealing along the ravine.

The mahout urged the elephant on. Advancing ten paces, she came to a halt. Pushing her calf under her chest she curled her trunk defiantly, and, in spite of the blows and abuse of the mahout, would not budge an inch.

The doctor, frantic at the idea of a tiger walking off, almost under his nose, and he not getting a shot, beat the mahout with the butt of his gun. The mahout beat the elephant, but not a foot would the obstinate beast move.

"Let go the calf!" shouted the doctor to the attendant. The native untied the cord which bound the little fellow to his mother's neck. With a few capers he toddled off to the edge of the ravine and tumbled in head foremost.

With a shrill trumpet, the mother rushed after her offspring. Somehow, she got to the bottom of the ravine. How, the doctor never knew.

He lost his hat, his gun, and his temper. He was pitched to one end of the howdah, knocked against its sides, and whipped in the face by the bamboos, through which the anxious mother rushed after her wayward child.

He, heedless of the excitemen he had created, gamboled ahead, as playful as a kitten chasing a ball of yarn. Up a sloping mound he toddled, and, being out of breath was caught by his mother. For a minute or two, the elephant and calf stopped to breathe, and the doctor to recover his temper.

At the opposite side of the mound was a perpendicular descent of fifteen feet. Suddenly the calf marched to the edge, and flopped over on his back. Falling on the sandy bed of the ravine, he was uninjured, and the mother, though still anxious, remained quiet.

Just then, another female elephant came in sight, on the opposite bank of the ravine. Of course, the calf tried to climb up the bank to her.

That was too much for the jealous mother. With a shrill trumpet, she rushed to the edge of the mound. The mahout, knowing the danger, drove the sharp steel hook, used in driving, deep into her head.

The pain caused her to halt. Falling on her knees, with her head over the precipice, she shook herself violently.

The driver of the other elephant, seeing the cause of the excitement, drove her away. The attendant rushed up and secured the calf. Then the mother rose from her knees, and, backing from the edge suffered the frightened doctor to dismount. He vowed he would walk home, before he would mount that jealous brute again.

The tiger was wounded by a long shot from one of the officers, but escaped into the jungle.

"My dear fellow," said the doctor, in telling his adventures to a friend, "it was enough to make Job throw pots at his wife's head; it was indeed."

The Responsive Chord.

Rev. J. William Jones, in an address before the National Sunday School Convention, Atlanta, Ga., related the following incident:—In the early Spring of 1873, when the Confederate and Federal armies were confronting each other on the opposite hills of Stafford and Spottsylvania, two bands chanced one evening at the same hour to begin to discourse sweet music on either bank of the river. A large crowd of the soldiers of both armies gathered to listen to the music, the friendly pickets not interfering, and soon the bands began to answer each other. First the band on the northern bank would play "Star Spangled Banner," "Hail Columbia," or some other national air, and at its conclusion the 'boys in blue' would cheer most lustily. And then the band on the southern bank would respond with "Dixie" or "Bonnie Blue Flag," or some other Southern melody, and the 'boys in gray' would attest their approbation with an old Confederate yell. But presently one of the bands struck up, in sweet and plaintive notes which were wafted across the beautiful Rappahannock, were caught up at once by the other band and swelled into a grand anthem which touched every heart, "Home Sweet Home!" At the conclusion of this piece there went up a simultaneous shout from both sides of the river—cheer followed cheer, and those hills which had so recently resounded with hostile guns, echoed and re-echoed the glad acclaim. A chord had been struck responsive to which the hearts of enemies—enemies then—could beat in unison; and, on both sides of the river,

Something down the soldiers's cheek
Washed off the stains of powder."

Ruined by a Spider.

Spiders crawling more abundantly and conspicuously than usual upon the in-door walls of our houses foretell the near approach of rain; but the following anecdote intimates that some of their habits are the equally certain indication of frost being at hand. Quartermaster Disjonval, seeking to beguile the tedium of his prison hours at Utrecht, had studied attentively the habits of the spider; and eight years of imprisonment had given him leisure to be well versed in its ways. In December of 1794, the French army, on whose success his restoration to liberty depended, was in Holland; and victory seemed certain, if the frost, then of unprecedented severity, continued. The Dutch envoys had failed to negotiate a peace, and Holland was despairing, when the frost suddenly broke. The Dutch were now exulting, and the French generals prepared to retreat; but the spider forewarned Disjonoval that the thaw would be of short duration, and he knew that this weather monitor never deceived. He contrived to communicate with the army of his countrymen; and its generals, who duly estimated his character, relied upon his assurance that within a few days the waters would again be passable by troops. They delayed their retreat; within twelve days the frost had returned—the French army triumphed. Disjonval was liberated, and a spider had brought down ruin on the Dutch nation.

A Fight with a Trout.

The hundred feet of silk swished through the air, and the tail fly fell as lightly on the water as a three cent piece (which no slamming will give the weight of a ten) drops upon the contribution plate. Instantly there was a rush, a swirl; I struck; and "Got him by—!" Never mind what Luke said I got him by. "Out on a fly!" continued that irreverent guide, but I told him to back water and make for the centre of the lake.

The trout, as soon as he felt the prick of the hook, was off like a shot, and took off the whole of the line with a rapidity that made it smoke. "Give him the butt!" shouted Luke. It is the usual remark in such an emergency. I gave him the butt, and, recognizing the fact and my spirit, the trout at once sank to the bottom and sulked. It is the most dangerous mood for a trout, for you cannot tell what he will do next. We reeled up a little, and waited five minutes for him to reflect. A tightening of the line enraged him, and he soon developed his tactics.

Coming to the surface, he made straight for the boat faster than I could reel in, and evidently with hostile intentions. "Look out for him!" cried Luke, as he came flying in the air. I evaded him by dropping flat in the bottom of the boat, and when I picked up my traps he was spinning across the lake as if he had a new idea; but the line was still fast. He did not run far. I gave him the butt again, a thing he seemed to hate, even as a gift; in a moment, the evil-minded fish, lashing the water in his rage, was coming back again, making straight for the boat as before. Luke, who was used to these encounters, having read of them in the writings of travelers he had accompanied, raised the paddle in self-defence.

The trout left the water about ten feet from the boat and came directly at me with fiery eyes, his speckled sides flashing like a meteor. I dodged as he whisked by with a vicious slap of his bifurcated tail, and nearly upset the boat. The line was of course slack, and the danger was that he would entangle it about me and carry away a leg. This was evidently his game, but I untangled it, and only lost a breast button or two by the swiftly moving string. The trout plunged into the water with a hissing sound and went away again with all the line on the reel.

More butt. More indignation on the part of the captive. The contest had now been going on for half an hour, and I was getting exhausted. We had been back and fort across the lake, and round and round the lake; what I feared was that the trout would start up the inlet and wreck us in the bushes. But he had a new fancy, and began the execution of a manœuvre which I had never read of. Instead of coming straight toward me he took a large circle, swimming rapidly and gradually contracting his orbit. I reeled in, and kept my eye on him. Round and round he went narrowing his circle.

I began to suspect the game, which was to twist my head off. When he had reduced the radius of his circle to about twenty-five feet, he struck a tremendous pace through the water. It would be false modesty in a sportsman to say that I was not equal to the occasion. Instead of turning around with him as he expected, I stepped to the bow, braced myself, and let her swing. Round went the fish, and round we went like a top. I saw a line of St. Mary's all round the horizon. The rosy tint in the west made a bread bank of pink along the sky above the tree-tops. The evening star was a perfect circle of light, a hoop of gold in the heavens. We whirled and reeled, and reeled and whirled. I was willing to give the malicious beast butt and line and all, if he would only go the other way for a change.

When I came to myself, Luke was gaffing the trout at the boatside, After we got him and dressed him, he weighed three-quarters of a pound. Fish lose by being "got in and dressed." It is best to weigh them while in the water. The only really large one I ever caught got away with my leader when I first struck him. He weighed ten pounds.

Words of Wisdom.

A grain of prudence is worth a pound of craft.

Boasters are cousins to liars.

Confession of faults makes half amends.

Denying a fault doubles it.

Envy shooteth at another and woundeth itself. Foolish fears double danger.

God reaches us good things by our own hands.

He has hard work who has nothing to do.

It costs more to avenge wrongs than it does to bear them.

Knavery is the worst trade.

Learning makes a man fit company for himself.

Modesty is a guard to virtue.

Not to hear conscience is a way to silence it.

One hour to-day is worth two to-morrow.

Proud looks make foul words in their faces.

Quiet conscience gives quiet sleep.

Richest is he that wants the least.

Small thoughts indulged are little thieves.

The boughs that bear most hang lowest.

Upright walking is sure walking.

Virtue and happiness are near kin.

You never lose by doing a good turn.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

Unreasonable haste is the sure road to error.

With God go over the sea; without Him not over the threshold.

Characters never change. Opinions alter; characters are only developed.

The more women look in their mirrors, the less they look to their houses.

Never scoff at religion, it is not only proof of a wicked heart, but of low breeding.

I will listen to any one's convictions, but pray keep your doubts to yourself. I have plenty of my own.

It is not difficult to do good, for the means are constantly clustering about every man's lips and hands.

If you would rise in the world, you must not stop to kick at every cur who barks at you as you go along.

The true end of freedom is to develop manhood and womanhood, not to make authors, mechanics or statesmen.

Innocence is a flower which withers when touched, and blooms not again, though it be watered with tears.

The lessons of disappointment, humiliation and blunder, impress one more than those of a thousand masters.

If God ever failed one who trusted in him, you might doubt; but he never has, therefore you should be confident.

It is a good rule never to forget the kindly deeds which others do to you, and never to remember those you do for them.

The extreme pleasure we take in talking of ourselves, should make us fear that we give very little to those who listen to us.

We should often have reason to be ashamed of our most brilliant actions if the world could see the motives from which they spring.

A friendship that makes the least noise is very often the most useful; for which reason I should prefer a prudent friend to a zealous one.

Charity toward the weakness of human nature is a virtue which we demand in others, but which we find very hard to practice ourselves.

Happiness, in this world, when it comes, comes incidentally. Make it the object of pursuit, and it leads us a wild-goose chase, and is never attained.

Alas! if the principles are not within us, the height of station and worldly grandeur will as soon add a cubit to a man's stature as to his happiness.

Brevity is the soul and body of wit—it is wit itself, for it alone isolates sufficiently for contrasts; because redundance or profusion produces no distinctness.

Though the word and the spirit do the main work, yet suffering so unbolts the door of the heart, that both the word and the Spirit have easier entrance.

Christ says, "If ye love me keep my commandments. It would be well for us to pay more attention to our conduct and prove the depth of our feelings by our obedience.

Faces are as legible as books, only with these circumstances to recommend them to our perusal, that they are read in much less time and are much less likely to deceive us.

If a man becomes your friend all at once, not for any good reason, but apparently from caprice, the chances are that when his present mood is over he will at once leave you.

Faith builds in the dungeon and the lazar-house its sublimest shrines; and up through roofs of stone, that shut out the heaven, ascends the ladder where the angels glide to and from prayer.

True worth is inevitably discovered by its facial expression, as its opposite is sure to be clearly represented there. The human face is nature's tablet, and the truth is certainly written thereon.

What a pity all our consciences are not as tender as that of the youthful culprit who was overtaken by a hail storm, and who hurried home in terror and told his mother that God was awful angry and had been "frowing stones at him."

Politeness is the spontaneous movement of a good heart and an observing mind. Benevolence will teach us temperance toward the feelings of others, and habits of observation will enable us to judge promptly and easily what those feelings are.

In taking the veil in Italy a nun casts behind her a bouquet of flowers she has borne upon her bosom. Thus the believer in devoting himself to Christ, casts behind him worldly pleasures; though beautiful as flowers, as evanescent as they.

Every one who repudiates honest debts to churches, which he is able to pay does just so much harm to the community at large, to say nothing of his own personal loss of character and reputation. The spiritual results of such conduct need no comment.

In a celebrated case now before the courts one of the witnesses declared that the Lord enlarged his vision so as to enable him to look through the keyhole and around a corner and see the prisoner mixing poison. That kind of religious faith is a little "crooked."

Thoughtless pleasure is the greatest indecency; a fondness for the world, the greatest folly; and self-indulgence, the greatest madness. And as contrary to these, a constant seriousness of temper, a universal care and exactness of life, an indifference to the world, self-denial, sobriety and watchfulness, are our greatest wisdom.

Dr. Talmage can find more in the Bible than all the professors of Princeton, and tells what he finds in language which they would find it impossible to use. He told his people that Moses was afflicted with a lifelong nervous disease, caused by "that clip which he gave the Egyptians," and that "Jeremiah had an enlargement of the spleen."

Sugar was first mentioned in 625 by Paul Enginetta, a physician. It came originally from China and the East; was produced in Sicily in 1148; in Madeira in 1419; in the Canary islands in 1503, and in the West Indies by the Portugese and Spaniards in 1510. In 1544 it was cultivated at Barbadoes. Sugar refining was first carried out by a Venetian in 1503, while the process was adopted in England in 1560. Sugar was first taxed by the English government in 1695.

The Republican.

SATURDAY, AUG. 3rd, 1878.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR:
RUFUS W. COBB.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:
WILLIAM W. SCREWS

FOR TREASURER:
ISAAC H. VINCENT.

FOR AUDITOR:
WILLIS BREWER.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.
HENRY C. TOMPKINS.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.
LEROY F. BOX.

WONDERFUL STIFF.

Wonder what axe brother Grant has to grind in this Senatorial canvass. Of course the answer always is —none. Time will tell.—*Cherokee Advertiser.*

Since Bro. Stiff has "wondered" and then very properly answered for us, there is nothing left us to say.

Next Monday is the day of election. Before this paper reaches all our subscribers the campaign will have closed. Let us all avoid on that day heated partizanship, and go up to the polls as befits free men, and vote calmly for the men of our choice. That privilege that we claim for ourselves, let us freely accord others, and on no account let us cast reproach upon our institutions by fighting and growling over a mere difference of opinion as to who of the candidates is fittest to represent us. We hope after the election to hear that the day was marked by peace and good order throughout the county. It has usually been so in Calhoun. Let us unite to preserve her good name in this respect.

The race for Congress between Felton and Lester in the 7th Georgia District has become about as bitter as it well can be, and the election is yet three months off. Judge Lester is a relative of the Lesters of this place. His chances for the defeat of Felton are said to be good.

Slater Crawford.

Mr. Slater Crawford, son of Mr. John H. Crawford of this place, and one of the proprietors of the *Panola (Miss) Star*, died at this place of chronic diarrhœa, Sunday evening last, after a lingering illness.

The motto at the head of his paper tells tersely the character of the man "It is not in the power of any man to command success; but he can do more —he can deserve it". He not only deserved but he attained it, if we may call that one successful who by his own exertions has made himself easy in this world's goods, who has stored his mind well with useful knowledge, and who enjoys the respect and confidence of all who know him.

Full of large promise for the future, of most exemplary life, industrious and honorable, it is hard for us to understand why he should have been taken when the budding promise of his youth was just ripening to fruit in his maturer manhood; but God knows best; and it only remains for those of us left to imitate his virtues, so that, when our summons comes, we may be enabled to accept the inevitable with the same degree of christian resignation as did he. His last hours were an eloquent sermon on the saving power and efficacy of the blood of Christ, and happy, thrice happy is that man who can die with the assured and well-grounded faith he expressed.

The sympathy of every heart goes out to the relatives and immediate friends who mourn deeply the death of a son so dutiful, a brother so warm-hearted and loving, a friend so sincere and true.

Peace to his noble ashes!

Gen. Wm. H. Forney has received full field maps of the battle of Gettysburg They are a very interesting study to those of us who were there. Wilcox's gallant old Brigade can be traced over the field to the very forefront of the battle, and the very spot can be seen where our gallant commander, Gen. Forney, received the last wound that came so near ending his honorable and useful career. In looking over the maps, recollections of gallant deeds and heroic sacrifices for the "Lost Cause" crowded thick upon us, and a flood of tender feeling both for the dead and living companions of our camp life overwhelmed us. As the mists of time gather about those glorious but trying days, the bonds that bind those who stood out "faithful unto the end" become stronger and stronger.

If Henry Ward Beecher has been reported correctly, he is the most heartless man in America. Some days ago he is reported to have mocked, from the pulpit, at the distresses of the poor and to have made flippant remarks of those who were starving for bread almost within the sound of his voice. If this be true, he has none of the spirit of the Master, who compassionated the poor and ministered to their necessities.

It looks as if things may yet come to such a pass that war with Mexico will follow as an inevitable consequence. Well, every bitter has its sweet, and a war with Mexico will necessitate large expenditures on the part of the government and operate to inflate the currency and relieve the prevailing distress.

We give under head of telegraphic dispatches this week only one day's report of crime, that our readers may form some idea of the horrible aggregate during a year or even one month. Crime is undoubtedly on the increase in this country, and some means must be devised to stop it.

The Result of Investigation.

WHAT HAS BEEN PROVED SO FAR BY THE POTTER COMMITTEE.

Washington Post].

The Potter Committee have proved, beyond successful rebuttal, things believed to be true, but not absolutely proven to be true before, to wit: That the electoral votes of Florida and Louisiana, which were given to Hayes, belonged to Tilden. Leaving out of consideration the State of Florida, which no honest man will deny to have been stolen, we will take up Louissina. As to this State the Potter Committee has clearly proved:

1. That a conspiracy was entered into by certain Republican leaders, the object being to hold no election in East Feliciana, Grant, and other Democratic parishes.

2. That fact that no Republican votes were cast in East Feliciana was not due to intimidation, as alleged, but was owing to Anderson's advice to the Republican leaders not to vote, as it would have a better effect than all the affidavits that could be produced.

3. That for a period of two days after the election the Republican leaders admitted that Tilden and Nicholls had carried the State by a heavy majority.

4. That when it became evident that the election of Hayes depended upon the result of the State, deliberate preparations were made for the purpose of defeating the will of the people as expressed at the polls.

5. That in pursuance of this plan, protests, forged and altered to suit the occasion, were made for the parishes of East and West Feliciana, whereby a Democratic majority of over 2,8000 was changed to a Republican majority of 500.

6. That the Supervisors of the aforenamed parishes were prevented by promises of reward made by John Sherman and others from exposing such forgeries.

7. That on the 27th of November, when the Returning Board proceded to sum up the result of their labors, it was discovered that while Packard and a Republican Legislature were elected, Hays was defeated.

8. That after the above date, and in order to secure the electoral vote for Hays, forged protests were made for Richland and other parishes, and the returns from Lafayette and other parishes so changed as to increase the Republican vote.

9. That affidavits bearing fictitious names, and the names of dead men, were manufactured in the Customhouse, and upon such affidavits various Democratic polls were thrown out.

10. That the acts above recited were known to some of the visiting statesmen, and received their approval.

11. That the Electoral vote of the State, as counted before the two houses of Congres, was a forgery.

12. That John Sherman, now secretary of the Treasury, and at the time the personal representative of Mr. Hayes was guilty of subornation of perjury.

13. That the leading parties necessary to a completion of the fraud were promised by him protection and reward.

14. That the fraudulent President in fulfillment of Sherman's and Noye's promises, has rewarded with office every scoundrel connected with the great crime in both Florida and Louisiana.

15. That Stanley Mathews, a Republican Senator from Ohio, and Justice Harlan, a Judge of the Supreme Court, had guilty knowledge of the fraudulent transactions by which the vote of Louisiana was stolen, and personally interested themselves to reward and protect the criminals.

16. That Senator Morton and Gen. Garfield, both members of the Electoral Commission, knew, when they voted to count the vote of Louisiana for Hayes, that it was both fraudulent and a forgery.

17. That Senator Kellog, who assisted at the forgery of the Louisiana returns, has since been guilty of secreting the witnesses.

18. That not one of the criminals, who assisted to perpetrate the colossal crime of the age, has been punished; but that all but two—numbering over a hundred—have been provided with offices by Mr. Hayes's direct order or request, and, in some cases, by and through his continued and persistent interference.

With few exceptions these facts are proved, exclusive of the testimony of either Anderson or Weber, notwithstanding that the Committee has only fairly entered upon its task.

SUICIDE ON EXHIBITION.

A LECTURER ANNOUNCES HIS INTENTION TO SHOOT HIMSELF AFTERTHE DELIVERY OF HIS LECTURE AS A PART OF THE PERFORMANCE—HE KEEPS HIS PROMISE.

CHICAGO, July 25, 1878.

Special despatch to the *Times*. from Canron, Ill., says:—"A dramatic suicide occurred here on Tuesday night. Early in May last George W. Burleigh, who was an old resident of Ohio, came to this town ostensibly to start a tonsorial establishment. Burleigh was a man of varied accomplishments. He had a fine education, and was versatile in conversation. While at Capron he was often in depressed spirits. Last Sunday he published a card informing the citizens that, in order to gratify an often expressed curiosity on the part of his townsmen to witness some such tragedy as the hanging of Sherry and Connolloy, in Chicago, he would on the evening of the 23d inst. deliver a lecture in Thornton Hall, and at its conclusion gratify his hearers by shooting himself through the forehead. The price of admission would be $1, and the amount realized should be used in his funeral expenses, and the remainder be invested in the works of Huxley Tyndall and Darwin for the town library. His idea in ending his life was to secure eternal peace by annihilation. At the appointed time the hall was crowded, and after the delivery of an infidel lecture of wonderful power, in a manner and tone which marked him an adept, he suddenly drew a Derringer, placed it to his forehead, and despite attempts to prevent the rash deed, fired and fell into the arms of two friends who were on the wings of the stage for the purpose of hindering the execution of the design. The large sized bullet literally tore his brain to pieces. He left a request that his body be forwarded to Cincinnati friends.

From the Moulton Advertiser.]

The crop prospects in this country continues favorable. The corn is exceptionally fine, and will not be worth more than 25c or 30c per bushel at gathering time. Cotton looks healthy, has a vigorous growth and will come fully up to expectations. The grasses, clover and millet crops could hardly be better. Potatoes and other root crops are said to be fine, and we learn that there are plenty of hogs in the country to make meat sufficient to supply every demand of our people. With all these blessings, we are glad to note an improved condition of the stock and cattle—they are generally fat and have the appearance of kind treatment. But this is not all for which we are to be thankful. Peace, a sweet and holy peace, broods over the land and no sound of discord is heard in our midst.

Mexican Dollars are Legal tender.

Isaac Trabue writes as follows to the New York Evening Post:

The following silver coins shall be of legal value, and shall pass current as money in the United States, by tale, for the payment of all debts and demands of the rate of one hundred cents; the dollar, that is to say the dollars of Mexico, Peru, Chili and Centrdl America, of not less weight than 415 grains each, and those restamped in Brazil of the like weight, of not less than 10 ounces, 15 penny weights of pure silver, in the Troy pound of 12 ounces of standard silver. —Brightley's Digest, Vol., p. 155. Laws of the United States; act 20th of June, 1849.

The aforesaid act of congress has never been repealed, and the Mexican dollar weighs from one to twograins more than required by the law. They should be at a premium instead of a discount. It is a swindling transaction to discount them. It is an oppression of the weak by the strong bankers which should not be tolerated.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

GALVESTON, July 28.—A Fort Clark special says: Last night Mexicans from Los Vacos, Mexico, fired shots into San Felipe, Texas, retaliating for having been pursued the day before by Captain Kelley, U. S. A., who took from them some stolen stock. There is great excitement. Parson Potter, of frontier fame, shot and wounded a Mexican last night while in the act of stealing his horses. Escobedo is condemned to be shot, but this will not give peace on the border.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 30.—A Brownsville special says: On the 27th Jose Maria Amadara, Miguel Palucious, Pedro Martinez and Estimalio Martinez, revolutionary leaders, with 300 men, attacked the town of Real De Catoroz, Mexico, and were defeated. Amadora Palucious and Estimalio Martinez were wounded. Escobedo arrived at Monterey on the 23d, and was well treated.

NEW ORLEANS, July 28.—Total yellow fever cases reported to the Board of Health to noon to-day were 59: deaths, 25. No report to day from the Charity Hospital, but it ss stated that a number of new cases were admitted.

NEW ORLEANS, July 30—The Board of Health report, to noon, 24 new cases of fever during the past twenty-four hours and one death.

NEW YORK, July 30.—A special from Washington says: Private letters from Montgomery, Ala., state that ex-Congressman Chas. Hays challenged W. W. Screws, editor of the Montgomery *Advertiser*, to fight a duel. Hays sucks redress for abusive articles which appeared in Screws' paper.

CINCINATI, July 30.—Fifteen girls employed in Madame Somers' dress making establishment at Cleveland, were poisoned by milk which they drank for dinner. Mary Nevitt died in great agony. Another is in a precarious condition. An analysis has been ordered.

HARRISBURG, July 30.—Last night two men entered the residence of John Baschore, Cumberland county, knocked him down, bound him, and also tied Mrs. Baschore and a lady living with the family. Baschore was compelled to point out where his money was placed, and it was secured by the robbers. Mr. Baschore is 93 years old, and is thought to be fatally injured. The robbers are supposed to be members of the band who lately committed a similar depredation in this neighborhood.

NEW YORK, July 30.—A Jacksonville (Fla.) special says: A mob of negroes tried to release a prisoner at Batonville, Allachua county, Sunday. In the riot two negroes were killed, and another fatally wounded.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30—The employes in the Dexter and Eagle cotton mills at Manayunk, about 900 in number, were yesterday notified of twenty per cent. reduction in wages. The hands, being dissatisfied, left the mill.

MONROE, La., July 30.—A party of masked men, variously estimated at from 40 to 50, rode into Monroe at 1 o'clock this morning, and forcibly took from the jail four negroes charged with murder. They took to the Court House square and hung them to a limb of an oak tree. Three of the victims were implicated in killing W. C. Fitzgerald, last May, a white constable at Trenton, who had attempted to arrest them for disorderly conduct. One was sentenced for life and two others were remanded for a new trial. The fourth victim was charged with waylaying and murdering another negro in cold blood, and had been sentenced by the District Court to the penitentiary, but obtained a new trial.

CINCINNATI, July 30.—A special from Springfield, Mo., states that a number of deputy Marshals from Missouri and Arkansas came upon Tom Malliner, the noted moonshiner, in Taney Co., Mo., as he was lying upon the floor of his cabin playing with his child. Malliner ran out at the back door, Finding two marshals stationed there, he fired upon them without effect. The fire was returned, wounding Malliner in the arm. He then ran toward a sugar cane patch. One of the Marshals fired, dropping him, but he immediately rose and secreting himself among the thick stalks, escaped. Malliner is the head of illicit distilling in that part of the country. Their operations are so systematized as to be almost impregnable to them. He made all persons purchasing whisky from him take an oath to stand by him to the last against the officers. The result is every citizen within an extended radius of Galey, refuses to become witness against him, but will not afford food or accommodation to Marshals.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
CALHOUN COUNTY.

Probate court, Special Term July 30, '78.

In the matter of the Estate of D. P. Posey, deceased.

Whereas, upon application of George W. Daniel and his wife Cordelia Daniel vs. James R. Bradford, administrator de bonis non of said estate, for a final settlement of accounts of administration, letters of administration of said J. R. Bradford was revoked on the 18th of June 1878 by the Court and the said Bradford having also failed to file his accounts and vouchers and statement of heirs &c, as required by statute, the Court has proceeded, by virtue of powers conferred upon him by statute, to state the account against said Bradford from material in his office which is now on file in Court.

It is therefore ordered by the Court that the 27th day of August be appointed on which the Court will proceed to examine the account, audit and restate the same, if necessary, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

aug 3—3t

REMEMBER THE PRINTER.

This is the hardest season of the year on publishers, and it is with difficulty they can keep their business afloat until the Fall season. Therefore we will esteem it a special favor, if all our subscribers who can will pay us subscriptions during the Summer months.—June 29—tf

An Undeniable Truth

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatifactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you,—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a Druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents. Three doses will relieve you. For sale by W. M. NISBET, Jacksonville, Ala.

Special Notice to the Public.

C. H. RANGER & ROBT. P. JONES.

HOUSE, Sign and Ornamental Painters. These men do all classes of

PAINTING

Plain and Fancy, Paper Hanging in all styles, both plain and Fresco, Kalsomining on hard or soft finish. This Kalsomine is warranted to give entire satisfaction; it will neither peel nor crack. Also our Leads of the best brands from F. W. Devoe's celebrated strictly pure N. Y. Lead and Color Co, and the St. Louis Southern White Lead Co. We are seeking for work, try us and be pleased, as we warrant all work and use the best stock. Good references if required.

Address Republican Office, C. H. R. & Co
C. H. RANGER, R. P. JONES,
Jacksonville, Ala. Oxford, Ala.
July 27—3m.

PIANOS. ORGANS!

New, 7 Oct. $135 | New, 9 Stops, $67
New, 7½ Oct $145 | New 12 Stops, $87

"Magnificent" "Grand new," "Lowest prices ever given." Oh how this "fratricidal war" rages, but **Ludden & Bates** still hold the field and rain hot shot into the bogus manufacturers who deceive the public with Humbug Grand Offers on **Shoddy** instruments. Send for *Special Offers*, and *circular exposing frauds of Piano and Organ Trade*.

Ludden & Bates, Wholesale Piano & Organ Dealers, Savannah, Ga. jn 20—tf

Election Notice.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
CALHOUN COUNTY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I, David Z. Goodlett, as the Sheriff of said county, will cause to be opened and held, at the various places of voting in the Election precincts in said county, on THE FIRST MONDAY IN AUGUST, 1878, that being the 5th day of said month, an Election for the purpose of electing a Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney General and Superintendant of Education for the State of Alabama, and a Representative to the General Assembly of Alabama for Calhoun county.

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

Pre. No. 1—Jacksonville.
Jno. M. Caldwell,
B. J. Matthews,
Wyly Carpenter, } Inspectors.
J. L. Mattison, Returning officer.

Pre. No. 2—Alexandria.
J. L. Green,
W. L. Weir, } Inspectors.
John F. Walker,
Ned Lee, Returning officer.

Pre. No. 3—Four mile Spring.
W. A. Glover,
W. F. Wells, } Inspectors.
R. P. Weaver,
A. J. Bonds Returning officer.

Pre. No. 4—Court Ground.
Tapley Bynum,
Ben Johnson, } Inspectors.
J A Nicholson,
E J Haynie, Returning officer.

Pre. No. 5—Folkville.
T T Francis,
M N Coker, } Inspectors.
E B Nunnelly,
P P Hess, Returning officer.

Pre. No. 6—Peck's Hill.
W R Akridge,
John A Gleen, } Inspectors.
A W Kirby,
Jackson Dickie, Returning officer.

Pre. No. 7—Hollingsworth School H.
Wm. Landers.
J D Hollingsworth, } Inspectors,
S A McCollum.
W D Atkins. Returning officer.

Pre. No. 8—Court Ground.
Spartan Allen.
H T Persons, } Inspectors.
Thomas Nalors,
W H McElrath, Returning officer.

Pre. No. 9—Cross Plains.
M T Ledbetter,
James Sharpe, } Inspectors.
J J O'Neil,
John W Pike, Returning officer.

Pre. No. 10—Cross Roads.
H P Whiteside,
B G McClelen, } Inspectors.
S R Wilkerson,
Henry Murray, Returning officer.

Pre. No. 11—White Plains.
A M Morgan,
W A Scarbrough, } Inspectors.
Elisha Hyatt,
James Hanks, Returning officer.

Pre No 12—Corn Grove.
D A Wright,
John Elston, } Inspectors.
S L Davis,
Bunk Rust, Returning officer.

Pre No 13—Oxford,
J M Whiteside,
J D Privett, } Inspectors.
Jeremiah Smith,
J M Hayes. Returning officer.

Pre No 14—Sulphur Springs.
Milton Patterson,
Harvey Whiteside, } Inspectors.
John B Ingram.
Milton H Harrison, Returning O.

Pre No 15—Woodstock Iron works.
E D Allen,
R M Fleet, } Inspectors.
C J Cooper,
G B Skelton, Returning officer.

Pre No 16—Ladiga.
Wm A Wilson,
J B Palmer, } Inspectors.
Canada O'Briant,
W A Stewart, Returning officer.

DAVID Z. GOODLETT,
Sheriff of Calhoun County.
L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.
G. B. DOUTHIT, Clerk.

I hereby appoint the above named Returning Officers, Special Deputy Sheriffs, whose duties shall be to maintain good order and allow no one within thirty feet of the ballot boxes, except while voting.

D. Z. GOODDETT, Sheriff.
July 6, 1878—3t.

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 funds 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 Greensport, eleven miles from 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 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 mostly Post Oak. Land very good. It is a bargain at $400.

$2 000. TWO HUNDRED ACRES of LAND splendidly improved, heavily timbered and well watered. It is situated on the Jacksonville and Gadsden road, seven miles from Gadsden. Daily mail both ways. One of the most desirable places in the county. Terms made known on application.

$1.700. —THE undersigned offers a bargain in a FARM near Jacksonville for $1,300. It contains one hundred and twenty acres of land, nearly all cleared—good orchards, three good farm houses, out houses, two bold springs (one freestone and one limestone), running water in every lot, and about ten acres of the very best meadow land in this county. One of the farm houses was put up last fall at a cash expense of six hundred dollars. The present proprietor gave for the place, since the war, $3,600. Desire to move to Texas is his reason for selling at a sacrifice.

$1500. ONE HUNDRED & FIFTY-FIVE acres of 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 tan yard site. About fifty acres under fence. Land produces well. Natural fish pond on the place Fine range for stock. Situated four miles south of Jacksonville on public road from Jacksonville to Oxford. Good stand for blacksmith and woodshop.

$4,000 SIX HUNDRED Acres of fine river bottom land Three payments—three good settlements on the place—five good springs, gin house, thresher, and one of the finest orchards in the country. First bottom, 150 acres. Second and creek bottoms, 150 acres. 180 acres open. Enough pine timber on the upland flats to pay for the land at the ruling price per tree, within one mile of the river. The healthiest location in the country. A boat landing on the plantation One boat a week from Rome, Ga. The bottom lands are very rich and inexhaustible. Splendid roads to interior markets.

$4,000 THREE HUNDRED & twenty acres, situated on the Oxford Road, one mile from White Plains, Calhoun county, in the rich and fertile valley of Choccolocco. One hundred and forty acres in cultivation; balance well timbered. A running stream and two good wells, one good dwelling house, splendid cribs, stables, steel houses, tenant houses etc. on the place. Best adapted to cotton, but yields fine corn and wheat crops. Last year thirty acres of this land made seventeen bales of cotton. Fine orchard of all kinds of fruit and splendid garden spot. Located within a half mile of church, school-house and post office. Excellent settlement. One of the most desirable locations in the county. Terms of payment made known on application.

$480 One Hundred and Fifty five acres—65 acres open. The rest splendidly timbered. Lands running through centre of cleared land. Best stock range in county. No 1 neighborhood Good school and churches close by. Three payments of $160 each. 12 acres of it will make fifty bushels of corn to the acre.

$3 100 ONE HUNDRED & SIXTY ACRES on Oxford and Gadsden road, one mile from Phillip's mill. Eighty acres open and in fine state of cultivation—balance well timbered. A new framed house 42x64 with seven rooms, necessary outbuildings, and tenant house on the place. Never failing well of water within twenty steps of the door. One feature of this place is the orchards and vineyard. The apple orchard contains 250 bearing trees of best varieties. The peach orchard is large and choice.—The vineyard contains 200 bearing vines of different varieties of grapes suitable to this country—one-half acre of scuppernong already trellised. Proprietor made this year seventy gallons of wine, in second year of bearing. Convenient to churches and school Terms $1000 cash; balance in one and two years.

$1 300 THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ACRES, situated two miles and a half from Phillips' mill on Oxford and Gadsden road. Well improved. Two story 7 room ceiled and papered dwelling, barns, stables, two good wells, and apple and peach orchards on the place. 125 acres open; balance fine land cleared. Large spring on and running water through the farm the entire year. A good stock farm and a bargain. Terms one-half cash—balance on time

A BARGAIN.—100 acres or more, not in separate tracts or together. Embrace fine flouring and corn mill, saw mill and cotton gin. Two sets of framed dwellings and outhouses. Four good settlements included. Land in good state of cultivation Terms to suit purchaser.

$2,000 —THIRTY-TWO Acres, lying within 300 yards of the court house in Jacksonville known as the Fielding Snow place. Fine meadow land, with bold spring branch running through it. Has upon it good stables crib and other buildings. The spring branch furnishes sufficient water power for a flouring mill. Fine location for a tan-yard—vats already made, bark shed and finishing house standing and in fair order The yard could be put in thorough order at small expense. $500 cash, balance in 1, 2, & 3 yrs

$400 One Hundred and twenty acres. Forty acres under fence. Lies on Geshen-Jacksonville road two miles northeast of Cross Plains. Churches and school houses convenient. Four room frame house and good tenant house on the place and fine well of water in the yard. Mineral spring near. Orchard. Terms.—$250 next fall; balance the following.

$1,650 One hundred and sixty six acres three miles northeast of White Plains on southside of Choccolocco creek, the creek being the line. Good dwelling and all necessary outbuildings. Well of water in yard. The land is fine and well watered. Orchard. Sixty acres cleared and in high state of cultivation. Good school within one mile and a half. Churches convenient. Terms cash.

AT A SACRIFICE.—Two town lots One known as the Hudson livery stable-the other facing the south-west corner of the public square. Terms made known on application.

$4550 Six hundred and forty acres, known as Joe Greene place, six miles north of Jacksonville on the S. R. & D. R. R Two hundred acres in high state of cultivation. Splendid farm house and several good outhouses, 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 One hundred and seventy-five acres in cultivation All in one tract one and a quarter by three quarter 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 yard and one in the horse lot, both supplied with pumps. The dwelling is nearly new, built in tasteful style, and nicely paled in. It cost $2000. There is on the place six good tenant houses, gin house and screw, large barn and stables, well built store house, shoe and blacksmith shops, lot yard of 20 vats, two bark sheds, one leather finishing 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. Merchant mill in two miles. The soil will compare favorably with that of most lands in Calhoun. The health of the place is surpassingly good and the scenery delightful. Titles perfect. Terms one-third cash, balance in one and two years.

$10 000. —SIX HUNDRED and forty acres. Two hundred and fifty acres cleared Of the improved land, about fifty acres is rich Choccolocco bottom. Of the unimproved land, about one hundred and twenty acres is of the same character. The remainder is first class upland. The creek flows through it for half a mile, and for the whole extent there is a splendid cane brake sufficient to winter fifty head of cattle. The cane brake range for winter, and the mountain range (one mile distant) for summer, renders it one of the best stock farms in the country. The place has upon it all the improvements necessary to a first class farm. The dwelling house is a six room two story elegantly finished building. Dining room, kitchen, smoke-house, well-house and pantry are all of brick. There is a cellar passage from house to dining room. The house, yard and purse lot are watered by pipes conveying pure free-stone water from the mountain near by. Church, good school and merchant mill in convenient distance. There is no more desirable place offerd for sale in the county. Terms—one-third cash, balance in one, two and three years, or longer if purchaser desires it, and keeps interest paid up.

$2 000 EIGHTY-SIX ACRES—FIFTY cleared and in good state of cultivation. Land very fertile. Good dwelling, stables, gin house and screw, tenant house and other necessary out buildings. Choccolocco creek is the line on the East side of it. Good young orchard. Splendid wells at dwelling and tenant house. It is known best as the McAuley place. Titles perfect. Terms cash. Convenient to churches, and good school within one and one-half miles of the house.

Dirt Cheap!

HOUSE AND LOT FOR **350** CASH.—Six room house, kitchen and stable. Rooms plastered or ceiled; porches in front. Lot contains 128 feet front and extending back 210 feet. Fine fruit, and well on premises. 300 yds from Court House Possession given 1st of January 1878. A good investment for any person desiring to move to Jacksonville for school facilities.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS. A great bargain, a town lot situated about two hundred yards west of the depot, in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., containing seven acres more or less, on which is located a corn and flouring mill. This is a convenient and valuable location for wood Cutter or cotton Gin, one or both as well as milling. One-half cash, balance one and two year, with interest. If the property is not sold pretty soon, it can be leased for a term of years.

Land buyers will take notice that I have other valuable places booked for sale not advertised. L. W. GRANT.

TWENTY-SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS.—The fine flouring mills, known as the Abernathy mills, one mile and a qr. from Jacksonville depot & one hundred acres of land, mostly woodland. Fine water power good custom. A great bargain. A fine farm of 160 acres of creek bottom, adjoining the mill can also be bought at a bargain.

"BLUE MOUNTAIN ROUTE."

Change of Schedule.

S. R. & D. R. R.

Taking effect Sunday, June 9th, 1878, at 5 p. m.

Mail Trains Daily.

No. 1, North.	Stations.	No. 2, South.
5.00 a. m	Lv Selma Ar	9.10 p. m.
6.45 a. m	Randpolh, Lv	6.50 p. m.
7.27 a. m	Montevallo	5.46 p. m.
8.15 a. m	Calera	5.20 p. m.
10.22 a. m	Talladega	2.38 p. m.
11.16 p. m	Oxford	1.43 p. m.
11.57 p. m	Jacksonville	1.03 p. m.
3.20 p. m. Ar	Rome Lv	10.20 a. m.
5.40 p. m.	Ar Dalton Lv	8.25 a. m.

Accommodation Trains.

Daily—Sunday excepted.

No. 3. North.	Stations.	No. 4, South.
3.40 p. m	Lv Selma Ar	1.25 p. m.
7.05 p. m	Randolph Lv	10 38 a. m.
8.20 p. m	Montevallo	9.25 a. m.
9.50 p. m	Calera Ar	8.10 a. m.
1.20 p. m	Talladega	4 33 p. m.
3.06 a. m	Oxford	3.00 a. m.
4.07 a. m	Jacksonville	1.30 a. m.
8.05 a. m	Ar. Rome Lv	10.20 p. m.
11.05 a. m	Dalton	6.50 p. m.

The 5.30 a. m. train connects at Calera with mail trains of L. & N. and Ct. So. R. R. for all points west, and at Dalton with trains of E. T. Va. & Ga. R. R. for all eastern cities, Tennessee and Virginia springs, and with W. & A. railroad for Chattanooga and north western cities.

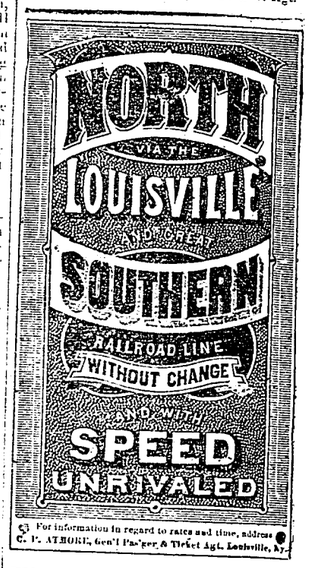
No. 3 leaving at 3.40 p. m. makes close connection at Rome for Atlanta, and at Dalton with trains of E. T. Va. & Ga. and W. & A. railroads for all eastern and western cities.

Nos. 2 mail and 4 accommodation trains leave Dalton upon arrival of trains of E. T. Va. & Ga. railroad and W. & A. railroad, making close connection at Calera with mail train of L. & N. & Ct. So. railroad from all western cities.

Sleeping cars on all night trains.

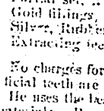
Tickets as low as by any other route.

RAY KNIGHT, G. P. & T. Agt.



W. C. LAND,

WATCH MAKER



& JEWELLE,
Jacksonville, Ala.

15 January 1877—1y.

DENTISTRY.

H. D. BARR

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

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

No charges for extracting teeth when artificial teeth are inserted.

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

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

Special attention given to extracting and filling on teeth. Aug 5—tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

SCROFULA,

SCROFULOUS ULCERS AND CANCERS ARE CURABLE.

Dr. S. C. Williams, after an experience of more than forty 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. Pelham, Alexandria,	Alabama.
Dr. J. Y. Nesbet, Jacksonville,	"
Dr. B. S. Evans, White Plains,	"
Judge M. J. Turnley, Gadsden,	"
J. W. Whiteside, Esq. Rabbit Town,	"

And to the physicians, merchants and ministers of Oxford, Ala.; also to his former patients everywhere.

Charges moderate,

S. C. WILLIAMS, M. D.
Oxford, Ala.

April 6th, 1878—1y.

Just Received,

A FRESH LOT OF

Flour.

ALSO, COUNTRY CURED

HAMS AND LARD,

For sale, low for Cash, at my store north west corner public square.

J. C. FRANCIS.

June 8, 1878—1m.

Tinware,

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

BY

W. W. NESBIT,

Jacksonville, - - - - - Ala

PRESCRIPTION FREE!

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Dr. W. JAQUES & CO., No. 130 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, O.

The Republican.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

EDITORS REPUBLICAN.—The friends of CAPT. JAMES H. SAVAGE, by his permission, hereby authorize you to announce through your paper his name as a candidate for Representative of Calhoun county in the next Legislature. April 10, 1878.

By his permission, the friends of W. P. COOPER, 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.

We are authorized and requested to announce COL. JAMES M. SHEID as a candidate for Representative of Calhoun County in the next Legislature.

GREENBACK TICKET.

The Greenbackers of Calhoun couty hereby announce the name of H. T. Persons as a suitable man to represent the county in the next Legislature.

VALUABLE LEAD MINE.

The undersigned has been authorized by the owners in Georgia and Tennesse to sell the valuable lead mine, west of this place, that was so successfully worked by the Confederate Government, for six thousand dollars. This mine sold before the war for thirty-two thousand dollars. There is money in it, and the attention of capitalists is invited to it as a good investment.

Address, L. W. GRANT, Jacksonville, Ala.

Splendid rains and the corn crop not much damaged after all.

We are glad to note the fact that Mr. J. D Hammond's little daughter, who has been so long sick with typhoid fever, is convalescing.

J. M. Andrews, Esq., has three very fine improved blooded calves for sale.

Who has any of the pure bred original little Guinea hogs? We want to buy a pair of pigs, if the price is reasonable.

How will the "man and brother" vote, is the absorbing question with the friends of candidates. Monday will tell the tale.

Col. Denson's "Buckeye Man", read at the Laney trial, seems to have captivated the fancy of some of our readers. We would publish it as requested, but have mislaid the *Tribune* containing it.

Messrs Denson & Disque made a great deal of character in the western portion of this county in conducting the prosecution in the preliminary trial of the Laney case.

Mr. John E. Nisbet, of Atlanta, is on a visit to relatives in Jacksonville.

WANTED TO SELL.—A good milch cow with young calf, Price $20. Apply to J. S. HANKS, White Plains, Ala.

Kind reader, if your man is beaten, don't rush off and swear you never will vote again for a man living in Jacksonville. That is silly. It takes more than the vote of Jacksonville to elect or defeat a candidate.

The Brass Band, are diligently practicing for the S. S. celebration at Howel's Chapel, Cleburne county, the 10th inst. Several of our people speak of attending.

There has been little betting on the election so far, but the boys are powerful busy "cyphering" on the result, and, strange to say, all parties bring their man out ahead.

Mr. W. W. Nisbit has a calf that is a perfect curiosity for enormous size to its age. Nothing like it has ever before been seen in this country. It is worth travelling to see. Let some farmer buy it for the improvement of his stock.

Mr. J. E. Tinsley, watch maker and jeweller, has been in busines here a sufficient length of time to afford a test of his workmanship, and from the character of work that he has done for the proprietors of this paper, we think he is all that he claims for himself in his advertisement. We therefore take pleasure in recomending him to our people for their patronage. The scope of his work embraces not only watch repairing, but the renovation of old sewing machines as well. His prices are moderate.

A CURIOSITY.—J. D. Pruit, of Ohatchee sent to our office on Saturday last a singular grain or vegetable production, which he found in his corn field. Many persons who have examined it say they have never seen any thing like it, and are at a loss to know what it is.

The stalk is like an ordinary corn stalk, perhaps not so large. At the top something like a huge wheat head is formed, over two feet long and six or eight inches in circumference. This head is composed of over two hundred small heads some 2 or 3 inches long resembling wheat heads, and each of them has a silk like corn and a shuck similar to that on an ordinary ear of corn. Unfortunately it broke down by the weight of the head or rain just as the grains on the small heads began to form, which look more like a small round pop corn than wheat. Persons who have examined it express the opinion that it would produce more than two hundred bushels to the acre.

Cannot Bro. Chambers, Editor of the "Farm Journal," give us some information as to what it really is.

Girls, it is said that red striped stockings are largely dyed with arsenic, and that to wear them very much endangers the health of the l—imbs. We have warned you now, girls, and have no further time to look after the subject.

Capt. Wm. M. Hames is still confined to his home with rheumatism, but is much better than when we last wrote of him. He is universally respected and beloved here, and his hosts of friends are most anxious to see him entirely restored to health and able to be on the streeets again.

Can't you bring us some corn for subscription? You will? Thank you.

STABBING AFFAIR.—At Anniston last Sunday a negro boy some 16 or 18 years of age, stabed a white lad named Ford, three times in the bowels. The white boy was much younger than his assailant. The difficulty arose over a game of marbles. The lad is not expected to live. The negro was brought here Monday by Marshal Hunter and lodged in jail.

CUTTING AFFAIR.—We learn that a man named Thompson cut with a knife a man named Ables some days ago at Chulafinnee, Cleburne county. We do not know the extent of Ables' wounds

Mr. Persons, the Greenback candidate for the Legislature, has almost recovered from the effects of his recent sun stroke. He will run the race through.

The Greenbackers met here Tuesday to decide upon the form of their tickets, among other things. They decided to not print the Democratic State ticket on their Legislative ticket, but to leave blanks in which to write names for State officers.

We understand that the Greenbackers who met here Tuesday formally, by resolution, severed all connection with the Democratic party.

Many good men went into the movement with the understanding that it was not to take them outside the Democratic party.

The gardens had entirely burned up before the late rains.

The mail hack team became frightened at a falling mail bag the other day and attempted to kick loose from the vehicle, but the driver controlled them and prevented a run-away.

The Jacksonville Brass Band gave us a delightful sernade Wednesday evening. They play splendidly,

Lonnie Grant Turner paid his first visit to the square Wednesday evening. He is just six months old, and weighs anything short of a hundred pounds.

Mr. A. M. Landers has taken charge of his bar, and now has a full line of fine liquors, ice, lemons, lager beer on tap and all the paraphrenalia of a first class establishment.

Capt. Jas. Crook's pure bred Jersey heifer has had a calf, itself pure blood. He has named it Sally Ladiga.

Mr Alf Dean has had a new stable erected on the vacant lot in rear of the store of Rowan, Dean & Co., for the accommodation of his imported Arabian steed.

We were pleased to receive this week a visit from Mr. W. T. Charles, of Mt. Meigs, Ala., who came up on a visit to Mr. H. L. Stevenson, an old college mate. He speaks of spending the summer here.

Quite a large audience greeted Miss Bowen on her first appearance here, Wednesday evening. She fully sustained her reputation as a dramatic reader and elocutionist of great power, and pleased her audience from the opening to the close of the reading.

LARGE OAT HEAD.—Mr. Spencer Morgan sent us this week a fellow rust proof oat head, measuring over 21 inches in length, or nearly two feet.

Fully four hundred people turned out here to hear the candidates for the Legislature. We regret that a portion of the audiences were not more quiet when the representative of the greenback candidate attempted to speak. Freedom of speech is a right guaranteed to every citizen; and it is always best to hear men who advance new theories, not immoral, and then, if you differ with their theories, combat them with calm and respectful argument. Anything smacking of persecution is the making of a new party.

MARTIN'S X ROADS.—Farmers are rejoicing over the many beautiful showers that have been falling for a day or two. Plenty of "hog and hominy" the coming fall. The Erosophic society will hold their celebration at Martin's chapel 2½ miles west of Alexandria, Saturday, Aug. 10th—subject for debate, "Should woman be enfranchised?" The leading disputants are, affirmative, T. H. Martin, jr. and S. D. Brothers; negative, E. M. Reid and E. P. Emmerson. An oration will be delivered at 10 a. m. The debate will begin at 11 a. m. Mr. D. B. Morris returned Wednesday from Texas, where he has been residing for three years. Rev. J. M. Ammons was unwell and could not preach at Martin's chapel last Sunday; am informed he will preach there next Sunday, the 1st, on the same subject—Christian baptism.—Boys should behave themselves at public worship, or stay at home and receive instructions from their parents how to act at church, or be taught by the law.

T. H. M.

ALEXANDRIA.—The protracted drouth cut off our corn crop one half, though it has not materially affected cotton on some farms; but I am fearful that it will be injured considerably, should we have much rain.—The pic-nic at the Bowling Oak Grove, the 25th inst. was a success, though the protracted meeting interfered to some extent.—The beautiful and accomplished Miss Laura Teague, of Cross Plains, who has been visiting her friends in the valley, returned last Saturday.—The friends of Mr. Persons are glad to know that he is rapidly recovering from sun-stroke.—Mr. Ezelle and family, who are visiting relatives in Birmingham, are expected home to-day.—Kandidates, ho'd a stiff upper lip; for election day will soon be here, and I am inclined to think that about three out of four of you will have to stay at home this time.

TELEPHONE.

LEE MONUMENT.

Col. W. P. Chilton, General Representative of the Lee Monumental Association for Alabama, will address the citizens of Calhoun county at

JACKSONVILLE, AUG 29th,

OXFORD, AUG. 31st.

Ladies especially invited to attend.—We hope our people will turn out *en masse* to hear this gifted speaker, in a cause which should be cherished by every Southern patriot.

(Oxford Tribune please copy and extend notice.)

LOCAL MATTERS.

ED. G. CALDWELL;

(At the old Forney Corner,)

Has on hand the best brands of Chewing and Smoking TOBACCOS, including the popular Swansen's Pride and the celebrated Durham Smoking Tobacco's. He has the largest stock of CIGARS in Town. Among his brands you will find the Solace, Margarita, Royal, Standard and the favorite Tidal Wave.

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

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

Cheap Groceries for Cash at the old Forney Corner.

Fresh Lard at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Fresh Meat at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

YOU can buy anything in the GROCERY line CHEAP for CASH 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.

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

New lot of stone ware at E. G. CALDWELL'S.

YOU can buy TEN pounds of RICE for $1 00 at E. G. CALDWELL'S

YOU can buy 10 pounds SUGAR for $1 00 at E. G. CALDWELL'S

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

YOU can buy 5 pounds of good COFFEE for ONE DOLLAR at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Cheaper than the cheapest, one box of good Soap at 5 cts. per box, at the RED STORE.

You can buy the best Starch at 8 cts. per pound, at D. J. PRIVETT.

You can buy one dozen cakes of nice Toilet Soap, at the RED STORE for 75 cts.

Large lot of Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, and Glass-ware to be closed out at a sacrifice, at the RED STORE.

Cheaper than raising them; two pound can Tomatoes at 10 cts. per can, at PRIVETTS.

Pickles and Extracts for 10 cts. per bottle, at the RED STORE.

A full lot of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Collars, Whips and Saddlery hard-ware will be on hand at prices to suit the times. Repairing a specialty.

But one way to get your Tobacco and Cigars cheaper than I will sell them, and that is to steal them.

D. J. PRIVETT.

W. P. & ED. L. PARR,

Grocers & Commission Merchants,

C C C

Look in at Parr's and see their New Stock.

W. P. & ED. L. PARR Have just received a new stock of Groceries, which they will sell at rock bottom prices—come and see them.

Just received at Parrs' a full assortment of GLASS-WARE which they will sell lower than ever sold in this market.

C C C

At Parr's the Gem Fruit Jars at lower prices than ever sold in this market.

Come to Parrs' to buy your Stone Ware Jugs, Jars, Churns, & Fruit Jars.

The Parrs are selling all kinds of Groceries lower than ever—Rio Coffee, Fancy at 4½ lbs for $1 00—common Rio at 5 lbs to the dollar; and Sugar as low as the lowest; and all other Groceries in proportion.

Come all of you that want good Goods at the lowest price possible.

The Parr's are still in Want.

$10,000 in Greenbacks. If they cannot get the greenbacks Mexican Silver dollars wil do.

We will buy your oats or anything else the farmer has to sell; for which Merchandize will be given or the highest market price in cash.

Our A. HIRSCH, of Talladega has been here for several days, inspecting the business, & has taken a memoranda for the purchasing of a

Large Stock of

GOODS

Our A. Meyers & A. Hirsch will leave for N. Y. next week.

We wish the people of Calhoun and adjoining counties, fully to understand, that we will carry a well selected and large Stock of GOODS in this town, and that the house here will furnish its own new stock of Goods to do business with.

☞ The attention of the Ladies is especially directed to the fact, that they need not send orders abroad. We mean what we say, and we will bring on a first class stock.

For the next thirty days we shall sell our stock on hand at reduced prices, as we are bound to make room for our New Stock.

We herewith announce with pleasure to the public, that from July 23rd, our H. A. DALSHEIM is associated with the firm here as a partner, and the firm will be carried on under the name of A. Meyer & Co.

Respectfully, A. MEYERS, A. HIRSCH.

Mothers Must not Forget!

DR. MOFFETT'S TEETHINA, (*Teething Powders*) Regulates the Bowels and makes Teething easy. TEETHINA Cures Cholera Infantum and the Summer Complaints of Children. Heals Eruptions and Sores, Removes and Prevents the formation of Worms. No mother should be without it.

For sale by DR. W. M. NISBET, Jacksonville, Ala., and all Druggists keep it.

Mothers Stay at Home,

And cure your child with DR. MOFFETT'S TEETHINA (*Teething Powders.*) TEETHINA Regulates the Bowels and makes Teething easy; Cures Cholera Infantum and the Summer Complaints of Children; Heals Eruptions and Sores; Removes and Prevents the formation of Worms. No medicine ever received such enthusiastic commendation from those who have used it.

For sale by Dr. W. M. NISBET, Jacksonville, Ala., and all Druggists keep it

The Organ War.—A 100 lb. Solid Shot.

If any man insults your common sense by offering a first class 9 Stop Organ for $65, "Shoot him on the spot." All necessity for buying such inferior Organs is forever done away with. $100, Cash, or $110 on Easy Terms, now buys a magnificent **Mason & Hamlin Parlor or Church Organ** with *Four Sets Reeds* and *Ten Stops*, in Elegant New Style Case with *Illuminated Panels*.—Handsomest Style of Case ever produced.—**Special Offer** to introduce this new Style.—Sent on trial.—Guaranteed for a life time.—Rented until paid for.—other new styles just out.—Illuminated catalogues free. Address **LUDDEN & BATES, Savannah, Ga., Manufacturer's wholesale Agents for the South.**

July 11—4m.

☞ PLAIN HOME TALK embracing Medical Common Sense, a book of nearly 1,000 pages and 200 Illustrations, is now issued in three styles: Half Morocco, $3 75; English Cloth Standard Edition, $3 25; Fine American Cloth, Popular Edition, containing all matter and illustrations, $1 50. This invaluable work, embracing a practical treatise on chronic diseases, sexual physiology, and a thousand things worth knowing, is from the pen of DR. E. B. FOOTE, of 120 Lexington Avenue, New York city, who has been in extensive practice for twenty-five years. Book sent by mail on receipt of the price. Address MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY, 129 East 28th street, New York city. 4t.

ATHENS, GA., December 8, 1877.

A few nights since, I gave my son one dose of Worm Oil, and the next day he passed 16 large worms. At the same time I gave one dose to my little girl, four years old, and she passed 86 worms, from 4 to 15 inches long.

W. F. PHILLIPS.

For sale by Dr. W. M. NISBET, Jacksonville July 6, '78—6m.

ATHENS, GA., February 22, 1878.

My child, five years old, had symptoms of worms. I tried calomel and other worm medicines, but failed to expel any worms. Seeing Mr. Fain's certificate, I got a vial of your Worm Oil, and the first dose brought forty worms, and the second dose so many were passed I did not count them.

S. H. ADAMS.

For sale by Dr. W. M. NISBET, Jacksonville, July 6, '78—6m.

CHURCH NOTICE.

I will hold services at the following times and places:

Union, 3d Sun. July and Sat. before.
Morrisv. 4th " " "
Pine Gv. 1st " Aug. " "
Lecture on Bap. Sunday at 11 o'clock.
Ohatchee 2d Sun. in Aug. & Sat before.
Webster's Chap. 3d Sun. in Aug. and Sat. before.
Lecture on Bap. Sunday at 11 o'clock.
Ragan's Chap. 4th Sun. in August and Sat. before.
Lecture on Bap. Sunday at 11 o'clock.
Bethel, 1st Sun. in Sep. and Sat before.
Weaver's Station 2d Sunday in Sept. & Sat. before, at which time the 4th & last Quarterly Meeting will be held.

Each Church will observe Friday before each of their respective meetings, as a day of fasting and prayer. Communion service at each church—if the elements are prepared. No further appointments decided.

With profound Respect,
C. M. LIVINGSTON.

WYLY HOUSE.

South East Corner Public Square (OLD FORNEY CORNER) JACKSONVILLE ALA.

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

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

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

CLEAR SIDE BACON FOR SALE.

I have on hand one car load of East Tennessee clear side bacon, that I propose to sell on time to the 1st of November next, to parties making good paper, on reasonable terms. Application to LEDBETTER BROS., Weavers Station, or to W. P. COOPER, Alexandria, will have prompt attention.

W. P. COOPER.

April 6th, 1878—tf.

NOTICE!

CALHOUN COUNTY NURSERY.

Being solicted by many influential citizens of this county, I commenced preparing in 1875 for an Apple Nursery, and will be prepared for market the ensuing Fall and Winter with the best selection of Spring, Summer, Fall and Winter Apple trees, acclimated for this latitude. The following varieties are embraced in my list:

EARLY SEASON.—May Apple, Sweet Red June, Yellow June, White June, Green June, Striped June, Scarlet June.

SUMMER SEASON.—Sweet Apple, Horse Apple, Cider Apple.

FALL SEASON.—Fall Excelsior, Red Fall, Petty Fall, Turner Fall

WINTER SEASON.—Shockley, Red Pippen, Ben Nabors, Hall Crab, Clark Permain, Ben Davis, The Bradley, Nickojack, Carolina Red, Never Fail, Wine Sap, Limber Twig, English Crab, Sweet Permain., Tenn. Royal Red, Father Abram.

I solicit all citizens to buy trees of my Nursery, which will be cheaper and as good or better then others, being acclimated, and keep your money near home so your neighbors can get to pay you for what he needs, instead of buying from a distance, paying the carrige and your money gone from this county. I expect to be around and engage trees and deliver at some convenient point. My Nursery is eight miles North of Jacksonville at the head of Ohatchee creek.

Respectfully,

May 18-6-m. JOHN W. BRADLEY.

Ice, Ice, Cold Ice!

I will keep on hand ICE during the Summer, to accommodate my customers.

I make a speciality of Good Liquors, Whiskys, Brandys, Wines, Beer and Soda Waters, all of the best and purest Goods: The best article of Sacramental Wine will be kept by me.

All who want a good, cool drink to nourish and invigorate their drooping spirits will call at the CITY BAR, where they will find the best of all kinds of drinks ever offered in this place.

I keep a large stock of

Fine Tobacco and Cigars.

Now, gentlemen, *if you will drink*, come to the City Bar, where you will get pure, good liquors. Respectfully, JOHN RAMIGNANO.

May 25, 1878—3m.

NEW FAMILY

Grocery.

THE undersigned having opened an establishment at the old stand of Whisenant & Driskill, has on hand and is constantly receiving a full stock of

Staple and Fancy

Groceries,

Which he will sell at REMARKABLY LOW PRICES for CASH.

Mr. W. A. Driskill will attend to the wants of customers and otherwise transact the business of the house.

Bargains Guaranteed.

Call and examine goods and test prices before buying elsewhere.

COUNTRY PRODUCE, at the highest market price, taken in exchange for Groceries, Respectfully, E. B. WILLIAMS.

May 25, 1878—tf.

A FARM FOR $20.

A good farm, well improved, situated within the corporate limits of Jacksonville, Alabama; ONE FINE MARE and one fine COW AND CALF, will be raffled for in the town of Jacksonville, at the court-house, at 4 o'clock p. m., on the second day of the Fair this fall (October 31st.)

THE FARM.

contains 125 acres—80 acres level and sandy with clay sub-soil—46 acres on a high ridge running across the East end of the farm, well timbered and suitable for a vinyard and orchard. It is finely watered, has a good orchard of various kinds of fruits and contains a new framed dwelling-house (not finished) one and one-half miles from Jacksonvill, on the White Plains road, and two good farm houses for renters.

Tickets will be numbered from 1 to 100 and sold according to number. The dies will be thrown as the number is called (no names known) by an uneducated boy or man, the dies counted and result recorded by three known commissioners.

The highest throw takes the land.
The next highest " " " cow
The lowest " " " mare

TICKETS WILL BE SOLD FOR $20

Persons wishing to purchase tickets can do so by applying to Hon. Wm. M. Hames, Jacksonville, Alabama, who will deposit the money with Rowan, Dean & Co., of this place. If the raffle does not take place, Mr. Hames will refund the money to the purchaser of the ticket according to number.

Titles to property perfect. Reference: Any respectable man in Jacksonville, Alabama.

JOHN A. DEARMAN, Jacksonville, Ala.

A. WOODS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Special attention given to the collection of debts, the getting up of pension and land warrant claims, the making out of homestead entries of lands and the cancelation of old forfeited homestead entries of lands. Office in the southwest corner of the court house, opposite the Circuit Clerk's office.

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AMERICAN AND ITALIAN

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Write for what you want, and they will write you what it will cost you.

FIRE INSURANCE.

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HOME PROTECTION " " HUNTSVILLE, ALA.
CENTRAL CITY " " SELMA, ALA.

It is wisdom to Insure your Dwellings, Barns, Gin Houses, Merchandise, etc.

If you desire INSURANCE, call on me at JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, or address me through the mails—

I think I am warranted in saying that these Companies are all in a healthy condition financially, have a CAPITAL ample and sufficient to meet all their Liabilities.

I. L. SWAN, Agent, Jacksonville, Ala.

Mch 25th, 1878—1y

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THEN USE MILLER BRO'S

CHEMICAL PAINT.

Ready for use in White and over One Hundred different colors, made of strictly pure White Lead, Zinc and Linseed Oil chemically combined, warranted much Handsomer and Cheaper and to last TWICE AS LONG as any other paint. It has taken the FIRST PREMIUM at twenty of the State Fairs of the Union, and is on MANY THOUSAND of the finest houses in the country. Address,

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Just published, a new edition of **Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay** on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHOEA or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY and FITS, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

☞ Price in sealed envelope, only six cts.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and *radically*.

☞ The Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

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Patented September 15th 1874.

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Its Points of Superiority

over the old-fashioned wheel spinner are

1st. It will spin twice as rapidly and with more ease.

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Call and examine it and you will certainly purchase. WILEY CARPENTER.

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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, Apl 20, 1878.

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THIS Machine combines all the best and latest improvements, and has marked advantages over all others in use, being simple in construction, easily understood and worked.

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

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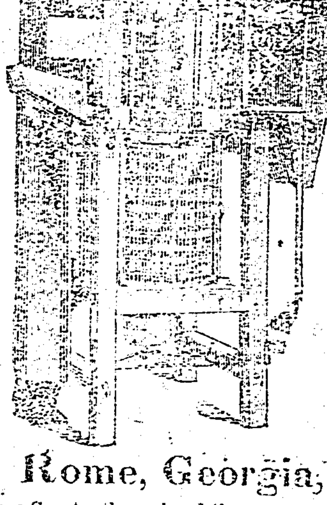
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April 20, 1878—1y.

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Watches $3 to $7. Revolvers $2.50. Over 100 latest Novelties. Agts wanted. So Supply Co. Nashville, Tenn

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Rome, Georgia;

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

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Books that are really Guides and Self-Instructors in all matters pertaining to Manhood and Womanhood, and supply a want long felt. They are beautifully Illustrated, and in plain language, easily understood. The two books embrace 545 pages, and contain valuable information for both married and single, with all the recent improvements in medical treatment.

Read what our home papers say: "The knowledge imparted in Dr. Butts' new works is in no way of questionable character, but is something that every one should know. The Youth, the victim of early indiscretion; the Man, otherwise perfectly healthy maybe, but with waning vigor in the prime of life, and the Woman, in misery from the many ills her sex is heir to."—St. Louis Journal.

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

Wholesale Druggist,

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Manufactured by the Barham Pile Cure Co., Durham, N. C.

It never fails to cure Hemorrhoids or Piles, when a cure is possible. Price List and bona fide testimonials furnished on application

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

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In Wood Boxes $1.50,

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DR. BIGELOW, having 20 years experience, treats SEXUAL AND CHRONIC DISEASES in both sexes SAFELY, SURELY, PRIVATELY: NERVOUS DEBILITY, from sexual abuse or excesses, producing IMPOTENCY, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, &c., rendering MARRIAGE IMPROPER, can be positively and permanently cured. [illegible] Pamphlet, 36 pages, 6 cents. HIS MARRIAGE GUIDE OR SEXUAL PATHOLOGY, 220 large pages, ILLUSTRATED, containing much that was never before published; Price 50 cts. Letters CONFIDENTIAL. [illegible] Send 50 cts. for Sample Rubber Goods, &c. by Express.

Reprinted from the Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald, of May 11, 1878.]

Some Reasons Why "Worcester" is Preferred to "Webster."

Volumes might be written respecting the special features of these two dictionaries, but in this article it is proposed to briefly present only a few salient points which are worthy of consideration in connection with an examination of the two works.

Probably there is no better course for arriving at a correct estimate of the value of anything than a reference to the opinions of those who have made a study of the question to be determined, and whose acknowledged abilities warrant this confidence. Applying this test to the dictionaries, the result is unquestionably in favor of WORCESTER. Referring to such endorsements, we find that

AMONG EDUCATORS

the position of WORCESTER is well defined by the opinions of the late Hon. Horace Mann, who wrote:

"For many years, in all my writing, speaking, and teaching, I have endeavored to conform to the orthography and pronunciation as contained in Worcester's Dictionaries. I suppose them to represent the highest standard recognized by the best writers and speakers in England and in this country."

And of Prof. Noah Porter, D. D., President of Yale College, who states:

"The best works of the kind have been freely consulted, and among them the well-known dictionary of Dr. Joseph E. Worcester, which is so honorable to the industry of the author and the scholarship of the country."

Besides, its recognition as the standard by a number of the leading universities and colleges, and its adoption by the Board of Education of many of the States, and numerous cities and towns, are conclusive evidence of its merits from an educational point of view. The *New York Evening Post* (March 26, 1877) pertinently observes:

"It follows from this with unerring accuracy that Worcester's Dictionary, being preferred over all others by scholars and men of letters, should be used by the youth of the country, and adopted in the common schools."

To define the position of such a work

AMONG SCIENTISTS

it is impossible to reach higher authorities than Prof. Joseph Henry, L. L. D., of the Smithsonian Institute, at Washington, and the late Prof. Louis Agassiz, L. L. D. Prof. Henry wrote:

"At the commencement of the operations of this Institution, I referred the question as to the dictionary the Smithsonian should adopt as the standard for spelling and definitions to a commission of literary gentlemen, and on their recommendation adopted that of Worcester, which has been continued as the standard to the present time."

And from among Prof. Agassiz's numerous commendations we quote:

"I have long considered Worcester's quarto dictionary superior to any other work of its kind."

AMONG MEN OF LETTERS

WORCESTER is avowedly preferred, as the *New York Herald* (April 9, 1877), states:

"The best English writers and the most particular American writers use Worcester as their authority."

Commendations now before us from such distinguished writers and scholars as Bryant, Longfellow, Whittier, Sumner, Holmes, Irving, Winthrop, Agassiz, Marsh, Henry, Everett, Mann, Quincy, Felton, Hilliard, Bayard Taylor, Memminger, Stephens, Lipscomb, etc., amply attest this fact.

Furthermore, WORCESTER may be regarded as

THE NATIONAL STANDARD,

inasmuch as it is the authority of the Departments at Washington. From the Hon. A. R. Spofford, the Librarian of Congress, who has long made a study of these matters, the publishers received the following letter:

"WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1875,

"GENTLEMEN:—The report having been made that Webster's English Dictionary is adopted as the standard by national officers, to the exclusion of Worcester's, I take occasion to say that so far as the Library of Congress is concerned, Webster has never been followed in orthography in printing its catalogues, reports, or any other documents On the contrary, wherever proofs from the Congressional Printing Office embody the innovations upon English orthography which Webster introduced, they are invariably returned with corrections restoring the established spelling as represented by Worcester and the usage of all great English writers.

"Very respectfully,

"A. R. SPOFFORD,
"Librarian of Congress."

A point worthy of careful observation is the fact that readers who have been taught at school to spell according to Webster, as soon as they arrive at an age warranting the use of their own discrimination, adopt the style preferred by WORCESTER, and it is singularly the case that many parties (the majority, from our observation), who claim Webster as their authority, spell the test words according to WORCESTER. Would it not be best, therefore, that all youth should be instructed in accordance with what their matured judgment and scholars' opinions influence them to accept in later years as being correct and in

"CONFORMITY WITH ACCEPTED USAGE,"

as it is expressed by Mr. Whitelaw Reid, editor of the *New York Tribune*, in a letter, (August 15, 1877), from which the following is quoted:

"After our recent strike we made the change to Worcester as our authority in spelling, chiefly to bring ourselves in conformity with the accepted usage, as well as to gratify the desire of most of our staff, including such gentlemen as Mr. Bayard Taylor, Mr. George W. Smalley and Mr. John R. C. Hassard."

Besides, the orthography of WORCESTER is used in a large majority of the standard and popular works that are daily read, as well as in the leading periodicals and papers of the day.

It is a well-known fact that Webster's Dictionary contained so many eccentricities in the way of spelling—"capricious and baseless fluctuations and variations," as the *Philadelphia Press* (Feb. 9, 1877) designates them—that it was found absolutely necessary to repeatedly revise the work, and each time the editors introduced the style preferred by WORCESTER in place of many of the innovations of Webster. Regarding these changes the *New York Independent* (Oct. 18, 1877) remarks:

"Worcester's Dictionary is generally acknowledged to be the standard authority, especially in spelling and pronunciation, and many publishers and newspapers, like the *Tribune*, which for a time adopted Webster's as an authority, have gone back to Worcester's. In these departments the editors of the last and only good edition of Webster have confessed the superiority of Worcester by giving up many of the peculiarities of the previous editions. They have simply Worcesterized their dictionary, thereby greatly improving it. Either dictionary is good enough in its definitions, and where they differ in orthography and orthoepy most will prefer Worcester, and here is the chief use of a dictionary."

Webster's Dictionary still contains many of its eccentric spellings, giving the reader in some cases the option of other forms, but a dictionary should not be edited on the principle of allowing the consulter to "make his choice."

Dr. Worcester, in his younger days, was engaged with others in the revision of Webster's Dictionary, and in WORCESTER'S Quarto Dictionary, we have the result of this experience, coupled with the fruits of later investigations and maturer judgment, and it may be considered

THE CROWNING LABOR

of a scholar who devoted a third of a century to philological studies. For year the present publishers of WORCESTER'S Dictionary were associated with the publication of Webster's Dictionary, and few have had a better opportunity of learning their weak and strong points. It is hardly probable, therefore, with this experience, that, unless they were satisfied with the superiority of the principals of WORCESTER, they would have recently invested what may be termed "a fortune" in the purchase of this great property. Had the same amount of money and energy been employed in advertising and pushing WORCESTER as has been expended for that purpose on Webster, the former work would stand with people generally where it now does, on its merits alone, with the scholars and cultivated readers of America and England,—*far in advance of all others.*

After all, the preference for WORCESTER, which is now gaining ground so rapidly, is probably due to the reason so tersely summed up by England's greatest literary authority, the *London Athenæum*, which concludes an unprejudiced and elaborate review of the two dictionaries, as follows:

"The volumes before us show a vast amount of diligence; but with Webster it is diligence in combination with fancifulness; with Worcester, in combination with good sense and judgment. Worcester's is the soberer and safer book, and may be pronounced

THE BEST EXISTING ENGLISH LEXICON."

AGRICULTURE.

KICKING COWS.—Here is my method with kickers: My cows are in stalls three and a half feet wide. I use a long pole or light round rail. This I drop in a notch in the right front corner of the stall and secure it. With it I gently crowd the hindquarters of the cow against the partition on the left side. The pole strikes the flank just at the top of the udder and then passes on behind her and is fastened firmly to the side of the barn back of the next cow on the left. She must be tied short or fastened by a stanchion. Now the milker is master and no injury to the cow. She can't possibly hit him, and can only raise her foot forward. If she is accustomed to gentleness, a soothing word the first time she raises her foot will quiet her, and she will soon forget kicking. If she needs it, one firm word of command may do. If she is wild, take a stick, pretty stiff, and for one kick give one quick blow and one decided word; two blows and two words will spoil all. While she stands quiet whistle or call her name soothingly, and you will find her manners and disposition entirely changed, by a little perseverance, unless she is very wicked. After awhile, the pole may be omitted, and she will not notice it if it is done with care. The one great advantage of this method is that the milker feels perfectly at ease, and is self-confident, and this I consider the great requisite in the management of any animal. The pole does not interfere with milking.

HORSES DRIVEN TO EXCESS.—By driving to excess we mean that horses are pulled, and jerked, and twitched too much with the reins. There is too much guiding with the lines. The most vicious and inexcusable style of driving is the manner which so many adopt, that is, wrapping the lines around their hands and pulling the horse backward with all their might and main, so that the horse, in point of fact, feels the weight back of him with his mouth and not with his breast and shoulders. This they do under the impression that such a dead pull is needed in order to steady the horse. The fact is, with rare exceptions, there should never be any pull on the horse at all. A steady pressure is allowable, probably advisable, but anything beyond this has no justification in nature or reason. For nature suggests the utmost freedom of action of the head, body and limbs, in order that the animal may attain the highest rate of speed. In speeding a horse the lines need seldom be grasped in both hands when the road is straight and free from obstructions. The true way to drive is to let the horse drive himself, the driver doing little but directing him and giving him that confidence which a horse gets himself only when he feels that a guide and a friend is back of him.

FOR the last five years I have not lost a cucumber or melon vine, or a cabbage plant. Get a barrel with a few gallons of gas tar in it; pour water on the tar; always have it ready when needed, and when the bugs appear give them a liberal drink of the tar water from the garden sprinkler or otherwise, and if it is washed off by rain and they return, give them another dose. It will also destroy the Colorado potato beetle, and frighten the old long potato bug worse than a threshing with a brush. Five years ago this summer both kinds appeared on my late potatoes, and I sprinkled them with tar water. The next day all the Colorado bugs that had not been well protected from the sprinkling were dead, and the others, though their name was Legion, were all gone, and I have never seen one of them on the farm since. I am aware that many will look upon this with indifference because it is so cheap and simple a remedy. Such people should suffer both by their own and their neighbors' bugs, as they frequently do.

WEEDS.—"A stern chase is a long one," it is said, and to the farmer who is badly behind with his work when the weeds require attention it is apt to be a hard struggle all through the season. Weeds are the farmer's greatest enemy. If we allow them to get the advantage of us now we will hardly recover it during the busy season of haying, to which we are rapidly approaching. Let weeds get started and kill them at once. Pursue this practice thoroughly for a few years, allowing none to arrive at maturity, and the ground can be rendered almost entirely free from this pest. The soil on some pieces of ground has become so thoroughly filled with weed seeds that it is impossible to keep them from badly injuring a growing crop. Heavy clay land that unfortunately has got into this condition may with profit be summer fallowed. Plow oftens make as many weeds start as possible, and then kill them by repeatedly plowing and thoroughly harrowing the ground.

NEVER allow either Diarhœa, Dysentery, or any Bowel Affection to have its own way, or serious consequences may result. With Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam at hand, these affections may be promptly, safely and efficaciously treated.

DOMESTIC.

PAINTING AND IRON WORK.—According to the *Building News*, the very best paint for iron-work is either the oxide of iron paint, known as the Torbay, or the silicate oxide paint, both consisting of oxide of iron and silicious matter, to which any color may be added and applied in the usual way. They can be applied even after the surface has commenced to rust, as, from their nature, they amalgamate freely with the rust forming an impervious coating to the surface, and yet sufficiently elastic to prevent cracking when the iron expands or contracts under variations of temperature. Bituminous or tar mixtures thinned with linseed oil, are well adapted for iron work, especially when they can be applied hot, to the heated surface of the metal, so as to insure a firm adhesion by entering the pores. A mixture of silicate oxide with tar also forms a good durable coating on iron not excelled in value in many cases. When iron-work is to be painted with ordinary lead paint, red lead should be used. The adhesion of such a coating on iron-work can seldom be depended on, in consequence of the non-porous surface. This is further prevented by the galvanic action that sets in between the iron and lead. Galvanizing, or coating the surface with a preparation of zinc, is also frequently resorted to as a preservative. With all such coatings, the surface is to be perfectly clean and free from rust.

THERE is an objection to the common way of boiling eggs which people do not understand. It is this: The white, under three minutes rapid cooking, becomes tough and indigestible, while the yolk is left soft. When properly cooked, the eggs are done evenly through, like any other food. This result may be obtained by putting the eggs into a dish with a cover, as a tin pail, and then pouring upon them boiling water, two quarts or more to a dozen eggs and cover and set away from the stove for fifteen minutes. The heat of the water cooks the eggs slowly, evenly and sufficiently, and to a jelly like consistency, leaving the center or yolk harder than the white, and the egg tastes as much richer and nicer as a fresh egg, and no person will want to eat them boiled after having tried this method once.

STEWED FRUIT.—Almost any fruit well stewed may be given to children, but some, from being too often repeated, will be declined by them. This is often the case with stewed rhubarb, and it should therefore occasionally be mixed with other fruit. A tablespoonful or two of raspberry or strawberry jam, a little orange or lemon marmalade, will raise the flavor agreeably. Rhubarb and apples are best prepared for eating with rice and macaroni by gentle boiling in a stewpan until tender and tolerably dry; sugar to taste should then be added, and stirred with the fruit over the fire for five or ten minutes. In the case of the acid in fruit being very strong, it is well, before adding the sugar, to put in a small pinch of carbonate of soda; much less sugar need then be used.

IF SUCCESS depends upon health, surely health depends upon pure blood. Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture maintains the blood in a state of purity, and health is the result.

THE BREAD.—Pare and boil six common sized potatoes until well done, pour off the water, salt and mash fine, pour on about two quarts of water, have it about milk warm, strain it through a colander, add one cup of yeast and flour enough to make a batter, stir it up thoroughly, set it where it wont freeze, cover up with a cloth. Next morning knead it up stiff, work it for one hour—the longer you knead it the better the bread, let it rise again and knead it into loaves; it need be kneaded but very little this time; let rise, and bake. If you do not have good bread it is not your fault.

FLAT IRONS.—In damp weather flat irons, unless kept on the stove, are apt to gather moisture, get rough, and sometimes rusty; and it is not well to keep them hot all the time, for a good many reasons—they are liable to get knocked off and broken, and after a while do not retain the heat as well, and they are in the way. If you occasionally rub the smooth surfaces with a bit of beeswax, and then rub on a piece of cloth, they will always keep bright and smooth. If they do ever happen to get wet, and so rust, lay a little fine salt upon a smooth board and rub them over it quickly while hot.

FROZEN FRUIT CREAM.—One pound of fruit, one quart of good fresh cream, sweeten to taste, rub all through a fine sieve, place in a freezer; as it freezes scrape down from the sides like ice cream; it moulded in fancy forms it must be first frozen then packed well in the forms, and repacked in ice and salt, like the beginning; place the forms in warm water for a moment, so as to turn out nicely.

MEAD.—One gallon of water, one pound of loaf sugar, one-half ounce of race ginger, one lemon sliced, take out the seeds, one teaspoonful of yeast; let it stand over night to ferment, then pour off without stirring; add to each bottle one raisin; cork tight.

BEST SPONGE CAKE.—Ten eggs, their weight in sugar, half their weight in flour. Mix the yolks, previously well beaten, with the sugar to a cream beat whites to a stiff froth, add flour last; and flavor as desired; bake in a quick oven.

CELERY SALT is made of grated, dried celery root mixed with one-fourth its quantity of salt.

A Little Premature Jealousy.

While two young doves that had been mated only a few hours sat biling and cooing in the waiting room of the Michigan Central Depot, Detroit, not very long ago, a three-year-old child watched them, and finally toddled up to them. The bridegroom, in the innocence of his heart, began to play with the little one, and finally dropped into conversation with the mother, a matronly-looking woman, who was smiling complacently. The bride was jealous. Her lips quivered with emotion, and her eyes filled with tears; she finally turned her back on the group, walked out of the room, and, with rapid strides, approached the river. Her husband called after her, but she would not answer, and it was not until she was within a few feet of the edge of the wharf that he caught up with her, seized her shoulders, and held her back. She acknowledged that she was bent upon self-destruction, and justified herself upon the ground that he had been flirting with that horrid woman who had the brat. They went back to the waiting room and held each other's hands until the train for Toledo came along.

HUMOROUS.

HOW THE EDITOR GOT HIS PANTS.—A good story is told us of an editor in a neighboring county, who had made a trade with a tailor by which he was to receive a pair of pantaloons. Months passed by and the pants were not ready when one day the tailor had a law suit in which a lawyer friend of the editor's now upon the bench, was engaged. To him the editor told his grievance, adding: "Now if you can devise some way to get those pants for me, I shall be everlastingly obliged." The lawyer promised to think of the matter and they walked into the Court room. At the lawsuit, just as the tailor was in the midst of his testimony, he was thunder-struck by an inquiry from the lawyer:

"Ain't you making a pair of pants for Editor W.?"

"Yes," was the slow and muttering reply.

"When will they be done?"

"Next Friday," answered the tailor.

"And delivered to him?"

"Yes."

"That's all on that point," quietly remarked the lawer. As soon as the tailor stepped off the witness stand he was confronted by the editor: "Now I've got you; you old scoundrel. You swore you'd have those pants made and delivered next Friday, and you'd better do it. If you don't, I'll have you arrested for perjury and sent to Allegheny, as sure as you're a living man."

Is it hardly necessary to add that the editor received his pants in good order at the exact time they were promised?

WHILE on the Peninsular during the war, an officer came across a private belonging to one of the most predatory companies of the Irish Brigade, with the lifeless bodies of a goose and hen, tied together by the legs, dangling from his musket. "Where did you steal those, you rascal?" "Faith, I was marching along with Color Sergeant Maguire, and the goose bad cess to it!—came out and hissed the American flag. "But the hen, sir; how about the hen?" "The hin, bless ye, was in bad company and laying eggs for the ribbels."

HE UNDERSTOOD.—"You are my bete noir," said the printer's devil's sweetheart, when he became a little too forward.

"What's is a bete noir?" asked he.

"Bete noir," she answered, "means a black devil always hanging round."

The young man pondered a good while before he answered, very thoughtfully:

"Ah, yes, I understand; I am your ink-you-bus!"

A MAN suffering from gout was explaining to a friend that his doctor did not permit him to eat sweet potatoes, fruits, farinaceous vegetables, or drink ale or wine. "Well," exclaimed the friend, "why do you not get another doctor?"

"HAVE you damp sheets in your house?" asked a guest of a manager of a fashionable hotel, as he registered his name. "No," replied the manager, "but I'll have a pair dampened for you if you wish." The stranger retired.

"DON'T you think," said a husband, in a mild form of rebuke to his wife, "that women are possessed by the devil?" "Yes," was the answer, "as soon as they are married."

PEACH brandy enters into the mucilage composition on postage-stamps; so when you see the next drunken man, don't lay it to whisky. He may have just mailed a letter.

IT is well enough to denounce tramps and say they won't accept positions. Just offer one of them the Presidency of a bank once. That would be a square test.

A TEXAS clergyman preached a severe sermon against horse-racing, and before he was through, three of the four deacons had quit the house.

An Important Function Stimulated.

The kidneys exercise most important functions, which are so wearisome that they tax to the utmost the strength and endurance of these busy little organs. Every breath, every pulsation of the heart, every movement of a limb, every thought, makes waste and necessitates the development of new atoms. The used up particles in the blood are sifted from it and dissolved in a watery fluid by the kidneys, which then discharge the fluid into the bladder. A train of disasters to the system would follow if these "ashes," so to speak, were not thoroughly strained off and discharged. This is the case when the kidneys become inactive. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, by restoring their activity, not only keeps open a most important outlet for impurities, but prevents diseases of the kidneys themselves, which when inert become liable to fall a prey to diabetes, Bright's disease, nephritis albumenuria, and other maladies specially incident to them, which, although not specially rapid in their progress, on, are particularly obstinate and fatal.

THE EVIL RESULTS of overburdening the stomach with rich food may be entirely obviated by one or two doses of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. This sovereign remedy for biliousness, sick-headache, constipation and liver complaint is being universally acknowledged as sure and harmless.

For sale by all druggists.

What Carboline is Doing for the Bald Heads.

W. H. Brill & Co., Fifth Avenue Pharmacy, says: It affords us pleasure to add our names to your already long list of recommendations for your valuable Hair Restorer, "Carboline." We have sold preparations for the hair for upwards of 20 years, but have never had one to sell as well or give such universal satisfaction. We have examined your Carboline with the greatest care, and find it contains nothing whatever injurious to the hair or general health. We therefore recommend it with confidence to our friends and the general public.

Mr. Gustavus F. Hall, of the Oates Opera Troupe, writes: "After six weeks' use I am convinced, as are also my comrades, that your Carboline has and is producing a wonderful growth of hair where I had none for years."

N. McClarren, Druggist, Pittsburgh, Pa., says: "The good effects from the use of Carboline are brought to my notice every day to such an extent as to justify me in recommending it to my most intimate friends."

C. H. Smith, of the Jennie Hight Combination, writes: "After using your Carboline three weeks, I am convinced that bald heads can be 're-haired;' it is simply wonderful in my case."

The Great Spring Medicine

is Hoofland's German bitters. It tones the stomach and assists Digestion. It arouses the Liver to healthy action, and regulates the bowels. It purifies the Blood, and gives vigor and strength to the whole system, dispelling all Dyspeptic symptoms, with its loss of appetite, Sick Headache, languor and depression. It infuses new life and energy into the whole being. All suffering from deranged digestion at this time should take Hoofland's German Bitters. They are sold by all Druggists. Johnston, Holloway & Co., 602 Arch street, Philadelphia.

An Astonishing Fact.

A large proportion of the American people are to-day suffering from the effects of Dyspepsia or disordered liver. The result of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant existence of enjoyment and usefulness as it ought to be. There is no good reason for this, if you will only throw aside prejudice and skepticism, take the advice of druggists and your friends, and try one bottle of Green's August Flower. Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of bottles of this medicine have been given away to try its virtues, with satisfactory results in every case. You can buy a sample bottle for 10 cents to try. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Positively sold by all Druggists on the Western Continent.

Remarkable Autographic Process.—One of the most remarkable autographic processes has recently been brought to notice by Prof. Sars of Norway. The drawing is done on common letter paper, which, on one side—where the drawing is to be made—has been coated by means of a sponge, with a thin film of starch. But, as it is not well, for the shading, to use quite glossy paper, it is an advantage to give it a granulated surface by pressing it against a lithographic stone. The next process is to fasten the paper to a sketching board, or a piece of pasteboard, and the drawing is then made by means of the lithographic crayon. The paper is cut to the size intended for a full plate, and the drawings arranged in the same order as they will have to appear in the printed plate; the method is the same as in common drawing with lead pencil, or crayon, though the figures should first be sketched in outline on common paper, and then transferred to the prepared paper in the usual manner. When the plate is finished to satisfaction, it is transferred to a common smooth lithographic stone thus: The back of the paper is moistened with water containing a small portion of nitric acid, and, after having been for some time between moistened soft printing paper, the plate is laid, face downward, on the stone, which then for a moment is put in the press. To make more sure of it, the outside of the paper may be slightly rubbed with the finger; if then the paper be stripped off, the drawing and the entire film of starch will remain on the stone, the figures being reversed. Now the stone is to be treated in the ordinary way, with gum arabic and a weak etching, and will then be all ready for printing. The whole process of transferring the drawing from the paper to the stone is simple.

A QUIET and pleasant home is insured to all mothers that use Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup for their little ones. It contains nothing injurious.

IF all the wagon scales that the Fairbanks Scale Company have built, were placed in one continuous line the result would be a plank road from Boston to Philadelphia. This fact carries considerable *weight* with it.

Reliable Dry Goods House.

If you wish to buy Dry Goods of any kind send to B. F. Dewees, 725 Chestnut Street Philadelphia, for samples. They keep a large stock of Silks, Dress Goods, Shawls, Linens, Prints, Black Goods of every description, Hosiery, White Goods, Flannels and Underwear. They sell all Goods for cash. Only one price to all. Lowest prices known in the U. S. Thousands are ordering goods from samples.

Hon. A. H. Stevens,

The great statesman of the South, says: "I used Durang's Rheumatic Remedy for rheumatism with great benefit." It never fails to cure the worst case. Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, Druggists, Washington, D. C. Sold by all druggists.

The Blatchley Ice Cream Freezer.

(Tinsley's Patent.)

This admirable piece of mechanism has become the standard article of its kind not only in all parts of America, but also in Europe, where large numbers are shipped annually. It makes cream smooth, light, and all alike, from the top to the bottom of the can. 2.—Being perfectly air-tight, the saving of ice alone will pay the cost of the freezer in a single season. The tub never needs refilling during any freezing. 3. The horizontal position of the machine and the direct application of power effect important saving of time and labor.

DR. C. W. BENSON'S CELERY & CHAMOMILE PILLS are prepared expressly to cure Sick Headache, Nervous Headache, Dyspeptic Headache Neuralgia, Nervousness and Sleeplessness and will cure any case. Price 50c, postage free. Sold by all Druggists. Office, No. 106 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore

VEGETINE.

I Advise All who are Suffering as I Have Suffered, to Give Vegetine a Trial.

BOSTON, Sept. 9, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir.—I have suffered with Scrofulous Humors for seven years, and could get no relief. I have tried everything in the shape of herbs salves plasters, &c., but nothing did me any good. I was from my knees to my ankles one mass of sores. I was advised by police officer W. B. Hill to try Vegetine. I commenced last July, 1876. After taking the second bottle I began to get relief, and the sores to heal up. I was finally reduced to one large ulcer on my right leg, that run so much and looked so bad that many said I must lose my leg; but, after I had taken fourteen bottles of Vegetine, my leg was all healed up, and I am now as well as ever I was in my life. I consider Vegetine the best cleanser and purifier of the blood, and advise all who may be suffering as I have suffered, to give it a trial.

HENRY T. SMITH,
No. 50 Utica St., Boston, Mass.

SCROFULOUS HUMORS.—The Vegetine has cured many cases of Scrofula of five, ten and twenty years' standing, where the patient has had many physicians, tried many of the known remedies, and, after trying the Vegetine, the common remark is, "it acts differently, works differently from any medicine I have ever taken." Vegetine will cleanse scrofula from the system. Try it.

VEGETINE

I Can Recommend.

SOMERVILLE, June 10, 1875.

DR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir.—It is with great pleasure I can recommend in the highest terms your Vegetine as a purifier of the blood. Having met with a painful injury of the spine and sciatica nerve over fourteen years ago, my ankle has been swollen a great deal of the time, and very painful. By using Vegetine, I had great relief, as it gives a higher tone to the blood, improving my health; and I hope that all the human family in a suffering condition will avail themselves at once of this most valuable remedy.

Yours, most respectfully,
Wm. STINEHERST.
Station Agent, Somerville, Mass.

"VEGETINE," says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood-purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the laboratory, and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

VEGETINE

Completely Cured Me.

NEWPORT, Ky., Feb. 26, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir.—I write to say that seven bottles of your Vegetine have completely cured me from a very severe case of scrofula, of many years standing, after trying many medicines and doctoring a great deal. I am now free from all sores, and can work as well as ever, and think the Vegetine is a god-send, and no one ought to do without it. I remain respectfully yours,

J. A. PATRICK.

Vegetine is now prescribed in cases of Scrofula and other diseases of the blood, by many of the best physicians, owing to its great success in curing all diseases of this nature.

VEGETINE.

Druggists Recommend It.

VINCENNES, Ind., 1878.

H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir.—We have sold Vegetine for several years, and it has given our patrons general satisfaction. Every one speaks well of it.

Respectfully, MOORE & HARRIS
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
Main street, Vincennes.

Vegetine is composed of Roots, Barks and Herbs. It is very pleasant to take; every child likes it.

VEGETINE,

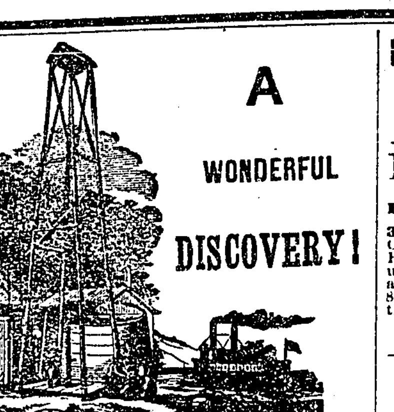
Prepared by

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

Those answering an Advertisement will confer a favor upon the Advertiser and the Publisher by stating that they saw the advertisement in this journal (naming the paper)

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!



CARBOLINE

A Deodorized Extract of Petroleum,

The Only Article that Will Restore Hair on Bald Heads.

What the World Has Been Wanting for Centuries.

Of all the compounds which the chemist's art has given to the world for hundreds of years for the purpose of restoring the hair to its natural growth and color, not one has been perfect. Many of the hair-dressings of the day are excellent, but the great mass of the stuffs sold for promoting the growth and bringing back the original color, are mere humbugs, while not a few are positively pernicious in their effect upon the scalp and the structure of the hair. All hair-dyes are well known to chemists as more or less poisonous, because the change of color is artificial, and does not depend on a restoration of the functions of the scalp to their natural health and vigor. The falling out of the hair, the accumulations of dandruff, and the premature change in color, are all evidences of a diseased condition of the scalp and the glands which nourish the hair. To arrest these causes the article used must possess medicinal as well as chemical virtues, and the change must begin UNDER the scalp to be of permanent and lasting benefit. Such an article has been discovered, and, like many other wonderful discoveries, it is found to consist of elements almost in their natural state. Petroleum oil is the article which is made to work such extraordinary results; but it is after the best article has been chemically treated, and completely deodorized, that it is in a proper condition for the toilet. It was in far-off Russia that the effects of petroleum upon the hair were first observed; a government officer having discovered that a partially-bald servant of his, while trimming the lamps, had a habit of wiping his oil-besmeared hands in his scanty locks, and the result was, in a few months, a much finer head of black, glossy hair than he ever had before. The oil was tried on horses and cattle that had lost their hair from the cattle plague, and the results were as rapid as they were marvelous. The manes and even the tails of horses, which had fallen out, were completely restored in a few weeks. These experiments were heralded to the world, but the knowledge was practically useless to those prematurely bald and gray, as no one in civilized society could tolerate the use of refined petroleum as a dressing for the hair. But the skill of one of our chemists has overcome the difficulty, and, by a process known only to himself, he has, after very costly and elaborate experiments, succeeded in deodorizing refined petroleum, which renders it susceptible of being handled as daintily as the famous EAU DE COLOGNE. The experiments with the deodorized liquid on the human hair were attended with the most astonishing results. A few applications, where the hair was thin and falling, gave remarkable tone and vigor to the scalp and hair. Every particle of dandruff disappears on the first or second dressing, and the liquid, so searching in its nature, seems to penetrate to the roots at once, and set up a radical change from the start. It is well known that the most beautiful colors are made from petroleum, and, by some mysterious operation, the use of this article gradually imparts a beautiful light-brown color to the hair, which, by a continued use, deepens to a black. The color remains permanent for an indefinite length of time, and the change is so gradual that the most intimate friends can scarcely detect its progress. In a word, it is the most wonderful discovery of the age, and well calculated to make the prematurely bald and gray rejoice

We advise our readers to give it a trial, feeling satisfied that one application will convince them of its wonderful effects.—"Pittsburg Commercial" of Oct. 22, 1877

CARBOLINE Prevents the hair from turning gray or falling out.
CARBOLINE Gives the hair a rich and beautiful appearance.
CARBOLINE Is the best hair preparation in the market.
CARBOLINE Immediately arrests the falling off of the hair.
CARBOLINE Cures all diseases of the scalp
CARBOLINE Is the natural nourishment for the hair.
CARBOLINE Prevents decay in the hair bulbs.
CARBOLINE Buy it. You will never regret it.
CARBOLINE Causes the hair to grow luxuriantly and naturally.
CARBOLINE Is destined to become a household word.
CARBOLINE Is not a dye—restores the hair naturally.
CARBOLINE Was never known to fail in a single instance.
CARBOLINE Is the best preparation the world ever saw.
CARBOLINE Certain to cover your head with a fine growth of hair.
CARBOLINE Is wondrous to scientific men.
CARBOLINE The "Ne plus ultra" of Hair Restorers.
CARBOLINE Is a sure remedy, and instantaneous in its results.
CARBOLINE It is the best thing I ever used, is a common expression.
CARBOLINE Is doing wonders on bald heads.
CARBOLINE I never saw the beat of it, is spoken every day.
CARBOLINE Is the talk all over town. Is worth its weight in gold.
CARBOLINE Is praised by every one who has tried it.
CARBOLINE Is the crowning success in the medical world.
CARBOLINE Is sold by all dealers in medicine.
CARBOLINE Has been indorsed by the highest medical authority.
CARBOLINE Creates a new growth of hair in three weeks.
CARBOLINE An elegant preparation prepared from Petroleum.
CARBOLINE The most effectual Hair Restorer ever compounded.
CARBOLINE Keeps the hair moist and the head cool.
CARBOLINE Is free from irritating and poisonous chemicals.
CARBOLINE Is a priceless boon to afflicted humanity.
CARBOLINE Recommends itself; one trial will convince anybody.
CARBOLINE Gives weak and sickly hair the gloss and vigor of youth.
CARBOLINE Restores faded or gray hair to its natural color.
CARBOLINE Makes the old young again. Acts like magic on the hair.
CARBOLINE Makes the hair look natural and beautiful.
CARBOLINE Delightful, fragrant, and sure all the time.

CARBOLINE

Is now presented to the public without fear of contradiction as the best Restorative and Beautifier of the Hair the world has ever produced.

PRICE: $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

KENNEDY & CO.,

Pittsburg, Pa.,

Sole Agents for the United States, the Canadas, and Great Britain.

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ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

BY THE USE OF

BLATCHLEY'S HORIZONTAL FREEZER

3 to 6 quarts of the finest quality of Ice Cream, Frozen Custard, Fruit Ices, etc., etc., can be FROZEN and HARDENED ready for immediate use in 6 to 10 minutes' time, and at a **total cost** of 6 to 8 cents for ice and salt at Philadelphia retail prices. Sizes, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 20, 30, 40 quarts. Sold wholesale and retail by the manufacturer, CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, **440 Market st.**, Philadelphia. Send address for price list and discounts.

NEW MUSIC BOOKS.

JOHNSON'S New Method for Thorough Base

By A. N. Johnson, ($1.00).

A remarkably clear, easy and thorough method of learning to play Church Music, Glee Music, and all Music containing Chords, or that has Four or more Parts. All who play for other people to sing need to learn to play Chords, and these instructions, which are simplicity itself, and these exercises, will enable one to do it, even without a teacher, thus greatly enriching the fullness of the Organ or Piano playing. Order by full title: **Johnson's New Method for Thorough Base.**

Winner's Select Duets for Cornet and Piano.

(75 cts. Like Winner's other books, it is **reliable**. Music is well adapted to the instruments, and very pretty.

Sunday School Song Books!

Good News!	Each Book	**Shining River!**
Good News!	has hosts	**Shining River!**
Good News!	of friends.	**Shining River!**

No better books are published than the above two, which are fresh, bright and new, having been out just long enough to assure their popularity.

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Superb Display of Exhibits, with Machinery in motion!

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HON. ALONZO BELL will deliver an address, under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic Military Exhibition Drills, Balloon Ascensions, &c. Admission 25 cents. Children 10 cents.

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In this new volume the Popular Author of NIGHT SCENES IN THE BIBLE portrays with vivid and thrilling force and eloquence the events of Sacred Truth, and adds fresh testimony to the beauty, pathos and sublimity of the Stories of the Bible. Agents will find this Book with its sparkling thoughts, glowing style, beautiful Engravings, and rich bindings, the best in the market. *Terms Liberal. Circulars Free.* Address, J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Embracing full and authentic accounts of every nation of ancient and modern times, and including a history of the rise and fall of the Greek and Roman Empires, the growth of the nations of modern Europe, the middle ages, the crusades, the feudal system, the reformation, the discovery and settlement of the New World, etc., etc.

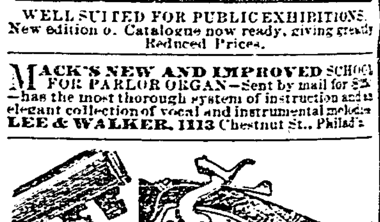
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Central Fire Breech-Loading Guns, Single Barrel from $15 up. Double Barrel, from $22.50 up. Guns, Rifles and Pistols of most approved English and American make. Paper and Brass Shells, Wads, Caps, etc. Prices on application. Liberal discount to dealers.

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21 & 23 South SIXTH St., Philadelphia.

COMPOUND OXYGEN The new cure for Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Headache, Dyspepsia, and all Chronic Diseases, by a *revitalizing process.*

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No. 121 N. THIRD STREET, Philadelphia.

Bailey's Pure Rye, from $2.20 to $3.20.
Copper Distilled, from $1.25 to $1.70.
Catawba Wine, $1.25.

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VOLUME XLII. JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1878. WHOLE NO. 2156.

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I will tell thee—I will tell thee
Where my bosom friend shall be;
Not where hollyhocks are flaunting,
But where violets scent the lea.
Not where gaudy parrots chatter,
But where larks and linnets sing;
Not with dahlias of the autumn,
But the lilies of the spring.
Ever birds of plainest plumage,
Scatter sweetest music round—
Ever flowers of richest odor
Grow the nearest to the ground.

I will tell thee—I will tell thee
Where my bosom friend shall be;
Not where haughty riches gather
Needy knaves to bend the knee;
Not where Pride looks down on Merit,
Or where Beauty dwells with Scorn,
But where Wealth is linked with Goodness,
And the best are noblest born.
For the humblest are the wisest,
And the meek are glory-crowned,
And the sweetest scented flow'rets
Grow the nearest to the ground.

Dora's Revenge.

Henry Corydon had gone, and Dora Vail had started as the clock struck ten. In half an hour her lover would be on the cars, going further away from his betrothed. He was about to start for Europe, to be gone a year. How long it seemed to Dora! The parting had been sad, and she was now alone,

The clock struck eleven, and still she sat where her lover had left her. At last, with a deep sigh she arose and retired to the solitude of her own apartment.

Dora Vail was the most beautiful girl in S——, and the beloved daughter of a retired merchant. Her mother had been in her grave nearly twenty years, and Dora had but few associates. Mr. Vale was a hard, stern man: but he loved his child dearly, and it was his greatest pleasure to gratify all her desires.

Dora was indeed beautiful. Her hair hung in golden curls far below her waist, dark, lustrous eyes shone like diamonds under her dropping lids. Her teeth were like pearls, and her complexion pearly pink and white.

* * * * * * * *

Five months passed. Dora had heard from her lover by every steamer. His letters were long and interesting, giving graphic descriptions of all he saw during his wanderings. At first they were full of assuring passages of his undying love for her, but such expressions gradually ceased, until his letters became merely friendly missives. Occasionally he mentioned a certain blue-eyed girl, named Sara Eyre, coolly remarking that he had "taken quite a fancy to her."

But how did Dora receive this intelligence? Alas, her love for him had gradually diminished, until she knew she loved him no longer. But his cool letter stung her to the quick.

One day, with a half vexed air she laid aside her much admired solitaire ring which had adorned her finger, and said:

"I will play a little game with you, my devoted Henry. One day this shall belong to your wife. It has my name in it, but it shall adorn your bride's finger, even though it be Sara Eyre."

She laughed softly to herself, but while she was thus musing there came a knock at her door. She started, but in a pleasant voice she said:

"Come in."

A servant entered bearing a silver salver on which lay a card. Taking it up with a languid air she read the name of "Warren Wells." A deep blush suffused her cheeks, and with a hasty glance in the mirror she descended to the parlor.

As she entered the room a dark-complexioned gentleman hastened to greet her. After a few moments conversation he noticed the absence of the solitaire, and lightly touching her finger, he said:

"I will ask no questions, but I am all curiosity to know the meaning of this."

With an arch smile she replied:

"My ring and I parted company this morning. "I did not fulfil its promise."

The young man was pleased at her cool reply, and said:

"Your affections could not have been very deeply engaged."

She did not answer at once and he repeated the remark. She raised her eyes, and said, somewhat indignantly:

"Mr. Wells, you are very presuming"

"I beg your pardon, Miss Vail; I acknowledge that I am."

The conversation was turned, and continued for some time. At last he arose to go, but promised to call another time.

On the following morning she received a letter from Henry, requesting her to release him from his engagment. With her present feelings it was no hard matter, and she wrote him a cold, sarcastic letter, stating that he was free and had been for a long while.

"In fact," she wrote, "I have been thinking of getting married myself. Return home at the appointed time with your blue-eyed Sara, and come here and have the ceremony performed in my house. Let the young lady remain with me until you are ready to make her your wife.

To say that Henry was surprised at the note would hardly express it. He was astonished, and his senses almost paralyzed. Nevertheless, he determined to accept the invitation, and he and his betrothed sailed for the New World in due time.

Sara received a warm and unembarrassing greeting from Dora, but to Henry she was cold and indifferent.

The day of the wedding at last arrived, and all was in readiness. Sara stood alone in her dressing room. Her eyes shone brightly, and her cheeks burned with excitement.

A low knock at the door, and Dora entered. In one hand she had a jewel-box, and with the other she lifted Sara's small white hand, and on her third finger she placed a brilliant solitaire ring

"There, darling is my present to you; wear it through the ceremony for my sake."

"But I thought," said the blushing girl, "it was the custom for the—"

"Hush; thought never did any good," interrupted Dora, saucily. "Conceal your left hand from Henry when he comes for you, and only allow him to see your right when he is ready to slip the wedding ring over this."

"What a curious custom!" exclaimed Sara; but she did as she was told and asked no further questions.

* * * * * * * *

The ceremony commenced, but when Henry lifted her left hand, he dropped it in dismay. He turned pale, the hot blush rushed to his head, and in low tones he exclaimed:

"You wear a wedding ring."

"No, no," she stammered, it is a gift from Dora. She said it was the custom to wear—"

"Hush," and he silently slipped the ring from her finger and slipped it in his vest pocket.

When the ceremony had concluded the bridal pair left the house on their tour.

* * * * * * * *

Dora enjoyed her little revenge, and she now finds a devoted husband in Warren Wells.

Every once, and a while Sara reminds Henry of Dora's strategy, and as he lovingly embraces his wife, he thinks of his surprise when he saw the solitaire on his darling's finger.

How Livingstone Died.

His party had passed along the northern shores of Lake Bangweolo, and had arrived on the banks of the Luapula river, at about ten degrees south latitude, expecting to find the fountains (the sources of the Nile) of which the natives gave him some account in reply to his questions. It would appear that, when he expected to solve the truth or otherwise of the problem, he was seized with dysentery, and deemed it best to return to some friendly chief in the Manyuema country to recruit himself. This was in the beginning of 1873, and the party got entangled among the marshes of Bangweolo in February, where they encountered great privations from the constant rain above and the flood below. Livingstone managed to obtain some relief in a canoe on the water, while his men waded along the inundated shore. In this manner several affluents of the great lake were crossed with much difficulty; then he became so weak that he had to be carried in a litter on shore. Nevertheless, he strove to keep up manfully, making entries in his diary to within a few days of his demise. The last entry was dated April the 27th, as follows: "Knocked up quite, and remain—recover—sent to buy milch goats. We are on the banks of the Molilamo." After this his "hand lost its cunning," his voice became almost inarticulate, and his limbs so weak that he was unable to step in or out of his litter. Still he perseveringly pushed on to get to some drier land in that watery region. With slow and toilsome travel the doctor and his party, greatly reduced in number, equipment, and supplies, proceeded as far as a town belonging to a Manyuema chief named Kalunganjoo. He was friendly and came himself to meet them on the way, dressed in Arab costume and wearing a fez. On the 29th he and most of his people came early to visit the dying explorer, saying everything should be done for his friend; but he was so weak that he could not walk out of his hut into his litter, and part of the wall was taken down to bring it to him. Then he ferried across a tributary stream in the Ulala country to a village belonging to another friendly chief named Chitambo. On the 30th of April that chief visited him, but he was too exhausted to converse. As night came on Susi was told that his dying master wanted to see him, and he asked for the medicine chest under his charge. "With great difficulty," says that faithful attendant to Horace Waller, editor of the journals, "Dr. Livingstone selected the calomel, which he told him to place by his side. Then directing him to put a little water into a cup, and to put another empty one by it, he said in a low, feeble voice, 'all right: you can go out now.' These were the last words he was ever heard to speak." About 4 o'clock next morning, the 1st of May, Chuma, Susi, and four other of his attendants entered the hut. A candle, stuck by its own wax on the top of a box, shed a light sufficient for them to see his form. Dr. Livingstone was kneeling by the side of his bed, his body stretched forward, and his head buried in his hands upon the pillow. For a minute they watched him. He did not stir; there was no sign of breathing. Then one of them, Matthew, advanced softly to him, and patted his cheeks. It was sufficient. Life had been extinct for some time, and the body was almost cold; Livingstone was dead.

If you marry between now and fall, wed a girl who has a million yards of pink mosquito bar in her own right, especially if you contemplate residing in New Jersey.

Living in Paris.

The houses in the Avenues de Vincennes, St. Maude, and St. Maur are cheerful places, with gardens before and behind. The tenants are chiefly retired officers, government officials, and small annuitants; and if these abodes are not sumptuous they are pleasant and clean; one may find here, for five dollars a week a set of furnished apartments comprising four or five rooms, spacious and comfortable, and affording the additional advantage of gardens as above said. In some of these houses pension, that is board, can be had at the rate of about five francs or one dollar a day for three meals. Train cars pass along the avenues every five minutes, and take one to, any point within the fortifications for twenty centimes; and and there is also the circuit railway, which has stations at Vincennes, Bel-Air, and St. Eaude, and run trains to the exhibition every quarter of an hour for most moderate fares—75 cents for first class; 50 cents, second class; and 30 cents, third class. Of course the Bois de Vincennes district is not stocked with casinos and music-halls as the Champs-Elysees are, nor do brilliant equipages flash about there nor are there many of the inhabitants who speak English. However, there will be a race meeting at Vincennes during the summer, the Plateau de St. Maur is enlivened with frequent reviews of troops belonging to the Vincennes garrison, and that the Marne, which is within easy reach, affords capital fishing and bathing.

The Luxembourg quarter would be found more alluring to families possessing younger members of a studious turn; for here are the schools of law and medicine, the Palace of Justice, and several museums and public libraries. To all these places admission can be obtained without any formality. The lectures of the university professors, though nominally delivered for the benefit of registered students only, are open to all comers; for no matriculation cards have to be exhibited at the doors, and indeed the lecturers are rather pleased to see foreigners come and hear them. Furnished lodgings overlooking the Luxembourg gardens are not difficult to find, and in some of the old streets near the Pantheon or the School of Medicine, one may occasionally light upon surprisingly ancient and magnificent houses, once princely mansions, but now let out in flats. Here the lover of the æsthetic will find himself at home. Old Paris has been fast disappearing amid latter day improvements, but there are more vestiges of it than one might suppose; and some of these are not likely to crumble away for many a generation to come. The patient searcher can find them for himself without a guide book; and an afternoon's walk among the crooked thoroughfares of that grand old quarter round the palace which Marie de Medici built, and where the Parisian municipal council now holds its sittings, will well reward the trouble it involves.

Looking for Her Husband.

A well-dressed prisoner, about twenty years of age, clad in a neat gray overcoat, fashionable trousers, a Byron collar and a black silk cravat, stood before the bar of the Fifty-seventh street police court.

"Well, young man, said Justice Wandell kindly, for, as he said afterwards, he was rather prepossessed by the looks of the boy, "what are you here for?"

The officer who had the prisoner in charge turned red fumbled awkwardly with the greasy Bible, which he had just kissed, and then said: "Yer honor, she ain't a boy, he's a woman; that is, sir, it's a woman with men's clothes on."

Justice Wandell looked over his gold bowed eye-glasses and saw a slight figure, with a smooth round face, closely-cropped, brown hair and mild blue eyes. "Well," exclaimed he, "young woman what are you here for?"

"I don't know, sir," answered the prisoner in a pleasant voice. "I came to the city, sir, from Patterson, N. J., to look for my husband, who has deserted me and my two children. Don't you think it's right for me to find my husband if I can?"

"What is your name?"

"Nellie Raymond, sir."

"Mrs. Raymond," said his honor, "I would advise you to discard that male attire directly.

"But I have no other, sir.

"Well, well, well," said the court, "Of course, I mean as soon as you can. You are discharged, and I advise you to go right home."

"Thank you, sir," said the prisoner, turning and walking rapidly out of court, the picture of a bank clerk in a hurry.

A Powerful Foe.

Domesticated horses have no real knowledge of their own strength and power, fortunately for man. With wild horses it is different. In the steppes of Russia it is not rare to see a two-year old colt rush singly to attack a band of four or five wolves, kill one or two of them, lame the rest, and spread the terror of his name throughout the country. The wild horse strikes with his fore feet like the stag, and not with his hind legs, as it is popularly believed. He draws himself up to his full height against his enemy, and pounds him beneath his murderous pestles; then seizes him between the shoulders with his formidable incisors, and tosses him to his mates, to make sport for themselves and their offsprings.

Summer Excursions.

The thoughtful spectator must view with surprise the exodus of thousands of our citizens across the ocean to make a grand tour of England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Switzerland and Italy, following closely on each others' heels over beaten paths, and seeing little in reality of the manners and customs of the people visited. These tourists are subjected for ten days to all the annoyances of crowded steamships, close state-rooms, the perils of the deep and the miseries of sea-sickness. On reaching the land, they are annoyed by passports and custom-houses; packed into railway cars so arranged that they are exposed to robbery and insult; charged for extra baggage and without any provisions for its safe and prompt delivery; oppressed by exorbitant demands, against which, through their ignorance of the language, they have no redress and considered wherever they may go as victims to be plucked, rather than as guests to be welcomed and fairly treated. And for all this where is the compensation? They can say that they have seen the lakes of England, of Ireland and of Switzerland, the gayeties of Paris and the bustle of London, the snow-capped summits of the Alps and the Appenines; they have drunk the waters of the German Spas, have inspected the art galleries in the large cities filled with the works of the masters: they may even gaze upon the pyramids of Egypt and the waters of the Nile; and for all this they have expended a large amount of money and much worriment of soul.

In view of these results and the time, money and worriment required to attain them, the question naturally arises: "Why should we, during the warm months of summer, leave our own to sojourn for a season in foreign lands?" We have here at our very door all the variations of temperature and scenery, and all nationalries are to be found among our people. Considered simply as a question of economy—no small consideration during these "hard times"—a far greater amount of pleasure is to be enjoyed on the Continent of America for a smaller amount of money. The traveler is annoyed, neither by passports nor custom-house regulations. Our railway system is as near perfection as invention and money can bring it. The Pennsylvania R. R., and many other leading lines are laid with steel rails, ballasted with stone, traversed by trains of cars hand-somely fitted up and supplied with every convenience. The convenient and luxurious Pullman Palace cars are furnished with all the appliances for repose and comfort, while the hotel cars supply the passengers with choice viands as they speed on to their destination. The introduction of the block system and Westinghouse brake, reduce the danger of accidents to a minimum. Everywhere telegraph lines keep up rapid communications, and the complete express system with the checking of baggage insures the safety of the baggage of tourists and relieves them from all responsibility. If communication by water is preferred our bays, rivers and lakes are covered with floating palaces, decorated with almost oriental magnificence, while bands of music enliven the tedium of the voyage.

But, with all these advantages, where shall we go? The difficulty arises not so much from the fewness but the multiplicity of the attraction. If our taste lies in the direction of cataracts and water falls, there are the Falls of Niagara, of Montmorenci, of Trenton, and the wild leapings of the waters amid the canons of Colorado. Others may prefer the rapids of the St. Lawrence, with its thousand isles. Are we fond of lakes? Then let us seek those grand bodies of water—Erie, Ontario, Superior, Michigan, or the minor beauties of Lakes George, Champlain, and the chain of lakelets that stud like emeralds the Northern boundary of New York. We have in different sections of the country springs impregnated with alum, iron and sulphur, magnetic, soda, hot and cold springs with the sparkling product from the fountains of Saratoga. Where can we find mountains to surpass in beauty and grandeur the granite hills of New Hampshire, the Alleghanies, the Blue Ridge, the White Mountains, the Sierra Nevadas and the huge boulders of Colorado? Then we have the Hudson with its Palisades and Highlands; the Delaware with the romantic views on its upper streams; the placid Ohio and the Missouri, which roll their combined waters in a vast volume to the Gulf. In fact the names of the places of resort is legion and to tempt the visitors, routes have been laid out and combinations formed, which, while affording the greatest facilities, may be enjoyed at a very moderate cost. We again make, therefore, the very pertinent inquiry, "Why should we leave our native land in search of that measure of health, comfort and enjoyment which may be had on this side of the Atlantic, on far more reasonable terms?"

A Bully Duelist.

M. Paul de Cassagnac, the most accomplished bully on the Parisian press, is at his old tricks again. Recently there was a scene of recrimination in the Chamber of Deputies, and Cassagnac measured swords with M. Thomson, a Republican Deputy, at St. Germain. The results were a little more serious than usual, M. Thomson's throat being pierced by Cassagnac's sword. The Republican Deputy, it is hoped, will survive, but his recovery is not certain. Paul de Cassagnac, the editor of the Bonapartist journal *Le Pays*, is of creole origin and has the complexion of a mulatto. His figure is tall and massive, but stooping, and his aspect as martial as he can make it. Cassagnac uses his pen as if were a bludgeon, and when not engaged in writing articles of three columns' length—for his style is not concise—he may be generally found fencing in M. Paz's gymnastic rooms, and there is no denying that he fences well. Although but thirty-five years of age, he has already fought over fifteen duels, and will probably go on fighting duels until he gets badly stuck in the throat himself. So enthusiastically did he champion the cause of Bonapartism in the days of the Empire that on the 15th of August, 1868, when the Emperor made up his jewels, the only journalist who received the Legion of Honor was this young ruffian. The Empress sent her own Chamberlain, M. de Cosse-Brissac, to congratulate him. One of his most famous duels was with Henri Rochefort, who wields as scurrilous a pen as Cassagnac himself. This was before the war with Germany, Rochefort named pistols as the weapons, not wishing to run the risk of a thrust from such an accomplished swordsman as his adversay, but he calculated entirely without his host, and was badly wounded. Six years afterwards, in 1875, Rochefort challenged Cassagnac because the latter had called him "a mad dog," in 1875, and pistols were again named as the weapons, but the seconds contrived to get into such a wrangle over the distance that the encounter never came off. Another of his famous fights was with Gustave Flourens, the Radical editor whom he had assailed with great bitterness while the latter was undergoing Government prosecution and confined in prison. Flourens fought with great energy for half an hour, but finally fell exhausted by his wounds. Equally exciting was Cassagnac's encounter with M. Lissagaray. On that occasion Cassagnac simply parried, refusing to expose himself until he had thoroughly wearied out his antagonist. The fiery Gascon losing his prudence and his strength together, at last cried out, "Why don't you strike?" to which Cassagnac smilingly replied, "That's my affair." As soon as he saw that Lissagaray was helpless from fatigue, he cooly ran him through. In July, 1873, Cassagnac had an encounter with M. Arthur Rane, the celebrated Lyonnaise Radical, on Luxembourg territory, and was seriously wounded, his antagonist also sustaining some injury. But Cassagnac does not always follow his bluster with fight. About four years ago, he insinuated that M. Clemencean, a Republican Deputy, was a coward, whereupon Clemenceau sent him a challenge of a rather unique sort proposing a duel between ten Republican and ten Bonapartist Deputies. To this wholesale invitation Cassagnac contemptuously replied that he would fight nobody but Gambetta, and that the Bonapartist Deputies could not accept such a challenge. On one occasion he refused to fight a certain Lieutenant Lullier, whereupon the latter slapped him, and Cassagnac was content to call for the police. On another occasion a M. Vermorel refused to accept his challenge, and Cassagnac resented this gross affront by spitting in his face on the boulevard and describing the exploit at length in the columns of *Le Pays*. Such is a brief chronicle of some of the characteristic amenities of French journalism.

Early Rising.

For farmers and those who live in localities where people can retire at eight or nine o'clock in the evening, the old notion about early rising is still appropriate, But he who is kept up 'till ten or eleven or twelve o'clock, and then rises at five or six, because of the teaching of some old ditty about "early to rise," is committing a sin against his own soul. There is not one man in ten thousand who can afford to do without seven or eight hours sleep. All the stuff written about great men who slept only three or four hours at night is false. They have been put upon such small allowances occasionally, and prospered; but no man ever yet kept healthy in body and mind for a number of years with less than seven hours' sleep. If you cannot get in bed until late, then rise late. It may be improper for one man to rise at eight as it is for another to rise at five. Let the rousing bell be rung at least thirty minutes before the public appearance. Physicians say that a sudden jump out of bed gives irregular motion to the pulse. It takes hours to get over a sudden rising. It is barbarous to expect children to instantly land on the centre of the floor at the call of their nurses, with the thermometer below zero. Give us time after you call us to roll over, gaze at the world full in the face, and look before we leap.

In the Street.

A gentleman visited an unhappy man in jail awaiting his trial. "Sir," said the prisoner, tears running down his cheeks, "I had a good home education. My street education ruined me. I used to slip out of the house and go off with the boys in the street. In the street I learned to lounge; in the street I learned to swear; In the street I learned to smoke; in the street I learned to gamble; in the street I learned to pilfer and to do all evil. Oh, sir, it is in the street that the devil lurks to work the ruin of the young."

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

Nothing is more dangerous, so far as your general health is concerned, than to overwork your tongue.

To love in order to be loved in return, is man; but to love for the pure sake of loving, is almost the characteristic of an angel.

Kind words do not cost much. They never blister the tongue or lips, and we have never heard of any mental trouble arising therefrom.

Every man's experience of to-day is that he was a fool yesterday and the day before yesterday. To-morrow he will most likely be of the same opinion.

The disesteem and contempt of others is inseparable from pride. It is hardly possible for us to overvalue ourselves, but by undervaluing our neighbors.

If a man does not make new acquaintances as he advances through life, he will soon find himself left alone. A man should keep his friendships in constant repair.

Music is the art of the prophets, the only art that can calm the agitations of the soul; it is one of the most magnificent and delightful presents God has given us.

Duty, though set upon by thorns, may still be made a staff, supporting even while it tortures. Cast it away, and, like the prophet's wand, it changes to a snake.

If only those things can be denominated the goods of a man which are instruments for his benefit, how few are the goods even of the richest man among us.

The great business of a man is to improve his mind and govern his manners; all other projects and pursuits, whether in our power to compass or not are only amusements.

Riches are gotten with pain, kept with care, and lost with grief. The cares or riches lie heavier upon a good man than the inconveniences of an honest poverty.

Less wisdom is required in realizing a fortune than is necessary to use it properly. A man of one idea may accumulate money, but it takes a broader mind to spend it judiciously.

Parents are commonly more careful to bestow wit on their children than virtue, the art of speaking well than doing well; but their manners ought to be their greatest concern.

Children are very nice observers, and they will often perceive your slightest defects. In general, those who govern children forgive nothing in them, but everything in themselves.

No good writer was ever long neglected; no great man overlooked by men equally great. Impatience is a proof of inferior strength, and a destroyer of what little there may be.

The action of the soul is oftener in that which is felt and left unsaid, than in that which is said in any conversation. It broods over every society, and men unconsciously seek for it in each other.

"I have no time to devote to my children," says the business man, with a sigh; for he really feels the privation of their society. But the excuse is an insufficient one; he should make time—let other things go; for no duty is more important than that he owes his offsping.

We all have to go through a great deal in our lifetime, if we would do any good or be in any way worthy. In this as in many other things, fear of encountering is the surest way of meeting; and those who are bravest in bearing are for the most part the least troubled in the end by the bother of minor things.

Forbearance is the key note of married life. There can be no great discord, no large divergences from tunefulness, so long as the husband forbears and the wife forbears. Now, this cannot be attained without some labor. Results are approached gradually in character, as they are in making a sandhill.

Man is like an engine—it will run well and long if it is well oiled. Contentment and cheerfulness are the oils which keep the nerves from wearing out. Busy men and women think that time taken from toil for sleep and recreation is time lost. It is really the cement put in to fill up the joints to keep out the weather, and preserve the building.

If there is one lesson which history and revelation unite in teaching, it is this—that goodness and wickedness ever have been, and, as long as the world lasts, ever will be, mixed up in this state of our existence—that social progress and civilization will never make goodness universal, eradicate vice, or bring the flesh into final subjection to the spirit.

To adopt the rule once given to a talkative girl by a friend who knew the world, "Never speak of yourself, and never say anything which is unnecessary," would seem at first likely to make Carthusian monks and nuns of us all; yet it is to be questioned whether the advice were not wise. There are always people who like to talk, and good listeners are rare.

No secret sin ought to have a "night-key" to its doors. No wicked practice should have access at its back windows. Many and many a sly temptation will present itself at the door decently clad "in the white robe," and with a smooth word on its tongue. The dangerous sins are those which are "genteely dressed." Wherefore the Master solemnly cautions us to watch for with prayer.

Avoid idleness, and fill up all the spaces of thy time with severe and useful employment; for lust easily creeps in at those emptinesses where the soul is unemployed, and the body is at ease; for no easy, healthful, idle person was ever chaste if he could be tempted. But of all employments, bodily labor is the most useful and of the greatest benefit for driving away the devil.

I have often wondered how it is that every man loves himself more than all the rest of men, and yet sets less value on his own opinion of himself than on the opinion of others. If, then, a good or wise teacher should present himself to a man and bid him to think of nothing and to design nothing which he would not express as soon as he had conceived, he could not endure it even for a single day. So much more respect have we to what our neighbors shall think of us than to what we shall think of ourselves.

The Republican.

SATURDAY, AUG. 10th, 1878.

THAT "WONDERFUL" STIFF AGAIN.

Our neighbor, the Jacksonville Republican, is trying to make the election of U. S. Senator the test for the office of Representative in Calhoun county. It has come to a "pretty pass" when a newspaper, such as the Republican, shall attempt to dictate to a free people who their Representative shall be, simply because some of the candidates cannot endorse his personal preferences.—The Republican has been filled with eulogies of Pope Walker since this canvass began, to the exclusion of everything of interest, and intimates that "the die is cast" and if candidates don't go as he says they will be defeated. Does it mean to say the Editor of that paper "cast the die," or will it allow *the people* of Calhoun county opportunity to pass upon this question.

Cherokee Advertiser.

The editor of the Cherokee Advertiser has descended from the atmosphere of sunrise and planted himself upon the firm ground of certainty, and assorts things with a positiveness that almost carries conviction, notwithstanding his gross inaccuracies. Our attitude on the U. S. Senatorial question seems to have unaccountably nettled the young man.—Last week we copied a squib from his paper which very broadly intimated that we have an "axe to grind" in our advocacy of Gen. Walker's claims, and this week we are charged with having attempted to "dictate" to the people of Calhoun who their Representative should be simply because all the candidates did not agree with us on who should be U. S. Senator. We thought last week of saying in reply to his impertinent suggestion of an "axe to grind," that he probably measured us by his own standard—that our advocacy of men or measures never had been governed by the personal benefit to accrue to us therefrom; but we concluded to pass it; and; we should not now notice his second thrust and unjust charge, but for the fact that we are determined not to be misunderstood on this or any other subject by our own people. We do not claim or aspire to be dictator to the "free people" of Calhoun, and we have suffered charges and intimations through the press and on the stump that we do so aspire to go unchallenged thus far, only from a desire to avoid a discussion with any of the candidates or their friends pending the canvass. We know our people too well to suppose they would brook dictation from anybody, and we have too much sense to attempt anything of the kind. But while we know them to be above dictation, we know also that they are an intelligent, a reading and a reflecting people, and we only exercise our legitimate right as a journalist when we discuss men and measures before them, leaving them entirely free to adopt or reject our views as they may see fit. This, Mr. Stiff calls dictation.

Immediately after the State Convention, long before the county canvass opened, we brought the attention of our people to Gen. L. P. Walker as a candidate for the United States Senate, and, with an express disclaimer of attack on any other candidate, commended him to the voters of Calhoun as a proper man to represent the State in the Senate of the United States. In this connection we suggested (*suggested*, Mr. Critic,) that as the people of the county were very deeply interested in who should be the next Senator, they could very properly take the matter into consideration before they voted for a Representative who would help elect one next winter, and here we dropped the subject, being content with the publication of newspaper articles on Gen. Walker, to show our readers the character of the man we had commended to their favor. This was not dictation. An anonymous correspondent subsequently handed into this office a communication propounding questions to the candidates, and among those questions was one asking their choice for U. S. Senator. The candidates were in no way called upon to answer a question put to them thus anonymously, and we said as much to one of the gentlemen who came to us with some written answers. At their first appointment the candidates made the questions of our anonymous correspondent the text of their speeches and gave full and explicit answers to all of them. They agreed substantially on every question but the one touching the Senatorship. On this they made up an issue, two of them taking square ground for Col. Bradford, and one of them unequivocal ground for Gen. Walker. Commenting on this attitude of the candidates, we said, the "die is cast," meaning that they had taken position squarely and irrevocably, and added that those who supposed this action on the part of the candidates would not affect the canvass were mistaken—"only this and nothing more," and it takes one with the deep penetration of Mr. Stiff to discover anything smacking of dictation in this—any interference in the election or any attempt to prejudice the claims of any candidate, and yet this is all he had to build his unjust charges upon.

We could, if we cared to, convict him of inconsistency in discussing through his columns the claims of candidates for the U. S. Senate while denying our right to do the same thing through our columns, and of accusing us of a desire to interfere in an election in our own county, while in the very act of making such accusation he travels out of his county to stick his finger into his neighbors' pie; but we only write to correct a misrepresentation and not to get Mr. Stiff in a corner.

Meanwhile Mr. Stiff will be grieved to know that the Pope Walker candidate was elected by over three hundred majority, and that the people "cast the die."

The election is over now, and we propose for the future not to give the subject such prominence. We may, however, publish now and then a "eulogy" upon Gen. Walker, if only to keep the young man "riled up" to the point of penning an article. It takes a blister to draw a few feeble remarks from him, and we discover that a word of praise for Gen. Walker is a capital irritant in his case. We shall not promise, however, to give any of his future effusions so extended notice. If our memory serves us right, there is a very sprightly paper published in his own town which has said kind things of Gen. Walker, and, if he is "spoiling for a fight," he may tackle it, seeing it is so handy. We have little time for controversy, and, besides, we must acknowledge, we are a little afraid of the brash young man who enjoys the unique distinction of being the only editor in the State who has twice assaulted Gen. Morgan through his columns.

The Election.

The election passed off very quietly indeed in this county, not a single disturbance having occurred at any beat in the county. Indeed, it seemed to be marked by good humor all around, and lacking entirely of every element of that bitterness which frequently characterizes heated and close contests. After the election the defeated candidates for the Legislature and their friends received the verdict of the people with cheerful acquiescence, and the successful candidate bore his blushing honors with commendable modesty.

Col. Sheid will go into the Legislature with a large experience, he having been a member of the Tennessee Legislature, in time past, for sixteen years. His knowledge of parliamentary law and legislative procedure will enable him to make a useful member from the beginning of the session, if he so wills, and we hope to see our people unite, whatever may have been their preferences, in sustaining him in the discharge of his duties, and in lending him their moral support in all right measures. This much a people owe to a Representative, and he cannot be efficient and influential without it.

His competitors, without exception, were all good men, and had the favor of the people fallen upon either of them, the interests of the county would have been faithfully looked after and sacredly guarded. It is complimentary to all engaged in the race that each quit it carrying with him the respect and good will of all his competitors.

There being no opposition to the State ticket, not so much interest was felt in it as in the Legislative ticket. There was some scratching done, we learn, but we cannot say as to the extent of it until the official count is made Saturday. The Returning officers did not bring in information other than in regard to the vote for members of the Legislature. We will give next week the official vote, and then, if there be much scratching developed, account for it as we heard it accounted for by voters on the day of election.

Throughout the State a very quiet and and orderly election is reported. Every where the State ticket had a walk over, but in some counties of the "black belt" seats for the Legislature were hotly contested; but in almost every instance the nominees of the Democratic party come off victorious. When our readers learn that the counties of Dallas and Montgomery, with their large negro majorities, went largely Democratic, they can form an estimate of how things have gone all over the State. The result in those heavy negro counties is not to be measured by the mere success of the Democratic Legislative tickets. It points to the almost certain election of Democratic candidates for Congress in the two or three Districts the Radical party has boasted it will carry in November, and means a solid Alabama Democratic delegation in Congress again.

THE BUCKEYED MAN.

We have been furnished a copy of this now celebrated literary gem, with a request that we publish it. It will be observed that there is a remote trace of that want of literary finish which sometimes characterizes hastily penned inspirations, though every word breathes of true æsthetic spirit. In the revised works of the author, he will doubtless correct those little violations of the laws of versification, and leave it indeed a gem of the first water. As we have intimated, true poetic fire glints through every line, and gives us an earnest of what the author may hope to accomplish, if he allow himself to stray more frequently from the musty chambers of the law into the green fields and flowery paths of a lighter literature.

"This would tickle the lizards and frogs" is a line combining the grotesque with airy fancy in a manner highly charming, while the succeeding line,

"When running and jumping among the logs,"

is scarcely surpassed for intense realism by any single passage of the Inferno of Dante. But we have not time to linger over each separate beauty. We throw it, like rose leaves, all in a delightful heap, before our readers.

THE BUCKEYED MAN.

This man Long, says Messrs. Caldwell,
We put upon the stand the truth to tell.
If there's been a lie sworn in all this land,
It must have been the Buckeyed man.

He stated he knew all about the affair,
But we believe he was not there.
If there's one that would have run in all this land,
It must have been the Buckeyed man.

This man Long we know nothing about;
One thing we know, his oath is not stout,
One thing we know, he's not much of a taw.
He can tell what a man says by the work of his jaw.

Is'at it strange to say a man with a wife,
Would live with the same six months of his life,
And say to the Court at the end of the same,
He could not tell his name?

This man's oath is not worth a pickle.
We want to know who this would'at tickle:
To think a witness on the stand,
Would call himself the Buckeyed man!

This would tickle the lizards and frogs,
When running and jumping among the logs,
For a witness on the stand to say he saw
What a man said by the work of his jaw.

There will not be more than five Radicals in the next Legislature and not exceeding twenty Radicals, Greenbackers and Independents combined.

There was no nomination by the Democratic party for Representatives in this county. The Radicals put nobody in the field, and the only opposition the Democracy had was from the Greenback party. The candidate of that party, Mr. Persons, received only 133 votes; but even this low figure is above the strength of the Greenbackers in Calhoun. Mr. Persons is a most estimable gentleman, who has taught school in different portions of the county, and some of the 133 votes he received were given him by Democrats who voted for him on the score of personal friendship. The colored element so largely relied on, left the Greenback party severely alone.

Talladega elected Messrs. Bowden and Heacock over all independent ticket. Cleburne elected Mr. Alexander, the Democratic nominee by a large majority. St. Clair elected Mr. Ash over Mr. Rossau, the Independent Greenback candidate. In Cherokee we undestand there was a tie between the two foremost candidates and the Sheriff will have to give the casting vote. Etowah elected Dr. Ralls and Mr Cunningham beat Shanghai for the Senate. Randolph elected Mr. Hearn over Dr. Heflin, the Independent.

There has scarcely ever been paid to a man a higher compliment than was paid Capt. Savage by his own beat on the day of election. He received every vote cast, save one. Such a vote speaks volumes as to his fitness and worth, and is a prouder distinction than to have been elected by a general vote. Were his case our's, we would cherish this mark of confidence on the part of our neighbors as the most pleasing recollection of a lifetime.

GEN. L. P. WALKER.

A correspondent of the *Montgomery Advertiser*, writing from Morgan county, thus speaks of Gen. L. P. Walker.

SUMMERVILLE, JULY 16, 1878.

On Saturday last our quiet little village was honored by the presence of two distinguished strangers, nominees of the late State Convention; Hon. I. Vincent and Hon. L. F Box. Accompanying these gentlemen, in compliance with the mandate of our chief of the State Executive Committee, there appeared a man whom to many of us was no stranger and whose presence was greeted with that popular applause and admiration which eminent intellectual endowments never fail to inspire. We need not have been surprised at the great upheaval of popular favor as demonstrated by the masses of the people in their earnest desire to hear the gifted son of Alabama. His recent published speech, delivered at Madison for eloquence and invincible logic had already inspired in the hearts of his countrymen an intense desire to hear this wonderfully intellectual man. That speech as it does, sounding the profoundest depths of the great complex financial question which is agitating the palpitating heart of the nation, is, in my humble opinion, one of the most profound and statesmanlike productions which has emenated from the mind of any living man in the last quarter of a century. It will be read with a feeling of pride and admiration by every true hearted Alabamian as the production of one of the greatest minds of the age, whose great intellect and thrilling eloquence make him the peer of the most renowned of the Roman Senators.

At one o'clock Gen. Walker was introduced to the audience and for more than an hour, with words that bore the impress and affiatus of an intellectual giant he fired the hearts of his admiring country men, developing and discussing in his original, yet ornate style the intricate problems of political science. No artist in his divinest conception, combining in symmetrical beauty, the exquisite proportions of his life-like statuary ever did more perfect work than did this profound statesman portraying in vivid, yet painful, colors the dangers that await republican institutions should the unity of the Democratic party be disturbed by the wild vagaries of men who seek not the nation's wealth and honor, but their own selfish ambition and lust of power.

The man on horseback visiting European monarchies at the expense of a portion of his impoverished country in a national vessel, the type and epitome of royalty, would return to America inflated with the wildest dreams of imperialism. The Republican party will receive with wild enthusiasm this fearful germ of despotism, and thrust upon the country in the Presidential campaign of 1880 a man, whose ambition born not of moral sentiment, but lust of power, is clothed with the web and woof of despotism. The nation will mourn the loss of her republican glory and renown. The patriot will shrink in dismay from his loss of freedom. If this despot is elected to the Presidential chair the horrors of a centralized government will seal the fate of a nation. We are on the threshhold of great events and the nation needs the councils of her wisest and ablest statesmen. Our hearts rest with confidence upon the patriotism, learning eloquence and statesmanship of this gifted man, and of no brighter intellectual jewels in her crown of great men, can our nation boast as the product of a single commonwealth than the honored named of J. T. Morgan and L. P. Walker. Let Alabama honor these men with a place in the nation's councils, that when future generations shall enroll the archives of the nation, chronicled upon their pages imperishable as monumental brass will the splendor of their achievements remain.

MORGAN.

From the Ashville Ægis.]

The United States Senate.

Editor Ægis.—We are glad to see the favorable indications for the election of Col. Bradford to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate. We war upon no one. The gentlemen who are his competitors have attained honorable distinction by valiant services in the past, and made brilliant records in their heroic efforts to rescue the people of Alabama from the oppressive tyranny of the radical party. Col. Bradford was also among the foremost of those who battled for principle and liberty, and by his fearless and effective oratory contributed largely to the final triumph of good government in Alabama. His past invaluable services in the overthrow of radicalism, the signal ability which illustrated his course in congress, the reputation he has won both in the political arena and upon the forum, are high and honorable testimonials of his ability and fidelity. Strong in his convictions, bold and aggressive in his character, the unyielding foe of injustice and tyranny, uncompromising in his adherence to truth and duty, he will, if elected, nobly execute the high and responsible trust placed in his hands by the people of Alabama.

The Bankrupt Law.

In reply to several enquiries on this subject, we publish the following:—

One of the acts passed by Congress at its late session was that repealing the bankrupt law, or at least limiting the operation of that statute to cases brought into court by the 1st of September, 1878. After that date there will be no relief for failing debtors or those who are helplessly insolvent so far as relief under the law is concerned.

It may be interesting to our readers to know precisely the present status of the law, as the rush of cases into the courts all over the country is very great and doubtless will continue to the 1st of September.

An involuntary petition may be filed by one-fourth in number and one-third in value of the creditors of an insolvent after commission of any act of bankruptcy, and the bankrupt will be discharged from his debts, regardless of the amount of assets in his estate of the amount of debts proved against him. A bankrupt filing a voluntary petition may apply for his discharge after the expiration of sixty days from the date of adjudication, if no debts are proved against him or if there are no assets in his estate.

He may obtain his discharge in this voluntary proceeding under either of the following circumstances:

First—Where no debts are proved against him. *Second*—Where his assets equal thirty per cent, of the debts proved against him and allowed by the court, and upon which he is bound originally as principal debtor (not as surety.) *Third*—Where he receives the assent to his discharge of one-fourth in number and one-third in value of *those whose debts are thus proved and allowed.* Security debts are not considered in this estimate, and the bankrupt may at any time be discharged from these, as it is only the personal debts of the debtor the law contemplates in dealing with the question of his discharge.

Thus it will be seen that for an honest debtor, totally insolvent, it is almost as easy to obtain a discharge as when the law was passed and bankrupts were discharged regardless of debts or assets.

There are very few really worthy men in the community, overtaken by business misfortunes, who cannot, at all times, get a few creditors to vote with them or assent to their discharge, notwithstanding the opposition of the larger number of the creditors. In numerous cases few debts are proved, and the universal experience of the courts is that even in cases where three fourths of the creditors are hostile, they either don't think it worth while to go to the expense and trouble of proving their claims, where there is nothing to be got back, and thus practically discharge the bankrupt, or where they do prove, the effect is rendered nugatory by the assent of the remaining fourth.

MEXICAN WAR CLOUD.

WASHINGTON, Aug 6.—In the Cabinet to-day, the Secretary of War said news had been received by the War Department from the Rio Grande, to the effect that several Mexican companies were being organized for the purpose of repelling raids across the river by United States forces. He regarded matters as approaching a serious condition in that section. The orders to Gen. Ord, as frequently stated, remain in force, and raiders upon this side of the river will be follow'd into Mexico beyond doubt, though the wish of this Government is that there will be no occasion for any future crossing by our soldiers. Discussion of the matter was interesting, but it was not considered that any necessity exists, at present, for any additional orders to the Federal forces. Occurrences of a startling character would be attended to as they arose.

An Undeniable Truth.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you,—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a Druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents. Three doses will relieve you. For sale by W. M. NISBET, Jacksonville, Ala.

Special Notice to the Public.

C. H. RANGER & W. FLEMING.

HOUSE, Sign and Ornamental Painters. These men do all classes of

PAINTING

Plain and Fancy, Paper Hanging in all styles, both plain and Fresco, Kalsomining on hard or soft finish. This Kalsomine is warranted to give entire satisfaction; it will neither peel nor crack. Also our Leads of the best brands from F. W. Devoe's celebrated strictly pure N. Y. Lead and Color Co, and the St. Louis Southern White Lead Co. We are seeking for work, try us and be pleased, as we warrant all work and use the best stock. Good references if required.

Address Republican Office, C. H. R. & Co
C. H. RANGER. W. FLEMING.
Jacksonville, Ala. Jacksonville Ala.
July 27—3m.

PIANOS. ORGANS!

New, 7 Oct. $125 | New, 9 Stops, $87
New, 12 Oct. $165 | New 12 Stops, $97

"Magnificent" "Grand new," "lowest prices ever given." Oh how this "cruel war" rages, but Ludden & Bates still hold the field and rain not shot into the bogus manufacturers who deceive the public with Humbug Grand Offers on Shoddy instruments. Send for *Special Offers*, and *circular exposing frauds of Piano and Organ Trade.*

Ludden & Bates, Wholesale Piano & Organ Dealers, Savannah, Ga. ju 29—tf

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, } Probate court, Special Term July 30, '78.
CALHOUN COUNTY. }

In the matter of the Estate of D. P. Posey, deceased.

Whereas, upon application of George W. Daniel and his wife Cordelia Daniel vs. James R. Bradford, administrator de bonis non of said estate, for a final settlement of accounts of administration, letters of administration of said J. R. Bradford was revoked on the 18th of June 1878 by the Court and the said Bradford having also failed to file his accounts and vouchers and statement of heirs &c, as required by statute, the Court has proceeded, by virtue of powers conferred upon him by statute, to state the account against said Bradford from material in his office which is now on file in Court.

It is therefore ordered by the Court that the 27th day of August be appointed on which the Court will proceed to examine the account, audit and restate the same, if necessary, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.
aug 8—3t

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 Greensport, eleven miles from 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 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 mostly Post Oak. Land very good. It is a bargain at $400.

$2 000. TWO HUNDRED ACRES of LAND splendidly improved, heavily timbered and well watered. It is situated on the Jacksonville and Gadsden road, seven miles from Gadsden. Daily mail both ways. One of the most desirable places in the county. Terms made known on application.

$1,700.—THE undersigned offers a bargain in a FARM near Jacksonville for $1,900. It contains one hundred and twenty acres of land, nearly all cleared—good orchards, three good farm houses, cribs, two bold springs (one freestone and one limestone), running water in every lot and about ten acres of the very best meadow land in this county. One of the farm houses was put up last fall at a cash expense of six hundred dollars. The present proprietor gave for the place, since the war, $2,600. Desire to move to Texas is his reason for selling at a sacrifice.

$1500. ONE HUNDRED & FIFTY-FIVE acres of 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 tan yard site. About fifty acres under fence. Land produces well. Natural fish pond on the place Fine range for stock. Situated four miles south of Jacksonville on public road from Jacksonville to Oxford. Good stand for blacksmith and woodshop.

$4,000 SIX HUNDRED ACRES of fine river bottom land

Three payments—three good settlements on the place—Five good springs, gin house, thresher, and one of the finest orchards in the country. First bottom, 150 acres. Second and creek bottoms, 150 acres. 180 acres open. Enough pine timber on the upland flats to pay for the land at the ruling price per tree, within one mile of the river. The healthful location in the country. A boat landing on the plantation One boat a week from Rome, Ga. The bottom lands are very rich and inexhaustible. Splendid roads to interior markets.

$4,000 THREE HUNDRED & twenty acres, situated on the Oxford Road, one mile from White Plains, Calhoun county, in the rich and fertile valley of Choccolocco. One hundred and forty acres in cultivation; balance well timbered. A running stream and two good wells, one good dwelling house, splendid cribs, stables, stock houses, tenant houses etc. on the place. Best adapted to cotton, but yields fine corn and wheat crops. Last year thirty acres of this land made seventeen bales of cotton. Fine orchard of all kinds of fruit and splendid garden spot. Located within a half mile of church, school-house and post-office. Excellent settlement. One of the most desirable locations in the county Terms of payment made known on application.

$3 100 ONE HUNDRED & SIXTY ACRES on Oxford and Gadsden road, one mile from Phillip's mill. Eighty acres open and in fine state of cultivation—balance well timbered. A new framed house 12x24 with seven rooms, necessary outbuildings, and tenant house on the place. Never failing well of water within twenty steps of the door. Oak feature of this place is the orchards and vineyard. The apple orchard contains 200 bearing trees of best varieties. The peach orchard is large and choice.—The vineyard contains 500 bearing vines of different varieties of grapes suitable to this country—one-half acre of scuppernong already trellised. Proprietor made this year seventy gallons of wine, in second year of bearing. Convenient to churches and school. Terms $1000 cash; balance in one and two years.

$1 300 THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ACRES, situated two miles and a half from Phillip's mill on Oxford and Gadsden road. Well improved. Two story 7 room veiled and painted dwelling, barns, stables, two good wells, and apple and peach orchards on the place. 125 acres open; balance fine land to clear. Large spring on and running water through the farm the entire year. A good stock farm and a bargain. Terms one-half cash—balance on time

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

$2,000—THIRTY-TWO—Acres, lying within 300 yards of the court house in Jacksonville, known as the Fielding Snow place. Fine meadow land, with bold spring branch running through it. Has upon it good stables, cribs and other buildings. The spring branch furnishes sufficient water power for a flouring mill. Fine location for a tan-yard—vats already made, bark shed and finishing house standing and in fair order. The yard could be put in thorough order at small expense. $500 cash, balance in 1, 2, & 3 yrs

$400 One Hundred and twenty acres. Forty acres under fence. Lies on Goshen-Jacksonville road, two miles northeast of Cross Plains. Churches and school houses convenient. Four room frame house and good tenant house on the place and fine well of water in the yard. Mineral spring near. Orchard.

Terms.—$250 next fall; balance the fall following.

$1,650 One hundred and sixty-six acres three miles northeast of White Plains on southside of Choccolocco creek, the creek being the line. Good dwelling and all necessary outbuildings. Well of water in yard. The land is fine and well watered. Orchard. Sixty acres cleared and in high state of cultivation. Good school within one mile and a half. Churches convenient. Terms cash.

AT A SACRIFICE.—Two town lots. One known as the Hudson livery stable lot, the other facing the south-west corner of the public square. Terms made knowno n application

VYLUABLE LEAD MINE.

The undersigned has been authorized by the owners in Georgia and Tennesse to sell the valuable lead mine, west of this place, that was so successfully worked by the Confederate Government, for six thousand dollars. This mine sold before the war for thirty-two thousand dollars. There is money in it, and the attention of capitalists is invited to it as a good investment.

Address. L. W. GRANT,
Jacksonville, Ala.

$4550 Six hundred and forty acres, known as the Greene place, six miles north of Jacksonville on the S. R. & D. R. R Two hundred acres in high state of cultivation. Splendid farm house and several good outhouses, 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 One hundred and seventy-five acres in cultivation All in one tract one and a quarter by three quarter 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 yard and one in the horse lot, both supplied with pumps. The dwelling is nearly new, built in tasteful style, and nicely piled in. It cost $2000. There is on the place six good tenant houses, gin house and screw, large barn and stables, well built store house, shoe and blacksmith shops, tan yard of 20 vats, two bark sheds, one leather finishing 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. Merchant mill in two miles. The soil will compare favorably with that of most lands in Calhoun. The health of the place is surpassingly good and the scenery delightful. Titles perfect. Terms one-third cash, balance in one and two years.

$10 000.—SIX HUNDRED and forty acres. Two hundred and fifty acres cleared. Of the improved land, about fifty acres is rich Choccolocco bottom. Of the unimproved land, about one hundred and twenty acres is of the same character. The remainder is first class upland. The creek flows through it for half a mile, and for the whole extent there is a splendid cane brake sufficient to winter fifty head of cattle. The cane brake range for winter, and the mountain range (one mile distant) for summer, renders it one of the best stock farms in the country. The place has upon it all the *improvements* necessary to a first class farm. The dwelling house is a six room two story elegantly finished building. Dining room, kitchen, smoke-house, well-house and pantry are all of brick. There is a cellar passage from house to dining room. The house, yard and purse lot are watered by pipes conveying pure free-stone water from the mountain near by. Church, good school and merchant mill in convenient distance. There is no more desirable place offered for sale in the county. Terms—one-third cash, balance in one, two and three years, or longer if purchaser desires it, and keeps interest paid up.

$2 000 EIGHTY-SIX ACRES—FIFTY cleared and in good state of cultivation. Land very fertile. Good dwelling, stables, gin house and screw, tenant house and other necessary out buildings. Choccolocco creek is the line on the East side of it. Good young orchard. Splendid wells at dwelling and tenant house. It is known best as the McAuley place. Titles perfect. Terms cash. Convenient to churches, and good school within one and one-half miles of the house.

Dirt Cheap!

HOUSE AND LOT FOR $50 CASH.—Six room house, kitchen and stable. Rooms plastered or ceiled; porches in front Lot contains 128 feet front and extending back 240 feet. Fine fruit, and well on premises. 300 yds from Court House Possession given 1st of January 1878. A good investment for any person desiring to move to Jacksonville for school facilities.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS. A great bargain, a town lot situated about two hundred yards west of the depot, in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., containing seven acres more or less, on which is located a corn and flouring mill. This is a convenient and valuable location for wood Carder or cotton Gin, one or both as well as milling. One-half cash, balance one and two year, with interest. If the property is not sold pretty soon, it can be leased for a term of years.

Land buyers will note notice that I have other valuable places booked for sale not advertised. L. W. GRANT.

TWENTY-SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS.—The fine flouring mills, known as the Abernathy mills, one mile and a qr. from Jacksonville depot & one hundred acres of land, mostly woodland. Fine water power, good custom. A great bargain. A fine farm of 160 acres of creek bottom, adjoining the mill can also be bought at a bargain.

Calhoun County Grange COLLEGE,

MALE AND FEMALE,

Jacksonville, Ala.

W. J. BORDEN, Principal, and Teacher of Mathematics Mental and Moral Sciences.
J. C. WILSON, Teacher of Languages and the Natural Sciences.
E. G. BORDEN, Teacher of Penmanship, Book Keeping, &c.
MISS VISTA WELCH, Teacher of Primary Department.
MISS WILLIE BORDEN, Teacher of Music.

The Summer Term will begin on the 15th day of July, and continue *twelve weeks.*—The Winter Term will begin by the 6th day of November, and continue *twenty-eight weeks*, with a recess of one week at Christmas.

The plan of instruction is *thorough* and *practical*. The regulations formed for the *moral* and *intellectual* improvement of the pupils are mild, though *positive*, and will be rigidly enforced. And we hope that no one will apply for admission into this Institution, who is unwilling to comply cheerfully with its rules and regulations.

Special instruction, in the practical branches, will be given to those pupils who can only attend during the Summer Term.

Instruction will also be given in the "Theory and Practice of Teaching," to those pupils who are preparing themselves for Teachers.

Candidates for the Christian ministry, of all denominations, admitted free of charge for tuition.

Students can enter at any time during the session, by paying from the time of entrance to the close of the Term, and no deduction will be made for tuition, except for sickness protracted one month or more.

EXPENSES—SUMMER TERM.		WINTER TERM.	
1st Grade—	$1 00 per m.	$3 00	$7 00
2d Grade—	2 00 "	6 00	14 00
3d Grade—	3 00 "	9 00	21 00
4th Grade—	4 00 "	12 00	28 00
5th Grade—	5 00 "	15 00	35 00
Music, Extra	5 00 "	15 00	35 00
Bd. Keeping	5 00 "	15 00	35 00

Good board can be obtained at from 8 to 10 dollars per month.

For further particulars address the Principal, or L. W. CANNON, Sec'y.

J. W. WHITESIDE,
Pres. Board Trustees.
July 6, 1878—tf

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing in the Painting business, between the undersigned was dissolved by mutual consent on the 27th day of July, 1878.

The business will be continued by the new firm of Ranger & Jones.

C. H. RANGER,
W. FLEMING.
Aug. 3, 1878—4t.

"BLUE MOUNTAIN ROUTE."

Change of Schedule.

S. R. & D. R. R.

Taking effect Sunday, June 9th, 1878, at 5 p. m.

Mail Trains Daily.

No. 1, North.	Stations.	No. 2, South.
5.00 a. m	Lv Selma Ar	9.10 p. m.
6.45 a. m	Randpolh. Lv	6.50 p. m.
7.27 a. m	Montevallo	5.48 p. m.
8.15 a. m	Calera	5.00 p. m.
10 22 a. m	Talladega	3.20 p. m.
11.16 p. m	Oxford	2.38 p. m.
11 57 p. m	Jacksonville	1.43 p. m.
3.20 p. m.	Ar Rome Lv	11.01 p. m.
5 40 p. m.	Ar Dalton Lv	8 25 a. m.

Accommodation Trains.

Daily—Sunday excepted.

No. 3. North.	Stations.	No. 4, South.
3.40 p. m	Lv Selma Ar	1.25 p. m.
7.05 p. m	Randolph Lv	10 38 a. m.
8 20 p. m	Montevallo	9.25 a. m.
9.50 p. m	Calera Ar	8.10 a. m.
1-20 p. m	Talladega	4 33 a. m.
3.06 a. m	Oxford	3.00 a. m.
4 07 a. m	Jacksonville	1.30 a. m.
8.05. a m	Ar. Rome Lv	10. 20 p. m.
11.05 a. m	Dalton	6.50 p. m.

The 5.30 a. m. train connects at Calera with mail trains of L. & N. and Gt. So. R. R. for all points west, and at Dalton with trains of E. T. Va. & Ga. R.R. for all eastern cities, Tennessee and Virginia springs, and with W. & A. railroad for Chattanooga and north western cities.

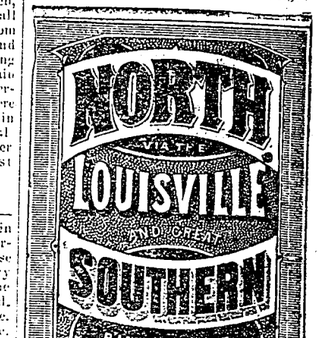
No. 3 leaving at 3.40 p. m. makes close connection at Rome for Atlanta and at Dalton with trains of E. T. Va. & Ga. and W. & A. railroads for all eastern and western cities.

Nos. 2 mail and 4 accommodation trains leave Dalton upon arrival of trains of E. T. Va. & Ga. railroad and W. & A. railroad, making close connection at Calera with mail train of L. & N. & Gt. So. railroad from all western cities.

Sleeping cars on all night trains.

Tickets as low as by any other route.

RAY KNIGHT, G. P. & T. Agt.



W. C. LAND,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELLER

Jacksonville, Ala.

Ja. January 1877—1y.

DENTISTRY.

H. D. BARR

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

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

No charges for extracting teeth when artificial teeth are inserted.

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

Apply to H. D. BARR,
Surgeon Dentist, Oxford, Ala.
Office over J. R. Graham's Store.
Special attention given to extracting and filling on teeth. Aug 8—tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

SCROFULA,

SCROFULOUS ULCERS AND SORES 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. Pelham, Alexandria,	Alabama.
Dr. J. Y. Nesbet, Jacksonville,	"
Dr. B. S. Evans, White Plains,	"
Judge M. J., Turnley, Gadsden,	"
J. W. Whiteside, Esq. Rabbit Town,	"

And to the physicians, merchants and ministers of Oxford, Ala.; also to his former patients everywhere.

Charges moderate,

S. C. WILLIAMS, M. D.
Oxford, Ala.
April 6th, 1878—1y.

Just Received,

A FRESH LOT OF

Flour.

ALSO, COUNTRY CURED

HAMS AND LARD,

For sale, low for Cash, at my store north-west corner public square.

J. C. FRANCIS.
June 8, 1878—1m.

Hardware,

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

BY

W. W. NESBIT,

Jacksonville, - - - - - Ala

PRESCRIPTION FREE!

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Dr. W. JAQUES & CO., No. 130 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, O.

The Republican.

WANTED—Gentlemen to know they can get their old clothes to look equal to new. J. M. SAVAGE, Dyer, &c. will be here next week for a short stay. All work warranted not to smut.

The young people were given a party Tuesday evening by Mr. & Mrs. R. D. Williams. Of course they had a most enjoyable time, as they always do at this hospitable house.

A real *good* tobacco has been a want long felt in this market. Dr. Francis has just received a box of it. It is the best that has come to this market for years. Try it.

LOST.—An umbrella with a slight rent in the top and the letter "F" traced on the rim of the handle. The finder may leave it at this office and it will be delivered to the owner.

Miss Libby Francis, a beautiful and accomplished young lady, who has been staying with Rev. W. R. Kirk's family left on Wednesday for her home in Jacksonville. *Decatur News*

WANTED TO SELL—A good milch cow with young calf. Price $20. Apply to J. S. HANKS, White Plains, Ala.

Mrs Carter Boozer, a most estimable christian lady, died of heart disease, some days ago. The heart stricken husband has the sympathy of all who know him.

Rev. J. J. D. Renfroe, remembered and beloved by every member of the 10th Alabama Regiment and hosts of other friends in this community, has been conducting services in the Baptist church the greater part of this week. He is a most earnest, zealous and sincere minister, and we hope his labors among us may result in great spiritual good.

We are glad to see that Judge Walker has been greatly benefitted by the waters of Blue Mountain spring, and that his health is better than for months past. Continued ill-health prevented him from taking that active part in the canvass he would otherwise have taken.

An infant son of Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Francis of Cane Creek, one of two lovely twins, died Tuesday and was brought to this place and interred in the family burying ground Wednesday.

Mess. Tipton Bradford and B. F. Wilson were in town Thursday.

Several gentlemen left here Thursday for Gadsden to attend the Congressional Convention the day following. Gen. Forney, it is understood, will get the nomination without opposition.

Miss Mary Bower.

A very fashionable audience composed of the elite of this city assembled at College Hall on last Thursday evening to listen to this gifted young elocutionist. I feel myself inadequate to attempt any descripton commensurate with the excellence of that Literary feast. The personal appearance of the Lady is charming. Youth, beauty and intelligence commingle their graces in forming a character, which in its entirety, is symmetrical and faultless. With queenly dignity she bore herself upon the stage, entirely free from affectation, with admirable self possession and matchless equipoise. Her features are brilliant, full of spirit and capable of the most powerful expression. at one time flashing with the concentrated intelligence of her eye, then again as soft and tender as if Pity had mirrored herself there. With a voice of great natural power, yet remarkable sweetness, highly cultivated and trained, until it has reached a flexibility capable of the most rapidly shifting intonation. Her rendition of the "Launch of the ship was inimitable and with such force she painted the picture upon the mind, we could imagine that we saw a thing of life upon the troubled deep, plunging amid its foaming waves. Her eloquent and pathetic rendition of the "Polish Boy," showed that she possessed splendid dramatic talent in connection with her admirable elocutionary powers. We know not which most to admire, the excellence of her articulation and emphasis, or the magic power with which she infused the tones of her voice into the nerves of her hearers and riveted their attention. We look with rapture upon a statue chiseled by the artistic hand of genius into symmetrical proportions of beauty, but we cannot enter into that divine conception which animated the soul of the artist, and framed upon the canvass of thought the delicate outlines of an unfashioned image. While thrilled with unspeakable sensations, the delightful charm which invested the heart was not like prismatic beauties, evanescent as they are georgeous. It is not to any singular charm that we are to look for the secret of her magnetic power, but like Pope's definition of beauty, it was the "joint force and full result of all," the graceful play of her eloquent passionate voice, the deep stirring pathos, the soft flowing melody, the equidistant pace of gesture and expression, the consumate skill with which she controlled each tone and inflection.

In that brilliant and cultivated assembly every phase of appreciative intellect, the wit, the orator, the philosopher, the heart alive with the charms of poetic fancy, listened as if from some vast river of unfailing source, poured a perennial stream of pure, sweet elocution.

W. W. W.

MARRIED.—On last Sabbath morning at the residence of the Bride's Mother, by Rev. C. M. Livingston, Mr. John Journey to Miss Ophelia Watson. The following is a list of the attendants: Mr. Benjamin Carpenter and Miss Ella McGinnis, Mr. James Crow and Miss Emma Stewart, Mr. Sharp Stewart and Miss Annie Pruitt, Mr. Ed Caldwell and Miss Key Seymour. The Bride looked the personification of beauty and loveliness leaning upon the arm of the handsome and chivalrous groom. After the ceremony had been performed a bounteous repast was spread and all gathered around the festal board to enjoy the many good things prepared for the occasion. Mr. Hal Forney, looking most distingue in his suit of faultless black, then approached the happy couple and in an elegant manner offered his sincere congratulations in the following beautiful words, "May the bright sun of prosperity ever shed its lustrous beams over thy pathway, and (here turning to the Bride) may you never grow tired of your *short* but *life long Journey*.

ELECTION RETURNS:
CALHOUN COUNTY.

The following returns, although not official, are substantially correct. The official statement will be given next week; also the vote on the State ticket, which we have not yet received.

Mr. Persons was the Greenback candidate, all others democrats—no nominations.

	Cooper.	Savage.	Sheid.	Persons.
Jacksonville,	59	76	198	8
Alexandria,	145	24	175	8
June Bug,	21	22	94	
Maddox,	21	57	56	
Polkville,	29	14	74	1
Peeks Hill,	50	20	117	
Hollingsworth,	26	17	56	5
Allen's,	10	65	28	72
Cross Plains,	4	74	11	4
Rabbit Town,	34	50	19	1
White Plains,	15	73	74	22
Corn Grove,	19	90	2	12
Oxford,	56	100	65	
Sulphur Springs,	20	36	57	
Anniston,	22	24	180	
Ladiga,		101	1	
	531	903	1207	133

The first open cotton boll this year, pulled off last Sunday, came to us from Mr. Greer, raised on land belonging to Mr. G. W. Arnold.

Misses Mary A. Forney, Frankie Wyly and Annie Wyly are off visiting relatives and friends at a distance.

EDITORS REP:

Please say in your paper that the Military Drill & Picnic will take place at Mt. Zion church on Saturday 24th, Aug., and a concert that night at the Grange Hall in Alexandria, for the benefit of the Jno. Pelham Rifles.

Admission 25cts.

A. J. Seymour, Secy.

The Congressional Convention for this District will meet in Gadsden day after tomorrow. Gen. Forney is our man, the people's man, the choice of the men, women and children, all over the district. Talladega Mountain Home.

Mr. H. A. Dalsheim has been taken in as a member of the A. Meyers & Co., doing business at Jacksonville. Mr. D. has shown himself to be a young man of prompt and reliable business habits, and is sure to run a successful and honorable course in merchantile circles.

Talladega Mountain Home.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

BRATTLEBORO, VT., August 4.—A 14-year-old adopted daughter of Edward Crosby was brutally outraged by a tramp yesterday forenoon within a short distance of her home.

CINCINNATI, August 5.—Officer James Whalan was fatally stabbed to-night by Dave Wakefield, a negro, whom he was attempting to arrest. Wakefield escaped.

NEW YORK, August 4.—C. H. Stone, son-in-law of Mr. Hale, piano manufacturer, was garrotted and robbed on the street yesterday afternoon, of a package containing nearly $3,000, which he had just drawn from bank to pay off hands in the factory. The robbery occurred on West Thirty fourth street. The highwaymen escaped by jumping into a wagon and driving off.

NEW YORK, August 4.—About midnight last night an alarm was given on 26th street and 7th avenue that a man had been robbed by highwaymen. A crowd collected and a detective arrested one of the suspected parties, and while others were endeavoring to escape fired three shots, one of which took effect on a man who, staggering into a drugstore, was examined by a doctor and reported bleeding to death. The wounded man denied all knowledge of the robbery. The detective surrendered himself.

BOSTON, August 4.—A daughter of Thaddeus Frost, twenty-seven years of age, while insane, poured kerosene on her head and clothes and set fire to it, injuring herself so terribly that she di d in a few moments.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., August 5.—There was a severe wind and hail storm yesterday Trees were blown down and a large amount of glass broken. To the southwest of the town the corn in fields was completely cut to the ground.

CINCINNATI, August 5.—The boiler of an engine running a saw mill at Enterprise, W. Va., exploded Saturday, killing George Every, John Parr, Frank Dilworth, and seriously wounding Dent Park and three others.

PHILADELPHIA, August 5.—Early this morning Chas. Anderson, Edward Wilson, John Smith and a man named Drew boarded the schooner, Zephina Stillman, lying in the Delaware opposite Kaighus Point. The captain discovered them in the act of robbing the vessel and fired upon them, instantly killing Anderson and seriously wounding Wilson and Smith. The latter withdrew and escaped.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 6.—At a barbecue at Sandy Riffs, Ky., Saturday evening John Thompson and Will Gorden began quarreling and firing on each other. Their respective friends and followers immediately drew pistols, and thirty shots were fired. Gorden was wounded in the face. Thompson's horse was killed under him. Leonidas Howard was shot in the hip. Doan Roach was shot in the lung, and will propaly die. Walter Roach had a horse killed. The Deputy Sheriff is raising a force, and will endeavor to arrest all participants.

CINCINNATI, August 6.—A special from Anna, Illinois, states that three women, Mrs. Smith, Miss Miller and Miss Marthias, while seeking shelter from the storm Sunday evening, were instantly killed by the top of a large oak tree, which was broken off and hurled upon them.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 6.—A horrible murder was committed Saturday at the Bates farm, five miles west of Hampton. Two colored men, brothers, named John and William Bird, got into an altercation in reference to wages amounting to two dollars, when John drew a large pocketknife and cut his brother's throat. and stabbed him in the back of the neck and through the heart. The murderer is now in jail at Hampton.

POTTSVILLE Pa., Aug. 6.—The miners employed at Big Mountain colliery, Shamakin, struck to-day for an advance of ten cents, which was refused them. There are now nearly five hundred men and boys idle at Shamkin.

LEE MONUMENT.

Col. W. P. Chilton, General Representative of the Lee Monumental Association for Alabama, will address the citizens of Calhoun county at

JACKSONVILLE, AUG. 29th,
OXFORD, AUG. 31st.

Ladies especially invited to attend.—We hope our people will turn out *en masse* to hear this gifted speaker, in a cause which should be cherished by every Southern patriot.

(Oxford Tribune please copy and extend notice.)

LOCAL MATTERS.

ED. G. CALDWELL,
(At the old Forney Corner,)

Has on hand the best brands of Chewing and Smoking TOBACCOS, including the popular Swanson's Pride and the celebrated Durkam Smoking Tobacco's. He has the largest stock of CIGARS in Town. Among his brands you will find the Solace, Margarita, Royal, Standard and the favorite Tidal Wave.

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

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

Cheap Groceries for Cash a the old Forney Corner.

Fresh Lard at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Fresh Meal at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

YOU can buy anything in the GROCERY line CHEAP for CASH 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.

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

New lot of stone ware at E. G. CALDWELL'S.

YOU can buy TEN pounds of RICE for $1 00 at E. G. CALDWELL'S

YOU can buy 10 pounds of SUGAR for $1 00 at E. G. CALDWELL'S

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

YOU can buy 5 pounds of good COFFEE for ONE DOLLAR at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Cheaper than the cheapest, one box of good Soap at 5 cts. per box, at the RED STORE.

You can buy the best Starch at 8 cts. per pound, at D. J. PRIVETT.

You can buy one dozen cakes of nice Toilet Soap, at the RED STORE for 75 cts.

Large lot of Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, and Glass-ware to be closed out at a sacrifice, at the RED STORE.

Cheaper than raising them; two pound can Tomatoes at 10 cts. per can, at PRIVETTS.

Pickles and Extracts for 10 cts. per bottle, at the RED STORE.

A full lot of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Collars, Whips and Saddlery hard-ware, will be on hand at prices to suit the times. Repairing a specialty.

But one way to get your Tobacco and Cigars cheaper than I will sell them, and that is to steal them. D. J. PRIVETT.

W. P. & ED. L PARR,

Grocers & Commission

Merchants,

C C C

Look in at Parr's and see their new Stock.

W. P. & Ed. L. PARR,

Have just received a new stock of GROCERIES, which they will sell at rock bottom prices, come and see them.

Just received at PARRS a full assortment of glassware that they sell lower than ever sold in this market.

Our A. HIRSCH, of Talladega has been here for several days, inspecting the business, & has taken a memoranda for the purchasing of a *Large Stock of*

GOODS

Our A. Meyers & A. Hirsch has left for N. Y.

We wish the people of Calhoun and adjoining counties, fully to understand, that we will carry a well selected and large Stock of GOODS in this town, and that the house here will furnish its own new stock of Goods to do business with.

☞ The attention of the Ladies is especially directed to the fact, that they need not send orders abroad. We mean what we say, and we will bring on a first class stock.

For the next thirty days we shall sell our stock on hand at reduced prices, as we are bound to make room for our New Stock.

We herewith announce with pleasure to the public, that from July 23rd, our H. A. DALSHEIM is associated with the firm here as a partner, and the firm will be carried on under the name of A. Meyer & Co.

Respectfully,
A. MEYERS,
A. HIRSCH.

Mothers Must not Forget!

DR. MOFFETT'S TEETHINA, (*Teething Powders*) Regulates the Bowels and makes Teething easy. TEETHINA Cures Cholera Infantum and the Summer Complaints of Children. Heals Eruptions and Sores, Removes and Prevents the formation of Worms. No mother should be without it.

For sale by Dr. W. M. NISBET, Jacksonville, Ala., and all Druggists keep it.

Mothers Stay at Home,

And cure your child with DR. MOFFETT'S TEETHINA (*Teething Powders.*) TEETHINA Regulates the Bowels and makes Teething easy; Cures Cholera Infantum and the Summer Complaints of Children: Heals Eruptions and Sores: Removes and Prevents the formation of Worms. No medicine ever received such enthusiastic commendation from those who have used it.

For sale by Dr. W. M. NISBET, Jacksonville, Ala., and all Druggists keep it.
aug 3

The Organ War.—A 100 lb. Solid Shot.

If any man insults your common sense by offering a first class 5 Stop Organ for $65, "Shoot him on the spot" All necessity for buying such inferior Organs is forever done away with. $100, Cash, or $110 on Easy Terms, now buys a magnificent **Mason & Hamlin Parlor or Church Organ** with *Four Sets Reeds* and *Ten Stops*, in Elegant New Style Case with *Illuminated Panels*.—Handsomest Style of Case ever produced.—**Special Offer** to introduce this new Style.—Sent on trial.—Guaranteed for a life time.—Rented until paid for.—other new styles just out.—Illuminated catalogues free. Address **LUDDEN & BATES, Savannah, Ga., Manufacturer's wholesale Agents for the South.**
july 13—4t.

☞ PLAIN HOME TALK embracing Medical Common Sense, a book of nearly 1000 pages and 200 Illustrations, is now issued in three styles: Half Morocco, $3 75: English Cloth Standard Edition, $3 25: Fine American Cloth, Popular Edition, containing all matter and illustrations, $1 50. This invaluable work, embracing a practical treatises on chronic diseases, sexual physiology, and a thousand things worth knowing, is from the pen of DR. E. B. FOOTE, of 120 Lexington Avenue, New York city, who has been in extensive practice for twenty-five years. Book sent by mail on receipt of the price. Address MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY, 129 East 28th street, New York city. 4t.

ATHENS, GA., December 8, 1877.

A few nights since, I gave my son one dose of Worm Oil, and the next day he passed 15 large worms. At the same time I gave one dose to my little girl, four years old, and she passed 26 worms, from 4 to 15 inches long. W. F. PHILLIPS.

For sale by Dr. W. M. NISBET, Jacksonville
July 6, '78—6m.

ATHENS, GA., February 22, 1878.

S my child, five years old, had symptoms of worms. I tried calomel and other worm medicine, but failed to expel any worms. Seeing Mr. Bain's certificate, I got a vial of your Worm Oil, and the first dose brought forty worms, and the second dose so many were passed I did not count them. S. H. ADAMS.

For sale by Dr. W. M. NISBET, Jacksonville, July 6, '78—6m.

CHUCH NOTICE.

I will hold services at the following times and places:

Union, 3d Sun. July and Sat. before.
Morrisv. 4th " " "
Pine Gv. 1st " Aug. " "
Lecture on Bap. Sunday at 11 oclock.
Ohatchee 2d Sun. in Aug. & Sat before.
Webster's Chap. 3d Sun. in Aug. and Sat. before.
Lecture on Bap. Sunday at 11 o'clock.
Ragan's Chap. 4th Sun. in August and Sat. before.

Lecture on Bap. Sunday at 11 o'clock.
Bethel, 1st Sun. in Sep. and Sat before.
Weaver's Station 2d Sunday in Sept. & Sat. before, at which time the 4th & last Quarterly Meeting will be held.

Each Church will observe Friday before each of their respective meetings, as a day of fasting and prayer. Communion service at each church—if the elements are prepared. No further appointments decided.

With profound Respect,
C. M. LIVINGSTON.

WYLY HOUSE.

South East Corner Public Square.
(OLD FORNEY CORNER)
JACKSONVILLE ALA.

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

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

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

CLEAR SIDE BACON FOR SALE.

I have on hand one car load of East Tennessee clear side bacon, that I propose to sell on time to the 1st of November next, to parties making good paper, on reasonable terms. Application to LEDBETTER BROS., Weavers Station, or to W. P. COOPER, Alexandria, will have prompt attention.

W. P. COOPER.
April 6th, 1878—tf.

NOTICE!
CALHOUN COUNTY NURSERY.

Being solicited by many influential citizens of this county, I commenced preparing in 1875 for an Apple Nursery, and will be prepared for market the ensuing Fall and Winter with the best selection of Spring, Summer, Fall and Winter Apple trees, acclimated for this latitude. The folllowing varieties are embraced in my list:

EARLY SEASON.—May Apple, Sweet Red June, Yellow June, White June, Green June, Striped June, Scarlet June.
SUMMER SEASON.—Sweet Apple, Horse Apple, Cider Apple.
FALL SEASON.—Fall Excelsior, Red Fall, Petty Fall, Turner Fall
WINTER SEASON.—Shockley, Red Pippen, Ben Nabors, Hall Crab, Clark Permain, Ben Davis, The Bradley, Nickojack, Carolina Red, Never Fail, Wine Sap, Limber Twig, English Crab, Sweet Permain., Tenn. Royal Red, Father Abram.

I solicit all citizens to buy trees of my Nursery, which will be cheaper and as good or better then others, being acclimated, and keep your money near home so your neighbors can get to pay you for what he needs, instead of buying from a distance, paying the carrige and your money gone from this county. I expect to be around and engage trees and deliver at some convenient point. My Nursery is eight miles North of Jacksonville at the head of Ohatchee creek.

Respectfully,
May 18-6-m. JOHN W. BRADLEY.

Ice, Ice, Cold Ice!

I will keep on hand ICE during the Summer, to accommodate my customers.

I make a speciality of Good Liquors, Whiskys, Brandys, Wines, Beer and Soda Water, all of the best and purest Goods: The best article of Sacramental Wine will be kept by me.

All who want a good, cool drink to nourish and invigorate their drooping spirits will call at the **CITY BAR**, where they will find the best of all kinds of drinks ever offered in this place.

I keep a large stock of

Fine Tobacco and Cigars,

Now gentlemen, *if you will drink*, come to the City Bar, where you will get pure, good liquors.

Respectfully,
JOHN RAMIGNANO.
May 25, 1878—3m.

NEW FAMILY
Grocery.

THE undersigned having opened an establishment at the old stand of Whisenant & Driskill, has on hand and is constantly receiving a full stock of

Staple and Fancy Groceries,

Which he will sell at REMARKABLY LOW PRICES for CASH.

Mr. W. A. Driskill will attend to the wants of customers and otherwise transact the business of the house.

Bargains Guaranteed.

Call and examine goods and test prices before buying elsewhere.

COUNTRY PRODUCE, at the highest market price, taken in exchange for Groceries, Respectfully, E. B. WILLIAMS.
May 25, 1878—tf.

A FARM FOR $20.

A good farm, well improved, situated within the corporate limits of Jacksonville, Alabama: ONE FINE MARE and one fine COW AND CALF, will be raffled for in the town of Jacksonville, at the court-house, at 4 o'clock p. m., on the second day of the Fair this fall (October 31st.)

THE FARM.

contains 126 acres—80 acres level and sandy with clay sub-soil—46 acres on a high ridge running across the East end of the farm, well timbered and suitable for a vinyard and orchard. It is finely watered, has a good orchard of various kinds of fruits and contains a new framed dwelling-house (not finished) one and one-half miles from Jacksonvill, on the White Plains road, and two good farm houses for renters.

Tickets will be numbered from 1 to 100 and sold according to number. The dies will be thrown as the number is called (no names known) by an uneducated boy or man, the dies counted and result recorded by three known commissioners.

The highest throw takes the land.
The next highest " " " cow
The lowest " " " mare

TICKETS WILL BE SOLD FOR $20

Persons wishing to purchase tickets can do so by applying to Hon. Wm. M. Hames, Jacksonville, Alabama, who will deposit the money with Rowan, Dean & Co., of this place. If the raffle does not take place, Mr. Hames will refund the money to the purchaser of the ticket according to number.

Titles to property perfect. Reference: Any respectable man in Jacksonville, Alabama.

JOHN A. DEARMAN,
Jacksonville, Ala.

A. WOODS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Special attention given to the collection of debts, the getting up of pension and land warrant claims, the making out of homestead entries of lands and the cancelation of old forfeited homestead entries of lands. Office in the southwest corner of the court house, opposite the Circuit Clerk's office.

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JONES & EDMUNDSON;
AMERICAN AND ITALIAN
MARBLE & GRANITE.
And Manufacturers of Tombs, Monuments and Headstones,

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Write for what you want, and they will write you what it will cost you.

FIRE INSURANCE.

The undersigned is Agent for (3) three good and reliable FIRE COMPANIES of the South, to wit:
GEORGIA HOME INSURANCE CO., COLUMBUS, GEORGIA.
HOME PROTECTION " " HUNTSVILLE, ALA.
CENTRAL CITY " " SELMA, ALA.

It is wisdom to Insure your Dwellings, Barns, Gin Houses, Merchandise, etc.

If you desire INSURANCE, call on me at JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, or address me through the mails.

I think I am warranted in saying that these Companies are all in a healthy condition financially, have a CAPITAL ample and sufficient to meet all their Liabilities.

I. L. SWAN, Agent,
Jacksonville, Ala.
Mch 25th, 1878—1 y

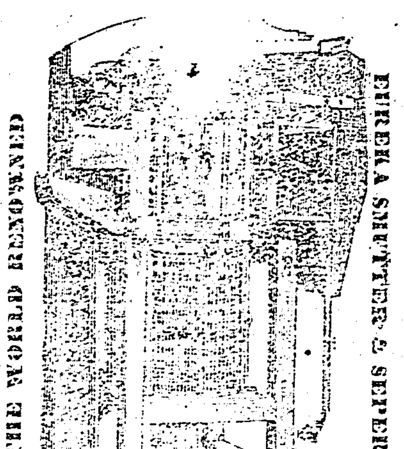
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THEN USE MILLER BRO'S
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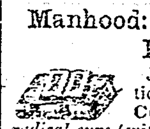
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Keeps Constantly on hand the most celebrated and latest MILL MACHINERY, at Manufacturer's prices. Also, Importer of the Double Anchor Dutch Bolting Cloth, French Burr and Esopus MILL STONES, Double Turbine Water Wheel, and an assortment of Belting, &c. Dec. 25 '71.—1y.

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored!



Just published, a new edition of **Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay** on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHOEA or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, &c.; also, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY and FITS, reduced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

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Who has had greater experience in the treatment of the sexual troubles of both male and female than any physician in the West, gives the results of his long and successful practice in his two new works, just published, entitled

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Books that are really Guides and Self-Instructors in all matters pertaining to Manhood and Womanhood, and supply a want long felt. They are beautifully illustrated, and in plain language, easily understood. The two books embrace 545 pages, and contain valuable information for both married and single, with all the recent improvements in medical treatment.

Read what our home papers say: "The knowledge imparted in Dr. Butts' new works is in no way of questionable character, but is something that every one should know. The Youth, the victim of early indiscretion; the Man, otherwise perfectly healthy maybe, but with waning vigor in the prime of life, and the Woman, in misery from the many ills her sex is heir to."—St. Louis Journal.

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SINGLE LIFE

THE GRANGERS' SPINNER.

Patented September 15th 1874.

The undersigned having bought the right to manufacture the above named useful and altoghter indispensible household article, has on hand both at his residence two miles north of Jacksonville, Ala., and at the store of B. F. Carpenter, Jacksonville, Ala. The Spinners at a remarkably low price.

Its Points of Superiority

over the old-fashioned wheel spinner are
1st. It will spin twice as rapidly and with more ease.
2nd. The lady spinning can sit and spin.
3rd. It operates by a treadle and comes to and passes from the hand by mechanical action.
4th. No throwing the band.

It has many other advantages that cannot be pointed out in the length of a newspaper advertisement.

Call and examine it and you will certainly purchase. WYLY CARPENTER

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, Apl 20, 1878.

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 understood 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. For sale by

WOODSTOCK IRON CO.
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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—1y.

OPIUM and Morphine habit cured. The Original and only absolute CURE. Send stamp for book on Opium Eating, to W. B. Squire, Worthington, Greene Co., Ind.

Watches $3 to $7. Revolvers, $2.50. Over 100 latest Novelties.

R. T. HOYT,
(Successor to W. D. HOYT & CO.)

Wholesale Druggist,

No. 43 BROAD STREET, ROME, Ga

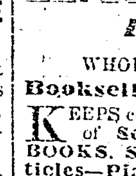
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DRUGS, Field & Grass Seeds of all kinds; ONION SETTS; **Seed Irish Potatoes;**

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WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS, OILS VARNISHES, &c

Rome, Ga. Jan. 20, 1877—tf.



The Remedy of the 19th Century.
Barham's Infallible
PILE CURE.
Manufactured by the Barham Pile Cure Co., Durham, N. C.
It never fails to cure Hemorrhoids or Piles, when a cure is possible. Price List and bona fide testimonials furnished on application

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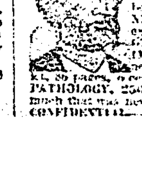
KEEPS constantly on hand, a large stock of **School and Miscellaneous BOOKS, Stationery and Fancy Articles—Pianos and Organs,** at prices that will defy competition in any market in the South.

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In Wood Boxes $1.50,

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



Madison Dispensary,
261 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

DR. BIGELOW, having 30 years experience, treats SEXUAL AND CHRONIC DISEASES in both sexes. SAFELY, SURELY, PRIVATELY. NERVOUS DEBILITY, from sexual abuse or excesses, producing IMPOTENCY, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, &c., rendering MARRIAGE IMPROPER, can be positively and permanently cured. Will warrant every case. Pamphlet, 36 pages, 2 cents. His MARRIAGE GUIDE, SEXUAL PATHOLOGY, 250 large pages, ILLUSTRATED, containing much that has never before published, Price 50 cts. Letters CONFIDENTIAL.

AGRICULTURE.

SELECTING GOOD PLANTS. — Select those that have short, robust stems, for a long or slender stem indicates that the plants have been rapidly forced by artificial heat, or grown close together, in which case the sides and undergrowth have been excluded from the light and air, and the plants have, as it were, stretched their necks in their efforts to reach the light. If a plant has a small amount of root in proportion to the foliage, it is weakly from having been forced too quickly, or under too great a heat. The more root, the stronger and greater the growing capacity of the plant. If the leaves are of a yellow cast, it may occur from an unhealthy condition, caused, in all probability, from having been but recently taken from the hot bed or forcing house, from having been taken from the plant bed too long, and, in some cases, from there being insects or grubs at the roots. If the roots are very short, it shows that they have been carelessly taken from the beds, and the rootlets have been broken off. A short or stubby root is always detrimental to the plant, while if the root is long and fibrous, it is of little consequence whether the foliage is small or short, providing that it has a deep green, vigorous appearance.

WHITE WILLOW FOR HEDGES. —A farmer in La Salle county, Illinois, gives the following description of the white willow as used by him for hedges. A cutting was planted by me in 1846, which is now over four and a half feet in diameter. It is steadily growing in favor in this vicinity, where the first hedges of it were made before 1850, being specially adapted for use on wet soils, and by using stakes five and a half feet long, from one to three inches in diameter, set 18 inches deep, a fence is ready for use.

True the yield of other crops grown under the hedge is lessened, but the value of a fence, the shelter afforded to growing crops, and the great amount of poles furnished every few years, make these hedges to a considerable extent on every prairie farm here, a paying investment. They are being very generally planted as shelter belts around orchards and stock yards, giving good satisfaction. As a people it seems to me we are apt to grudge trees and hedges the use of lands for healthy growth; many feel dissatisfied if they cannot grow full crops of grain for an orchard. The white willow is one of the most valuable soft-wooded trees to plant for timber, especially on wet soils, being comparatively durable, even for fence posts, if seasoned before setting.

WANTED—Every one to be free from Pimples, Blotches, Boils, etc., which can be done by purifying the blood with Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture. Used everywhere.

SUGAR FROM SORGHUM.—Is it an established fact that the sugar from sorghum is always grape—not cane sugar? The former is only three-fifths the strength or 40 per cent. weaker than the latter. But it is well known that cane sugar by long boiling, and perhaps the slow processes of boiling down sorghum juice may have tended to change the condition of the product.

The writer has frequently used a choice article of sorghum syrup to make into vinegar. It is a fact not generally known that while it will make a very sour, acceptable product when fresh, if not closely watched, the acidity will entirely disappear. I do not know whether this is peculiar to acetic acid made from glucose, or grape sugar, or not.

Even if sorghum sugar is only glucose, not nearly so sweet or so convenient to handle as sugar from the cane or beet, there are numerous purposes to which it may be put that will bring it very largely into use at a lower price than the other.

At present glucose is largely used to mix or adulterate the cheaper sorts of sugar, and it would certainly be better for the public to use it at the reduced price, instead of paying more while supposing they are buying a better and higher priced article, when they are not doing so at all.

A Tussle with a Bear.

Recently several young men were out hunting on horseback, and when near William Nelson's farm in Wis., they suddenly came upon two large bears. They fired upon them, and succeeded in killing one, but the other ran for the timber and passed out of sight, notwithstanding one of the boys, Johnny Northover, put four charges of buckshot into him at short range. As the bear seemed likely to escape, Adam Benson said he would ride around the thicket, which was a short distance, and head him off. He accordingly started off alone, and reached the other side of the wood before the bear. He dismounted and tied his horse to a tree, and had waited but a few moments when the infuriated beast broke from the timber and rushed for him. He fired two shots, but the bear was upon him. The beast rose upon his hind legs as Adam struck at him with his rifle, and knocked the weapon from his hands. Then, with a stroke of his paw he felled Adam to the earth, knocking him between two logs, and commenced to bite and claw him. Adam held the beast from his throat by grasping him by the shaggy hair on each side of his head. He is a powerful young man, but he felt his strength beginning to fail, and he knew that his only hope was in the knife that he carried in his belt. He let go of the bear with his right hand and reached for the knife, but found it was gone. Thrusting the empty sheath into the bears mouth, he gave himself up for lost. The bear was mangling the muscle of his arm in a terrible manner, and would soon have killed him, had not Jack Barnes' dog Rover come upon them. The dog attacked the bear fiercely, and compelled him to leave Adam, who managed to crawl upon his horse, and rode back to where the rest of the party had stopped to skin the other bear. When he reached them he was too weak to tell them what had happened. His friends carried him home, and on the way he managed to tell them that he was not anxious to box with a bear soon again. The hunters looked for the bear, but found it had escaped. As Benson's injuries are all flesh wounds, it is thought he will soon recover, but he may lose the use of one arm.

—It is estimated that American tourists will leave $20,000,000 in Europe this year.

CHOLERA MORBUS, Summer Complaint, Colic, Diarrhœa, and all Affections of the Bowels, incident to either children or adults, are cured at once by Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam.

DOMESTIC.

INGROWING NAILS.—One of the deserved punishments which people suffer from the folly of squeezing their feet into narrow shoes and boots is an ingrowing nail. The following treatment is recommended for its cure: First get rid of the narrow shoe, so that the toe may be unconfined, and the nail allowed to recover its natural breadth, which, however, it does not do very quickly. Then proceed to relieve the sore skin by the side of the nail of its pressure. It is of no use, however, merely to cut away the pressing nail even freely, and then to press a piece of lint under its edge, which is as painful as it is useless; for the nail, if it is not otherwise managed, will drop, in the course of a few days, upon the old spot, and again render it "angry." The proper treatment is thinning the whole length of the middle of the nail, from its root to its end as much as possible, and this is best done by scraping it previously with the sharp edge of a piece of glass, again and again, till the middle of the nail is as thin as writing paper, and will readily bend under the pressure of the finger nail. This is, at first, a rather painful operation, but the scraping must be done with a light hand.

BOILED TONGUE.—In choosing a tongue, ascertain how long it has been dried or pickled, and select one with a smooth skin, which denotes its being young and tender. If a dried one and rather hard, soak it at least for 12 hours previous to cooking it; if, however, it it fresh from the pickle, two or three hours will be sufficient for it to remain in soak. Put the tongue into a stew-pan with plenty of cold water and a bunch of savory herbs; let it gradually come to a boil, skim well, and simmer very gently until tender. Peel off the skin, garnish with tufts of cauliflowers or Brussels sprouts, and serve. Boiled tongue is frequently sent to table with boiled poultry instead of ham, and is by many persons preferred. If to serve cold, peel it, fasten it down to a piece of board by sticking a fork through the root, and another through the top to strengthen it. When cold, glaze it, and put a paper ruche round the root, and garnish with tufts of parsley. Cook a large smoked tongue 4 to 4½ hours; and a small one 2½ to 3 hours. A large unsoaked tongue 3 to 3½ hours; a small one 2 to 2½ hours.

THE CARE OF KEROSENE LAMPS.—Few illuminating substances produce a light as steady and brilliant as kerosene oil, but owing to inattention to certain requisite points its full brilliancy is rarely attained. The wick, oil and all the appurtenances of the lamp must be kept scrupulously clean; the burner polished; the chimney not only clean but bright and clear; the wick cut square across with *sharp* scissors. Those lamps which are made with immovable cupolas require especial care in cleaning and trimming. The upper part of a lamp frequently gets oily after standing for a time. This may, in a measure, be prevented by cutting a hole in a piece of felt so as to fit exactly around the socket into which the burner is screwed. Trim the felt so that it will be about one-half inch in width and place the ring on the socket. Housekeepers disregarding the above have, as a result, a flame dull, yellow, smoky, and half-lighted apartments at the same cost as those well lighted.

Do not stupify your baby with Opium or Morphia mixtures, but use Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup which is always safe and reliable and never disappoints. 25c.

TO DYE BLACK.—Logwood and copperas are necessary, and any respectable drug store merchant will give you the proportions according to the amount you have to dye. But be careful and prepare your material properly; put it in a clean boiler, with soap, a little soda, and cold water, and let it boil thoroughly until all the dirt and grease are out; then rinse, and when your dye is ready (which must be prepared in an earthen or clean iron kettle) boil the material in the dye, and from the boiler rinse in very cold water, and after it has dripped nearly dry iron between cloths.

ASPARAGUS ROLLS.—Boil the asparagus, as usual, in boiling salted water; when tender cut up the tops and all that is eatable and warm over in milk, butter rubbed in flour, yolks of raw eggs beaten, a grate of nutmeg, and a small pinch of mace—quantities regulated by the amount of asparagus; have some milk rolls with the crumb scooped out, having taken off the top crust, fill the cavity with the boiling asparagus, and place the top crust on at once; must be managed quickly, so as to go to the table very hot.

An Esquimaux Wedding.

Shortly there entered, in perfect silence, a cortege drawing a dog-sled, in which was seated the high priest of the tribe, and a more vilainous-looking object I never beheld. He was stripped to the waist and smeared with oil and coloring matter in stripes, which gave him the appearance of a Chinese joss. On his head was a tiara of bear's claws, surmounted by an enormous polar bear's head. On his shoulders were placed erect on end two large walrus tusks, fancifully decorated with strips of red flannel, which had been obtained from the clothing of a drowned sailor washed ashore. The lower part of his body was covered with other skins, over which were spread a number of young seals, all alive and barking. In the right hand he held a spear, which he waved aloft in a theatrical manner, while with his left he motioned to the bride and groom to approach him. The whole concourse arose, and with shouts of gladness capered around the priest's chariot. This he submitted to for a space of ten minutes, and then, imperiously waving his spear, cammanded silence. The groom was now directed to prostrate himself upon the earth on his back and the bride directed to place her right foot upon his throat, which she evidently did with reluctance. While in this position the priest instructed the groom that such was to be his fate, trodden under foot by man, should he ever prove untrue to his plighted troth. He was then permitted to rise, and directed to approach the old chief, who placed a spear at his breast, telling him it would be his doom should he prove untrue. He was next directed to his father, who, producing a fishing line, informed him that he would choke to death his offspring should he prove unfaithful. Then, to cap the climax, he was directed to face the entire tribe, who, brandishing their spears, yelled at the top of their voices vengeance on him in the event of unfaithfulness. At this juncture the groom, apparently overcome with emotion dropped on the ground, and, bowing his head to the earth, cried: "I will be true," until raised to his feet by the bride.

HUMOROUS.

STILL HAPPY.—For the past two weeks a Woodward avenue druggist has put up a prescription of some kind or other about four times a day for a certain small boy, besides filling orders for a large variety of patent medicines and porous plasters. The sales were all cash, but the druggist's curiosity was at length aroused, and he said to the lad:

"Got sickness in the family?"

"Kinder," was the reply.

"Your father?"

"Yes—all but me. Ma is using the plasters for a lame side and taking the tonic for a rash which broke out on her elbows. Pa takes the troches for tickling in the troat, and uses the arnica on his shin. Louisa uses that catarrh snuff and the cough medicine. Bill wants the brandy for a sprained ankle, and the squills are for the baby. That's all but grandma, and this prescription is to relieve the pain in her chest and make her sleep harder."

"Rather unfortunate family," remarked the druggist.

"Well, kinder; but pa says its cheaper than going to the seashore, and so we plaster up and swallow down, and feel purty happy after all."

A VICTIM TO SCIENCE.—George Cuthbert was chaged with being drunk at an untimely hour in the streets. When asked by the policeman who he was:

"A victim to science" hiccuped George; "but I've found it out."

"Found out what?" inquired the police-constable.

"Silence, and I'll tell you," murmured George. "Don't you know, and if you don't, you ought—you ought, to know, that I've been hindeavoring to hascertain the comparative strength of alcoholic fluids for many years, and I've just found it out. It's whisky, sir. I'll tell you how I did it. I takes three glasses of brandy, no effect; three of gin, no go; three of whisky, done in a minute. My grandmother always said I'd be a victim to my scientific thirst."

"Very well," said the constable; "come with me and study it up logically in the watch-house, and you can report the sum total of your scientific reserches to the judge in the morning."

TWO ENRAGED duelists meet upon the dark and bloody ground. Just as their swords are about to be handed to them the first enraged duelist in a voice trembling with suppressed bravery says:

"One of us two must remain on this field."

"You're talking," says the second enraged duelist.

"And it shall be you," says the first enraged duelist; "for I'm going." (Goes with the velocity of a quarter horse.)

SUBURBAN resident (to builder)—"Oh, I wanted to put a tin fox on the top of my house as a vane! What ought I to do?" Builder: "Do? why give notice to parish under metropolis local act—give notice of alteration to district surveyor—send in plan, elevation, section, cross-section and block plan of adjacent property, with design and two perspectives of fox—inclose two copies of all on linen to Board of Works, Spring Gardens, London, and then—wait!"

"MARIAR," remarked one of the horny-handed sons of toil to his wife, "pears to me it takes a sight o' calico to make you a dress these hard times. Can't yer enconomize with one of them pull backs the city gals wear?" It was then that Mariar fired the bread board at him, and remarked that she wasn't going to stop the circulation of blood in her legs for no bald-headed old penny-pincher."

"WHAT is the name of your cat, sir?" inquired a visitor. "His name was William," said the host, "until he had the fits, and since then we have called him Fitz William."

"THEY tell me old Skinflint is losing his sight." "Put up job; he's going blind to save his dog tax. Blind men's poodles are exempt, you know."

"IS THAT your offspring, madam?" asked a judge of a woman on the witness stand, who was holding a boy by the hand.

TO A TIRED mother when she sits down beside a huge basket of holey stockings, "the darkest hour is just before the darn."

IF YOUR foot is asleep, do not be a'armed; the poet tells us that the sole if not dead that slumbers.

ONE certain effect of an Anglo-Russian war—Private-tears in England.

DRINKING men, like soldiers, frequently give the counter-sign.

To balance Probabilities—get a Fairbanks Scale.

THE song of the early gardener—Come into the garden mud.

Habits of Sheep.

They perseveringly follow their leader wherever he goes; but if, in case of sudden alarm, any one of the flock runs forward to escape, and thus takes the lead, the rest generally follow him regardless of any obstruction. Of this singular disposition, Dr. Allderson once witnessed an instance in the town of Liverpool. A butcher's boy was driving about twenty fat wedders through the town, but they ran down a street along which he did not want them to go. He observed a scavenger at work with his broom a little way before them, and called out loudly for him to stop the sheep. The man accordingly did what he could to turn them back, running from side to side, always opposing himself to their passage, and brandishing his broom with great dexterity; but the sheep, much agitated, pressed forward, and at last one of them came right up to the man, who, fearing it was about to jump over his head while he was stooping, grasped the short broomstick in both hands, and held it over his head. He stood for a few seconds in this position, when the sheep made a spring and jumped fairly over him without touching the broom. The first had no sooner cleared this impediment than another followed, and another, in such quick succession that the man, perfectly confounded, seemed to lose all recollection, and stood in the same attitude till the whole flock had jumped over him, not one of them attempting to pass on either side, though the street was quite clear. As this took place during wet weather, the man was entirely bespattered with mud before they had all passed, and it is impossible to conceive a more ludicrous appearance than the poor fellow made on this occasion.

Wood is strong in ratio to its weight. The heaviest and densest will prove the most durable. This should be selected for weight carrying purposes, such as the ties of bridges, where the two qualities of strength and durability are desirable. Coarse-grained wood, weighs the heaviest, and, as it contains more resin than that of a finer grain, is especially adapted for a position which has to contend with any degree of dampness.

Blindly Groping

For some medicinal alcoholic resuscitant of physical energy which should take the place of the heady and frequently adulterated stimulants of commerce, the medical practitioners of a quarter of a century ago were electrified on first observing the reviving effects upon the system of a tonic then recently introduced, but which has since become the most popular medicine sold on this continent, viz.: Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Their astonishment and admiration were increased when experience farther disclosed that this botanic remedy effected results which the mineral drugs of the pharmacopœia often utterly failed to produce—among others, the permanent restoration of vigor, the removal of digestive, secretive and evacuative irregularities, and the eradication and prevention of periodic fevers. Speedy recognition of the merits of the Bitters by unprejudiced and enlightened physicians naturally followed this revelation of medical facts, which have since received such frequent and positive confirmation.

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In our style of climate, with its sudden changes of temperature—rain, wind and sunshine often intermingled in a single day—it is no wonder that our children, friends and relatives are so frequently taken from us by neglected colds, half the deaths resulting directly from this cause. A bottle of Boschee's German Syrup kept about your home for immediate use will prevent serious sickness, a large doctor's bill, and perhaps death, by the use of three or four doses. For curing Consumption, Hemorrhages, Pneumonia, Severe Coughs, Croup or any disease of the Throat or Lungs, its success is simply wonderful, as your druggist will tell you. German Syrup is now sold in every town and village on this continent. Sample bottles for trial, 10 cents; regular size, 75 cents.

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DR. C. W. BENSON'S CELERY & CHAMOMILE PILLS are prepared expressly to cure Sick Headache, Nervous Headache, Dyspeptic Headache, Neuralgia, Nervousness and Sleeplessness, and will cure any case. Price 50c., postage free. Sold by all Druggists. Office No. 106 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore

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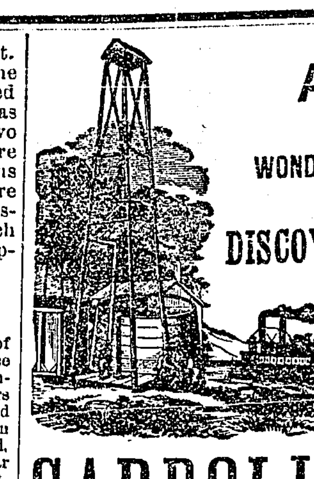
is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. It acts upon the food in the stomach, preventing its being converted into fat. Taken in accordance with directions, it will reduce a fat person from two to five pounds per week.

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WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!

CARBOLINE

A Deodorized Extract of Petroleum,

The Only Article that Will Restore Hair on Bald Heads.

What the World Has Been Wanting for Centuries.

Of all the compounds which the chemist's art has given to the world for hundreds of years for the purpose of restoring the hair to its natural growth and color, not one has been perfect. Many of the hair-dressings of the day are excellent, but the great mass of the stuffs sold for promoting the growth and bringing back the original color, are mere humbugs, while not a few are positively pernicious in their effect upon the scalp and the structure of the hair. All hair-dyes are well known to chemists as more or less poisonous, because the change of color is artificial, and does not depend on a restoration of the functions of the scalp to their natural health and vigor. The falling out of the hair, the accumulations of dandruff, and the premature change in color, are all evidences of a diseased condition of the scalp and the glands which nourish the hair. To arrest these causes the article used must possess medicinal as well as chemical virtues, and the change must begin UNDER the scalp to be of permanent and lasting benefit. Such an article has been discovered, and, like many other wonderful discoveries, it is found to consist of elements almost in their natural state. Petroleum oil is the article which is made to work such extraordinary results; but it is after the best article has been chemically treated, and completely deodorized, that it is in a proper condition for the toilet. It was in far-off Russia that the effects of petroleum upon the hair were first observed; a government officer having discovered that a partially-bald servant of his, while trimming the lamps, had a habit of wiping his oil-besmeared hands in his scanty locks, and the result was, in a few months, a much finer head of black, glossy hair than he ever had before. The oil was tried on horses and cattle that had lost their hair from the cattle plague, and the results were as rapid as they were marvelous. The manes and even the tails of horses, which had fallen out, were completely restored in a few weeks. These experiments were heralded to the world, but the knowledge was practically useless to those prematurely bald and gray, as no one in civilized society could tolerate the use of refined petroleum as a dressing for the hair. But the skill of one of our chemists has overcome the difficulty, and, by a process known only to himself, he has, after very costly and elaborate experiments, succeeded in deodorizing refined petroleum, which renders it susceptible of being handled as daintily as the famous EAU DE COLOGNE. The experiments with the deodorized liquid on the human hair were attended with the most astonishing results. A few applications, where the hair was thin and falling, gave remarkable tone and vigor to the scalp and hair. Every particle of dandruff disappears on the first or second dressing, and the liquid, so searching in its nature, seems to penetrate to the roots at once, and set up a radical change from the start. It is well known that the most beautiful colors are made from petroleum, and, by some mysterious operation, the use of this article gradually imparts a beautiful light-brown color to the hair, which, by a continued use, deepens to a black. The color remains permanent for an indefinite length of time, and the change is so gradual that the most intimate friends can scarcely detect its progress. In a word, it is the most wonderful discovery of the age, and well calculated to make the prematurely bald and gray rejoice.

We advise our readers to give it a trial, feeling satisfied that one application will convince them of its wonderful effects.—"Pittsburg Commercial" of Oct. 22, 1877.

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CARBOLINE Is a sure remedy, and instantaneous in its results
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CARBOLINE Creates a new growth of hair in three weeks.
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CARBOLINE The most effectual Hair Restorer ever compounded.
CARBOLINE Keeps the hair moist and the head cool.
CARBOLINE Is free from irritating and poisonous chemicals.
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CARBOLINE Gives weak and sickly hair the gloss and vigor of youth.
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CARBOLINE Makes the old young again. Acts like magic on the hair.
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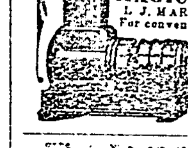
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For headache, whether sick or nervous, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints, pains in the bowels, heartburn and pains of all kinds, Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure. Price 50 cents.

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I feel perfectly well, and my heart is full of gratitude to God for this help in my deep affliction. To you, sir, and your wonderful medicine, I feel deeply indebted, and my prayer is that it may be as much a blessing to others as it has been to me. (Signed) MRS. E. C. BIBBINS.

Mrs. Bibbins, who makes the above certificate, is the person for whom I requested you to send medicine in June, 1875. The medicines above stated were bought of me, with the exception of what was sent to her by you. I may say that her statement is correct without a qualification.

(Signed) L. S. L[illegible]

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This may certify that Mrs. Bibbins, who makes the above certificate, is and has been for many years well known to us, and the facts therein stated are undoubtedly and undeniably correct. Any one who knows Mrs. Bibbins will believe her statement. (Signed)

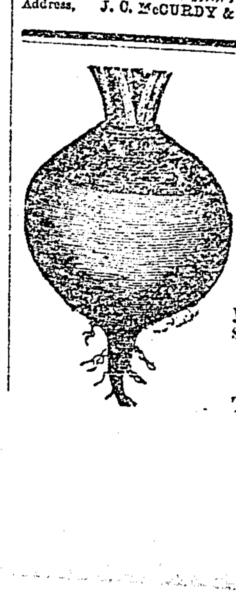
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VOLUME XLII. JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1878. WHOLE NO. 2157.

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All through the night;
Rest close in His encircling arms
Until the light.
My heart is with you as I kneel to pray,
Good night! God keep you in his care alway.

Thick shadows creep like silent ghosts
About my head;
I lose myself in tender dreams,
While overhead
The moon comes stealing through the window bars,
A silver sickle gleaming 'mid the stars.

For I, though I am far away,
Feel safe and strong;
To trust you thus, dear love—and yet—
The night is long—
I say with sobbing breath the old fond prayer,
Good night! Sweet dreams! God keep you everywhere!

An Aristocratic Bravo.

It was late in the evening on the 4th of September, 1799, that the Emperor Paul of Russia was excitedly pacing his plainly-furnished bed-room.

Every now and then he stood still, and glanced at a letter which he held in his hand.

"She cannot come, she writes," he exclaimed. "Holy Ivan, she must come. I am too deeply enamored of her. The pretext for her refusal is her husband's jealousy."

He burst into a scornful laugh.

"Jealousy!" he cried, stamping his foot angrily. "What do I care for the jealousy of such an old curmudgeon as the Count Ereschinsky, who is married to the most charming young wife in the world! She cannot possibly love him. He is too old and ugly for that, Mine she must and shall become, and I am sure from what she has given me to understand that she would not be very averse to become my mistress, if she could safely do so. But how shall I arrange this? I cannot send Count Ereshinsky, who served my mother and me so faithfully, to Siberia, nor can I carry off his wife by main force."

The Emperor's brutal face assumed an expression of the most violent rage.

He stamped his foot angrily, and gave vent to the most shocking blasphemy.

Then he threw himself upon his couch, and, as was his habit, speedily fell asleep.

Next morning he awoke in a very bad humor.

When his valet entered the bed-room in order to dress him, the Czar cursed him fearfully, flung a glass of water at the terrified servant, and then ordered him to send for the Minister of Police.

That functionary, who had to make every morning an oral report to the Emperor Paul, was already in waiting in one of the ante-rooms of the Winter Palace, when he was summoned to the bed-chamber of his imperial master.

"Well," shouted the Czar to him, in his coarse way, "what do you report to-day, Baron Couberg?"

"Very little, your Majesty,' was the Minister's humble reply; "only one rather remarkable man arrived yesterday at St. Petersburg.

"Who is he?"

'Baron Loirot D'Estang, a French refugee."

"What is there remarkable about him?" asked the Emperor.

The Minister replied in an undertone: "Your Majesty, I cannot say whether what I have heard about this Frenchman is true or not, but Duruy—"

"That miserable French spy of yours?"

"Yes, sire. Duruy tells me that Baron Loirot D'Estang is a great scoundrel."

"Pshaw!" interrupted the Czar. "Most of the French refugees here in St. Petersburg are."

"Very true, your Majesty; but Duruy told me that M. D'Estang is a very peculiar sort of a scoundrel. He is an aristocratic bravo, a professional duellist, who, for a certain sum of money, will challenge the person who has become obnoxious to the man that has hired him. He is a matchless swordsman, and invariably kills his adversaries."

The Czar had become very thoughtful.

"Tell me more about this dangerous fellow," he said, after a pause.

The Minister of Police took a sheet of paper from his portfolio, and read as follows:

"Victor Edmund Baron Loirot D'Estang is about forty-five years old. He was in his youth a cadet in the French army, but was cashiered for theft. Being an excellent swordsman, the Duke de Montmorency hired him to challenge and kill the Marquis Vontoade. Loirot D'Estang did so, and received ten thousand francs for this premeditated murder. The Prince de Rohan employed him for a similar purpose; but D'Estang had to flee from France. He went to Turin, where the Duke of Aosta hired him to challenge and kill Count Nicini, whose wife the Duke had seduced. Next D'Estang turned up in Vienna, where he earned a great deal of money in the same abominable manner."

"Send D'Estang to me at once!" interrupted the Czar. "I will receive him in private audience as soon as possible. I must see this monster of a duellist. Maybe I will send him to Siberia after the audience. Begone!"

The Minister bowed submissively and withdrew.

Paul laughed diabolically as soon as he was alone.

"That fellow, D'Estang, is just the man I want," he said to himself. "When he has done my bidding I shall see to it that he speedily disappears."

An hour later the Minister of Police returned to the Winter Palace, accompanied by Baron Loirot D'Estang.

The latter was a fine-looking, polished Frenchman. His face had rather a good-natured expression. Only every now and then a sinister glance from his black eyes indicated his true character, which was that of an infernal villian. In fact his misdeeds were much more numerous and horrible than what was said about him in the report of the Minister of Police.

He was ushered into the private cabinet of the Emperor Paul, who had meanwhile risen from his bed and put on the uniform of a Russian Field Marshal.

D'Etang bowed with the ease of a polished courtier. The Czar motioned to the Minister of Police to leave the room. Then he said sternly to the Frenchman:

"I know your antecedents, Baron D'Estang. I have a notion to send you to Siberia for the impudence you displayed in coming to St. Petersburg."

The Frenchman turned deadly pale.

"Your Majesty cannot be in earnest," he stammered.

"I am in dead earnest, monster," said Paul, with a terrible scowl. "I have a notion to ring this bell and send you forthwith to Irkutsk."

"Mercy, mercy, Your Majesty!" cried the Frenchman, falling on his knees.

Paul kept silence for several minutes. Then he said in a loud tone of voice:

"They say, Baron, that you are an excellent swordsman."

"I am, Your Majesty."

"Are you sure you can kill any adversary that may be pitted against you?"

"Yes, sire."

"Well, then, Baron," said the emperor Paul. "I have in my regiment of Life Guards, an officer, Count Ereshinsky, who has done something for which he deserves death, but I prefer not to have him executed. Challenge him, kill him, and you shall not be sent to Siberia. You can see Count Ereshinsky on parade to-day, in front of the Winter Palace. You know now what I want, Baron D'Etang?"

The latter bowed and—

"In twenty-four hours Count Ereshinsky shall be a dead man," he murmured.

"Now leave me, Baron," said the Czar; "but remember that my police will dog your steps until you have fulfilled your promise."

The Frenchman saw Count Ereshinsky on parade and insulted him.

They exchanged cards and a duel between them was arranged for the following morning.

As usual, swords were chosen for the occasion.

Count Ereshinsky did not know the terrible skill of his unscrupulous antagonist.

A minute after the duel commenced he fell, pierced through the left lung.

He was conveyed to his residence, where he expired a few hours after, amid the lamentations of his young wife and his son Stephen, whom a former wife had borne to him, and who was then a lad of sixteen.

And now occurred something really strange in this sombre affair.

Baron D'Estang happened to see the young widow of his victim, and at once became deeply enamored with her. He managed to gain access to her. She did not repulse him, for she wanted to elicit from him the true reason why he had picked a quarrel with her husband and had killed him.

Intoxicated with the smiles of the charming creature, the Frenchman told all about the Emperor Paul having hired him to assassinate her husband.

Then she drove him with fearful imprecations from her presence, and wrote the Czar a scathing letter, in which she upbraided him for his infamous conduct.

Paul, divining that the French bravo had betrayed him, caused the latter to be sent to Siberia, where he was placed as a private in a frontier regiment.

The Countess Ereshinsky withdrew to her estates in Southern Russia, where she thenceforth led a most secluded life.

Stephen Ereshinsky, after Paul had been assassinated, entered the army, and greatly distinguished himself.

In 1812 he was a colonel, and such was also the rank of Baron Loirot D'Estang, whom Paul's successor, Alexander the First, who did not know the true character of the man, had rapidly promoted.

On the eve of the battle of Leipzig, Count Ereshinsky and Loirot D'Estang met accidently in front of the tent of General Milordovitch.

When Ereshinsky heard the Frenchman's name, he said to him, "Are not you the assassin of my father?"

He waited for no reply, but shot Loirot D'Estang dead on the spot.

Alexander the First, on hearing of the affair, sent for Count Ereshinsky, who told him everything.

The affair was hushed up.

—Captain Paul Boynton has just made a trip down the Garonne river from Toulouse to Bordeaux, in France, in six days and fourteen hours, and met with a warm reception all along the voyage. He will now undertake a voyage down the Seine.

—Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, during his stay in Paris, purchased pictures by celebrated artists to the amount of $200,000.

Brigham Young's Estate.

The failure of the heirs of the late Brigham Young to agree in the distribution of his property will in all probability, cause a lawsuit that will attract the attention of the whole country and create as much scandal as the present squabble over Vanderbilt's estate. The contestants will be 25 wives or their heirs, consisting of 45 children. The Prophet is generally believed to have had only 19 wives, but this is undoubtedly a mistake, and if the law is invoked it will probably be shown that Brigham had no less than 25 wives and would have had 30 if he could have persuaded certain good-looking ladies to join his family. Among the most notable of Brigham's numerous progeny may be mentioned John, Brigham, jr., Joseph, Alice and Luna, children of his first wife. Alice wanted to marry a Mr. Tobin, but Brigham gave her to his confidential clerk, Hiram B. Clawson, who already had a wife, Luna was wild, and the Prophet soon married her off to a Mormon gentleman. Lucy Seely's son Heber has already been mentioned as one of the worst boys in Salt Lake. Mrs. Waite says: "One morning after breakfast Heber, then only ten or twelve years old went into the kitchen and undertook to help himself to anything he could find. Mr. Smith, the cook, would not permit it, when Heber seized a fork, and, with oaths, tried to stab him." This boy and a son of Harriet Cook, laid a plan to kill Smith, but failed. Mrs. Hampton, before her marriage with the Prophet, had a daughter, Vilate, whom Heber Young and Feramez Little wanted to marry, but what ultimately became of her, I do not know. Formerly Brigham kept his wives in the Dion House, a sort of hotel where each had her separate apartments. The building cost about $30,000 and was as good as could be built in the States for $50,000. The basement contained cellars, wash rooms, kitchens, dish rooms, a dining-room, pantry, coachman's room, school room and two large halls. The second-story had fourteen apartments. The third story, or really the second story (the basement being under the ground) had twenty-one apartments. The rooms were large, convenient and well furnished. Brigham was a strict disciplinarian, but could not always keep down rows in the family. The Prophet rose early, dressed and shaved every morning, and then assembled his wives and children for prayer. After singing and prayer they went to breakfast, which was served in a large hall. Brigham sat at the head of the table and Lucy Decker, at the foot and poured out the coffee. The children had side-tables and their mothers could eat with them if they wished. It was to all appearance a happy family and as well behaved, polite and mannerly as any in the land. Whatever heartburnings there were or jealousies the women kept them to themselves, and not even the boldest dare show her temper at the table before the Prophet, whom they all looked up to as a god. Of late years, Brigham did not eat with his wives, his breakfast being simply a bowl of bread and milk. On rising each lady put her room in order, making up the bed and sweeping. After breakfast the women walked out, sang, played the piano or sewed. Several of them embroidered beautifully, made colored cloth, and were very proud of their handiwork. The Prophet kept several carriages, and the ladies could go shopping or driving whenever they pleased. In the evening all went to the theatre, where Brigham's wives and children had reserved seats. It is said the Prophet was very liberal and gave his wives plenty of pin money. They had a dancing master, a French teacher and an instructor in music. During his latter years Young endeavored to give each of his favorite wives a cottage and $1,000 a year in pin money. It is said he offered a house and $1,000 per annum to any good-looking young lady who would marry him.

Shepherd Dogs.

Darwin tells us, in his Researches into Natural History, that in Banda Oriental, South America, it is a common thing to see flocks of sheep guarded by one or two dogs, at a distance of some miles from any house or man. The method of canine education there practiced, consists in seperating the puppy, while very young, from its mother and in accustoming it to its future companions. A ewe is held three or four times a day for the little thing to suck, and a nest of wool is made for it in the sheep pen. At no time is it allowed to associate with other dogs or with the children of the family. From this education it has no wish to leave the flock, and just as another dog will defend its master, man, so will this the sheep. On the approach of a stranger, the dog immediately advances barking, and the sheep cluster in his rear as if around the oldest ram. These dogs can be readily taught to bring home the flock at a certain hour in the evening. Their most troublesome fault when young is their desire to play with the sheep, and in doing so they sometimes gallop their harges unmercifully. They come to the house daily for some meat, and as soon as they get it, skulk away as if ashamed of themselves. Away from the flock they seem timid with regard to other dogs, but when with their charge neither domesticated nor wild dogs dare venture to attack them.

The Archibald Cat.

"Pap, Rommy is gone."

Old Henry was just coming in from work, wanted his hands washed and his supper, didn't know "Rommy," or "Rommy's" history, and not feeling interested, blurted out—

"Who the blazes is Rommy, and where's he gone to?"

"You onfeelin' old wretch, you know just well enough who Rommy is; and I expect somebody's got him locked up."

"In the station-house, eh? Glad of it. Where's that towel?" grumbled Henry, with his eyes full of soap and water.

"You'll repent of your miserable conduct. Henry Archibald, in hair-cloth and coal ashes for this!" screamed Mrs. A. "Oh, he was so pretty, and I brought him up all the way by hand, and he used to butt me on the nose so affectionate like. Oh, m-e R-o-m-m-y! m-e R-o-m-m-y! where on this earth have the awfully rascally wretches taken you to," and the old lady sat down vaguely upon the coal scuttle, with her apron over her eyes; but Martha having laid a hot flat iron in on top of the coal she got up quicker than a professional grasshopper.

The old man had just sat down to supper but he turned around to Martha, his beloved daughter, saying:

"Lookee here, Marth, what's the matter with the old woman, anyway. Seems to me there's an awful lot of racket going on here for a man to eat his supper and feel thankful in."

"Why, papa; Rommy's gone."

"Well all right let him go. I ain't tryin' to stop him. Pass me them fried taters."

"Henry Archibald;" remarked the old lady as she leaned gingerly against the stair door. "If I'd ever knowed you was such an onfeelin' wretch when you made love to me in the lane twenty-three years ago last Thursday I'd a just busted your head with a fence rail, if I'd a had to pay for the rail.

"Haint you got no more bread in this house," grunted Henry.

"Martha! get that old glutton all the bread he wants and let him stuff himself to death, if he wants to."

"Better eat your supper old woman and not stand up there a-lookin' as though somebody had pasted you against the stair door for the advertisement of the fat woman at a side show."

"Eat, heartless villain. How can you ask me to eat. Oh! my Rommy's gone and you don't appear to care a cent."

"Can't say I do. Martha pass that ham."

"I'll go crazy, I know I shall."

"Won't have far to go," observed Henry, not noticing the coming storm.

There was a pause of silence as big as the Mammoth Cave for about a second, and then Mrs. Archibald said, with evidently constrained feeling—

"Henry Archibald, do you mean that?"

"Of course; I'm mean enough for anything."

"Henry, do you know who Rommy is?"

"No, hanged if I do;" and Henry, preparing to leave the table, turned around on his chair and faced the old woman. The baleful glare he saw in her eye as she yelled—

"He's my c-a-a-a-t, an' somebody's stole him"—

Convinced Henry that the kitchen stove or something else was getting too warm. He reached for his hat, and missed it by about three inches; but he struck the street door and disappeared through it like a patent Bliss ghost, and the rattle of the flying coal and scuttle convinced him that he had not been a second too active. As he passed Oxtoby leaning over his yard gate he grabbed off his hat with the remark:

"I'll bring it back in a minute; I'm just going somewhere for a peck of fish bait. And I've got such a headache I can't stop."

Celtic Feasts.

Diodorus and Athenæus give curious pictures of the Celtic manner of conducting feasts. The former says, "At their meals they sit upon the ground, on which wolves' or dogs' skins are spread; near at hand are their fireplaces, with many pots and spits full of joints of meat; and they are served by young girls or boys," their feasts continuing until midnight. No one touched anything until the master of the house or chief person had first tasted of all the dishes.

Among the Germans every man sat by himself, on a particular seat, and at a separate table. Strabo says most of the Gauls took their meals sitting on rush beds or cushions. When a company could agree they sat down to supper in a circle. In the middle sat he who was reckoned most worthy, either from his rank or valor; and next to him was placed the person who gave the entertainment. The others were arranged each according to his rank. Behind the guests stood some who bore shields; a number of spearmen sat in a circle opposite to the others; and both took meat with their lords. It was the custom to put the bread, broken into many pieces, on the table, with flesh out of the caldron, of all which the king or chief first tasted. Some would take up whole joints with both hands, and tear them in pieces with their teeth; but if the flesh were too tough, they would cut it with a knife, which was kept in a sheath, in a certain place near at hand. Boys served round the wine, both right and left, in earthen or silver pots. The company drank very leisurely, frequently tasting, but not taking more than a glassful. After supper, they sometimes engaged in a sword play, challenging each other to friendly combat, in which they only joined their extended hands and points of their swords, without injury, but sometimes they began to fight in earnest, wounding each other; in which case they became irritated, and if the others did not interfere they fought till death. In former times, also, the strongest would take up the limbs of cattle, and, if challenged by any, they fought with swords until one was killed. In Celtiberia, the lights were brought in by boys, who cried out, "*vincamus*;" and speaking of lights, it may be noticed that a substitute for a candle among the Gael and Scots' farmers generally, is a slip of resinous fir wood dug out of the mosses and dried. This is called gius puil or blair, and is held beside the guid man during meals by the younger branches of the family. It would seem that, anciently, the chiefs had servants for the purpose of holding their rude flambeaux; and a story is related of an earl of Braidalbane showing some English friends these torch-bearers, in proof that he possessed much more valuable *chandeliers* than those of silver exhibited to him in the South. Old Gaelic poems mention wax candles as in use. The master of the lights, an officer in the King of Wales' household, was obliged to hold a taper near the king's dish when eating.

An Injured Female's Trick.

This is not a bad story of a robbery. At any rate it demonstrates the ingenuity of the female brain. The scene is laid in Austria. A woman in tears—the sex, as you are probably aware can always at will turn on the water-works; they find them so useful—arrived at the house of a priest, and poured into his kindly sympathetic ears a harrowing story of ill usage. Her husband was a drunkard, was in the habit of cruelly beating her, was—in short, the usual tale, and her prayer was that his reverence would send for her worser-half and soundly lecture him on his behavior. Moved by the evident sincerity of her grief—it showed his ignorance of woman's wiles—the good father readily consented; and the good wife earnestly thanked him, wiped her eyes and went on her way rejoicing. Her way took her to a shop of a silversmith to whom she said the priest in question wished to see some handsome snuff-boxes, from which to select one for a present, and appointed for his visit the very hour upon which she and the good father had previously agreed as the time when the lecture be administered. The worthy silversmith repaired to the priest's house and was received at the door by the woman he had already seen, and whom, in the innocence of his heart he believed to be the servant. She directed him to leave his parcel with her and proceed up stairs to the sitting-room. Arriving there, his host lost no time in commencing the exhortation, when ensued first astonishment, next indignation, and finally explanation. Of course by the time both men had thought of looking after the sham wife and the snuff-boxes she and her plunder had entirely disappeared.

Bret Harte and the Death Rate.

Bret Harte was lecturing in Pensylvania a short time ago. At one of his appointments he felt very much depressed.

It is a peculiarity of humorists, we are told, to be unaccountably melancholy and gloomy at times. Harte was in this mood now.

One of the committee went in back of the scenes to see him, and the depressed humorist welcomed him as a gleam of unusual good sunshine. They shook hands—Harte earnestly, and the committee-man decorously.

"Mr. Harte," he said, gravely, "you will find this an unusually healthy city."

"Ah!" said the pleased humorist.

"Yes. The death rate is only one a day."

At this juncture Harte took the committee-man by the arm, and hurriedly asked:

"Is he dead?"

"Dead?" ejaculated the committee-man. "Who dead?"

"Why, the man for the day?" was the grave reply.

The committee-man stared with all his might into the immovable face of the lecturer.

"Isn't there a clerk here, or register, or coroner, or something like that, of whom you could find out whether a man for this day had died?"

"Yhy, yes, I suppose so," slowly replied the committee-man.

"Would you be so good, then, to find out, and before I commence the lecture if possible, whether that man is dead? If he is dead, then I am all right, for I am to leave the city early to-morrow morning; but if he isn't dead, I cannot help at feel uneasy about myself, and I am not well to-night."

The kind-hearted committee-man immediately hurried away to get the information.

When in his room at the hotel that night a servant told him a gentlemen wished him to step down stairs in the hall, as he wanted to see him. Mr. Harte went down and there met the committee-man.

"I am sorry, Mr. Harte, to disturb you," he said; "But I could not get that information earlier. It is all right. That death rate I spoke of was merely the average."

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

Every-day cheerfulness is a fortune in itself. Sunshine does not have a more marked effect on all around.

If you begin by apologizing for what cannot be defended, you will end by defending what cannot be apologized for.

Satan's promises are like the meat that fowlers set before birds, which is not meant to feed them, but to take them.

It is doubtful if a man could, by any possibility, do his noblest or think his deepest, without a preparation of suffering.

I esteem greatly the ignorance of a man who believes and confesses his knowledge to be confined to what he knows.

It is far from being one of the best features of human nature, that, while we love those whom we have benefitted, we often hate those who have benefitted us.

The unknown is an ocean, and conscience is the compass of the unknown; thought, meditation and prayer are the great mysterious pointings of the needle.

Few men know the force of habit. A cobweb—a thread—a twine—a rope—a cable. Venture not upon the first; the last is nearly past human effort to sunder.

The best application for the improvement of the countenance is a mixture in equal parts of serenity and cheerfulness. Anoint the face morning, noon and night.

Whenever you commend, add your reasons for doing so; it is this which distinguishes the approbation of a man of sense from the flattery of sycophants and admiration of fools.

Man is only weak by the disproportion there is between what he can and what he is willing to do; the only way he has to increase his strength is to retrench many of his desires.

A Chinese proverb says, "Great souls have strong wills; others only feeble wishes." The proverb might have added that good health makes the will strong, while feeble bodies weaken it.

The sweetest life is to be ever making sacrifices for Christ; the hardest life a man can lead on earth, and the most full of misery, is to be always doing his own will, and seeking to please himself.

Religion, like all other wholesome growths, loves the sunlight and the air, if we keep it in our cellars it will wither and die, or else send up a sickly and colorless shoot, that will bear no healthy fruit.

The law imprinted on the hearts of all men is to love the members of society as themselves. The eternal, universal, unchangeable law of all beings is to seek the good of one another, like children of the same Father.

As folly on the one side, though it should enjoy all it can desire, would, notwithstanding, never be content; so, on the other, wisdom ever acquiesces with the present, and is never dissatisfied with its immediate conditions.

The friend who pardons a wrong, acquires a superiority that wounds the self-love of the pardoned man, and however much the latter may admire the generosity of the giver, he can love as he had previously done—no more.

If you are a wise man you will treat the world as the moon treats it. Show it only one side of yourself, seldom show yourself too much at a time, and let what you do show be calm, cool and polished. But look at every side of the world.

Kind words and smiles, and genial greetings and good wishes, are seeds that thrive and bear fruit, each after its own kind. Cheerfulness is like the widow's measure of meal—the more spent the more remains, and both the receiver and giver are enriched.

It is astonishing how much one without money may give. A kind word, a helping hand—the warm sympathy that rejoices with those who weep. No man or woman is so poor as not to be able to contribute largely to the happiness of those about them.

We have nothing of our own but our will; all the rest is not ours. Sickness deprives us of health and life; riches are taken away from us by violence; the talents of the mind depend upon the disposition of the body; the only thing that is truly our own is our will.

The goodness which struggles and battles, and goes down deep and soars high, is the stuff of which heroism is made, by which the world is salted and kept pure. It is the seed which bears fruit in martyrs, and makes men nobler than their nature—the demi-gods and the prophets of a better time.

We have but the trials that are incident to humanity; there is nothing peculiar in our case, and we must take up our burdens in faith of heart that, if we are earnest and trifle not with temptation, God will support us, as in the vast fidelity of his providence, he has supported others as heavily laden as ourselves.

Guilt, though it may attain temporal splendor, can never confer real happiness; the evil consequences of our crimes long survive their commissions, and, like the ghost of the murdered, forever haunt the steps of the malefactor; while the paths of virtue, though seldom those of worldly greatness, are always those of pleasantness and peace.

Individuals are not overlooked or forgotten in the multitude. Individual faithfulness is noticed. Individual piety is rewarded. Jeremiah was not lost in the midst of a corrupt age. Daniel and his friends were remembered in their captivity and raised to great honor. In a world of transgressors one faithful friend of God will not be forgotten, though he be the humblest of all.

Give us the country for true happiness, true men and true women. No affectation, no false pride, no hypocrisy, pure air, pure vegetables, pure water, pure milk and, in short, everything that is calculated to make one happy and contented can be found there. Contrast it with the city, and what a difference. Here we see haughty pride; men and women affecting to be much more than they really are; everything different, nothing real; vegetables stale, water impure, milk watered and chalked. We are constantly imposed upon, and each one is suspicious of his neighbor

The Republican.

SATURDAY, AUG. 17th, 1878.

FOR CONGRESS—7th DISTRICT.

W. H. FORNEY.

GEN. Wm. H. FORNEY.

The Democratic Convention of this Congressional District, which met at Gadsden the 9th inst., nominated GEN. FORNEY without opposition, and it is almost certain that his election in November will follow without opposition, "every man, woman and child in the District" being heartily for him.

It is rare that any one in public station acquires so deep a hold on a constituency as has Gen. Forney during his term of service in Congress. The secret of his wonderful popularity lies partly, at least, in his matchless military record, the unbounded confidence the people repose in his courage, honesty and good sense, his irresistible personal magnetism, the equanimity with which he bears success, his entire freedom from demagogueery yet easy approachableness. Couple these fine personal traits of character with the influence and power for good that he is known to possess at Washington, and it is no wonder that honors unsought are tendered him that less gifted men must struggle fiercely for.

We publish this week an article from the Hayneville Examiner, Auditor Brewer's paper, on the political complexion of the next Legislature, that may be of interest to our readers. It will be observed that Col. Sheid, the Representative elect from this county, is classed with the opposition—that is the Radicals, Independents, and Greenbackers. We observe that he has been so classed also by the Gadsden *Times* and perhaps other papers. We call attention to the fact to correct a misapprehension. There was no nomination made for Representative in this county, and consequently there could have been no Independent candidate. The mistake arose, probably from the fact that Col. Sheid ran as an Independent in the race previous to the last. Since that time he has participated in a county convention to appoint delegates to Montgomery. Under the late ruling of the Chairman of the State Executive committee no Independent candidate will be admitted to the caucusses of the party in the Legislature and will thus be practically debarred a vote for U. S. Senator and Solicitors. As we are anxious that Calhoun shall have a voice in the election of Senator and Solicitors, we are unwilling to let Col. Brewer's classification pass without protest.

S. S. Celebration at Howell's Chapel.

We have never seen a greater success in its line than was the Sunday school celebration at Howell's Chapel, Cleburne county, the 9th inst. Fully fifteen hundred people were present, embracing citizens of Georgia, Cleburne and Calhoun counties, and by this vast throng of old and young the best of order and the most decorous deportment was observed throughout the day.

The fullest preparation had been made by Rev. W. P. Howell and his excellent lady and others of the hospitable people of the neighborhood to receive even a greater number, and there was none of the jar and crush, the suffering for water and the general discomfort attendant upon so large gatherings. Every road leading to the grand old grove of lofty oaks was arched with evergreens and the capstone of each arch bore in conspicuous letters the one word "welcome." Accompanied by our better half we reached the grounds early, but already the various schools, with banners flying, were formed in procession ready to march to the stand. The Jacksonville Brass band headed the procession, and lent the charm of music to the march. Above four hundred Sunday school scholars and teachers were in the procession, and these were no sooner seated around the stand than there burst forth a peal of melody from a thousand throats, and the woods rang again with the words of that grand old hymn,

"CORONATION;"

The scene was peculiarly impressive, and insensible indeed must have been that one who could have listened without emotion. The programme was then read by Mr. N. J. Tumlin, of Georgia, Master of Ceremonies, an impressive prayer was delivered by Rev. Mr. Jones, of Cedartown, a song by the Rabbit town school followed, and then came the welcome address by Rev. W. P. Howell. It was most gracefully delivered, felicitously expressed and altogether the most finished talk of the day, though very brief. The programme was then carried out and as published, with some changes made necessary by the absence of some of the schools in a body and one of the speakers, Rev. H. A Williams. His place was filled by Prof. Ferguson, of Edwardsville. The Professor's speech, though impromptu, was sensible, practical, at times eloquent. We cannot attempt in our limited space to follow the programme through. Suffice it to say it was made up of songs well executed from the various schools, music by the band and twenty minute speeches. The Sunday schools that participated in a body were, Rabbit Town, Howell's Chapel, Bethel, Muscadine and the Georgia schools, and the speakers were Rev. W. P. Howell, Prof. Ferguson, Rev. Mr. Ammons, Rev. J. Jones, Mr Dudley Williams and Mr. N. J. Tumlin, who, though not billed for a speech, managed to say a great many good things all along through the exercises of the day.

THE SPEECHES,

were not altogether confined to the subject of Sunday schools, but were interesting withal, and reflected credit upon each and every speaker. Each took up any line of thought that suggested itself and treated it as he saw fit. Mr. Jones made the.

SECULAR PRESS

the almost exclusive text of his remarks and poured some pretty hot shot into the newspapers for the alleged tendency of the same toward infidelity, and counselled a free subscription to religious newspapers to counteract their influence. Addressing a Sunday school assembly, we thought that the speaker could have told his hearers that it was from the secular press of England that the Sunday school first received the encouragement and impetus that has carried it to its present elevation. Although at intervals after the formation of the first christian churches the custom prevailed of assembling the children and youth of Christian parents on the first day of the week for instruction, down to the time of Martin Luther who organized Sunday schools in Germany not so much for religious instruction as to learn the youth to read and write, the Sunday school proper was not instituted until the time of Robert Raikes, a newspaper man. In 1783 he first published in his own newspaper, the "Gloucester Journal," the result of his efforts in organizing schools. Other newspapers took up the theme, and in three years 250,000, children were receiving Sunday school instruction in Great Britain. In 1786 Bishop Asbury, of Virginia established the first Sunday school in the United States on the Raikes plan. From that day to this the good work has extended and improved in character until we have the Sunday school of to-day, with its vast membership, its newspapers, and its distinct libraries. In 1861 the distinct works written for Sunday school, libraries numbered in the United States 4,500, and the membership in this country exceeded three million. It must be vastly greater now, and the secular press was the Divinely appointed agent to bring about this grand result; and to day the secular press is foremost in blazing the way to every enterprise or work that looks to the amelioration of man's condition or his moral elevation. Like all other human institutions it is fallible and errs, but it is as near on a line of right as human institutions ever attain. If more newspapers, both secular and religious, were carried to the hearthstones of the people, the world would be wiser and better for it. But in this digression in defence of the press, we had almost forgotten

THE DINNER.

This was spread beneath the shade of the oaks by the hospitable people who had brought baskets of provisions, and every soul on the ground was freely invited to partake. It was a most bounteous repast, elegantly prepared. After dinner the programme was resumed and continued until the song "Sweet Bye and Bye," as rendered by all the schools and congregation, proclaimed the exercises of the day at an end. The band played lively airs, and amid music, laughter and kind good-byes the people dispersed to their homes; and thus ended the most pleasant day to us that we have spent in a year.

Returning we came down Terrapin valley, and stopped over a night and the greater part of next day in that most hospitable region in the world—the county about Bethel church and Ladiga. After listening to a capital sermon from Rev. C. A. Allday, we dined with a friend near Ladiga, and Sunday evening reached home, twice repaid for the trouble of a three days trip among the mountains and valleys of Cleburne and Calhoun.

It will be observed from the official return of the election that Mr. Screws was scratched in this county to the extent of 379 votes. We mention the fact simply to say that this result was entirely due to his controversy with Judge Walker just before the State Convention. Judge Walker is an old and very highly respected citizen of this county, and many men thought Mr. Screws to blame in first attacking his (Judge Walker's) letter on taxation in the manner that he did, and subsequently too severe in the controversy that followed. While on the subject we will also state that the scratching of Mr Screws' name was in no way the result of his triumph over Capt. Crook in the convention. Capt. Crook did all he could for him and induced many men to forego their expressed determination to scratch the ticket; and this action on his part doubtless saved to Mr. Screws many votes that he would otherwise have lost.

Stonewall Jackson.

Grant thinks Stonewall Jackson might have failed to sustain his great reputation later in the war, when the North had developed Generals capable of rapid movements. It would be hardly fair in judging a man's life work to take a period extending beyond his life, speculating upon what he did not do in that, or upon what he might not have done. The curtain fell upon Stonewall Jackson's completed tragedy in 1863. It was complete. His genius was displayed in his clear insight into the situation of armies, in which he never made a mistake and in his wonderful power of combination, in which he never allowed his subordinates to make mistakes. His tactical arrangements were equal to his strategic movements, and on the field his genius was exhibited in the same clear preception and calm planning, irresistible execution and iron resolution. Gen. Grant thinks Sheridan or Sherman would have been a match for him. Sheridan's ability is unquestioned, but his success was won as a cavalry leader, and that too when the Confederate cavalry was worn down to mere a skeleton, efficient and well led, but badly mounted and few in numbers. The Federal cavalry had been trained, recruited to a large force, superbly mounted. Sheridan won his fame when the Federal cavalry was at its best and the Confederate at its worst. As for Gen Sherman, he never displayed the ability of a great commander. His dash to the sea unopposed, was a mere brilliant piece of sensational warfare, exhibiting none of the qualities which made Jackson at once a Cromwell and a Napoleon.—*Nashville American.*

Things still look like war with Mexico.

The Election And The Elected.

Returns of Monday's election in the state come in slowly. There was no opposition to the state ticket, and therefore no great interest felt in many of the counties. RUFUS W. COBB is elected governor, WM. W. SCREWS secretary of state, ISAAC H. VINCENT treasurer, WILLIS BRWEER auditor, HENRY C. TOMPKINS attorney general, and LEROY F. BOX superintendent of education; all Conservrtive nominees. The vote cast for this ticket will probably not exceed 65,000 or 70,000, or about two thirds of the strength of the party in the state.

Capt. COBB is the 4th man elected for a first term as governor without opposition; the others being Mr. MURPHY of Monroe in 1825, Judge COLLIER of Tuscaloosa in 1849, and Judge MOORE of Perry in 1857; though Col. WINSTON of Sumter had no organized opposition at his first election, while Gov. MURPHY, Gov. GAYLE of Monroe, Gov. BAGBY of Monroe, and Gov. FITZPATRICK of Autauga had no avowed opposition for a 2d term.

There was a warm contest in several counties for seats in the legislature. There were avowed Radical candidates only in Conecuh, Dallas, Lowndes, Randolph, Montgomery, and perhaps one or two other counties. That party backed the Independents and Nationals (Greenbackers) wherever they ran, and have succeded in electing several. The probabilities are that the legislature will be composed as follows:

	Conservatives.	*Opposition.*
Senate	30	3
House	83	17
	113	20

The three classed as Opposition in the senate are Messrs. P. D. BURFORD of Wilcox, W. D McCURDY of Lowndes, and John A. Steele of Colbert, if the latter has beaten Gen. Rather. Of these, Mr. Burford and Mr. McCurdy claim to be Democrats, and the latter will perhaps refuse to serve; while Mr. Steele would probably resist the charge of Radicalism; thus leaving no avowed member of that party in the senate. In the house one member from Conecuh, one from Winston, two from Lowndes, and one from Randolph are probably all the avowed Radicals in the house, though it is not certain that any of these have been elected. Autauga, Lawrence, Chilton, Calhoun, Colbert, Henry, Dale, and Pike (one or two in the latter) have probably elected Independents, which would be nine in number; while Walker has probably elected a national or Greenbacker. It is a cause of congratulation that Dallas, Montgomery and Perry will be represented by true and good men for the first time in 10 years; and perhaps Green and Wilcox have also chosen men of the same stripe through the indifference of the Radicals.

Of the representatives elect, nearly all are raw men, and it will not be a strong body either in talents or experience. Clopton of Montgomery, Little, Smith and Clarke of Mobile, Willett of Pickens, Wolf of Marengo, Betts and Fletcher of Madison, Walker of Jefferson, Cochrane of Tuskaloosa, Rawls of Etowah, Huey of Perry, Foster of Macon, Rip Davis of Limestone, Taylor of Lauderdale, Foster of Barbour, Walker of Hale, Williams of Elmore, Culver of Bullock, and one or two others who have escaped our memory, or whose election is not sure, are the better known or more experienced men elected, and will be its controlling spirits. It is much to be regretted, for the sake of good government, that the short session of 50 days in two years will have to be taken up by most of the members in acquiring the experience and knowledge they should go there with; and it is the fault of the people in sending so many new men to the legislature in place of securing their best talent.

In the senate, 15 members hold over, and we have the benefit of their experience. Most of these that hold over are men of ability; while Rice of Madison, Wilson of Bullock, Seay of Hale, and Cunningham of Etowa, are again elected. Of the new members Troy of Montgomery, Clanton of Green, and Roquemore of Barbour are most valuable additions, as would be Gen. Rather of Colbert if he is not beaten as we suspect. Certainly the senate will compare favorably with many that we have had, and will doubtless contribute much to the dispatch of business, which is so essential.

These are the men to whom we have just contrasted the destinies of our state for the next two years.—*Hayneville Examiner.*

GEN. WM. H. FORNEY.

This distinguished and popular gentleman will no doubt be renominated without opposition to represent this District in Congress by the Convention which meets here to-day. This is a well deserved compliment to an able, faithful and honest Representative. His services have been valuable not only to his immediate constituents but to the State at large and to the nation. He has been endowed by nature with a judgment that rarely errs. On all the great questions which have been before Congress he has been right and reflected the will and wishes of his people, notably among these the bill to establish the Electoral Commission. No one who has served no longer in Congress than he has greater influence in that body. His opinions and council have great weight with his fellow Congressmen.

He is in full sympathy with the project of opening up the Coosa to navigation—that noble river that courses through the middle of his District—and he had great influence in securing the appropriations that have been made to that object. This will no doubt continue to command his strict attention so long as he remains in Congress, or until the grand object is accomplished.

But more than all, Gen. Forney is an honest politician. He has none of the elements of the demagogue about him. He does not pander to popular prejudice or resort to tricks to promote his self interest. He has the moral courage to do what he believes to be right and leave the matter to the sober judgment of his constituents. He will never betray the high trusts confided to him, and no considerations of self, or friends, or place could swerve him for one moment from the path of duty. The people may rely with implicit confidence that the interests and honor of Alabama will never suffer detriment at his hands. He is a true representative of the character of his constituents, intelligent, brave, honest and liberal. We congrtulate them on having so noble and worthy a Representative. - *Gadsden Times*

Hon James L. Pugh spoke at Grove Hill, Clark county, last week. Among other things he said: "He deprecated the existence of an Independent party as fraught with the most serious consequences and as an augury of evil in future, and besought the people, in God's name, to stand by their good old Democratic colors and preserve the 'solid South.' He said an Independent in the Legislature, though he might be a good and wise man, could render no important service to the people, from the fact that no one would take any interest in such a member or in any measure he might propose, as the body would not wish to increase his prominence nor his influence for discord and strife in the future"

Tribute of Respect.

At the Convention of the Y. M. C. Association of Calhoun county, at Ladiga, the undersigned were appointed a committee to report on the death of Bro. Frank Maddox deceased. The committee subsequently reported the following which was unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Dispenser of the affairs of men to remove from us by death Bro. Frank Maddox, of Jacksonville, Therefore be it

Resolved That in his death the cause of enlightening and reforming the young men of Calhoun county has lost one of its warmest supporters

Resolved, That while we mourn his loss we will endeavor to emulate his virtues and bow in submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved relatives and friends.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be handed the county papers with the request to publish.

Respectfully submitted.

S. M. AMBERSON,
G. B. RUSSEL, } Com.
A. E. GOODHUE.

The Newspaper Business.

Here is how a brother journalist puts it:—We suppose that many people think that newspaper men are persistent duns; let a farmer place himself in a similar business position and see if he would not do the same. Suppose he raised one thousand bushels of wheat and his neighbor should come and buy a bushel, and the price was a small matter of only two dollars or less, and the neighbor says; "I will hand you the amount, in a few days." As the farmer did not want to be small about the matter he says "all right," and the man leaves with the wheat. Another comes in the same way until the whole of the one thousand bushels of wheat are trusted out to one thousand different persons, and not one of the purchasers concerns himself about it, or it is a small amount that he owes the farmer, and of course that would not help him any. He does not realize that the farmer has frittered away all his large wheat crop, and that its value is due him a thousand little tributs, and that he is seriously embarrassed in his business because his debtors treat it as a little matter. But if all would pay him promptly, which they could do as well as not, it would be a very large amount to the farmer, and enable him to carry on his business without the difficulties the newspaper man has to contend with.

SAD ROMANCE.—The determination of Gen. Sherman's son, Thomas Ewing Sherman to become a priest revives the romantic story of the life and love of one of Gen. Scott's daughters. As the story goes, this daughter fell deeply in love with a member of one of the foreign legations. The attachment was reciprocated, but the match was so bitterly opposed by the old hero of Lundy's Lane that it was broken off. She cared nothing for the world after that, and very soon was received as a nun in the Georgetown Convent. Her lover returned to his native country, and was soon enrolled in the priesthood of the Catholic Church.

In subsequent years he was ordered to Georgetown College, and took his turn in hearing the confessions of the nuns at the convent. On one of these occasions Miss Scott knelt in the confession to her former lover, and under such circumstances a recognition took place. She fainted, went into a rapid decline, and soon after died, and he left the country never again to return. So a Washington gossip declares.

An Undeniable Truth.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you,—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a Druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents. Three doses will relieve you. For sale by W. M. NISBET, Jacksonville, Ala.

Special Notice to the Public.

C. H. RANGER & W. FLEMING.

HOUSE, Sign and Ornamental Painters. These men do all classes of

PAINTING

Plain and Fancy, Paper Hanging in all styles, both plain and Fresco, Kalsomining on hard or soft finish. This Kalsomine is warranted to give entire satisfaction; it will neither peel nor crack. Also our Leads of the best brands from F. W. Devoe's celebrated strictly pure N. Y. Lead and Color Co, and the St. Louis Southern White Lead Co. We are seeking for work, try us and be pleased, as we warrant all work and use the best stock. Good references if required.

Address Republican Office, C. H. R. & Co
C. H. RANGER, W. FLEMING.
Jacksonville, Ala. Jacksonville Ala.
July 27—3m.

PIANOS. ORGANS!

New, 7 Oct. $135 | New, 9 Stops, $67
New, 7½ Oct $145 | New 12 Stops, $87

"Magnificent" "Grand new," "lowest prices ever given." Oh how this "cruel war" rages, but **Ludden & Bates** still hold the field and rain hot shot into the **bogus** manufacturers who deceive the public with Humbug Grand Offers on **Shoddy** instruments. Send for *Special Offers*, and *circular exposing frauds of Piano and Organ Trade.*

Ludden & Bates, Wholesale Piano & Organ Dealers, Savannah, Ga. ju 29—4t

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THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
CALHOUN COUNTY.

Probate court, Special Term July 30, '78.
In the matter of the Estate of D. P. Posey, deceased.

Whereas, upon application of George W. Daniel and his wife Cordelia Daniel vs. James R. Bradford, administrator de bonis non of said estate, for a final settlement of accounts of administration, letters of administration of said J. R. Bradford was revoked on the 18th of June 1878 by the Court and the said Bradford having also failed to file his accounts and vouchers and statement of heirs &c, as required by statute, the Court has proceeded, by virtue of powers conferred upon him by statute, to state the account against said Bradford from material in his office which is now on file in Court.

It is therefore ordered by the Court that the 27th day of August be appointed on which the Court will proceed to examine the account, audit and restate the same, if necessary, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate,

aug 3—5t

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 Gregnsport, eleven miles from 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 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 cords of wood can be got from it. Growth mostly Post Oak. Land very good. It is a bargain at $400.

$2 000. TWO HUNDRED ACRES of LAND splendidly improved, heavily timbered and well watered. It is situated on the Jacksonville and Gadsden road, seven miles from Gadsden. Daily mail both ways. One of the most desirable places in the county. Terms made known on application.

$1,700.—THE undersigned offers a bargain in a FARM near Jacksonville for $1,300. It contains one hundred and twenty acres of land, nearly all cleared—good orchards, three good farm houses, out houses, two bold springs (one freestone and one limestone), running water in every lot, and about ten acres of the very best meadow land in this county. One of the farm houses was put up last fall at a cash expense of six hundred dollars. The present proprietor gave for the place, since the war, $3,600. Desire to move to Texas is his reason for selling at a sacrifice.

$1500. ONE HUNDRED & FIFTY-FIVE acres of 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 tan yard site. About fifty acres under fence. Land produces well. Natural fish pond on the place. Fine range for stock. Situated four miles south of Jacksonville on public road from Jacksonville to Oxford. Good stand for blacksmith and woodshop.

$4,000 SIX HUNDRED Acres of fine river bottom land. Three payments—three good settlements on the place—Five good springs, gin house, thresher, and one of the finest orchards in the country. First bottom, 150 acres. Second and creek bottoms, 150 acres. 150 acres open. Enough pine timber on the upland flats to pay for the land at the ruling price per tree, within one mile of the river. The healthiest location in the country. A boat landing on the plantation One boat a week from Rome, Ga. The bottom lands are very rich and inexhaustible. Splendid roads to inferior markets.

$4,000 THREE HUNDRED & twenty acres, situated on the Oxford Road, one mile from White Plains, Calhoun county, in the rich and fertile valley of Choccolocco. One hundred and forty acres in cultivation; balance well timbered. A running stream and two good wells, one good dwelling house, splendid cribs, stables, stock houses, tenant houses etc. on the place. Best adapted to cotton, but yields fine corn and wheat crops. Last year thirty acres of this land made seventeen bales of cotton. Fine orchard of all kinds of fruit and splendid garden spot. Located within a half mile of church, school-house and post office. Excellent settlement. One of the most desirable locations in the county Terms of payment made known on application.

$3 100 ONE HUNDRED & SIXTY ACRES on Oxford and Gadsden road, one mile from Philip's mill. Eighty acres open and in fine state of cultivation—balance well timbered. A new framed house 22X24 with seven rooms, necessary outbuildings, and tenant house on the place. Never failing well of water within twenty steps of the door. One feature of this place is the orchards and vineyard. The apple orchard contains 200 bearing trees of best varieties. The peach orchard is large and choice.—The vineyard contains 200 bearing vines of different varieties of grapes suitable to this country—one-half acre of scuppernong already trellised. Proprietor made this year seventy gallons of wine, in second year of bearing. Convenient to churches and school. Terms $1000 cash; balance in one and two years.

$1 300 THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ACRES, situated two miles and a half from Phillip's mill on Oxford and Gadsden road. Well improved. Two story 7 room ceiled and papered dwelling, barns, stables, two good wells, and apple and peach orchards on the place. 125 acres open; balance fine land to clear. Large spring on and running water through the farm the entire year. A good stock farm and a bargain. Terms one-half cash—balance on time

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

$2,000—THIRTY-TWO—Acres, lying within 300 yards of the court house in Jacksonville, known as the Fielding Snow place. Fine meadow land, with bold spring branch running through it. Has upon it good stables, crib and other buildings. The spring branch furnishes sufficient water power for a flouring mill. Fine location for a tan-yard—vats already made, bark shed and finishing house standing and in fair order The yard could be put in thorough order at small expense. $500 cash, balance in 1, 2, & 3 yrs

$400 One Hundred and twenty acres. Forty acres under fence. Lies on Goshen-Jacksonville road, two miles northeast of Cross Plains. Churches and school houses convenient. Four room frame house and good tenant house on the place and fine well of water in the yard. Mineral spring near. Orchard.

Terms,—$250 next fall; balance the fall following.

$1,650 One hundred and sixty-six acres three miles northeast of White Plains on southside of Choccolocco creek, the creek being the line. Good dwelling and all necessary outbuildings. Well of water in yard. The land is fine and well watered. Orchard. Sixty acres cleared and in high state of cultivation. Good school within one mile and a half. Churches convenient. Terms cash.

AT A SACRIFICE.—Two town lots. One known as the Hudson livery stable lot; the other facing the south-west corner of the public square. Terms made knowno n application

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VVLUABLE LEAD MINE.

The undersigned has been authorized by the owners in Georgia and Tennesse to sell the valuable lead mine, west of this place, that was so successfully worked by the Confederate Government, for six thousand dollars. This mine sold before the war for thirty-two thousand dollars. There is money in it, and the attention of capitalists is invited to it as a good investment.

Address, L. W. GRANT,
Jacksonville, Ala.

$4550 Six hundred and forty acres, known as the Greene place, six miles north of Jacksonville on the S. R. & D. R. R Two hundred acres in high state of cultivation. Splendid farm house and several good outhouses, 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 One hundred and seventy-five acres in cultivation All in one tract one and a quarter by three quarter 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 yard and one in the horse lot, both supplied with pumps. The dwelling is nearly new, built in tasteful style, and nicely finished in. It cost $2600. There is on the place six good tenant houses, gin house and screw, large barn and stables, well built store house, shoe and blacksmith shops, tan yard of 20 vats, two bark sheds, one leather finishing 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. Merchant mill in two miles. The soil will compare favorably with that of most lands in Calhoun. The health of the place is surpassingly good and the scenery delightful. Titles perfect. Terms one-third cash, balance in one and two years.

$10 000.—SIX HUNDRED and forty acres cleared. Of the improved land, about fifty acres is rich Choccolocco bottom. Of the unimproved land, about one hundred and twenty acres is of the same character. The remainder is first class upland. The creek flows through it for half a mile, and for the whole extent there is a splendid cane brake sufficient to winter fifty head of cattle. The cane brake range for winter, and the mountain range (one mile distant) for summer, renders it one of the best stock farms in the country. The place has upon it all the improvements necessary to a first class farm. The dwelling house is a six room two story elegantly finished building. Dining room, kitchen, smoke-house, well-house and pantry are all of brick. There is a cellar passage from house to dining room. The house, yard and porse lot are watered by pipes conveying pure free-stone water from the mountain near by. Church, good school and merchant mill in convenient distance. There is no more desirable place offerd for sale in the county. Terms—one-third cash, balance in one, two and three years, or longer if purchaser desires it, and keeps interest paid up.

$2 000 EIGHTY-SIX ACRES—FIFTY cleared and in good state of cultivation. Land very fertile. Good dwelling, stables, gin house and screw, tenant house and other necessary out buildings. Choccoloco creek is the line on the East side of it. Good young orchard. Splendid wells at dwelling and tenant house. It is known best as the McAuley place. Titles perfect. Terms cash. Convenient to churches, and good school within one and one-half miles of the house.

Dirt Cheap!

HOUSE AND LOT FOR $350 CASH.—Six room house, kitchen and stable. Rooms plastered or ceiled; porches in front. Lot contains 128 feet front and extending back 240 feet. Fine fruit, and well on premises. 300 yds. from Court House Possession given 1st of January 1878. A good investment for any person desiring to move to Jacksonville for school facilities.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS. A great bargain. A town lot situated about two hundred yards west of the depot, in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., containing seven acres more or less, on which is located a corn and flouring mill. This is a convenient and valuable location for wool Carder or cotton Gin, one or both as well as milling. One-half cash, balance one and two years, with interest. If the property is not sold pretty soon, it can be leased for a term of years

Land buyers will take notice that I have other valuable places booked for sale not advertised. L. W. GRANT.

TWENTY-SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS—The fine flouring mills, known as the Abernathy mills, one mile and a qr. from Jacksonville depot & one hundred acres of land, mostly woodland. Fine water power, good custom. A great bargain. A fine farm of 160 acres of creek bottom, adjoining the mill can also be bought at a bargain.

Calhoun County Grange COLLEGE,

MALE AND FEMALE,

Jacksonville, Ala.

W. J. BORDEN, Principal, and Teacher of Mathematics Mental and Moral Sciences.
J. C. WILSON, Teacher of Languages and the Natural Sciences.
E. G. BORDEN, Teacher of Penmanship, Book Keeping, &c.
MISS VISTA WELCH, Teacher of Primary Department.
MISS WILLIE BORDEN, Teacher of Music.

THE Summer Term will begin on the 15th day of July, and continue *twelve weeks*.—The Winter Term will begin by the 6th day of November, and continue *twenty-eight weeks*, with a recess of one week at Christmas.

The plan of instruction is *thorough* and *practical*. The regulations formed for the *moral* and *intellectual* improvement of the pupils are mild, though *positive*, and will be rigidly enforced. And we hope that no one will apply for admission into this Institution, who is unwilling to comply cheerfully with its rules and regulations.

Special instruction, in the practical branches, will be given to those pupils who can only attend during the Summer Term.

Instruction will also be given in the "Theory and Practice of Teaching," to those pupils who are preparing themselves for Teachers.

Candidates for the Christian ministry, of all denominations, admitted free of charge for tuition.

Students can enter at any time during the session, by paying from the time of entrance to the close of the Term, and no deduction will be made for tuition, except for sickness protracted one month or more.

EXPENSES—SUMMER TERM.	WINTER TERM.
1st Grade—$1.00 per m.	$8 00 ..... $7 00
2d Grade— 2 00 " "	6 00 ..... 14 00
3d Grade— 3.00 " "	9 00 ..... 21 00
4th Grade— 4 00 " "	12 00 ..... 28 00
5th Grade— 5.00 " "	15 00 ..... 35 00
Music, Extra 5 00 " "	15 00 ..... 35 00
Bk Keeping 5 00 " "	15 00 ..... 35 00

Good board can be obtained at from 8 to 10 dollars per month.

For further particulars address the Principal, or L. W. CANNON, Secy.

J. W. WHITESIDE,
Pres. Board Trustees.

July 6, 1878—tf

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing in the Painting business, between the undersigned was dissolved by mutual consent on the 27th day of July, 1878.

The business will be continued by the new firm of Ranger & Jones.

C. H. RANGER,
W. FLEMING.

Aug 3, 1878—4t.

"BLUE MOUNTAIN ROUTE."

Change of Schedule.

S. R. & D. R. R.

Taking effect Sundap, June 9th, 1878, at 5 p. m.

Mail Trains Daily.

No. 1, North.	Stations.	No. 2, South.
4.50 a. m	Ly Selma Ar	9.30 p. m.
6 30 a. m	Randpolh. Lv	7.05 p. m.
7.26 a. m	Montevallo	5.46 p. m.
8.15 a. m	Calera	5.35 p. m.
10.27 a. m	Talladega	2.49 p. m.
11.33 p. m	Oxford	1.54 p. m.
12.07 p. m	Jacksonville	1.11 p. m.
3.25 p. m.	Ar Rome Ar.	10 17 a. m.
5.40 p. m	Ar Dalton Lv	8.25 a. m.

Accommodation Trains.

Daily—Sunday excepted.

No. 3. North.	Stations.	No. 4, South.
3.40 p. m	Lv Selma Ar	1.25 p. m.
7.55 p. m	Randolph Lv	10 38 a. m.
8.20 p. m	Montevallo	9.25 a. m.
9.40 p. m	Calera Ar	8.10 a. m.
1.00 p. m	Talladega	4 47 a. m.
2.25 a. m	Oxford	3.20 a. m.
4.06 a. m	Jacksonville	1.50 a. m.
8.00. a. m	Ar. Rome Lv	9.50 p. m.
11.05 a. m	Dalton	6.50 p. m.

The 5.30 a. m. train connects at Calera with mail trains of L. & N. and Gt. So; R. R. for all points west, and at Dalton with trains of E. T. Va. & Ga. R. R. for all eastern cities, Tennessee and Virginia springs, and with W. & A. railroad for Chattanooga and north western cities.

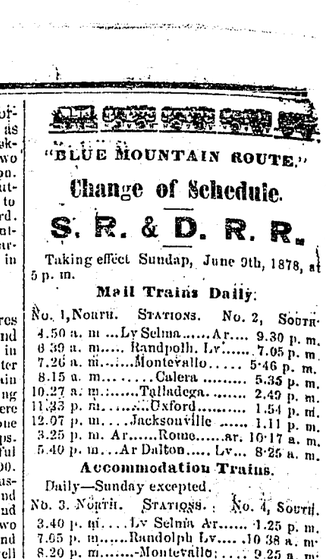
No. 3 leaving at 3.40 p. m. makes close connection at Rome for Atlanta, and at Dalton with trains of E. T. Va. & Ga. and W. & A. railroads for all eastern and western cities.

Nos. 2 mail and 4 accommodation trains leave Dalton upon arrival of trains of E. T. Va & Ga. railroad and W. & A. railroad, making close connection at Calera with mail train of L. & N. & Gt. So. railroad from all western cities.

Sleeping cars on all night trains.

Tickets as low as by any other route.

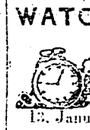
RAY KNIGHT, G. P. & T. Agt.



For information in regard to rates and time, address C. P. ATHORE, Gen'l Pas'ger & Ticket Agt. Louisville, Ky.

W. C. LAND,

WATCH MAKER



& JEWELLER,

Jacksonville, Ala.

Ja. January 1877—1y.

DENTISTRY.

H. D. BARR

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

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

No charges for extracting teeth when artificial teeth are inserted.

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

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

Office over J. R. Graham's Store.

Special attention given to extracting and filling on teeth. Aug 5—tf

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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 sure 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. Pelham, Alexandria, Alabama.
Dr. J. Y. Nesbet, Jacksonville, "
Dr. B. S. Evans, White Plains, "
Judge M. J. Turnley, Gadsden, "
J. W. Whiteside, Esq. Rabbit Town. "

And to the physicians, merchants and ministers of Oxford, Ala.; also to his former patients everywhere.

Charges moderate,

S. C. WILLIAMS, M. D.
Oxford, Ala.

April 6th, 1878—1y.

Just Received,

A FRESH LOT OF

Flour.

ALSO, COUNTRY CURED

HAMS AND LARD,

For sale, low for Cash, at my store north-west corner public square.

J. C. FRANCIS.

June 8, 1878—1m.

HARDWARE,

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

BY

W. W. NESBIT,

Jacksonville, - - - - - Ala

PRESCRIPTION FREE!

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any druggist has the ingredients. **Dr. W. J. QUES & CO., No. 150 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, O.**

The Republican.

WANTED—Gentlemen to know they can get their old clothes to look equal to new. J. M. SAVAGE, Dyer, &c. is now be here, and will remain at Hammond's hotel during next week. All work warranted not to smut.

GRANGE FAIR.

The Executive Committee for Calhoun County Grange Fair are requested to meet with the President and General Superintendent at the fair ground, at 11 o'clock, a. m., Saturday, August 31, 1878. H. L. STEVENSON, Ch'm.

The Literary society lately organized, and known as the Jacksonville Reading club, held its first meeting at the residence of Mrs. Bellamy last Thursday evening. The evening was delightfully spent in the discussion of literary subjects, interspersed with recitations and music. In the array of lovely faces that graced the hour, we noticed the accomplished Miss Walker Smith, of Talladega, and the beautiful Miss Deimer of Fayetteville, both of whom contributed largely to the interest of the occasion. Miss Deimer sang with excellent spirit, several beautiful songs, which were admirable both in sentiment and rendition. Mr. Gaffney entertained the society with a recitation which elicited the highest commendation of his hearers. All most heartily enjoyed the exercises of the reading, and the young men returned home to dream of sweet faces that had won their hearts with the inspiration of music, the silvery echoes of song or the magic influence of a smile.

We have barely time to say that the reading club had a second very pleasant meeting at Maj. Jno. M. Wyly's Thursday evening. The next meeting is appointed for Friday evening next, at the residence of Maj. Rowan.

Maj. Croom and family, of Mobile, are in Jacksonville for a stay during the heated term. We most sincerely hope their stay may prove very pleasant. All members of Wilcox' old brigade will remember Maj. C. as a gallant member of the staff.

Last Friday night about one o'clock, the family of Mrs. Key, was aroused by an unusual noise at one of the windows. Miss Georgia approached the window, and was horrified to see a negro coolly attempting to raise the sash With remarkable presence of mind, she opened the window nearest Mr. G. W. Willson's residence, and called out to him to come with his pistol. This had the effect of frightening the scoundrel away, but within the space of an hour he returned, when he was again driven away by Miss Georgia. Miss Georgia is a brave girl.

Maj. Wyly had quite a lively race the other day after some watermelon thieves, whom he discovered in his patch, in the very act of appropriating the melons. He immediately gave chase, and, after galloping about a mile, succeeded in capturing the ebony hued gents.

The office of Caldwell, Hames & Caldwell, was entered the other night and thoroughly ransacked. The papers and books of the office were found the next day, scattered around, but no serious damage was done.

The Jacksonville Brass Band returned from the Sabbath school celebration at Howell's X Roads last Saturday evening about half after ten o'clock. As they came over the top of the mountain they commenced playing a very beautiful air awaking with its sweet echoes the slumbering city.

The rain fall during the last few days has been almost unprecedented. The little rivulet at Maj. Williams was swollen into a turbid, dashing torrent, sweeping fences entirely away, submerging a great portoin of the foot bridge, and doing considerable damage to the adjacent fields.

Maj. R. O. Randall. Secretary of the newly organized People's Mutual Relief Association of Mobile, was in town Tuesday looking after the interests of his company.

Mr. Z. Henderson, of Sulphur Springs, this county. has 50 goats that he will sell for $40 if called for in 60 days. It.

Some of our subscribers who take their papers at this office complain that their papers are taken out by others and never delivered to them. This is not just to either the subscriber or publisher and we hope parties will always deliver papers to subscribers when they take them out of this office for that purpose. If they cannot do as much, we do not want them to call for the paper atall. It is dishonest to take a man's paper from the office, enjoy the reading of it and fail to deliver it

The senior editor has been enjoying the hospitality of Judge Walker at Blue Mountain Springs, the greater part of the week.

The Commissioners Court met here Monday and has been arduously engaged in its labors a portion of the week. Several bridge cases came before the court as well as much other important business, all of which was discharged promptly, conscientiously and well. Calhoun is very fortunate in having such a Commissioners court.

See change of schedule of Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad.

Well, 'spose we *did* want to make it the "paramount issue," 'sposin' we did; was'nt that our privilege? and, what business, Bro. Roberts, is it of your's, Bro. Stiff's or anybody else's?

OFFICIAL ELECTION RETURNS. CALHOUN COUNTY.

STATE TICKET.

	Cobb	Screws	Vincent	Brewer	Tompkins	Box
Jacksonville	336	259	335	335	335	338
Alexandria	346	322	346	344	346	345
June Bug	131	54	132	132	132	137
Maddox'	131	122	129	129	118	124
Polkville	109	103	109	109	109	109
Peeks Hill	163	104	165	167	167	168
Hollingsworth	98	71	99	99	99	99
Allen's	129	95	128	128	129	129
Cross Plains	85	80	84	84	84	83
Rabbit Town	105	98	105	105	105	105
White Plains	170	155	171	170	170	170
Corn Grove	121	118	121	121	121	121
Oxford	280	277	279	288	280	280
Sulphur Spgs	113	113	113	113	113	113
Anniston	226	225	227	227	227	227
Ladiga	91	59	91	91	91	91
Total	2634	2255	2634	2634	2934	2639

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Persons was the Greenback candidate, all others democrats—no nominations.

	Cooper.	Savage.	Sheid.	Persons.
Jacksonville,	19	76	198	8
Alexandria,	145	24	175	8
June Bug,	21	22	94	
Maddox,	21	57	56	
Polkville,	29	14	74	1
Peeks Hill,	47	23	117	
Hollingsworth,	26	17	56	5
Allen's,	10	65	28	72
Cross Plains,	4	74	11	4
Rabbit Town,	34	50	19	1
White Plains,	15	73	74	22
Corn Grove,	19	90	2	12
Oxford,	56	160	65	
Sulphur Springs,	20	36	57	
Anniston,	22	24	180	
Ladiga,		101	1	
	528	906	1207	133

Only last Monday we learned of the death of Mr. Wm. Lee, an estimable citizen of this county. His mother, we learn died two or three days after he did. Both had been dead two weeks or more when we heard of the sad event.

Capt. Fleet informed us Monday that Anniston had a small fire a few days ago. A kitchen was burned and a residence somewhat injured by the fire.

SUPHUR SPRINGS.—Mr. Starling Collier found an open boll of cotton on the 5 inst, in a fifteen acre field planted about the 1st of April.

Corn and cotton promise a full reward to the farmers in quantity in this and surrounding neighborhoods. There is less demand for corn and bacon at this date than since the war.

The general expressions is better times in the future. * *

[In answer to questions of this local corrispondent, we will say that a local from his section every week will be very acceptable every week, or whenever he feels inclined to write. The paper to W. T. M. has been going to the P. O. he mentioned for 15 weeks.]

While in Cleburne county recently we were shown by Mr. E. W. Pitchford, a very worthy citizen of that county, a grown chicken with three legs. Two of them are fully developed, while the third is almost fully developed, but not used by the chicken in walking. Mr. P. expressed a determination to bring the curiosity to our next fair.

A Good Name.

How true it is that a good name is capital itself. Such a capital, like every solid accumulation, is not built in a day, but is the result of years of continuance in well-doing. No men can hope by a spurt of good nature or honorable dealing to acquire an enviable reputation, which is implied in the possession of "a good name" Little things done and observed in a series of years, the trifles of which life is made up, if done conscientiously, are what contribute to the result and win for a man the confidence of his fellows, and when one has thus acquired this good name, men seek him in business, rely on his word and prefer his goods. Such a capital is within the reach of the poorest. It commands confidence, and helps one in securing all that is desirable in life, and as it is to be acquired without outlay, does not depend on birth or influences for its attainment. It is wonderful so many prefer to travel by crooked ways, which, though they may seem short cuts to success, do not lead in that direction at all.

LEE MONUMENT.

Col. W. P. Chilton, General Representative of the Lee Monumental Association for Alabama, will address the citizens of Calhoun county at

JACKSONVILLE, AUG. 29th,
OXFORD, AUG. 31st.

Ladies especially invited to attend.—We hope our people will turn out *en masse* to hear this gifted speaker, in a cause which should be cherished by every Southern patriot.
(Oxford Tribune please copy and extend notice.) * *

Liver is King.

The Liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the life, health and happiness of man. When it is disturbed in its proper action, all kinds of ailments are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movements of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system, are all immediately connected with the workings of the Liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequalled in curing all persons afflicted with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint, and all the numerous symptoms that result from an unhealthy condition of the Liver and stomache. Sample bottles to try, 10 cents. Positively sold n all towns on the Western Continentt Three doses will prove that it is jus. what you want.
For sale by W M NISBET, Jacksonville.

Parties owing for subscription can pay in corn, at the market price.
Bring it in.

LOCAL MATTERS.

ED. G. CALDWELL,
(At the old Forney Corner,)

Has on hand the best brands of Chewing and Smoking TOBACCOS, including the popular Swanson's Pride and the celebrated Durkain Smoking Tobacco's. He has the largest stock of CIGARS in Town. Among his brands you will find the Solace, Margarita, Royal, Standard and the favorite Tidal Wave.

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

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

Cheap Groceries for Cash a the old Forney Corner.

Fresh Lard at
ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Fresh Meat at
ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

YOU can buy anything in the GROCERY line CHEAP for CASH 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.

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

New lot of stone ware at E. G. CALDWELL'S.

YOU can buy TEN pounds of RICE for $1 .00 at
E. G. CALDWELL'S

YOU can buy 10 pounds of SUGAR for $1 00 at
E. G. CALDWELL'S

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

YOU can buy 5 pounds of good COFFEE for ONE DOLLAR at
ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Cheaper than the cheapest, one box of good Soap at 5 cts. per box, at the
RED STORE.

You can buy the best Starch at 8 cts. per pound, at
D. J. PRIVETT.

You can buy one dozen cakes of nice Toilet Soap, at the RED STORE for 75 cts.

Large lot of Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, and Glass-ware to be closed out at a sacrifice, at the
RED STORE.

Cheaper than raising them; two pound can Tomatoes at 10 cts. per can, at
PRIVETTS.

Pickles and Extracts for 10 cts. per bottle, at the
RED STORE.

A full lot of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Collars, Whips and Saddlery hard-ware, will be on hand at prices to suit the times. Repairing a specialty.

But one way to get your Tobacco and Cigars cheaper than I will sell them, and that is to steal them.
D. J. PRIVETT.

W. P. & ED. L PARR,

Grocers & Commission

Merchants,

C C C

Look in at Parr's and see their new Stock.

W. P. & Ed. L. PARR,

Have just received a new stock of GROCERIES, which they will sell at rock bottom prices, come and see them.

Just received at PARRS a full assortment of glassware that they sell lower than ever sold in this market.

Our A. HIRSCH, of Talladega has been here for several days, inspecting the business, & has taken a memoranda for the purchasing of a *Large Stock of* GOODS Our A. Meyers & A. Hirsch has left for N. Y.

We wish the people of Calhoun and adjoining counties, fully to understand, that we will carry a well selected and large Stock of GOODS in this town, and that the house here will furnish its own new stock of Goods to do business with.

The attention of the Ladies is especially directed to the fact, that they need not send orders abroad. We mean what we say, and we will bring on a first class stock.

For the next thirty days we shall sell our stock on hand at reduced prices, as we are bound to make room for our New Stock.

We herewith announce with pleasure to the public, that from July 23rd, our H. A. DALSHEIM is associated with the firm here as a partner, and the firm will be carried on under the name of A. Meyer & Co. Respectfully,
A. MEYERS,
A. HIRSCH.

Mothers Must not Forget!

DR. MOFFETT'S TEETHINA, (*Teething Powders*) Regulates the Bowels and makes Teething easy. TEETHINA Cures Cholera Infantum and the Summer Complaints of Children. Heals Eruptions and Sores, Removes and Prevents the formation of Worms. No mother should be without it.
For sale by Dr. W. M. NISBET, Jacksonville, Ala., and all Druggists keep it.

Mothers Stay at Home,

And cure your child with DR. MOFFETT'S TEETHINA (*Teething Powders.*) TEETHINA Regulates the Bowels and makes Teething easy: Cures Cholera Infantum and the Summer Complaints of Children; Heals Eruptions and Sores; Removes and Prevents the formation of Worms. No medicine ever received such enthusiastic commendation from those who have used it.
For sale by Dr. W. M. NISBET, Jacksonville, Ala., and all Druggists keep it.
aug [illegible]

The Organ War.—A 100 lb. Solid Shot.

If any man insults your common sense by offering a first class 9 Stop Organ for $65, "Shoot him on the spot" All necessity for buying such inferior Organs is forever done away with. $100, Cash, or $110 on Easy Terms, now buys a magnificent **Mason & Hamlin Parlor or Church Organ** with *Four Sets Reeds* and *Ten Stops*, in Elegant New Style Case with *Illuminated Panels*—Handsomest Style of Case ever produced.—**Special Offer** to introduce this new Style.—Sent on trial.—Guaranteed for a life time.—Rented until paid for.—other new styles just out.—illuminated catalogues free. Address **LUDDEN & BATES, Savannah, Ga., Manufacturer's wholesale Agents for the South.**
july 15—4t.

PLAIN HOME TALK embracing Medical Common Sense, a book of nearly 1000 pages and 200 Illustrations, is now issued in three styles: Half Morocco, $3 75; English Cloth Standard Edition, $3 25; Fine American Cloth, Popular Edition, containing all matter and illustrations, $1 50. This invaluable work, embracing a practical treatis on chronic diseases, sexual physiology, and a thousand things worth knowing, is from the pen of Dr. E. B. FOOTE, of 120 Lexington Avenue, New York city, who has been in extensive practice for twenty-five years. Book sent by mail on receipt of the price. Address MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY, 129 East 28th street, New York city. 4t.

ATHENS, GA., December 8, 1877.
A few nights since, I gave my son one dose of Worm Oil, and the next day he passed 16 large worms. At the same time I gave one dose to my little girl, four years old, and she passed 86 worms, from 4 to 15 inches long. W. F. PHILLIPS.
For sale by Dr. W. M. NISBET, Jacksonville July 6, '78—6m.

ATHENS, GA., February 22, 1878.
S[illegible]y child, five years old, had symptoms of worms. I tried calomel and other worm medicines, but failed to expel any worms. Seeing Mr. Bain's certificate, I got a vial of your Worm Oil, and the first dose brought forty worms, and the second dose so many were passed I did not count them. S. H. ADAMS.
For sale by Dr. W. M. NISBET, Jacksonville, July 6, '78—6m.

CHUCH NOTICE.

I will hold services at the following times and places:
Union, 3d Sun. July and Sat. before.
Morrisv. 4th " " "
Pine Gv. 1st " Aug. " "
Lecture on Bap. Sunday at 11 oclock.
Ohatchee 2d Sun. in Aug. & Sat before.
Webster's Chap. 3d Sun. in Aug. and Sat. before.
Lecture on Bap. Sunday at 11 o'clock.
Ragan's Chap. 4th Sun. in August and Sat. before.
Lecture on Bap. Sunday at 11 o'clock.
Bethel, 1st Sun. in Sep. and Sat before.
Weaver's Station 2d Sunday in Sept. & Sat., before, at which time the 4th & last Quarterly Meeting will be held.
Each Church will observe Friday before each of their respective meetings, as a day of fasting and prayer. Communion service at each church—if the elements are prepared. No further appointments decided.
With profound Respect,
C. M. LIVINGSTON.

WYLY HOUSE.

South East Corner Public Square-
(OLD FORNEY CORNER)
JACKSONVILLE ALA.

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

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

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

CLEAR SIDE BACON FOR SALE.

I have on hand one car load of East Tennessee clear side bacon, that I propose to sell on time to the 1st of November next, to parties making good paper, on reasonable terms. Application to LEDBETTER BROS., Weavers Station, or to W. P. COOPER, Alexandria, will have prompt attention.
W. P. COOPER.
April 6th, 1878—tf.

NOTICE!
CALHOUN COUNTY NURSERY.

Being solicited by many influential citizens of this county, I commenced preparing in 1875 for an Apple Nursery, and will be prepared for market the ensuing Fall and Winter with the best selection of Sprin Summer, Fall and Winter Apple trees, climated for this latitude. The folllowing varieties are embraced in my list:

EARLY SEASON.—May Apple, Sweet Red June, Yellow June, White June, Green June, Striped June, Scarlet June.
SUMMER SEASON.—Sweet Apple, Horse Apple, Cider Apple.
FALL SEASON.—Fall Excelsior, Red Fall, Petty Fall, Turner Fall
WINTER SEASON.—Shockley, Red Pippen, Ben Nabors, Hall, Crab, Clark Permain, Ben Davis, The Bradley, Nickojack, Carolina Red, Never Fail, Wine Sap, Limber Twig, English Crab, Sweet Permain., Tenn. Royal Red, Father Abram.

I solicit all citizens to buy trees of my Nursery, which will be cheaper and as good or better then others, being acclimated, and keep your money near home so your neighbors can get to pay you for what he needs, instead of buying from a distance, paying the carrige and your money gone from this county. I expect to be around and engage trees and deliver at some convenient point. My Nursery is eight miles North of Jacksonville at the head of Obatchee creek.
Respectfully,
May 18-6-m. JOHN W. BRADLEY.

Ice, Ice, Cold Ice!

I will keep on hand ICE during the Summer, to accommodate my customers.
I make a speciality of Good Liquors, Whiskys, Brandys, Wines, Beer and Soda Waters, all of the best and purest Goods: The best article of Sacramental Wine will be kept by me.
All who want a good, cool drink to nourish and invigorate their drooping spirits will call at the **CITY BAR**, where they will find the best of all kinds of drinks ever offered in this place.
I keep a large stock of

Fine Tobacco and Cigars.

Now gentlemen, *if you will drink*, come to the City Bar, where you will get pure, good liquors. Respectfully,
JOHN RAMIGNANO.
May 25, 1878—3m.

NEW FAMILY Grocery.

THE undersigned having opened an establishment at the old stand of Whisenant & Driskill, has on hand and is constantly receiving a full stock of

Staple and Fancy Groceries,

Which he will sell at REMARKABLY LOW PRICES for CASH.
Mr. W. A. Driskill will attend to the wants of customers and otherwise transact the business of the house.

Bargains Guaranteed.

Call and examine goods and test prices before buying elsewhere.

COUNTRY PRODUCE, at the highest market price, taken in exchange for Groceries, Respectfully,
E. R. WILLIAMS.
May 25, 1878—tf.

A FARM FOR $20.

A good farm, well improved, situated within the corporate limits of Jacksonville, Alabama; ONE FINE MARE and one fine COW AND CALF, will be raffled for in the town of Jacksonville, at the court-house, at 4 o'clock p. m., on the second day of the Fair this fall (October 31st.)

THE FARM.

contains 126 acres—80 acres level and sandy with clay sub-soil—46 acres on a high ridge running across the East end of the farm, well timbered and suitable for a vinyard and orchard. It is finely watered, has a good orchard of various kinds of fruits and contains a new framed dwelling-house (not finished) one and one-half miles from Jacksonvill, on the White Plains road, and two good farm houses for renters.

Tickets will be numbered from 1 to 100 and sold according to number. The dies will be thrown as the number is called (no names known) by an uneducated boy or man, the dies counted and result recorded by three known commissioners.

The highest throw takes the land.
The next highest " " " cow
The lowest " " " mare
TICKETS WILL BE SOLD FOR $20.

Persons wishing to purchase tickets can do so by applying to Hon. Wm. M. Hames, Jacksonville, Alabama, who will deposit the money with Rowan Dean & Co., of this place. If the raffle does not take place, Mr. Hames will refund the money to the purchaser of the ticket according to number.

Titles to property perfect. Reference: Any respectable man in Jacksonville, Alabama.
JOHN A. DEARMAN,
Jacksonville, Ala.

A. WOODS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

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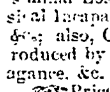
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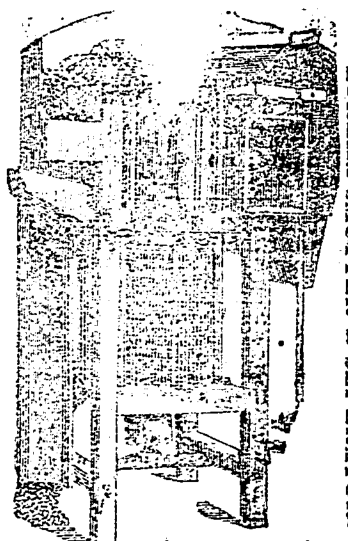
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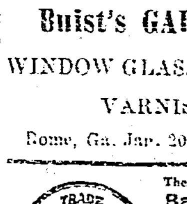
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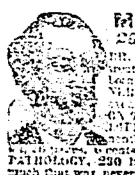


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AGRICULTURE.

A good hog pasture should contain live water. In the absence of it there should be a well and pump. It is by no means essential that hogs should have mire to wallow in, but it is an excellent plan to have a pool of water in which they can wade during the warm weather. If this cannot be furnished there should be a large trough from which the animals can drink at any time. A good shade is of much importance in raising hogs. They cannot endure the hot sun without suffering from the consequences. Several large spreading

Broad Tires ... dition of the roads the past winter has done more to commend broad tire-wheels than all the arguments that have ever been uttered. The soft roads have been so cut up by 1¾ inch wagon tires, and these have been sunk so deeply in the mud that in some places travel has been impossible for weeks at a time. Now it should be evident that a broad wheel, that will not sink in the ground, is of much easier draft than a narrow one that cuts in two or three inches. The difference in draft of a narrow or a broad wheel upon the hardest, smoothest road is unappreciable, and it is a matter of doubt if it is in favor of the one or the other. Theoretically, there may be a difference to a small extent in favor of the narrow tire, but as our roads are far from being hard or level, the difference in draft will be decidedly in favor of broad tire. A load of manure can be drawn across plowed ground in a broad tired wagon, by a team that could not move it in one with narrow tires, and the softer the ground the more apparent will be the difference in favor of broad wheels. It is to be hoped that the manufacturers of wagons will make the experiment of offering wheels with broad tires; we believe they will soon become very popular.

A beautiful complexion depends upon the purity of the blood. To keep the blood pure and healthy use Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture.

Horses Running Away.—If a team runs, do not be in too much of a hurry to leave the wagon. Unless a collision is imminent, it is generally best to stay on the wagon, if possible, as long as it holds together. But judgment must be used in this respect. Whenever it seems necessary to leave the wagon, it is best to either drop off behind or jump from the side. In any and every case when leaving a runaway team, remember and face the way the horse is going. When this has been done a man has oftentimes left a wagon in safety, when if he had jumped in the opposite direction he would be killed or dangerously injured. The only possible safety is in continuing in the same direction in which the motion has been given until the ground is reached. When jumping is necessary, always try to strike on the toes or forward part of the feet. Striking on the heels involves much danger.

Maxims.—Dress your lands with fertilizers rather than yourself with broadcloth. The one reimburses the amount expended, with interest, and the other returns nothing, but is continually clamoring for further disbursements.

After your crop has been raised it will be greatly to your advantage to raise any mortgage which may be resting upon the farm. This will raise a heavy load from your mind and raise your courage and spirits beyond measure.

White Hair.

"Is it possible for a person's hair to turn white within a short time?" There are so many instances now on record that there ought to be no longer any doubt upon the subject. In the late Arctic expedition nearly every man's hair became grayer, and in some cases white, but assumed its natural color when the men returned to lower latitudes. In many cases the human hair is said to have turned gray from grief, extreme care, or sudden fright. During an outward passage to Australia (says a correspondent) the ship I was in suffered greatly in the British Channel: twice we were nearly wrecked, having lost three anchors and two cables. The pilot who had charge was constantly on watch, only snatching a few minutes' sleep here and there, as opportunity afforded. On the whole, he had a very anxious time indeed, and when he eventually left the ship off the Isle of Wight he certainly looked twenty years older. I thought his hair had decidedly turned grayer: this may, however, have been only imagination, and therefore ought rather to be considered as an impression than an actual fact. Within the last few months a fresh case of the possibility of the color of hair changing has come under my notice. An old gentleman, aged eighty nine, residing in my immediate neighborhood, lately died. For many years his hair had been perfectly white, but a few days before his death some of his hair became black giving the appearance of his having dark brown or black hair. Here it is interesting to note that in his younger days his hair was light. After the death of this gentleman the tips of the hair for about an inch assumed the original color, becoming white again. I have heard of another instance where after death the hair turned from white to black. Dogs seem to be affected with regard to their hair in like manner as human beings. I lately read of a case where a black Newfoundland dog became gray in a few weeks, and the writer declares that the only cause for this sudden conversion was grief.

Cramps, Colic, Cholera, Dysentery and Diarrhœa, as well as all affections of the Bowels are readily mastered and thoroughly cured by Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam.

SCIENTIFIC.

Fog Signals.—Professor John Tyndall has arrived at the conclusion that for fog signalling purposes gun cotton and cotton powder are the most efficacious. Intense coast lights and the electric light may aid the mariner in a certain sense as fog signals, but in very heavy weather they are valueless, for the fog, when thick, is intractable to light. In the July number of the *Popular Science Monthly* Professor Tyndall gives the result of some recent experiments in fog signalling which will be found very instructive reading ...

... spindles, which receive motion from the main shafting in various ways. The surfaces of these tables, are divided out, like the face plate of a lathe, to receive the different sizes of "carriers," or supports of cast iron, which are bolted to them, and are arranged to hold the lenses or prisms to be ground. Plaster of Paris is then laid on the carriers in bands, the latter being reduced to the exact size by turning the table around under a gauge secured to the framing of the machine. The glass is laid on these strips, and secured in place by means of pitch, care being taken in the larger sizes, which are ground in segments, to place a thickness of pitch between each joint, so that glass shall not touch glass.

The ultimate elements of peat are essentially those of wood and coal viz., carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen. If therefor, peat be distilled, the resulting products are the same; and this peat has been made to yield ammonia, acetic acid, pyroxilic spirit, tar, naphtha, oils and paraffin—all of great value in the arts.

In London recently a case of scarlet fever was transmitted by means of a letter. The recipient burnt the letter herself, but gave the envelope to her child, which in due time was attacked with the fever.

Concerning the lateral or tranverse strength of timber, American seasoned woods the following order: First hickory, next white oak, ash, sweet, chestnut, yellow pine and white pine.

The Journal d'Oculistique is the autority for the statement that an obstinate case of neurosis of the eyes has been cured by the use of yellow spectacles.

Interesting Chinese Customs.

In a village under a Chief, a young man opened a pawnshop, being the first known in the neighborhood. For articles pawned by the disreputable or very poor, who alone patronized the establishment, he charged the common pawnshop interest of three per cent per month. The depositors soon discovered that the interest was extremely heavy, and began to grumble. At last an "advertisement" was sent to the "Chief," naming the pawnbroker and mentioning the hardness of the case. The "Chief," himself one of the "wealthy" men, discovered that the pawnbroker was a nephew of his own. He at once sent an intimation to the effect that he would make good the loss sustained by every one of the depositors, and formally accused his nephew to the district magistrate, who, because of the excellence of the "Chief's" reputation, was unwilling to act where his relation was concerned. "Carry out the law," was the only response of the Chief, and, according to the "law" of the place, the pawnbroker was banished beyond the pale, to live among the "Jan" men. We have several men from that "Region" here at present.

When a boy is apprenticed to the mercantile trade, he has to find a competent security, who is responsible for his good conduct. The boy is brought on trial for a few days, at the end of which, if he is found stupid, he is sent away, if retained, it is for a life of drudgery for a longer or shorter period. It is his duty to be up before the sun, summer and winter, to sweep out the rooms, brush down the goods-stands and dust everywhere. His life is during that time that of a slave, till time replaces him by another, as he rejoices in the dignity of the salesman, who opens his shutters with the rising of the sun, and closes them in the evening twilight. Wages are very fair, and all mess together on the establishment.

If an apprentice or assistant misbehaves he is advised to reform. If the advice is not acted upon he is dismissed at one of the three terms—first moon after sixth day, when shops are first opened after the holidays; on the fifth of fifth moon, and on the fifteenth of eighth moon. But if an assistant of any kind is discovered to be an opium smoker he is dismissed on the spot, the established custom of terms being repealed for this one offense, the offender not having even a few days granted him to look out for a situation. The reason of this is doubtless that the opium-smoker has always been discovered to be utterly ruined in his moral character, and unable to refrain from stealing to gratify the passion of which he becomes the slave; and possibly also because it renders the smoker incapable of exerting his energies, and makes him a lazy workmen. At all events he is not trusted.

Notice of dismissal is given by affixing the name of the party to be dismissed outside the kang on which he sleeps. It is done when all are retired to rest, and everybody sees in the morning that "so and so is to look out for a situation."

DOMESTIC.

How to Dislodge Bugs.—It is much easier to keep these pests out of a bed or room than to dislodge them after they have put in an appearance, and when a housekeeper pays close attention to cleanliness and ventilation, she need not fear that they will frequent her premises. Yet they are often brought in trunks by visitors, and sometimes they attach themselves to one's clothing in sleeping cars; and again servants often carry them from house to house. When a bed has become infested with them you must take great ...ns to destroy all the eggs. They are ...y small, and of a whitish color, and ...usually deposited in the crevices of ...bedsteads, and along the edges, and ...the corner of the mattresses. Boiling ...t alum water is instant death to both ...insects and the larvæ; and if it is ...ured into the joints and cracks of a ...dstead it will destroy them all. Wash ...bedsteads and sponge the mattresses ...th it. Then scatter pulverized borax ...all the crevices and corners, and not ...edbug will be seen or felt. Bugs are ...ch more annoying in wooden bed-...ads than in iron ones, and therefore ...is much better to purchase the last ...ned ones for servants' rooms. If the ...m and borax are thoroughly applied, ...l care taken that no more bugs are ...ught into the house, there will be ...further complaints from their at-...ks. The early spring and early ...umn are the best times to attack ...m, for they are not in an active con-...on before the weather becomes ...rm, and in the autumn they can be ...troyed for the winter.

...ake Dents Out of Furniture.—...lent is not too deep it may be re-...in the following manner: Wet the part with water; then take five or six folds of brown paper, well soaked, and lay upon the dented place; and upon this hold a hot flat-iron till all the moisture is evaporated. Should this not entirely remove the dent, repeat the process once or twice. It will require but one or two applications to raise the dented spot level with the surface. Or, if the dent be very small, merely soak it with warm water, and apply a red-hot poker very near the surface; keep it constantly wet; and in a few minutes the dent will disappear.

Orange Trees and Japonica.—The treatment of these two plants is almost identical. The soil should be light sandy loam, and it should have good drainage. They require a temperature of 40 or 45 degrees, and fresh air for a little while each day will be beneficial. They do not require strong sunshine, but merely light, nor much water, only a moderate quantity. They must neither get perfectly dry nor be soaked in water. Pour out any water that may settle in the saucer. The leaves should be frequently sponged.

Sauce Genoese.—Put two ounces of butter in a small saucepan and mix in one spoonful of flour; stir well, and add one-half a small carrot, sliced. When nearly cooked add a pint of broth, and half a pint of claret wine, a small onion, two cloves, a bay leaf, a sprig of parsley and thyme, each, salt and pepper. Boil slowly for nearly an hour and a half and strain. Shortly before serving add half an ounce of butter, give one boil and serve. This sauce is generally served with trout and pickerel and is very fine.

All babies are diminutive Cæsars, since they come they see, they conquer, sometimes by their gentle stillness but oftener by continued uproarious crying induced by Colic, Teething, Flatulence, etc. Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup by its gentle yet specific influence quiets the little ones without ever producing the least injurious effect. Price 25 cts a bottle.

Sherman Steamed Corn Bread.—Three cups corn meal, two of wheat flour, two of sweet milk, half cup of sugar, one teaspoonful soda; steam three hours, then bake in an oven until brown.

Pork Cake.—One pound fat pork chopped fine, over which pour one pint boiling water, two cups molasses, two cups brown sugar, two teaspoonsful soda. Spice and fruit to taste.

Tea Hair Tonic.—Strong infusion of black tea, one pint; bay rum four ounces; oil of lavender, one drachm; alcohol, four ounces; glycerine, four ounces.

Orange Ice.—Six oranges, the grated rind of three, juice of two lemons, one pint of sugar dissolved in a pint of cold water; mix and freeze the same as ice cream.

Mold on Catsup.—To keep mold from rising on catsup or pickles, add a tablespoonful of ground horseradish to every quart.

A small quantity of turpentine added to stove blacking will make the stove easier to polish.

Ferocity of the Leopard.

An instance of the ferocity of the leopard occurred in the case of the missionary Schmidt. This worthy man had gone out with a party of Hottentots to another Moravian station to hunt some hyenas which had been very destructive to their flocks, and, in company with one of the men, entered a thicket in pursuit of a beast they had wounded. Instead of the hyena, however, the dogs started a leopard, which instantly sprang on the Hottentot and bore him to the ground. Mr. Schmidt instantly ran forward to the aid of the man, with his gun cocked; but before he could get an opportunity of firing the animal left the Hottentot and flew with fury at himself. In the scuffle he dropped the gun, but luckily fell above the leopard, with his knee on its stomach. The animal seized him by the arm with its jaws, and kept striking him with its paws and tearing his clothes in tatters from his breast. Schmidt, however, being a powerful man, succeeded after receiving another severe bite or two, in seizing the leopard by the throat with his right hand, and held it down, in spite of its desperate struggles, for a few minutes, and until his strength was on the point of giving way, when a Hottentot on the outside of the jungle, who heard his cries, came to the rescue and shot the ferocious beast through the heart, so that its death was instantaneous. Had any life been left, its dying struggles might have proved fatal to Mr. Schmidt. As it was, he was so lacerated that for several weeks his life was in the greatest danger. The Hottentot who was first attacked was less severely wounded, but his face was so much torn by the enemy's talons that his eyes were filled with blood, and he was unable to render any aid to the missionary who had so generously come to his aid.

HUMOROUS.

William Cavender was restless and disturbed while the officer related how he had found him kicking at the door at midnight, and cursing the air around him. When the officer had finished his story, the prisoner asked:

"Is it the intention of the court to convict me?"

"It is the intention of the court to bring out all the facts," was the reply. "Have you any defense?"

"Yes, sir—I am a son of Malta?"

"Can't help whose son you are, Mr. Cavender; law is law. Where are your witnesses?"

"I don't see 'em around here, Judge. There seems to be an intention to find me guilty."

"Yes; I find you guilty, and give you thirty days."

"Is it your intention to send me up, Judge?"

"It is."

"Then I see the point. I thought you wouldn't go over all this programme for nothing. If I am sent up, I shall go up, and be up, and stay up and act up."

"And take an up-per cell," remarked the court.

He now belongs to the upper-crust.

A drawing-master in Edinburgh, who had been worrying a pupil with contemptuous remarks about his deficiency of skill in the use of the pencil, ended by saying: "If you were to draw me, for example, tell me what part you would draw first?" The pupil with a significant meaning in his eye, looked up in his master's face, and quietly said, "Your neck, sir."

"Have you put your arm round her waist?" asked the lawyer to defendant, in an English breach-of-promise case. "No," said the defendant; "but she has put her arm round mine." (Laughter.) The Lawyer—"She rather persecuted you?" Defendant—"There was not much persecution about it." (Laughter.) The jury found a verdict for the defendant.

The telegraph announces the destruction by fire of a coffee mill in Montreal, and places the loss at $12,000. What an outrageous price for a coffee mill! It must have been a gold one. A first-class coffee mill can be purchased in this town for one dollar and a half.

An old farmer, who was believed to be very weather-wise, said, "After three successive frosts always look out for rain." "But," said his wife, "suppose you don't have any frosts at all?" "Well, then," he testily replied, "always look out for rain anyhow."

A Brooklyn Alderman dropped into a church recently, and, after listening to the minister repeating the Lord's Prayer, left the sacred edifice disgusted, mumbling to himself, "Why doesn't he talk about something we all understand?"

A stranger was strolling about Costello's tannery and accosted Pat Daily, the bark grinder: "Is there a man about here with one eye by the name of Jerry McCarty?" "What's the name of his other eye?" said Pat.

A lady on the west side was joked the other day about her nose, which has an inclination to turn up. "Ah, do not say anything about my nose. I had nothing to do in shaping it—it was a birth-day present!"

"My dear," said Mrs. Spilkins to her husband, as they were whirling along in a railroad car, "won't you let me have the newspaper a little while?" "Yes, love," answered the affectionate husband, "as soon as we get to the tunnel."

Do the Stay laws provide that when a young man calls on his girl he may stay as long as he chooses without any interference from the old man's cowhides? If so, chalk us down for a "stayer."

Said a friend to a bookseller: "The book trade is affected, I suppose, by the general depression. What kind of books feel it most?" "Pocket-books," was the laconic reply.

Bayard Taylor says that black-eyed women can never love as fondly as those with blue eyes. So don't give your wife a black eye.

A man having fallen down in a fit in a tailor's shop, an envious rival said: "That's the only fit ever seen in that establishment!"

The Cuban Government have issued an order requiring the use of Fairbanks' Scales in all official weighing on the island.

Somebody says, "Don't argue with a fool." He was evidently a morose chap and didn't like to be talked to.

The man who was as drunk as a thief had been imbibing penitensherry cobblers.

When spring comes like a lamb it is also understood the spring wether is here.

A miss-take—Getting married.

Light work—The gas man's.

A stare-case—A telescope.

A Trifling Defect.

There's a wandering genius around the Central Market who has for sale an article described by him to the public in a loud tone, as follows: "Gentlemen a British nobleman invented this article, and he spent eighteen years thinking and experimenting over it. You will observe that it is a glass-cutter, a can-opener, a knife-sharpener, putty knife, a scissors-sharpener, a jackknife, a nail-cleaner and a bread knife combined. It is light, durable, compact, beautiful, and convenient, and the price is only twenty-five cents. Who takes the next?"

He was talking one forenoon recently, when a hard-handed son of toil approached and asked to inspect one of the articles. The man explained its merits and uses, commented on its different uses, and added:

"You want one, of course?"

"I guess not," said the farmer.

"Why?"

"Oh, it doesn't seem to be of much use."

"Great spoons! but haven't I explained to you that it can be used for eight different purposes! What more can you ask?"

"Wall, it seems to me that you ought to have a corn-sheller hitched on to it somewhere!" slowly replied the agriculturist, and he laid it down and walked away.

Forest Myths.

Once upon a time—says a tale widely spread in Asia—four travellers spent a night in a forest, and agreed that one of them should keep watch by turns while the others slept. The first watcher was a carpenter. By way of passing the time, he took his axe, and, out of the stem of a tree lying prostrate hard by, fashioned the form of a woman, shapely in figure and comely in face. Then he woke one of his comrades, and lay down to rest. The second watcher was a tailor. And when he saw the wooden woman lying bare on the ground, he produced his work-basket and bundle of stuffs, and clothed her handsomely from head to foot. Then he, too, resumed his slumber, after having aroused the third of the party, who was a jeweler. And the jeweler was struck by the sight of the fair and well-dressed female form leaning against a neighboring tree, and he opened his caskets and decked her with rings and necklaces and bracelets. Then he called the last of the party, who was a holy man, strong in prayer and incantation, and went to sleep. And when the fourth watcher saw the wooden woman, so well dressed and decked, he set to work, and by spells and prayers turned her wood into flesh and blood, and inspired her with life. Just then his three companions awoke, and gazed with wonder and admiration at the lovely creature who stood before them.

Simultaneously each of the four travelers claimed her as his wife; the carpenter because he had framed her, the tailor because he had dressed her, the jeweler because he had adorned her, and the holy man because he had given her life. A fierce dispute arose. The authorities of the neighboring village were in vain appealed to; the problem, as to which of the four had most claim to the hand of the disputed bride, was too difficult for them to solve. At last it was resolved to submit the case to a higher court. The claimants, the judges, and the audience all went out to the cemetery, and there prayed for a decision from on high. While the prayer went up the woman leaned against a tree. Suddenly the tree opened, and the woman entered it, and was seen no more. As she disappeared, a voice from on high was heard saying, "To its origin shall every created thing return." The mythological core of this story is the idea that human and tree life may be connected. The rest of it has been supplied by teachers, who wished to inculcate the doctrine that all things return to their first elements, and narrators desirous of framing one of the numerous stories involving a problem or puzzle capable of various solutions. The leading idea has been better presented in the following modern Greek folk-tale:—There was once a childless wife, who used to lament saying, "If only I had a child, were it but a laurel berry!" And heaven sent her a golden laurel berry, but its value was not recognized, and it was thrown away. From it sprang a laurel tree which gleamed with golden twigs. At it a Prince, while following the chase, wondered greatly. And determining to return to it, he ordered his cook to prepare a dinner for him beneath its shade. He was obeyed. But during the temporary absence of the cook the tree opened, and forth came a maiden, who strewed a handful of salt over the viands, and then returned into the tree, which immediately closed upon her. The Prince returned and scolded the cook for oversalting the dinner. The cook declared his innocence, but in vain. The next day just the same occurred. So on the next day the Prince kept watch. The tree opened, and the maiden came forth. But before she could return into the tree the Prince caught hold of her and carried her off. After a time she escaped from him, ran back to the tree, and called upon it to open. But it remained shut. So she had to return to the Prince. And after a while he deserted her, it was not till after long wandering that she found him again, and became his royal consort. Hahn thinks this story is founded on the Hellenic belief in Dryads; but it belongs to an earlier mythological family than the Hellenic, though the Dryad and the Laurel-maiden are undoubtedly kinswomen. Long before the Dryads and Oreads had received from the sculpturesque Greek mind their perfection of human form and face, trees were credited with woman-like inhabitants capable of doing good and ill, and with powers of their own, apart from those possessed by the supernatural tenants, of banning and blessing.

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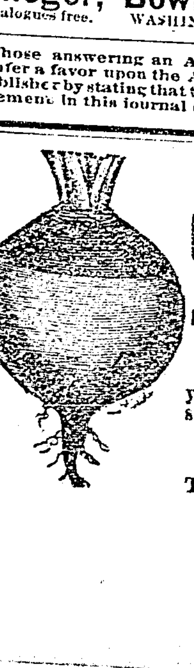
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For never yet has blown the gale
Will bring us nearer shore.

The swaying keel slides on;
The helm obeys the hand;
Fast we have sailed from dawn to dawn,
Yet never reached the land.

Each morn we see its peaks
Made beautiful with snow;
Each eve its vales and winding creeks
That sleep in mist below.

At noon we mark the gleam
Of temples tall and fair;
At midnight watch its bonfires stream
In the auroral air.

And still the keel is swift;
And still the wind is free;
And still as far its mountains lift
Beyond the enchanted sea.

Yet vain is all return,
Though false the goal before;
The gale is ever dead astern,
The current sets to shore.

O, shipmates leave the ropes;
And what, though no one steers,
We sail no faster for our hopes,
No slower for our fears.

Howe'er the bark is blown,
Lie down and sleep awhile;
What profits toil when chance alone
Can bring us to the isle?

The Engineers Story.

Yes, sir. I *do* believe in ghosts. Why? Well, sir, because I saw one once. Tell you about it? Well, sir, I will, if you'll set down an' listen. 'Taint very much to tell, but it was a good deal to see, you can just bet your life, an' I never go by the place where I see it without feelin' kind o' scary.

Lem' me see. 'Twas in '60. I was jist beginnin' my work on this road that year. I'd been on a road out West, but a friend got me the position here that I've kep' ever sence.

It was a rainy, disagreeable day when the affair I'm goin' to tell you about happened. Jest one o' them days that makes a feller feel blue in spite of himself, an' he can't tell why, neither, 'less he lays it all to the weather.

I dont know what made me feel so, but it seemed as if there was danger ahead ever after we left Wood's Station. An' what made it seem so curious was that the feelin' of danger come on me all to once. It was jest about 4 o'clock, as near as I can tell. Anyway jest about the time when the down express must have got safely by the place where what I'm goin' to tell you about happened, I was a-standin' with one hand on a a lever, a-lookin' ahead through the drizzlin' rain, feelin' chilly an' kinder downhearted, as I've said, though I didn't know why, when, all of a sudden, the idea come to me that somethin' was wrong somewhere. It took hold o' me an' I couldn't git red of it, nohow. I knew that all was right about the engine. But that feelin' that there was danger ahead never let up once after it got into my head. Queer, wasn't it? But 'twas so. I couldn't account for it after I'd found out there was danger, jest as I'd felt, an' I haint never been able to account for it sence.

It got dark quite early, on account o' the fog an' the rain; it was dark as pitch afore we left Holbrook, which was the last station we passed afore we come to the place where I see the ghost.

"I never felt so queer in my life afore," said Jimmy, the fireman, to me all of a sudden.

As I was feelin' queer myself, he kinder startled me, a sayin' what he did.

"Why! What d'ye mean?" said I without lettin' on that I felt uneasy myself.

"Do' know," answered Jimmy; "can't tell how I do feel, on'y as if suthin' was goin' to happen."

That was just it! I felt the same thing, an' I tole him so, an' we talked about it, 'til we both got real fidgety.

There's a purty sharp curve about twenty miles from Holbrook. The road makes a turn 'round a mountain, an' the river runs below ye, about forty foot or seeh a matter. It's a pokerish lookin' place when you happen to be goin' over it an' think what'ud be if the train should pitch over the bluff inter the river.

Wall, we got to the foot o' the mountain just where the curve begins. The light from the head-lamp lit up the track and made it bright as day, about as fur as from me to the fence yonder, ahead o' the engine. Outside o' that spot all was dark, as you ever see it, I'll bet.

All to once I see suthin' right ahead, in the bright light. We allers run slow 'round this curve, so I could see distinct. My hair riz right up, I tell ye, fer what I see was a man a-standin' right in the middle o' the track, a-wavin' his hands; an' I grabbed hold o' the lever an' whistled down brakes, an' stopped the train as fast as ever I could, fer ye see I thought 'twas a live man. An' Jimmy he see it too, an' turned 'round to me with an awful scart face, fer he thought sure he'd be run over.

But I began to see 'twan't any flesh-and-blood man afore the train come to a stop, fer it seemed to glide right along over the track, keepin' just about so fer ahead of us all the time.

"My God! it's a ghost," cried Jimmy a grabbin' me by the arm. "You can see right through him."

An' we could!

Yes, sir, we could. When I come to notice it, the figger ahead of us was a kind of foggy-lookin' thing, and only half hid anything that was behind it. But it was just as much like a man as you be, an' you'd a said the same thing if you'd a seen it.

The train stopped.

An' then, sir, what d'ye think happened?

Well, sir, that *thing* just grew thinner an' thinner, till it seemed to blend right in with the fog that was all around it, and the fust we knew 'twas gone!

"It *was* a ghost!" said Jimmy, in a whisper. "I knew somethin was a goin' to happen, 'cause I felt so queer like."

They come a crowdin' up to find why I'd stopped the train, an' I swear I never felt so kind o' queer an' foolish as I did when I told 'em what I'd seen 'cause I knew they didn't b'leeve in ghosts, most likely, an' they'd think I was drunk or crazy.

"He see it, too," sez I, a pointin' to Jimmy.

"Yes, 'fore God, I did," sez Jimmy, as solemn as if he was a witness on the stand.

"This is a pretty how-d'ye-do," sez the conductor, who didn't b'leeve w'ed seen anything. "I'm surprised at you, Connell; I thought you was a man o' sense."

"I thought so, too," sez I, "but I can't help what I see. If I was a dyin' this minnit I'd swear I see a man on the track, or leastwise the ghost was one. I thought 'twas a real man when I whistled."

"An' so would I," sez Jimmy.

The conductor couldn't help seein' that we was in earnest, an' b'leeved what we said.

"Take a lantern an' go along the track," sez he, to some o' the men.

An' they did."

An' what d'ye s'pose they found?

Well, sir, they found the rails all tore up jest at the spot where the train would a shot over the bluff into the river if it had a gone on!

"Yes, sir; they found that, an' I tell you there was some pretty solem'-lookin faces when it got among the passengers how near we'd been to death.

"I never b'leeved in ghosts," sez the conductor, "but I b'leeved you see *somethin'*, Connell, an' you've saved a precious lot o' lives. That's a sure thing."

Well, sir, they went to huntin' 'round an' they found a lot o' tools an' things that the men who'd tore up the rails had left in a hurry, when they found the train wasn't goin' over the bluff as they'd expected. An' they found, too, when it come light, the body o' the man whose business it was to see to the curve, where it had been hid away after bein' murdered. An' that man was the man whose ghost we had seen.

Yes, sir. He'd come to warn us o' the danger ahead after the men had killed him, an' was a waitin' for us to go over the rocks to destruction. An' he'd saved us.

I found out afterward that there was a lot 'o money on board, an' I s'pose the men who tore up the track knew it.

So that's my ghost story, an' it's a true one, sir.

Quick Conversion.

A hard old customer was Badge. He was never known to attend church, and was considered the wickedest man in the small town in which he lived. One night his old cow was prowling about the house seeking what she might devour, and stuck her head in the swill barrel. At the time the barrel was so far in that she made a blind rush to free herself from the incumbrance. As luck would have it, she struck a beeline for the house, and directly for the front door.

The old man was sitting inside telling his family all about a great murder trial when the cow gave a frightful bellow, which was prolonged by the empty barrel into a roar. At the same time the front door crashed from its hinges, and the cow, with her uncommon head gear, bolted into the room. "Old Wickedness" gave one agonized look at the frightful demon which confronted him; each separate and individual hair stood on end; a shivering feeling crawled up and down his back; his eyes protruded from his head; altogether he was a picture of object terror. Suddenly his tongue loosened and he screamed: "For heaven's sake take Mary! She's better prepared than I am."

Since that eventful the man has joined an easy going church, which is one step progressive, and he only swears now when he sees old Brindle or the swill barrel. The old cow "fetched him."

The Mechanic.

The Mechanic is a machine which illustrates the manner in which all persons aae taught to ride horses for the circus, and also how children are made to perform difficult feats on horseback. The Mechanic consists of a large upright pole in the centre of the ring, near the top of which projects a pole at right angles like the gaff of a ship's sail; at the end of this is a block, through which passes a rope, and this again is fastened to a broad band around the waist of the person forced or intending to learn to ride. A horse with padded back is then brought forward and the learner hoisted upon it so that his feet just touch the horse's back. The animal then starts. The machine revolves, keeping the learner up with the horse. The amusing part is when the rider falls off and remains suspended, gasping, kicking, and vainly striving to regain his position while revolving around after the horse.

The Cuisine in Sweden.

The habit of lunching in the very presence of dinner, of going to a side table and eating your fill of anchovies raw herrings, smoked beef and cold eel pie, while dinner is on the very table, still prevails, and is hardly conducive to health. It is said that the habit of taking a "sup," as the Swedes call it, arose from the scarcity of delicacies. It was hard to get enough of any one nice thing to make a meal of, so you were first delicately innuendoed off to the brandy table, as it is called, and then allowed to sit down to dinner. The practice is universal in Sweden. Private houses, hotels, and boarding houses all feed you on preliminary scraps, and woe be to you if you innocently turn away from the proffered luncheon! You fare like an ascetic, and feed yourself on odors. The ordinary routine of dining in Sweden seems to be in wild confusion. Soup sometimes ends instead of beginning the dinner. Iced soups and cold fish are dainties to the Scandinavian palate. Much of the soup nauseously sweet, flavored with cherries raspberries and gooseberries, often with macaroon cakes and spikes of cinnamon floating wildly about in it. This is often as a sort of dessert, and is cold and often beautifully clear. If Heine bitterly reviled the English for bringing vegetables on the table *au naturel* there is no such complaint to be made here. Heaven, earth and hell are eaten with sauce—sauces red, white and blue, green, yellow and black—sauces celestial and sauces infernal. Strange combinations of ice cream heaped over delicious apple tarts, or strange dishes of berry juice boiled down and mixed with farina, sugar and almonds, then cooled, moulded and turned out into basins of cream, to be eaten with crushed sugar and wine, appear at the end of dinner. The Swedes share with the Danes and Arabs a passionate fondness for sweetmeats. Everything is slightly sweet; even green peas are sugared, as well as the innumerable tea and coffee cakes, so that long before the unhappy tourist has finished his tour he is a hopeless dyspeptic or a raging Swedophobe.

How To Act in Case of Fire.

Better than all elaborate and costly apparatus for extinguishing fires are constant care and watchfulness, and quick and intelligent action on the part of those who first discover a fire in progress. The fire which at its beginning could be smothered with a pocket handkerchief, or dashed out with a bucket of water, neglected a few hours, lays in waste millions of dollars' worth of property. If there is any time in which a person should be cool and calm, in perfect command of himself, it is when he discovers a fire that threatens the destruction of life and property. The first thing to do is to learn precisely where it is; the second, to consider the chances of extinguishing it. Of course in cities an alarm should at once be sent out, but at the same time a vigorous effort should be made to put out the fire with the means at hand; for sometimes what the fire-engine is unable to accomplish when it reaches the scene, can be done by one or two persons who act promptly before the flames have had time to gain headway.

First, then, do not be alarmed on account of smoke. Frequently there is a great deal of smoke before the fire has made much progress. Remember that one can pass through smoke by keeping his head near the floor, or by enveloping it in a wet woolen cloth. On entering a room to fight down a fire single-handed, keep the door closed behind, if possible. A pail of water and a tin dipper, in the hands of a resolute person, can be made to work a miracle at the beginning. If the fire has progressed too far to admit of this course, and it is necessary to depend entirely on outside help, then see to it that every door and window is closed. By so doing, where there is a fire-engine in the neighborhood, it will often be possible to confine the fire to one room. Every person who stops at a hotel should take special pains before retiring to note the location of the stairways, so that in case of an alarm he can find his way out, even though the halls are filled with smoke. Never leave a room where there is an alarm of fire without first securing a wet towel, or, if possible, a wet sponge or piece of woolen cloth through which to breathe. If escape by the stairs is cut off, seek an outside window, and stay there till help comes. Above all things be cool and have your wits about you. When a lady's dress takes fire, let her fall on the floor at once, and call for help, in the meantime reaching for some rag or woolen cloth with which to smother the flames. There is nothing new in this advice. It has been repeated in one form or another hundreds of times, but it will bear repeating thousands of times.

How Halibut are Caught.

Each fisherman baits his hooks with a "tinker" split lengthwise into two or three strips. Then they throw in, reeling off four or five fathoms of line, according to the depth, until the hook and bait lie on the bottom, and a considerable quantity of loose line besides. This prevents a too sudden strain, which, from a fish of great bulk and violent manner of biting, would be destructive to the strongest tackle.

Presently the halibut sees the bait. He seizes it in his big mouth, hook and all, with a furious grab, and—as one old fisherman expressed it—"runs like a horse." His gait, in fact, is not so unlike the gallop of a horse, being a sort of plunging, see-sawing race, and he keeps so near the bottom that he might almost be said to canter along on it.

When the halibut starts off with the hook, the fisherman gives his whole attention to the line, taking good care that it does not become entangled in paying out.

As soon as the fish stops, the man begins to haul in. When the fish darts away again, he must let it go and pay out as before, for it would be worse than useless to try to hold on.

This proceeding is continued for a time, perhaps till the fish has made seven or eight runs and stops, and the fisherman as many trial hauls.

Then the game shows signs of exhaustion, and is drawn slowly up without resistance. Contrary to what one would suppose, the smaller halibut make more trouble than the large ones. Apparently from their very size, the latter are sooner wearied out.

As it is drawn near the surface, the fish—if a large one—weighs so heavily on the line that the man in charge of it calls for help, and one or two pairs of stout hands take hold to pull with him. A gleam of white appears in the water. Higher and higher it rises, and the halibut's ugly face and eyes emerge into the upper air, its great mouth wide open, and the fatal hook fastened deep down in its throat.

Instantly one of the men seizes a gaff and strikes its armed end into the creature's head. Its open mouth indicates that it is past struggling, or "drowned," as its captors say; and a smart blow across the snout with a club, like a policeman's billy, dismisses the last remains of life. Then a grand tug altogether on gaff and line, and the unwieldly prize lies securely in the boat.

A party of two or three men will frequently take several halibut at a sin-trip, some weighing perhaps no more than fifty or sixty pounds. A three or four hundred pound fish is a good day's work for them.

Coast fisherman require no very elaborate or costly preparation for their trade, for they usually dispose of their "catch" at once. Covering their fish with canvass to keep off the sun, they are able to bring them in fresh and sweet to the wharves, where dealers, knowing their usual time of return, are waiting to purchase. But when crews or large companies engage in the business (as those who supply the great markets of New York and Boston, and the distance is very far from the fishing ground to the place of delivery, larger vessels of course, are used, and quantities of ice must be taken on board in which to pack the fish. The mode of operation and process of capture are, however, substantially the same.

Feminine Peculiarities and Nicknames of Cities.

A very general impression is that the quietest, most refined, and lady-like girls of the Union are to be found in Philadelphia—the Quaker City.

The smartest, most stylish, the best dressed, and the gayest, in New York—Gotham.

The most self-sufficient and intellectual, in Boston—Modern Athens.

The sweetest and prettiest, in Baltimore—Monumental City.

The most prudish, old maidish, and craziest on army officers, in Cincinnati—the Queen City.

The most Frenchy, the most languishing, the longest hair, and the most striking dresses, in New Orleans—the Crescent City.

The most diplomatic and scheming, in Washington—the City of Magnificent Distances.

The worst flirts, the most atrocious man-deceivers and heartbreakers, in Chicago—the Garden City.

The wildest and most daring, in Detroit—City of Straits.

The most dashing and fastest, in St. Louis—the City of Mounds.

The gaudiest dresses and the coolest coquettes, in Louisville—the Falls City.

The most coquettish eyes and the loveliest brunettes, in Nashville—the City of Rocks.

The dullest, in Quincy—the Model City.

The poorest and most anxious to get married, in Salem—the City of Peace.

Heraldry.

Heralday is the science of armoria bearings and ensigns. It is the key to hereditary veins of families. Take the example presented in England America. Cæsar landed in Britain 200 years before the Christian era, and held possession of the island as a Roman province until 200 A. D. When the Roman legions were withdrawn and Saxons came in, the Romans, who had become the land owners and political rulers, with the ancient Britons, were driven into Wales, where they fortified themselves and were the founders of the four royal and fifteen noble tribes of Wales. From these kings and nobles of Wales have mainly descended the ruling judicial minds of England and America. The Lloyds, Prices, Parrs, Rosses, Jacksons, Ewings, Taylors, Joneses, Phillipses, Marshals and numerous other American families have their genealogical threads reaching back to these ancient Roman families.

In A. D. 600 the Spaniards made a settlement on the west coast of Ireland, and that blood runs through some of the English and American families.

The Saxons made up about 50 per cent. of the English blood. The Danes added a part; the Welch, the ancient Irish or Erse, and the Highlanders or Scots added their share. Then the Normans, coming up in 1066, fused the whole mass, and this crossing led to new crystalizations of characters.

The Horned Women.

A rich woman sat up late one night carding and preparing wool, while all the family and servants were asleep. Suddenly a knock was given at the door, and a voice called:

"Open! Open!"

"Who is there?" said the woman of the house.

"I am the Witch of the One Horn," was answered.

The mistress supposing that one of her neighbors had called and required assistance, opened the door, and a woman entered, having in her hand a pair of wool carders, and bearing a horn on her forehead, as if it grew there. she sat down by the fire in silence, and began to card the wool with violent haste. Suddenly she paused and said aloud:

"Where are the women? They delay too long."

Then a second knock came to the door, and a voice called as before:

"Open! Open!"

The mistress felt herself constrained to rise and open to the call, and immediately a second witch entered, having two horns on her forehead, and in her hand a wheel for spinning the wool.

"Give me place," she said, "I am the Witch of the Two Horns."

And she began to spin as quick as lightning.

And so the knocks went on, and the call was heard, and the witches entered, until at last twelve women sat around the fire—the first with one horn, the last with twelve horns. And they carded the thread, and turned the spinning wheels, and wound and wove, all singing together an ancient rhyme, but no word did they speak to the mistress of the house. Strange to hear and frightful to look upon, were these twelve women, with their horns and their wheels; and the mistress felt near to death, and she tried to rise that she might call for help, but she could not move, nor could she utter a word or a cry, for the spell of the witches was upon her.

Then one of them called to her in Irish and said:

"Rise, woman, and make us a cake."

Then the mistress searched for a vessel to bring water from the well that she might mix the meal and make the cake, but she could find none. And they said to her:

"Take a sieve and bring water in it."

And she took the sieve and went to the well; but the water poured from it, and she could fetch none for the cake, and she sat down by the well and wept. Then a voice came by her and said:

"Take yellow clay and moss and bind them together and plaster the sieve so that it will hold."

This she did, and the sieve held the water for the cake. And the voice said again:

"Return, and when thou comest to the north angle of the house, cry aloud three times and say, 'The mountain of the Fenian women and the sky over it, is all on fire.'"

And she did so.

When the witches heard the call, a great and terrible cry broke from their lips, and they rushed forth, with wild lamentations and shrieks, and fled away to Slieve-namon, where was their chief abode. But the Spirit of the Well bade the mistress of the house enter and prepare her home against the enchantment of the witches if they returned again.

And first to break their spells, she sprinkled the water in which she had washed her child's feet (the feet-water) outside the door on the threshold; secondly she took the cake which the witches had made in her absence, of meal mixed with blood drawn from the sleeping family, and she broke the cake in bits, and placed a bit in the mouth of each sleeper, and they were restored; and she took the cloth they had woven and placed it half and half out of the chest with the padlock; and lastly she secured the door with a great cross beam fastened in the jambs, so that they could not enter. And having done these things she waited. Not long were the witches in coming back, and they raged and called for vengeance.

"Open! Open!" they screamed. "Open, feet-water!"

"I cannot," cried the feet-water. "I am scattered on the ground and my path is down to the lough."

"Open, open, wood, and tree, and beam," they cried to the door.

"I cannot," said the door, "for the beam is fixed in the jambs, and I have no power to move."

"Open, open, cake that we have made and mingled with blood," they cried again.

"I cannot," said the cake, "for I am broken and bruised, and my blood," is on the lips of the sleeping children."

Then the witches rushed through the air with great cries, and fled back to Slieve-namon, uttering strange curses on the Spirit of the Well, who had wished their ruin; but the woman and the house were left in peace, and a mantle dropped by one of the witches in her flight was kept hung up by the mistress as a sign of the night's awful contest; and this mantle was in the possession of the same family from generation to generation for five hundred years.

—It is calculated that 420,000,000 mummies must be deposited in the pits of Egypt.

—Within the past three months 200,000 American clocks have been shipped to Australia.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

A weak mind is like a microscope, which magnifies trifling things, but cannot receive great ones.

Dull men are to be closely studied. Their qualities, like pearls, lie out of sight and must be dived for.

Fancy rules over two-thirds of the universe, the past and the future, while reality is confined in the present.

Some there are who gaze intently into the well of truth, but only in hopes of seeing their own image reflected there.

To work out our own contentment we should labor not so much to increase our substance as to moderate our desires.

Faith supplies to its possessor Jesus and the fullness there is in him, and transmutes every conceivable evil into a blessing.

The good things of the saints are not dispensed out of the basket of common providence, but out of the ark of the covenant.

We must not speak all that we know, that were folly; but what a man says should be what he thinks, otherwise it is knavery.

Men get fond of the very defects of a woman they love—as they do of chocolate and tobacco—though horribly unpalatable at first.

Before paper came into use, letters were written on wooden tablets made from *boc* or beech wood, and hence is derived the word book.

As good almost kill a man as kill a good book; he who kills a man kills a reasonable creature; but he who destroys a good book kills reason itself.

When our souls shall leave this dwelling, the glory of one fair and virtuous action is above all escutcheons on our tomb or silken banners o'er us.

Man carries under his hat a private theatre, wherein a greater drama is acted than is ever performed on the mimic stage, beginning and ending in eternity.

John Wesley says: "Get all you can without hurting your soul, body or neighbor; save all you can and give all you can; being glad to give and ready to distribute."

Good sense is the body of poetic genius; fancy, its drapery; motion, its life; and magnetism, the life, that is everywhere, forming all into one graceful and intelligent whole.

They who are ignorantly devoted to the mere ceremonies of religion are fallen into thick darkness; but they are in still thicker gloom who are solely attached to fruitless speculations.

The soul may be compared to a field of battle, where the armies are ready at any moment to encounter. Not a single vice but has a more powerful opponent, and not one virtue but may be overborne by a combination of vices.

Ambition is to the mind what the cap is to the falcon; it blinds us first, and then compels us to tower by reason of our blindness. But, alas! when we are at the summit of a vain ambition, we are also at the depth of misery.

The history of the world teaches no lesson with more impressive solemnity than this: that the only safeguard of a great intellect is a pure heart; that evil no sooner takes possession of the heart than folly commences the conquest of the mind.

The higher rose the waters of the deluge, the higher the ark was lifted on their bosom; and thus, as the floods of affliction rise in the soul that carries Christ, it will be lifted buoyantly above them—nearer heaven and everlasting happiness.

It is far easier to feign respect when we do not feel it, than to express it when we actually do; for which reason frank, straightforward people always appear hypocritical to suspicious ones. The very fear of seeming deceitful makes us seem so.

We do not please God more by eating bitter aloes than by eating honey. A cloudy, foggy, rainy day is not more heavenly than a day of sunshine. A funeral march is not so much like the music of angels as the song of birds on a May morning.

What books you will chose as your intimate friends will depend upon your humor and taste. Dr. Guthrie's choice seemed to me charming. He told me that he read through four books every year—the Bible, "The Pilgrim's Progress," four of Sir Walter Scott's novels, which he reckoned as one book, and a fourth book, the title of which I have forgotten, but I think it was "Robinson Crusoe." You will choose some books because they soothe and quiet you; some because they are as invigorating as the mountain air; some because they amuse you by the shrewdness of their humor; some because they give wings to your fancy; some because they kindle your imagination.

It is no exaggeration to say that health is a large ingredient in what the world calls talent. A man without it may be a giant in intellect, but his deeds will be the deeds of a dwarf. On the contrary, let him have a quick circulation, a good digestion, the bulk, thews and sinews of a man, and he will set failure at defiance. A man has good reason to think himself well off in the lottery of life if he draws the prize of a healthy stomach without mind rather than the prize of a fine intellect with a crazy stomach. But of the two, a weak mind in a herculean frame is better than a giant mind with a crazy constitution. A pound of energy with an ounce of talent will achieve greater results than a pound of talent with an ounce of energy.

There are many troubles in life which must be endured by the sustaining help of patient fortitude. They come sooner or later, in one shape or another, to all. Among them are such things as loss of fortune, untoward circumstances, defeated plans, blighted hopes, bereavement, the narrowing interests and the loneliness of later years. These mingle and are interwoven with the brighter, more joyous experiences of humanity, and together the darkness and the light are blended in the personal history of every member of the race. But there is a set of annoying and vexatious things which most people make a merit of bearing serenely, yet which should simply be set aside and lifted out of the way. There is no credit due to anybody for exercising patience where firmness and strength of will would have made it unnecessary.

The Republican.

SATURDAY, AUG. 24th. 1878.

FOR CONGRESS—7th DISTRICT,

W. H. FORNEY,

Hon. B. S. Lewis has been nominated over Hon. G. W. Hewitt for Congress in the 6th district.

Hon. H. A. Herbert has been renominated for Congress in the 2nd district.

The Convention of the 5th district is in session at this writing, and is very nearly equally divided between Messrs. W. D. Bulger and R. F. Ligon, with the chances in favor of Ligon.

The Platform of the Democracy of this, the 7th. Congressional District of Alabama, as adopted by the late Convention at Gadsden, is a sound one, and the Democracy of the District can stand on it safely. We have recently read the speech of Senator Thurman. at Hamilton, Ohio, and we observe that he occupies identically the same position on the financial question taken by the framers of this platform. We wish our Greenback friends in this section to read it carefully; and, after they have done so, we hope they will determine to support Gen. Forney, who stands pledged to carry out the principles therein enunciated so far as his voice and vote goes in Congress.

The yellow-fever continues to rage with unabated fury in New Orleans, Memphis, Vicksburg, and Grenada, Miss. In the little town of Grenada it is said to be specially malignant, not one single case having yet recovered from it, the death rate being unprecedentedly large. A perfect panic has seized the people of Memphis. Business is almost wholly suspended, and people are leaving the city in swarms daily. The Government has furnished a thousand tents to the city authorities of Memphis, and these are being used for the accommodation of the poor who cannot get far from the stricken city by rail. In New Orleans it continues with unmitigated severity, and there is much suffering. A general panic prevails all along the lines of Railroad leading from the infected place, and the most stringent quarantine regulations have been established by Mobile and other points liable to a visitation of fever So far, it has gained no foot hold in Mobile, Selma or Montgomery, and we sincerely hope it may not. Northern cities are contributing nobly to the yellow-fever suffers, and every thing that can be done is being done to alleviate the suffering and distress of the poor, upon whom these frightful visitations always fall heaviest. The wealthy nearly always leave at the first appearance of the fever, and comparatively few of them fall victims to it, but the poor cannot get away, and must stay and face the worst. Business, almost ceases, their means of livlihood are stopped, and to the horror of the disease is added the pangs of hunger and want. Such a condition of things appeal strongly to the benevolent every where, and it is creditable to our humanity that appeals for help in such cases are not disregarded.

THOROUGHBREDS.—Our enterprising fellow-townsman, Capt. James Crook, is preparing to go into stock farming on a large scale. Last year he bought a farm of over seven hundred acres. admirably adapted to the purpose, and recently he has ordered one hundred thoroughbred Merino ewes. two thoroughbred Merino bucks and a shepherd dog, from the farm of Mr. B. F. Cockerell, Nashville Tenn, breeder of thoroughbred Merino sheep. Capt. C. has heretofore ordered thoroughbred Jersey cattle. He will get more, and go into the sheep and cattle business largely. He has advertised is several Northern and Western Journals for a practical Scotch herdsman, and will have the business conducted intelligently.

In addition to this, we understand Maj T. W. Francis has ordered twenty five head of thoroughbred Merinos from the same gentleman. He has heretofore purchased and now has on his place thoroughbred Ayershire cattle.

Between thsee two enterprising gentlemen, we hope to see the county, at no distant day, well stocked with these improved breeds of cattle and sheep. This country is well adapted to stock raising, and the business, we feel assured, will pay handsomely.

Gadsden complains that her sister town, Attalla, tells strangers that she (Gadsden) is an unhealthy place, for the purpose of turning them away from her, and thus seeks to injure her. If true, this is very wrong in Attalla, and will ultimately work greater injury to her than to Gadsden. Gadsden is a healthy town and a most agreeable place to live, and the public will find it out. What then will the public think of the village that has represented things differently?

It is altogether wrong for sister towns to be forever striving to depreciate and tear each other down. It is not fair. It is not noble. It is not generous. So far as Jacksonville is concerned. we can truthfully claim that she is entirely free from this ignoble spirit; and it is honorable in her.

There will be only about ten Independents, Greenbackers and Radicals combined, in the next Legislature—5 Independents, 3 Radicals, 2 Greenbackers.

The Mexican troops on the river Rio Grande, have orders to skirmish with the United States troops, but to avoid a regular engagement. Meantime the orders to Gen. Ord have not been modified, and our troops cross the river to Mexican soil in pursuit of cattle thieves as often as is necessary.

Platform and Resolutions of the Seventh Congressional District Convention.

Reiterating the principles and convictions uttered by former Democratic Conventions held for the State of Alabama, the delegates representing the seventh Congressional District in convention assembled declare,

1. That the great American idea is that this government was made by the people, for the people, and must be administered in the interest of the whole people; that the Democratic party had its origin in a devotion to the principles of the Constitution of our fathers; that our triumph over the base purposes of the Radical party in Alabama is due to the patriotism, watchfulness, unflagging zeal and constant war made by our party against our enemies in whatever form or guise the opposition has shown itself, and we congratulate our whole people that this fidelity to principle and fealty to party organization has thoroughly wrested our State from the foul grasp of a wicked and corrupt party and restored her people, measurably, to their former happiness and prosperity.

2. That whatever of murmering and complaint is heard among the people in our own or in our sister States, and whatever of financial distress there may be, "is the necessary outgrowth of the profligate expenditures. fraudulent practices and class legislation which have marked the course of the Republican party."

3. That since the last meeting of this convention the crime of the century has been perpetrated in the inauguration of Rutherford B. Hayes, as President, by fraud and corruption; and, the wicked designs of the Radical party have culminated in the pollution of the ballot-box and the robbing of the American people of their right to be ruled by a President of their own choice; therefore,

Resolved, That we heartily approve the action of our Democratic Representatives in Congress in setting on foot and prosecuting with vigor the "Potter investigation," believing as we do that a full disclosure of all the frauds and corruption, practiced in Louisiana and Florida during the late Presidential election, will demonstrate the fact to the Northern as well as the Southern patriot that the Republican party has forfeited all claim to the confidence of the American people.

Resolved, That we denounce the acts of the Republican party in the demonetizing of silver—approve the legislation of the present Congress in remonetizing the same, but demand further legislation in granting unlimited coinage to silver as well as gold.

Resolved, That we accept the greenback currency as the best paper money which the government can furnish—that we demand that what is known as "National Bank currency" shall be retired and "greenbacks" substituted in their stead, without taxing the people for the privilege of using the Government's money.

Resolved, That we demand the unconditional repeal of the resumption act, and that greenback or what ever medium as currency may be provided by the Government shall be received by the Government in payment of custom dues, and shall be a legal tender in payment of all dues, public and private.

Resolved, That we are unalterably opposed to any further contraction of the currency and demand such legislation on finance as will meet the wants and necessities of the people as well as the Government.

Resolved, That we are in favor of further and sufficient appropriation by the general government for the purpose of opening the Coosa river so as to make the same navigable from Rome, Georgia, to Mobile Alabama.

Resolved, That the necessities of commerce require the removal of the obstructions to navigation in the Tennessee river, and to that end we favor an ample and sufficient appropriation by Congress to complete at an early day the improvements in said river already entered upon under the authority of the Government.

Pending the consideration of the foregoing resolutions. Col. James A. Reeves, of Cherokee, introduced and moved the following resolution, which by a vote—by counties was lost.

Resolved, That we are in favor of an appropriation by the general government to build a Southern Pacific railroad, with its eastern terminus on the Atlantic coast, and no portion of said line to extend farther north than Memphis Tennessee.

St. Peters' Episcopal Church.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Wardens and Vestry of St. Peter's Church, on the 17th. inst:

Whereas; a year ago, when our beloved Rector. Dr Wm. C. Williams, who had served us so faithfully for many years, was compelled, from physical inability, to take a rest from his labors, for a time we were as a fold without a Shepherd. In the Providence of God Rev. C. P Dorsett was sent to us to build up again our Zion and to establish her in the land as a light in the moral desolation of the country; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That after nearly one year' connection with him in the pleasant relation of Priest and People. and becoming strongly attached to him, we now deeply regret to part with him. For in him we have found the highly educated, energetic and faithful Priest and a high-toned gentleman and also as an educator of youth, with few equals. In his removal the Parish sustains an irreparable loss. He has been to us a father—our spiritual guide—our counselor, whose love and affection for us has always been shown in his earnest devotion to our spiritual welfare.

RESOLVED, That we will ever cherish, with grateful recollections, the true Church teachings that we received from his lips, the carefulness with which he instructed us in the doctrines of the church, planting us firmly in the true Catholic Faith, and also for his faithfulness in bringing in the poor wanderers to the church, to her altars and to God.

RESOLVED, That we fully appreciate the improvement in the music of the church under his ministration. With his superior musical talent, and the well trained choir under its most excellent preceptor, the services of the sanctuary have been conducted most beautifully and impressively, as it was never before; and in the enjoyment of such, we exclaim with Jacob of old: "This is none other than the house of God; and this is the gate of Heaven."

And now we sincerely trust that Progress may be our watchword, and that we may never have to go back to the cold and lifeless services of past days; and as God has blessed us with the means, so it should be our duty as well as our highest pleasure to honor Him in our worship to the fullest extent of our ability.

RESOLVED That in the closing up of St. Peter's school (the Parish school for boys) of which Mr. Dorsett was the founder; the Parish receives a blow from which it may never recover. We have watched this great auxillary to the church from its beginning. We found it growing in popularity with other denominations, and patronized by them. We find the daily services for school and Parishioners regularly held in the church; which services were well attended, and when in attendance at these services our hearts were oftimes made to swell with gratitude to God for this great blessing to our dear boys; for with this school and our choir, our boys have a place in the church—there is something for them to do in God's service. And now, with heavy hearts, we yield to this sad necessity, believing that we shall never again find one so eminently qualified for this most important place as him who now leaves it.

RESOLVED, That we congratulate the members of the Parish to which he has been called, assuring them that they have secured the services of one who knows no such word as fail, and who if properly encouraged, will build up the *Church*, the schools, and any other church work he may find to do.

RESOLVED, That in dissolving our connection as Priest and People, as Presiding officer and Vestry, as Preceptor and Sunday school, and in bidding adieu to him and his most estimable lady (truly a handmaid of the Lord) we will ever cherish, with the most tender recollection, their stay among us, and we wish for them pleasant fields of labor wherever they may go, and we pray God's richest blessing may accompany them.

K. S. Simmons, }
M. L. Palmer, } Committee.
Jos. E. Veal, Jr., Warden.

Yellow-Fever.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—W. Schultz, of Dikeman street, Brooklyn, has been sent to quarantine, the supposition being that he has yellow-fever.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 21.—Tom Boyd, confined in the Ripley county (Indiana) jail for an attempted rape, was killed by eighty vigilants, who entered the jail and fired seventeen shots into his body.

VICKSBURG, Aug. 21.—Two hundred cases of fever. Twelve deaths the past twenty-four hours. Among the new cases are Dr. Balfour (the Health Officer) and Dr. Robbins. By authority of Grand Master Murphy, an appeal is made to all Masons to contribute to the relief of the sick and destitute in this city.

GRENADA, Aug. 21.—The fever has attacked full-blooded negroes, three of whom have died.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—A special from New Orleans says: "Mr. Shorter editor of the *Times*, was atttacked by fever last night. Fifty thousand citizens are reported to have fled from the city."

A meeting of citizens of Memphis, will be held at St. Nicholas Hotel to-day, to organize assistance for those at home.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 21.—The live stock dealers of this city contribute $500, to fever sufferers in New Orleans, Memphis and Grenada. The Hebrews also contributed. The Merchants' Exchange deny the existence of yellow fever here

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 21.—One hundred and seven new cases. Forty deaths.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 21.—The Board of Trade appropriated $300, for Vicksburg sufferers.

CHATTANOOGA, Aug. 21.—The hotels are full of refugees from infected districts.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.— The agent of the Virginia & Tennessee Air Line is here to-day, and received $642 for Grenada and $80 for Memphis suffers.

NEW ORLEANS Aug. 21.—The death list to-day include Gov. Paschal, M. Hernandez, of San Luis Potosi, Mexico, Col. Fred H. Strout, Maj. J. E. Austin. Walter Tarrant, Lewis Aleus, the latter at Bay St. Louis. The Howard Association has received the following telegrams:

GRENADA. Miss., Aug. 21, 1878.
Relief Committee—Send us 20 nurses. No abatement in the fever.
(Signed) B. P. Anderson.

GRENADA, Aug. 21.
Seven deaths to-day. The negroes are dropping down like sheep, and will not help each other 92 deaths up to date.

W. R. MENDEVILLE M. D.

PORT EADS, Aug. 21.—Five new cases since yesterday; no deaths.

An Undeniable Truth.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you,—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a Druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents. Three doses will relieve you. For sale by W. M. NISBET, Jacksonville, Ala.

Atlanta Medical College.

ATLANTA, GA.

THE Twenty-First Annual Course of Lectures will commence Oct. 15th, 1878, and close March 4th, 1879.

FACULTY.

J. G. Westmoreland, W. F. Westmoreland,
W. A. Love, V. H. Talliaferro,
Jno. Thad. Johnson, A. W. Calhoun,
J. H. Logan, J. T. Banks;
Demonstrator, C. W. Nutting.

Send for Announcement, giving full information.

JNO. THAD. JOHNSON, M. D., Dean.
Aug. 24—5t.

State Agricultural and Mechanical College.

AT AUBURN, Ala.

Next Term Begins Sept. 25th. 1878.

Six independent courses:—Agriculture, Literature. Science, Engineering, Surveying, Book-keeping. An excellent Preparatory School is provided, with graded classes, free of tuition.

EXPENSES PER TERM:

Contingent fee, $5 00; Surgeon's fee, 2 50;
Total College fees, per term, $7 50.
TUITION FREE. Board and lodging $12 50 to $15 00 per month. Cadet uniforms are furnished in Auburn at lowest possible rate. For further information send for catalogues. Address any member of the Faculty, or

I. T. TICHENOR, President.
W. C. STUBBS, Secy.

Land Owners!

I have lately had applications from gentlemen to buy farms within one, two and even three miles of Jacksonville, that they may be in reach of our excellent school.

Parties who own such property, would do well to consult me. L. W. GRANT.

Small Farms.

I have much enquiry after small, cheap farms, but have few such booked for sale.—Parties who own such farms and desire to sell them, would do well to consult me.

No sale, no charge.

L. W. GRANT.

WANTED TO SELL.—One good oats cutter, cheap. Apply to this office.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

OR

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult; and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE

will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. MCLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

—:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints. Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid with the impression DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. MCLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }
CALHOUN COUNTY. }

WE, the undersigned Commissioners appointed by the Probate Court of said county, on the 14th day of August, 1878, to make a division or partition of the Lands belonging to the estate of J. A. Whiteside, dec'd, between the four heirs of said estate, do hereby give notice that we will meet on the 16th day of Sept., 1878, at the Court house of said county to make said division.

J. E. WATSON,
T. H. ARNETT,
DAVID JENNINGS,
J. E. REESE,
J. A. WEATHERLY,
Com'rs.

Aug. 24—4t

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }
CALHOUN COUNTY. }

Probate court, Special Term Aug. 20, '78.

ELIAS BROCK, dec.—Estate of

THIS day came J. B. McCain, Adm'r and R. Z. Brock, Adm'r of said estate & filed their account & vouchers for a final settlement of their said administration thereof.

It is ordered that the 16th day of Sep., 1878, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

Aug. 24, '78—3t,

Special Notice to the Public.

C. H. RANGER

HOUSE, Sign and Ornamental Painters. These men do all classes of

PAINTING

Plain and Fancy, Paper Hanging in all styles, both plain and Fresco, Kalsomining on hard or soft finish. This Kalsomine is warranted to give entire satisfaction; it will neither peel nor crack. Also our Leads of the best brands from F. W. Devoe's celebrated strictly pure N. Y. Lead and Color Co, and the St. Louis Southern White Lead Co. We are seeking for work. try us and be pleased, as we warrant all work and use the best stock. Good references if required.

Address Republican Office, R.
C. H. RANGER,
Jacksonville, Ala.

July 27—3m.

PIANOS. ORGANS!

New. 7 Oct. $135 | New, 9 Staps, $67
New, 7½ Oct $145 | New 12 Stops, $87

"Magnificent" "dran new," "lowest prices ever given." Oh how this "cruel war" rages, but **Ludden & Bates** still hold the field and rain hot shot into the **bogus** manufacturers who deceive the public with Humbug Grand Offers on **Shoddy** instruments. Send for *Special Offers*, and *circular exposing frauds of Piano and Organ Trade.*

Ludden & Bates, Wholesale Piano & Organ Dealers, Savannah, Ga. ju 20—4t

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 Greensport, eleven miles from 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 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 mail road. Two thousand cords of wood can be cut from it. Growth mostly Post Oak. Land very good. It is a bargain at $400.

$2 000. TWO HUNDRED ACRES of LAND splendidly improved, heavily timbered and well watered. It is situated on the Jacksonville and Gadsden road, seven miles from Gadsden. Daily mail both ways. One of the most desirable places in the county. Terms made known on application.

$1,700.—THE undersigned offers a bargain, in a FARM near Jacksonville for $1,300. It contains one hundred and twenty acres of land, nearly all cleared—good orchards, three good farm houses, out houses, two bold springs (one freestone and one limestone), running water in every lot, and about ten acres of the very best meadow land in this country. One of the farm houses was put up last fall at a cash expense of six hundred dollars. The present proprietor gave for the place, since the war, $3,600. Desire to move to Texas is his reason for selling at a sacrifice.

$1500. ONE HUNDRED & FIFTY-FIVE acres of 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 tan yard site. About fifty acres under fence. Land produces well. Natural fish pond on the place. Fine range for stock. Situated four miles south of Jacksonville on public road from Jacksonville to Oxford. Good stand for blacksmith and woodshop.

$4,000 SIX HUNDRED ACRES of fine river bottom land. Three payments—three good settlements on the place—Five good springs, gin house, thresher, and one of the finest orchards in the country. First bottom, 150 acres. Second and creek bottoms, 150 acres. 180 acres open. Enough pine timber on the upland flats to pay for the land at the ruling price per tree, within one mile of the river. The healthiest location in the country. A boat landing on the plantation One boat a week from Rome, Ga. The bottom lands are very rich and inexhaustible. Splendid roads to interior markets.

$4,000 THREE HUNDRED & twenty acres, situated on the Oxford Road, one mile from White Plains, Calhoun county, in the rich and fertile valley of Choccolocco. One hundred and forty acres in cultivation; balance well timbered. A running stream and two good wells, one good dwelling house, splendid cribs, stables, stock houses, tenant houses etc. on the place. Best adapted to cotton, but yields fine corn and wheat crops. Last year thirty acres of this land made seventeen bales of cotton. Fine orchard of all kinds of fruit and splendid garden spot. Located within a half mile of church, school-house and post-office. Excellent settlement. One of the most desirable locations in the county Terms of payment made known on application.

$3 100 ONE HUNDRED & SIXTY ACRES on Oxford and Gadsden road, one mile from Phillip's mill. Eighty acres open and in fine state of cultivation—balance well timbered. A new framed house 42x64 with seven rooms, necessary outbuildings, and tenant house on the place. Never failing well of water within twenty steps of the door. One feature of this place is the orchards and vineyard. The apple orchard contains 200 bearing trees of best varieties. The peach orchard is large and choice.—The vineyard contains 200 bearing vines of different varieties of grapes suitable to this country—one-half acre of scuppernong already trellised. Proprietor made this year seventy gallons of wine, in second year of bearing. Convenient to churches and school. Terms $1000 cash; balance in one and two years.

$1 300 THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ACRES, situated two miles and a half from Phillip's mill on Oxford and Gadsden road. Well improved. Two story 7 room ceiled and papered dwelling, barns, stables, two good wells, and apple and peach orchards on the place. 125 acres open; balance fine land to clear. Large spring on and running water through the farm the entire year. A good stock farm and a bargain. Terms one-half cash—balance on time

A BARGAIN.—405 acres or more, sold in separate tracts or together. Embraces fine flouring and corn mill, saw mill and cotton gin. Two sets of framed dwellings and outhouses. Four good settlements included. Land in good state of cultivation. Terms to suit purchaser.

$2,000—THIRTY-TWO—Acres, lying within 300 yards of the court house in Jacksonville, known as the Fielding Snow place. Fine meadow land, with bold spring branch running through it. Has upon it good stables, crib and other buildings. The spring branch furnishes sufficient water power for a flouring mill. Fine location for a tan-yard—vats already made. bark shed and finishing house standing and in fair order. The yard could be put in thorough order at small expense. $500 cash, balance in 1, 2, & 3 yrs

$400 One Hundred and twenty acres. Forty acres under fence. Lies on Gosben-Jacksonville road, two miles northeast of Cross Plains. Churches and school houses convenient. Four room frame house and good tenant house on the place and fine well of water in the yard. Mineral spring near. Orchard.

Terms.—$250 next fall; balance the fall following.

$1,650 One hundred and sixty-six acres three miles northeast of White Plains on southside of Choccolocco creek, the creek being the line. Good dwelling and all necessary outbuildings. Well of water in yard. The land is fine and well watered. Orchard. Sixty acres cleared, and in high state of cultivation. Good school within one mile and a half. Churches convenient. Terms cash.

AT A SACRIFICE.—Two town lots. One known as the Hudson livery stable lot; the other facing the south-west corner of the public square. Terms made known on application

VYLUABLE LEAD MINE.

The undersigned has been authorized by the owners in Georgia and Tennesse to sell the valuable lead mine, west of this place, that was so successfully worked by the Confederate Government, for six thousand dollars. This mine sold before the war for thirty-two thousand dollars. There is money in it, and the attention of capitalists is invited to it as a good investment.

Address, L. W. GRANT,
Jacksonville, Ala.

aug. 3, 1878—4t.

$4550 Six hundred and forty acres, known as Lee Greene place, six miles north of Jacksonville on the S. R. & D. R. R Two hundred acres in high state of cultivation. Splendid farm house and several good outhouses, 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 One hundred and seventy-five acres in cultivation All in one tract one and a quarter by three-quarter 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 yard, and one in the horse lot, both supplied with pumps. The dwelling is nearly new, built in tasteful style, and nicely paled in. It cost $2000. There is on the place six good tenant houses, gin house and screw, large barn and stables, well built store house, shop and blacksmith shops, tan yard of 20 vats, two bark sheds, one leather finishing 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. Merchant mill in two miles. The soil will compare favorably with that of most lands in Calhoun. The health of the place is surpassingly good and the scenery delightful. Titles perfect. Terms one-third cash, balance in one and two years.

$10 000.—SIX HUNDRED and forty acres. Two hundred and fifty acres cleared. Of the improved land, about fifty acres is rich Choccolocco bottom. Of the unimproved land, about one hundred and twenty acres is of the same character. The remainder is first class upland. The creek flows through it for half a mile, and for the whole extent there is a splendid cane brake sufficient to winter fifty head of cattle. The cane brake range for winter, and the mountain range (one mile distant) for summer, renders it one of the best stock farms in the country. The place has upon it all the improvements necessary to a first class farm. The dwelling house is a six room two story elegantly finished building. Dining room, kitchen, smoke-house, well-house and pantry are all of brick. There is a cellar passage from house to dining room. The house, yard and porse lot are watered by pipes conveying pure free-stone water from the mountain near by. Church, good school and merchant mill in convenient distance. There is no more desirable place offered for sale in the county. Terms—one-third cash, balance in one, two and three years, or longer if purchaser desires it, and keeps interest paid up.

$2 000 EIGHTY-SIX ACRES—FIFTY cleared and in good state of cultivation. Land very fertile. Good dwelling, stables, gin house and screw, tenant house and other necessary out buildings. Choccoloco creek is the line on the East side of it. Good young orchard. Splendid wells at dwelling and tenant house. It is known best as the McAuley place. Titles perfect. Terms cash. Convenient to churches, and good school within one and one-half miles of the house.

Dirt Cheap!

HOUSE AND LOT FOR **350** CASH.—Six room house, kitchen and stable. Rooms plastered or ceiled; porches in front. Lot contains 128 feet front and extending back 240 feet. Fine fruit, and well on premises. 300 yds. from Court House Possession given 1st of January 1878. A good investment for any person desiring to move to Jacksonville for school facilties.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS. A great bargain, a town lot situated about two hundred yards west of the depot, in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., containing seven acres more or less, on which is located a corn and flouring mill. This is a convenient and desirable location for wool Carder or cotton Gin, one or both as well as milling. One-half cash, balance one and two year, with interest. If the property is not sold pretty soon, it can be leased for a term of years.

Land buyers will take notice that I have other valuable places booked for sale not advertised. L. W. GRANT.

TWENTY-SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS—The fine flouring mill, known as the Abernathy mills, one mile and a qr., from Jacksonville depot & one hundred acres of land, mostly woodland. Fine water power, good custom. A great bargain. A fine farm of 160 acres of creek bottom, adjoining the mill can also be bought at a bargain.

Calhoun County Grange COLLEGE,

MALE AND FEMALE,

Jacksonville, Ala.

W. J. BORDEN, Principal, and Teacher of Mathematics Mental and Moral Sciences.
J. C. WILSON, Teacher of Languages and the Natural Sciences.
E. G. BORDEN, Teacher of Penmanship, Book Keeping, &c.
MISS ESTA WELCH, Teacher of Primary Department.
MISS WILLIE BORDEN, Teacher of Music.

The Summer Term will begin on the 15th day of July, and continue *twelve weeks*.—The Winter Term will begin by the 6th day of November, and continue *twenty-eight weeks*, with a recess of one week at Christmas.

The plan of instruction is *thorough* and *practical*. The regulations formed for the *moral* and *intellectual* improvement of the pupils are mild, though *positive*, and will be rigidly enforced. And we hope that no one will apply for admission into this institution, who is unwilling to comply cheerfully with its rules and regulations.

Special instruction, in the practical branches, will be given to those pupils who can only attend during the Summer Term.

Instruction will also be given in the "Theory and Practice of Teaching," to those pupils who are preparing themselves for Teachers.

Candidates for the Christian ministry, of all denominations, admitted free of charge for tuition.

Students can enter at any time during the session, by paying from the time of entrance to the close of the Term, and no deduction will be made for tuition, except for sickness protracted one month or more.

EXPENSES—SUMMER TERM.		WINTER TERM.
1st Grade—$1 00 per m.	$3 00	$7 00
2d Grade— 2 00 " "	6 00	14 00
3d Grade— 3 00 " "	9 00	21 00
4th Grade— 4 00 " "	12 00	28 00
5th Grade— 5 00 " "	15 00	35 00
Music, Extra 5 00 " "	15 00	35 00
Bk Keeping 5 00 " "	15 00	

Good board can be obtained at from 8 to 10 dollars per month.

For further particulars address the Principal, or L. W. CANNON, Secy.

J. W. WHITESIDE,
Pres. Board Trustees.

July 6, 1878—tf

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing in the Painting business, between the undersigned was dissolved by mutual consent on the 27th day of July, 1878.

The business will be continued by the new firm of Ranger & Jones.

C. H. RANGER,
W. FLEMING.

Aug. 3, 1878—4t.

"BLUE MOUNTAIN ROUTE."

Change of Schedule.

S. R. & D. R. R.

Taking effect Sunday, June 9th, 1878, at 5 p. m.

Mail Trains Daily.

No. 1, NORTH.	STATIONS.	No. 2, SOUTH.
4.50 a. m.	Lv Selma Ar	5.30 p. m.
6 39 a. m.	Randolph, Lv	7.05 p. m.
7.25 a. m.	Montevallo	7.05 p. m.
8.15 a m.	Calera	5.46 p. m.
10.27 a. m.	Talladega	5.35 p. m.
11.23 p. m.	Oxford	2.49 p. m.
12 07 p. m.	Jacksonville	1.54 p. m.
3.25 p. m. Ar	Rome ar.	10.17 a. m.
5.40 p. m.	At Dalton Lv	8.25 a. m.

Accommodation Trains.

Daily—Sunday excepted.

No. 3. NORTH.	STATIONS.	No. 4, SOUTH.
3.40 p. m.	Lv Selma Ar	1.25 p. m.
7.05 p. m.	Randolph Lv	10 38 a. m.
8.20 p. m.	Montevallo	9 25 a. m.
9.40 p. m.	Calera Ar	8.10 a. m.
1.00 p. m.	Talladega	4 47 a. m.
2.25 a. m.	Oxford	3.20 a. m.
4.06 a. m.	Jacksonville	1 50 a. m.
8.00 a. m.	Ar. Rome Lv	9.50 p. m.
11.05 a. m.	Dalton	6.50 p. m.

The 5.30 a. m. train connects at Calera with mail trains of L. & N. and Gt. So. R. R. for all points west, and at Dalton with trains of E. T. Va. & Ga. R. R. for all eastern cities, Tennessee and Virginia springs, and with W. & A. railroad for Chattanooga and north western cities.

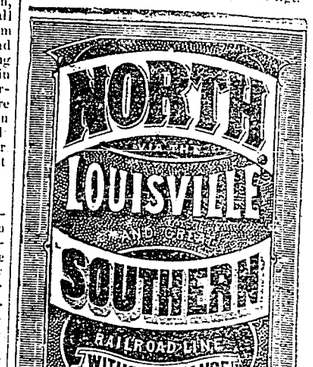
No. 3 leaving at 5.40 p. m. makes close connection at Rome for Atlanta, and at Dalton with trains of E. T. Va. & Ga. and W. & A. railroads for all eastern and western cities

Nos. 2 mail and 4 accommodation trains leave Daltol upon arrival of trains of E. T. Va. & Ya. railroad and W. & A. railroad, making close connection at Calera with mail train of L. & N. & Gt. So. railroad from all western cities.

Sleeping cars on all night trains.

Tickets as low as by any other route.

RAY KNIGHT, G. P. & T. Agt.



For information in regard to rates and time, address C. P. ATKINS, Gen'l Pass'r & Ticket Agt. Louisville, Ky.

W. C. LAND,

WATCH MAKER

& JEWELLER,

Jacksonville, Ala.

13. January 1877—1y.

DENTISTRY.

M. D. BARR

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

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

No charges for extracting teeth when artificial teeth are inserted.

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

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

Office over J. R. Graham's Store.

Special attention given to extracting and filling on teeth. Aug 5—tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

SCROFULA,

SCROFULOUS ULCERS AND

DANGERS ARE DOMADE

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. Pelham, Alexandria, Alabama.
Dr. J. Y. Nesbet, Jacksonville, "
Dr. B. S. Evans, White Plains, "
Judge M. J. Turnley, Gadsden, "
J. W. Whiteside, Esq. Rabbit Town, "

And to the physicians, merchants and ministers of Oxford, Ala.; also to his former patients everywhere.

Charges moderate,

S. C. WILLIAMS, M. D.
Oxford, Ala.

April 6th, 1878—1y.

Just Received,

A FRESH LOT OF

Flour.

ALSO, COUNTRY CURED

HAMS AND LARD,

For sale, low for Cash, at my store north-west corner public square.

J. C. FRANCIS.

June 8, 1878—1m.

THE Wagon,

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL

BY

W. W. NESBIT,

Jacksonville, - - - - Ala

PRESCRIPTION FREE!

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. **Dr. W. JAQUES & CO., No. 132 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, O.**

The Republican.

GRANGE FAIR.

The Executive Committee for Calhoun County, Grange Fair are requested to meet with the President and General Superintendent at the fair ground, at 11 o'clock, a. m., Saturday, August 31, 1878. H. L. STEVENSON, Ch'm.

We take pleasure in calling attention to the claims of the Atlanta Medical College. We do this, not alone because it is a Southern institution, specially adapted to the wants of the Southern physician, but because it has a high reputation which should, as it does, command an extensive patronage. Write to Dr. Johnson, the dean, for full information.

Parties owing for subscription can pay in corn, at the market price.
Bring it in.

Master James Preston Stevenson, only and first son of S. J. Stevenson, Esq., made his first visit to town last Sabbath; at which time we had the pleasure of making the young man's acquaintance. Aged 6 weeks.

It is the purpose we learn, of several gentlemen of the country to purchase or rent homes in and near Jacksonville this year and move to them for the purpose of educating their children. This is undoubtedly the cheapest means of securing an education for their children, that these gentlemen could adopt. The family can be easily supported from the products of the farm and at very little more expense and trouble than when living on the farm itself. The only item, therefore, of expense will be tuition fees, and these are not high. We extend a most hearty welcome to all who contemplate moving in from the country, and assure them that our towns-people will strive to make the stay of their families in our midst most pleasant.

Some more summer visitors arrived Saturday last. Mr. Jno. W. Wyly informs us that the town would be crowded, but for the fact that private families, with very few exceptions, will not take boarders.

Hon. Wyly P. Mangham, Recorder of Richland Parish, La. and former Editor of the Richland Beacon, has been up visiting friends and relatives in this county the past ten days. He was in Jacksonville last week.

Mr. S. J. Stevenson had reason to suspect that a negro boy on his place was stealing out his work stock and driving or riding them to a revival meeting now in progress. So he watched, and to his surprise, saw the negro drive in with a young mule attached to the buggy that had never been worked. Under other circumstances the mule would doubtless have torn things to pieces.

PERSONAL.—Mr Harralson of Selma, and Rev. Mr. Tichenor of the State Agricultural and Mechanical College, are here this week, the guests of Capt. James Crook.

Mrs. J. C. Wilson, a most estimable lady, of the north-eastern part of this county, has been, and was still when we last heard from her, very dangerously ill. We sincerely hope she may be out of all danger before this notice is printed. Returning from the S. S. celebration at Howell's chapel, but a few days ago, we met her, and she was then in the very bloom of health.

Mr. Hampton Graham, of Ladiga, died Tuesday night of an over dose of morphine, accidentally taken. He was an old citizen of the county, and much beloved and respected by all who knew him.

The sad death of Mr. Hampton Graham reminds us that Mr. A. M. Stewart, one of our former Commissioners, came very near dying, some weeks ago, from the same cause—an over-dose of morphine. He supposed he was taking quinine and swallowed enough to kill two men; and, he would have died, but for the fact that the drug acted as an emetic, and his strong constitution bore him up until medical help arrived. We did not know how near death our estimable friend had been, until we learned it while in his section of the county a few days ago. We then learned also that there had been a great deal of sickness among members of his interesting family, but happily no deaths.

Deputy-Sheriff Mattison may look to his laurels. There is now staying at the house of Sheriff Goodlett another candidate for deputy. He is a native-born citizen of Jacksonville and consequently a full-fledged member of the "ring and clique." His name has not yet transpired, but we know his age—it is just one week to day. Dave is very proud of him.

Elsewhere we publish the resolutions of the wardens and vestrymen of St. Peter's church, Rome, Ga, upon parting with Rev. C. P. Dorsett, who has recently taken charge of the Episcopal churches at Anniston and this place.

From these resolutions it appears he was a much beloved pastor in Rome, and a most valuable accession to any community.

We are receiving NEW GOODS every day—come and examine.
A. MEYERS & CO.

There is a more active enquiry after land than at any time during the year. Parties who wish to sell could do no better than consult L. W. Grant, Real Estate Agent.

JUST RECEIVED, a new lot of CALICOES, the prettiest patterns of the season.
A. MEYERS & CO.

We direct attention to the advertisement of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, at Auburn Ala.

This justly celebrated Institution has a faculty equal to any in the South, and possesses all the facilities for imparting to young men an education not only highly finished and ornamental, but eminently practical. It is peculiar in that its course of study not only qualifies for a pursuit of the learned professions, but for the noble avocation of farming as well. Have you a boy upon whose shoulders you design to throw the management of your farm at some future day? Then by all means send him to Auburn and fit him to conduct it well, and on scientific principles. It will be a paying investment to you. No other outlay of the same amount of money will pay so well.

The rates of tuition and other expenses do not aggregate much, the Institution is the best of any other of the kind in the South, and we unhesitatingly recommend it to the people of Calhoun.

Mr. W. W. Woodward, our sprightly and accomplished correspondent, is in Atlanta again. We have received a letter from him, but too late for publication this week.

The Martin's X Roads correspondent of the Oxford Tribune pays our gifted young townsman, W. W. Woodward, a glowing compliment on his address recently delivered before the Erosophic society of that place.

We will publish the war reminiscence of a Peeks Hill correspondent next issue.

Tuesday morning, on reaching our office, we discovered on the table a neatly wrapped package addressed as follows:
Mr. Lon Grant,
With compliments of
J. P. Gaffney.

On opening it we found it to be a very highly finished calf-skin from the celebrated Germania tannery. This timely gift of our kind friend solved the problem of how we were going to get a pair of winter boots. We shall have it made up, we hope, in time to wear the boots at his wedding with the lovely girl of his choice, whoever that happy and fortunate young lady may be.

MARRIED.—At the house of the officiating minister, in Oxford, Ala., Aug. 17th. 1878, by Rev. J. B Stevenson, Rev. Simon Jewell, of Anniston, to Mrs. Eliza Neely, of Cleburne county.

MARRIED.—Aug. 17th. 1878, near Shelby Iron Works, Mr. J. T. Tracy, of Patona, Ala., and Miss Jennie C Browning, of Shelby Iron Works, Ala.

The happy couple have launched their boat on the broad waves of a married life. May a cloud never dim the sky above, nor a ripple trouble the waters below. May the groom guide the boat with a steady hand and the bride be ever near to encourage with a sweet smile and a loving word. May the tie that binds them together grow stronger as time rolls on, and may there be "silver threads among the gold" before that is sundered
A FRIEND.

[Shelby Sentinel and Rome papers please copy.]

We would like to publish the verses of the youg lady of Cross Plains; but both her efforts are too personal in their nature. Let her write on some subject, in which names are not brought in, and we will gratify her with a sight of her composition in print.

Rust Proof Oats.

I have several hundred bushels of my celebrated Rust Proof Oats, of fully established reputation, which I offer for sale very low.
J. L. GREEN.
Alexdria, Ala.

Wheat Drill for Sale,
VERY CHEAP.

This Drill is first class, latest improvement, has never been used but once, and will be sold for one-third first cost.

A drill it is said will save one half the seed wheat and produce one third more to the acre. Enquire at this office.

The Alabama Industrial Association.

Owing to some delay in perfecting the details of the programme, the official announcement of the next annual meeting of the Industrial Association has not been made. The convention will assemble at Birmingham on Tuesday, the 3d of September. It will be composed of representatives of the various industries of the State, and the programme will consist of discussing questions effecting those interests, by a number of our leading citizens. The details of the programme have been arranged embracing the presentation of papers upon the following subjects:

1. The mineral wealth of the State.
2. Sheep husbandry in the South.
3. Commercial fertilizers; their value to agriculture, and the means of protecting the public from imposition in the use.
4. The trade of the Gulf of Mexico.
5. Bermuda grass.
6. The lumber resources of the State.
7. Fences and fence laws.
8. Gardening for the Northern markets.
9. Our labor system.
10. Agricultural machinery.

The constitution of the association provides for the following classes of representatives:

1 Three agricultural representatives from each county, to be appointed by the county agricultural association or county grange, where one exists; or appointed by the probate judge of the county where no such associations exist.

2. One representative from each manufacturing joint stock company.

3. One representative from each railroad, mining or lumbering company.

4. Three representatives from each city of more than five thousand inhabitants, and one from each city or incorporated town of less than five thousand inhabitants.

5. One representative from each newspaper.

6. One representative from each incorporated literary institution.

Arrangements are being made for the transportation and entertainment of the convention, of which due notice will be given.
W. H CHAMBERS.
President, &c.

LOCAL MATTERS.

ED. G. CALDWELL,
(At the old Forney Corner,)

Has on hand the best brands of Chewing and Smoking TOBACCOS, including the popular Swanson's Pride and the celebrated Durham Smoking Tobacco's. He has the largest stock of CIGARS in Town. Among his brands you will find the Solace, Margarita, Royal, Standard and the favorite Tidal Wave.

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

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

Cheap Groceries for Cash a the old Forney Corner.

Fresh Lard at
ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Fresh Meal at
ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

YOU can buy anything in the GROCERY line CHEAP for CASH 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.

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

New lot of stone ware at E. G. CALDWELL'S.

YOU can buy TEN pounds of RICE for $1 00 at
E. G. CALDWELL'S

YOU can buy 10 pounds of SUGAR for $1 00 at
E. G. CALDWELL'S

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

YOU can buy 5 pounds of good COFFEE for ONE DOLLAR at
ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Cheaper than the cheapest, one box of good Soap at 5 cts. per box, at the
RED STORE.

You can buy the best Starch at 8 cts. per pound, at
D. J. PRIVETT.

You can buy one dozen cakes of nice Toilet Soap, at the RED STORE for 75 cts.

Large lot of Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, and Glass-ware to be closed out at a sacrifice, at the
RED STORE.

Cheaper than raising them; two pound can Tomatoes at 10 cts. per can, at
PRIVETTS.

Pickles and Extracts for 10 cts. per bottle, at the
RED STORE.

A full lot of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Collars, Whips and Saddlery hard-ware, will be on hand at prices to suit the times. Repairing a specialty.

But one way to get your Tobacco and Cigars cheaper than I will sell them; and that is to steal them.
D. J. PRIVETT.

W. P. & ED. L PARR,

Grocers & Commission

Merchants,

C C C

Look in at Parr's and see their new Stock.

W. P. & Ed. L. PARR,

Have just received a new stock of GROCERIES, which they will sell at rock bottom prices, come and see them.

Just received at PARRS a full assortment of glassware that they sell lower than ever sold in this market.

Our A. HIRSCH, of Talladega has been here for several days, inspecting the business, & has taken a memoranda for the purchasing of a

Large Stock of

GOODS

A. MEYERS & CO.

We wish the people of Calhoun and adjoining counties, fully to understand, that we will carry a well selected and large Stock of GOODS in this town, and that the house here will furnish its own new stock of Goods to do business with.

The attention of the Ladies is especially directed to the fact, that they need not send orders abroad. We mean what we say, and we will bring on a first class stock.

A. MEYERS & OC.

For the next thirty days we shall sell our stock on hand at reduced prices, as we are bound to make room for our New Stock.

A. MEYERS & CO.

Mothers Must not Forget!

DR. MOFFETT'S TEETHINA, (*Teething Powders*) Regulates the Bowels and makes Teething easy. TEETHINA Cures Cholera Infantum and the Summer Complaints of Children. Heals Eruptions and Sores, Removes and Prevents the formation of Worms. No mother should be without it.

For sale by Dr. W. M. NISBET, Jacksonville, Ala., and all Druggists keep it.

Mothers Stay at Home,

And cure your child with DR. MOFFETT'S TEETHINA (*Teething Powders.*) TEETHINA Regulates the Bowels and makes Teething easy; Cures Cholera Infantum and the Summer Complaints of Children; Heals Eruptions and Sores; Removes and Prevents the formation of Worms. No medicine ever received such enthusiastic commendation from those who have used it.

For sale by Dr. W. M. NISBET, Jacksonville, Ala., and all Druggists keep it.
aug 3.

The Organ War.—A 100 lb. Solid Shot.

If any man insults your common sense by offering a first class 9 Stop Organ for $65, "Shoot him on the spot." All necessity for buying such inferior Organs is forever done away with. $100, Cash, or $110 on Easy Terms, now buys a magnificent **Mason & Hamlin Parlor or Church Organ** with *Four Sts Reeds* and *Ten Stops*, in Elegant New Style Case with *Illuminated Panels*.—Handsomest Style of Case ever produced.—**Special Offer** to introduce this new Style.—Sent on trial.—Guaranteed for a life time.—Rented until paid for.—other new styles just out.—Illuminated catalogues free. Address **LUDDEN & BATES**, Savannah, Ga., **Manufacturer's wholesale Agents for the South.**
july 13—4t.

PLAIN HOME TALK embracing Medical Common Sense, a book of nearly 1000 pages and 200 illustrations, is now issued in three styles: Half Morocco, $3 75: English Cloth Standard Edition, $3 25: Fine American Cloth, Popular Edition, containing all matter and illustrations, $1 50. This invaluable work, embracing a practical treaties on chronic diseases, sexual physiology, and a thousand things worth knowing, is from the pen of DR. E. B. FOOTE, of 120 Lexington Avenue, New York city, who has been in extensive practice for twenty-five years. Book sent by mail on receipt of the price. Address MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY, 129 East 28th street, New York city. 4t.

ATHENS, GA., December 8, 1877.

A few nights since, I gave my son one dose of Worm Oil, and the next day he passed 16 large worms. At the same time I gave one dose to my little girl, four years old, and she passed 86 worms, from 4 to 15 inches long.
W. F. PHILLIPS.
For sale by Dr. W. M. NISBET, Jacksonville July 6, '78—6m.

ATHENS, GA., February 22, 1878.

S ir: y child, five years old, had symptoms of worms. I tried calomel and other worm medicines, but failed to expel any worms. Seeing Mr. Bain's certificate, I got a vial of your Worm Oil, and the first dose brought forty worms, and the second dose so many were passed I did not count them.
S. H. ADAMS.
For sale by Dr. W. M. NISBET, Jacksonville, July 6, '78—6m.

CHUCH NOTICE.

I will hold services at the following times and places:

Union, 3d Sun. July and Sat. before.
Morrisv. 4th " " " "
Pine Gv. 1st " Aug. " "
Lecture on Bap. Sunday at 11 oclock.
Ohatchee 2d Sun. in Aug. & Sat before.
Webster's Chap. 3d Sun. in Aug. and Sat. before.
Lecture on Bap. Sunday at 11 o'clock.
Ragan's Chap. 4th Sun. in August and Sat. before.
Lecture on Bap. Sunday at 11 o'clock.
Bethel, 1st Sun. in Sep. and Sat before.
Weaver's Station 2d Sunday in Sept. & Sat. before, at which time the 4th & last Quarterly Meeting will be held.

Each Church will observe Friday before each of their respective meetings, as a day of fasting and prayer. Communion service at each church—if the elements are prepared. No further appointments decided.

With profound Respect,
C. M. LIVINGSTON.

LEE MONUMENT.

Col. W. P. Chilton, General Representative of the Lee Monumental Association for Alabama, will address the citizens of Calhoun county at

JACKSONVILLE, AUG. 29th,
OXFORD, AUG. 31st.

Ladies especially invited to attend.—We hope our people will turn out *en masse* to hear this gifted speaker, in a cause which should be cherished by every Southern patriot.

(Oxford Tribune please copy and extend notice.)

WYLY HOUSE.

South East Corner Public Square.
(OLD FORNEY CORNER)
JACKSONVILLE ALA.

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

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

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

CLEAR SIDE BACON FOR SALE.

I have on hand one car load of East Tennessee clear side bacon, that I propose to sell on time to the 1st of November next, to parties making good paper, on reasonable terms. Application to LEDBETTER BROS., Weavers' Station, or to W. P. COOPER, Alexandria, will have prompt attention.
W. P. COOPER.
April 6th, 1878—tf.

NOTICE!
CALHOUN COUNTY NURSERY.

Being solicited by many influential citizens of this county, I commenced preparing in 1875 for an Apple Nursery, and will be prepared for market the ensuing Fall and Winter with the best selection of Spring, Summer, Fall and Winter Apple trees, acclimated for this latitude. The folllowing varieties are embraced in my list:

EARLY SEASON.—May Apple, Sweet Red June, Yellow June, White June, Green June, Striped June, Scarlet June.
SUMMER SEASON.—Sweet Apple, Horse Apple, Cider Apple.
FALL SEASON.—Fall Excelsior, Red Fall, Petty Fall, Turner Fall
WINTER SEASON.—Shockley, Red Pippen, Ben Nabors, Hall Crab, Clark Permain, Ben Davis, The Bradley, Nickojack, Carolina Red, Never Fail, Wine Sap, Limber Twig, English Crab, Sweet Permain., Tenn. Royal Red, Father Abram.

I solicit all citizens to buy trees of my Nursury, which will be cheaper and as good or better then others, being acclimated, and keep your money near home so your neighbors can get to pay you for what he needs, instead of buying from a distance, paying the carrige and your money gone from this county. I expect to be around and engage trees and deliver at some convenient point. My Nursery is eight miles North of Jacksonville at the head of Ohatchee creek.
Respectfully,
May 18-6-m. JOHN W. BRADLEY.

Ice, Ice, Cold Ice!

I will keep on hand ICE during the Summer, to accommodate my customers.

I make a speciality of Good Liquors, Whiskys, Brandys, Wines, Beer and Soda Waters, all of the best and purest Goods: The best article of Sacramental Wine will be kept by me.

All who want a good, cool drink to nourish and invigorate their drooping spirits will call at the **CITY BAR**, where they will find the best of all kinds of drinks ever offered in this place.

I keep a large stock of

Fine Tobacco and Cigars.

Now gentlemen, *if you will drink*, come to the City Bar, where you will get pure, good liquors. Respectfully,
JOHN RAMIGNANO.
May 25, 1878—3m.

NEW FAMILY
Grocery!

THE undersigned having opened an establishment at the old stand of Whisenant & Driskill, has on hand and is constantly receiving a full stock of

Staple and Fancy
Groceries,

Which he will sell at REMARKABLY LOW PRICES for CASH.

Mr. W. A. Driskill will attend to the wants of customers and otherwise transact the business of the house.

Bargains Guaranteed.

Call and examine goods and test prices before buying elsewhere.

COUNTRY PRODUCE, at the highest market price, taken in exchange for Groceries, Respectfully,
E. B. WILLIAMS.
May 25, 1878—tf.

A FARM FOR $20.

A good farm, well improved, situated within the corporate limits of Jacksonville, Alabama; ONE FINE MARE and one fine COW AND CALF, will be raffled for in the town of Jacksonville, at the court-house, at 4 o'clock p. m., on the second day of the Fair this fall (October 31st.)

THE FARM.

contains 126 acres—80 acres level and sandy with clay sub-soil—46 acres on a high ridge running across the East end of the farm, well timbered and suitable for a vinyard and orchard. It is finely watered, has a good orchard of various kinds of fruits and contains a new framed dwelling-house (not finished) one and one-half miles from Jacksonvill, on the White Plains road, and two good farm houses for renters.

Tickets will be numbered from 1 to 100 and sold according to number. The dies will be thrown as the number is called (no names known) by an uneducated boy or man, the dies counted and result recorded by three known commissioners.

The highest throw takes the land.
The next highest " " " cow
The lowest " " " mare

TICKETS WILL BE SOLD FOR $20.

Persons wishing to purchase tickets can do so by applying to Hon. Wm. M. Hames, Jacksonville, Alabama, who will deposit the money with Rowan Dean & Co., of this place. If the raffle does not take place, Mr. Hames will refund the money to the purchaser of the ticket according to number.

Titles to property perfect. Reference: Any respectable man in Jacksonville, Alabama.
JOHN A. DEARMAN,
Jacksonville, Ala.

A. WOODS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Special attention given to the collection of debts, the getting up of pension and land warrant claims, the making out of homestead entries of lands and the cancelation of old forfeited homestead entries of lands. Office in the south-west corner of the court house, opposite the Circuit Clerk's office.

ROME GEO., MARBLE WORKS.
JONES & EDMUNDSON,
AMERICAN AND ITALIAN
MARBLE & GRANITE,
And Manufacturers of Tombs, Monuments and Headstones,
ROME GEORGIA.

Write for what you want, and they will write you what it will cost you.

FIRE INSURANCE.

The undersigned is Agent for (3) three good and reliable FIRE COMPANIES of the South, to wit:
GEORGIA HOME INSURANCE CO., COLUMBUS, GEORGIA.
HOME PROTECTION " " HUNTSVILLE, ALA.
CENTRAL CITY " " SELMA, ALA.

It is wisdom to Insure your Dwellings, Barns, Gin Houses, Merchandise, etc.

If you desire INSURANCE, call on me at JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, or address me through the mails—

I think I am warranted in saying that these Companies are all in a healthy condition financially, have a CAPITAL ample and sufficient to meet all their Liabilities.
I. L. SWAN, Agent,
Jacksonville, Ala.
Mch 25th, 1878—1 y

Are you going to Paint?
THEN USE MILLER BRO'S
CHEMICAL PAINT.

Ready for use in White and over One Hundred different colors, made of strictly pure White Lead, Zinc and Linseed Oil chemically combined, warranted much Handsomer and Cheaper and to last TWICE AS LONG as any other paint. It has taken the FIRST PREMIUM at twenty of the State Fairs of the Union, and is on MANY THOUSAND of the finest houses in the country. Address,

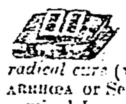
MILLER BROTHERS,
29, 31 & 33 St. Clair Street,
Sample Card sent free. CLEVELAND, OHIO

Our Combined
CATALOGUE
FOR 1878 OF
EVERYTHING
FOR THE
GARDEN
Numbering 175 pages, with Colored Plate.
SENT FREE.

To our customers of past years, and to all purchasers of our books, either GARDENING FOR PROFIT, PRACTICAL FLORICULTURE, OR GARDENING FOR PLEASURE, Price $1 50 each, prepaid by mail, To others on receipt of 25 cts. Plain Plant or Seed Catalogues, without Plate, free to all.

Peter Henderson & Co.,
Seedsmen Market-Gardeners, and Florists,
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Manhood: How Lost, How Restored!



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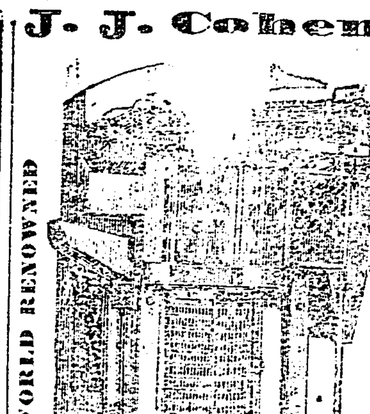
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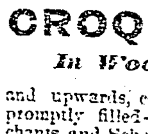
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AGRICULTURE.

FLAT CULTURE FOR POTATOES.—Much has been published within a few years on the subject of hilling potatoes, and by some the flat culture system has been highly recommended. At one time the arguments brought out in its favor were so clear that I experimented on the system, and the result was a very lean harvest of small potatoes. I have no doubt, however, of the sincerity of those who recommend that mode of culture, which probably has been successful under the circumstances by which they were favored. But in farming, as in medicine, there are no fixed and positive rules of practice. In medicine, the constitution, habits and all other peculiarities are to be understood in order to apply safe and efficient remedies. So in farming, the nature and quality of the soil, and other conditions must be understood in order to insure successful practice. When the potato rot first appeared in this country, thirty-five years ago, it was soon discovered that the vines were first attacked on low grounds, subject to fogs, and that the disease was worse on stiff, clammy soils, enriched by fermenting manures. This induced farmers to plant on lands high and dry, if the soil was very sandy so much the better, and to use manures cooling in their nature. The result was a saving of the crop under such management; while where the older system of planting lower fields of more compact soil, and feeding with heated manures was continued, a failure from rot was the general consequence.

EDUCATION OF HORSES.—It is remarkable that in a country like America, where the services of the horse are in so much demand, both for labor and for pleasure, so little should be known or attained toward his thorough education. That the horse is susceptible of a high degree of training and culture, is evident, not only by the astonishing feats he performs within the arena of the circus, but also the great ease with which he can be made to modify his natural habits and instincts to meet the varied requirements of his occupation and surroundings.

The wild horse of the barren steppes of Russian Tartary becomes, under the careful and peristant tutorage of the warlike Cossack, the wonderfully active, intrepid and renowned horse of the irregular cavalry of the Don. The great endurance of the Arab horse under privation and fatigue, is due, not so much to any peculiarity of constitution, as to the system of training adopted to develop these characteristics. So with the Toorky and semi Arab blooded horse, used by the Sihks and Afghans of Central Asia—trained with a special view to swimming, their riders are enabled to plunge fearlessly into the rapid rivers of that country, confident that their steeds will carry them in safety to the opposite bank.

TO MOTHERS:—Should the baby be suffering with any of the disorders of babyhood use Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup at once for the trouble. Price 25 cents.

GRAFTING WAX.—This is the formula for making Lefart's liquid grafting wax. It was kept a secret, and sold at a high price for a long time. All who have used it speak of it as being the best preparation for covering wounds in trees that has ever been discovered: "Melt 1 pound of common rosin over a gentle fire, add 1 ounce of beef tallow and stir well; cool a little and mix with it a tablespoonful of spirits of turpentine, then add seven ounces of 95 per cent. alcohol. The alcohol will cool it so rapidly that it will be necessary to put it again on the fire, stirring it constantly and with the utmost care, to prevent the alcohol from getting inflamed. To avoid it, the best way is to remove it from the fire when the lump commences to melt, and stir and repeat until the whole is a homogeneous mass, similar to honey. After a few days exposure to the atmosphere it becomes as hard as stone and impervious to water and air. It should be put on with a paint brush.

HOW TO USE PARIS GREEN.—The success to which this mineral can be used in destroying the potato-beetle, slugs, the striped-bug, caterpillar, &c., has made its use quite common of late years; but we fear that many persons do not handle it with that care which its poisonous nature demands. We have already heard where its inhalation, while dusting the vines and bushes with it, has been attended with serious, though not fatal effect. Dusting with it, the way it is generally done, from a bag or paper, or with the hands, is extremely dangerous. When it is so applied, the bag or other appliance should be placed at the end of a five-foot pole; and when used in this way the inhaling of any part of the mineral is entirely guarded against. Of course when diluted with water this precaution is unnecessary.

Why Bees Work in the Dark.

A lifetime may be spent in investigating the mysteries hidden in a bee-hive, and still half of the secrets would be undiscovered. The formation of the cells has long been a celebrated problem for the mathematician, whilst the changes which the honey undergoes offer at least an equal interest to the chemist. Every knows what honey fresh from the comb is like. It is a clear, yellow syrup, without a trace of solid sugar in it. Upon straining, however, it gradually assumes a crystalline appearance—it candies as the saying is, and ultimately becomes a solid mass of sugar. It has not been suspected that this change was due to a photographic action; that the same agent which alters the molecular arrangement of the iodide of silver on the excited collodion plate, and determines the formation of camphor and iodine crystals in a bottle, causes the syrup honey to assume a crystalline form. This, however, is the case. Mgr. Schelber has enclosed honey in stoppered flasks, some of which he has kept in perfect darkness, whilst others have been exposed to the light. The invariable result has been that the sunned portion rapidly crystallises, whilst that kept in the dark remained perfectly liquid. We now see why bees are so careful to work in the dark, and why they are so careful to obscure the glass windows which are sometimes placed in their hives. The existence of their young depends on the liquidity of the saccharine food presented to them, and if light were allowed access to this, the syrup would gradually acquire a more or less solid consistency; it would seal up the cell, and in all probability prove fatal to the inmates of the hive.

IN HOT WEATHER an attack of Diarrhœa, or indeed any complaint of the Bowels, rapidly exhausts the strength, and renders the necessity of prompt treatment imperative; in all such cases Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam is an effectual remedy, acting quickly and curing thoroughly.

SCIENTIFIC.

Experiments in Ventilation.—The ventilation produced in apartments by fireplaces has been made the subject of some valuable experiments at the Conversatoire des Arts et Metiers, Paris—these investigations showing, with sufficient conclusiveness, that nearly the whole of the warmth produced by combustibles in a room is carried off through the chimney, and the only useful part of it is obtained by radiation. The apartment in which these experiments were made was one capable of being heated at pleasure, either by a fire in the fireplace or by a mouth of the calorifere of the establishment, and the aim was to first ascertain the volume of air evacuated to the fireplace by the mere action of the difference of temperature between the outer and inner atmosphere. This natural ventilation was found to be, on an average, four hundred cubic meters of air per hour, when the outer temperature was between 35 3 and 50 Fah., and the inner temperature between 64 4 and 71.6—hence the apartment was sufficiently ventilated by the mere aspiration of the chimney. Further experiments showed that the mouth of the calorifere introduced one hundred and fifty cubic meters of air at sixty-eight degrees Fah. per hour, when the temperature of the calorifere was between one hundred and fifty-eight and two hundred and twelve degrees; but, when the temperature of the calorifere was forty-five degrees, it only furnished one hundred and twenty-three cubic meters. The quantity of air thus introduced through the interstices of two windows and two doors was found to be two hundred and forty-six cubic meters per hour. The fireplace drew from twelve hundred to thirteen hundred cubic meters of air per hour, the amount of wood consumed in that length of time being 8.26 kilogrammes per hour.

W. J. Miller has been conducting experiments that have led to results which may be turned to practical purposes. He found that, without the use of electricity, if two copper wires provided with mouth and ear pieces be attached to a third wire 150 yards long, and stretched on poles, breathing, singing or speaking at the transmitting terminal can be distinctly heard at the receiving terminal. Wires extending through a house—stretched tight, however—and provided with mouth and ear pieces in the several rooms, furnished means whereby conversation could be carried on without difficulty. Thick wires conveyed the sound better than slender ones. Perhaps simple appliances like these may be made to supersede at least the somewhat filthy and rather expensive system of speaking tubes which are tolerated for convenience sake in houses and factories at present.

The Uses of Chloroform.—The deleterious and often fatal results of the use of chloroform with persons of weak hearts has stimulated effort to obviate the danger. The latest and most successful treatment of such cases is that suggested by Professor Occhini, of Naples, who recommends the inspiration of ammoniacal vapor previous to the inhalation of chloroform. The theory advanced by the Professor is that the stimulant action of the ammonia on the nervous and vascular systems will more than counter-balance the depressing influence of the anæsthetic.

The nitrate of lead is now recommended in the medical journals as scarcely second to any other substance, in point of cheapness and efficacy, as a deodorizer. To prepare it for use it is simply necessary to take, for ordinary purposes, half a drachm of the nitrate, dissolve it in a pint or more of boiling water, dissolve about two drachms of common salt in a pail of water, pour the two solutions together, and allow the sediment to settle. To purify and sweeten a fetid atmosphere immediately dip a cloth in the liquid and hang it up in the apartment.

La Nature says that a French inventor has recently proposed a perpetual clock based on the difference of atmospheric temperature by day and by night. The heat of day causes a liquid to rise into a reservoir, whence it falls by gravity, so operating the mechanism. This is a very old idea. More than twenty years ago we saw a form of perpetual clock which was wound the by diurnal rise and fall of a column of oil.

The Camphor Tree.

The tree from which camphor is obtained belongs to the family of guttiferous productions. It grows abundantly in the forests of Sumatra and Borneo. It is one the strongest and loftiest trees of those countries. Its bark is of a brownish hue; its leaves resemble those of the camphor tree of Japan; its leaves and seeds send forth a powerful smell resembling that of turpentine. The trunk can attain a diameter of from six to seven feet. When the tree has attained the size of a poplar, which is seven or eight years old, it yields camphor, but in small quantities. Before that age it produces only a thick oil, which, according the inhabitants of these countries, is the first state through which the camphor passes. There is no way of exactly recognizing the trees which contain the one or the others of those substances. Nevertheless, when old trees are pierced camphor is invariably found. It is usually met with in hollows, very close to the heart, exactly as resin is met with in other trees. These hollows or pockets would seem, by the irregularity of their form, by their extent and by their volume, to be rather a diseased affection peculiar to the tree than a natural property; but this is not the case. The manner of procuring this resinous substance consists in sounding the trees by means of a deep incision at their base, and going nearly as far in as the heart. If nothing but oil flows out the tree is immediately abandoned, because, as already stated, at the end of seven or eight years it yields camphor. As many as twenty or thirty trees, sometimes more, are thus mutilated before a tree containing the matter sought for is found. Every tree is supposed to contain camphor is cut down, then divided into pieces from one to two inches in length, then traversely cleft into two or four parts, to obtain the camphor. The amount yielded by a tree of middle size is from five to six kilogrammes. Most of the camphor which circulates in commerce comes to us from Japan or China. It is procured from the Laurus Camphora. It is obtained by cutting the wood into chips which is then submitted to the action of heat. The great therapeutic power of camphor, known by Raspail, famous as a chemist, physician, and political martyr, justifies us in giving it a high and honorable place among hygienic agencies.

DOMESTIC.

USES OF STALE BREAD.—Make Dressing for Meat—Crumb it fine; turn hot broth over it; season, add butter, and a well-beaten egg, or more, according to quantity. Make Bread Pudding—Soak two hours in sweet milk, then beat eggs, sugar and spices, and bake. I sometimes add fruit. Make Biscuit—Soak over night in sour milk; mash fine with the hand; mix in your biscuit for breakfast, adding salt, lard and soda. They are better than without the stale bread. Make Pancakes or Gems—Soak over night in sour milk; add well-beaten eggs, flour, corn meal, or Graham flour to make a batter; add soda and salt, and bake on a griddle, or in gem-pans. Crumb fine and put them in the next omelet you make. Toast your bread. Set a pan of milk on the stove, but do not remove the cream from it; add butter and salt; dip the bread in this, and send to the table for supper or tea. Crumb fine, and put in your tomatoes when you are stewing them.

VERMIN of all kinds are very willing to move in with the first occupant of a new house; and rats and mice begin to build their new homes without asking leave. Carbolic powder or red pepper, or both, put in with the first coat of mortar will do much toward keeping these nuisances at a respectful distance. Cloths or paper rolled in powdered red pepper, and some filled with potash, will give a warmer salutation than they will find agreeable. If used plentifully in any spot where these agents can be employed, and if, after a mistress is established in a house, a suitable degree of watchfulness is maintained, we do not think there is danger of molestation from these intruders. But the carpenters, bricklayers, and plumbers must be responsible for the first and important step—namely, combining these safeguards with the mortar and plaster.

ALMOND RICE PUDDING.—Wash twelve ounces of rice and put into a stew pan with little more than one quart of milk; eight ounces of sugar; four ounces of butter; four ounces of almonds blanched and pounded; add a little salt and boil *very gently* on the back of the range until the milk has become absorbed by the rice; remove from the fire and when cool mix in the yolks and whites—beaten separately—of four eggs; blanch and split into halves four ounces more of almonds and stew equally over the inside of a mold previously buttered; pour in the rice and bake for one hour and a half. Turn out and serve with any kind of preserve around the base.

EGG OINTMENT.—The oil obtained from the yolks of eggs is credited with wonderful healing properties in cases of cuts, bruises and the like, by some of the Eastern nations. The eggs are first boiled hard, when the yolk is easily removed. Crushed and carefully stirred over a hot fire, the oil separates, when it is ready for use. The eggs of water fowls have the most oil, but that obtained from the eggs of the common guinea hen is considered best.

COCKROACHES.—Patience and perseverance are required to get rid of this vermin, when it once takes up its abode in a house. Insect powder and borax are specific poisons to drive them away. Paris green, a deadly poison also to human beings, will kill them when sprinkled on their bodies.

ORANGE SALAD.—Peel one dozen oranges, and cut in slices; put in layers in a glass dish, sprinkling each layer plentifully with sugar. Squeeze over this the juice of six oranges, and pour over all a glass of wine or brandy.

FLOORS should not be scrubbed too often, and never in damp weather, as they will not then properly dry, but leave the room damp for a long time. Once a week is often enough, as a rule, and then be sure to choose a sunny day.

ALABASTER is best cleaned by putting it in a pan of water and letting it soak some hours until quite clean. Another mode is to cover it with a strong solution of soda.

FILLET OF SOLE.—Take a flounder or any other fish; fry a nice brown; butter well all the time it is on the fire; serve with slices of lemon and tomato sauce.

EVERY effect must have a cause; so Boils, Pimples, etc., are the result of poor blood. Purify the blood by using Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture and banish such eruptions as those named.

QUICKSILVER beaten up with the white of an egg, and applied with a feather to every crack and crevice of a bedstead, is the very best bug preventive.

It Wasn't the Clerk.

Cases of innocent clerks suspected and punished for the crime of an employer's son have made the foundation of many a moral story. Unfortunately, there are real occurrences enough to found such stories upon. A recent one is related by a detective in the Delaware County (Pa.) *American:*

John Tinsell, a jeweler of considerable taste and repute, finding that many of his articles of stock were gradually disappearing, with no sign of burglary, concluded that his clerk must be the guilty one. He was a young man, came well recommended, and was, apparently, faithful and attentive to his duties. As he was the only one that the proprietor thought open to suspicion, and acting upon the plea that he could not afford to wait until positive evidence was obtained, he quietly dismissed him.

The thefts still continuing, he sought my professional advice and assistance. The reward of twenty-five dollars was to be paid only upon the conviction of the offender. Looking around the store, and gathering the little incidents that might be useful, also receiving from his son a mention of a few of the most prominent things taken, I left.

Poor man, suppose your darling boy should be the offender. Only fifteen years of age, his face showed the incipient marks of a fast life. My next visit upon the subject, after a few general remarks, I said his son must have taken them. He was surprised and indignant, and expressed himself so.

"Would you know your property again?" I asked.

"Certainly," he replied.

"Is this your watch?" pulling a pretty gold one out of my pocket.

"Yes, it is."

"Is this your gold watch-chain?"

"It is."

"Well, your son pawned them."

The boy denied it. Upon the offer to go with him to the place of pawning and see if there was any mistake, he broke down and confessed all. The clerk came back to his old place.

HUMOROUS.

A SPECIMEN FOR THE BODY-SNATCHERS.—A boot-black, in turning into Woodward avenue from Congress street recently on a run, bumped against a woman, who at once grabbed for his hair. Failing to secure a grip, she halted and gave him to understand that if she had the bringing up of him he would have galloping consumption in less than six weeks. He took it patiently for a time, but after having enough he quietly observed:

"I hope you won't never die, ma'am."

"Why?" she sullenly inquired.

"'Cause the body snatchers will dig you up, sure."

"Eh? What's that?"

"The doctors of this town would have that jaw of yours if they had to fight the hull p'leece force!" he softly exclaimed as he backed away.

She couldn't help feeling of her chin as she passed on.

NO DRAWBACK FOR HER.—An Austin young lady, in a discussion of the marriage question, thus expressed herself: "Well, no, I don't know as I'd marry for money alone, but if a man had plenty of money, allied to a sweet disposition, and a moustache that curled at both ends, and nice blue eyes, and a respectable profession, and his father was rich, and his mother and sisters aristocratic, and he wanted to marry me and would promise to let me have my own way in everything, and to keep me liberally supplied with coin, and have a nice furnished house, with a big piano in it, and would give me two diamond rings, and pay my dry good's, milliner's and dress-maker's bills without grumbling, and I really and truthfully loved him, I would not consider his money any drawback to the match."

A YOUNG MAN in Chicago was recently found dead in his bed, and the supposition was that he had committed suicide by poisoning; but upon analyzing the contents of his stomach nothing but the following were found in it: Pickles, pound cake, lemonade, cold turkey, beer, fried oysters, cold punch, ham sandwich, sponge cake, beef tea, mince pie, champagne, lobster, game pie, fruit cake, tea, chicken salad, whiskey, coffee, bologna sausage, port, cheese, sardines and sherry. The jury returned a verdict of "Died through the visitation of friends."

"MARTHA, does thee love me?" asked a Quaker youth of one at whose shrine his heart's holiest feelings had been offered up. "Why, Seth," answered she, "we are commanded to love one another; are we not?" "Ah, Martha, but does thee regard me with the feeling the world calls love?" "I hardly know what to tell thee, Seth. I have greatly feared that my heart is an erring one. I have tried to bestow my love on all; but I may have sometimes thought, perhaps, that thee was getting rather more than thy share."

THE jokers who included a piece of stained brick among the "geological specimens" which they placed upon the desk of the professor as objects worthy of his explanatory remarks, received the following reward: Taking up one of the specimens, he said: "This is one of baryta from the Cheshire mines. This," holding up another, "is a piece of feldspar from the Portland quarries. And this," coming to the brick, "is a piece of impudence from some member of the class."

A GIRL in Kentucky struck her croquet partner on the head with a mallet, brain fever set in, and the young man nearly died. The girl was kept under arrest until his recovery, and when he got well, she married him, and now she's sorry he didn't die.

PAT had been engaged to kill a turtle for a neighbor, and proceeded immediately to cut off its head. Pat's attention was called to the fact that the turtle still crawled about, though it had been decaptitated, and he explained: "Sure the baste is entirely dead, only he is not conscious of it."

"AH!" SIGHED a hungry tramp, "I wish I was a boss; blame if I don't. He's nearly always got a bit in his mouth, while I haven't had a bit in mine for two days."

IN AN exchange we find an article about a mother-in-law, and in beautiful harmony the next item is headed, "The Storm Elsewhere."

THERE are eighteen grain elevators in Chicago with an aggregate capacity of over 15,000,000 bushels, and of 250 scales in use in these elevators over 240 are Fairbanks'.

A MAN is obliged to die before his will amounts to anything, but that of a woman is always in force.

HAPPY is the man who can lie all day under a shade-tree looking for work.

WHAT is the greatest stand ever made for civilization? The inkstand.

PHONOGRAPH is feminine gender—Because it talks back.

The End of a Dog's Quarrel.

An English lady sends us the following story:—"One day a Newfoundland dog and a mastiff had a sharp quarrel over a bone. They were fighting on a bridge, and over they went into the water. The banks were so high that they were forced to swim some distance before they came to a landing place. It was very easy for the Newfoundland; he was as much as home in the water as a seal. But not so for poor Bruce; he struggled and did his best to swim, but made little headway. The Newfoundland dog quickly reached the land, and then turned to look at his old enemy. He saw plainly that his strength was fast failing, and that he was likely to drown. So, what did the noble fellow do but plunge in, seize him gently by the collar, and, keeping his nose above water, tow him safely into port! It was funny to see these dogs look at each other as they shook their coats. Their glance said as plainly as words, we'll never quarrel again."

Surest Tranquilizer of the Nerves.

The surest tranquilizer of the nerves is a medicine which remedies their supersensitiveness by invigorating them. Over-tension of the nerves always weakens them. What they need, then, is a tonic, not a sedative. The latter is only useful when there is intense mental excitement and an immediate necessity exists for producing quietude of the brain. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters restores tranquility of the nerves by endowing them with the vigor requisite to bear, without being jarred or disturbed unhealthfully, the ordinary impressions produced through the media of sight, hearing and reflection. Nay, it does more than this—it enables them to sustain a degree of tension from mental application which they would be totally unable to endure without its assistance. Such at least is the irresistible conclusion to be drawn from the testimony of business and professional men, lit-rateurs, clergymen and others who have tested the fortifying and reparative influence of this celebrated tonic and nervine.

WHY will any one suffer with Headache, Neuralgia, Nervousness or Dyspepsia, when a box or two of Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills will cure them for certain. 50 cts. a box. Office, 106 North Eutaw street, Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. General Sherman

Says: I have frequently bought Durang's Rheumatic Remedy for friends suffering with Rheumatism, and in *every instance* it worked like magic. Sufferers with rheumatism make a note of this, and send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, Druggists, Washington, D. C. Sold by all druggists.

WHOOPING COUGH rarely terminates fatally, but the constant coughing irritates and weakens the lungs to such an extent that more serious diseases find an easy means of attack. No better remedy exists for whooping cough than Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. It is pleasant to the palate, and children do not have to be coaxed to take it. For sale by all Druggists.

Enjoy Life.

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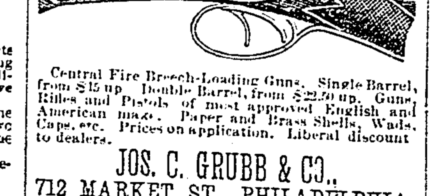
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I feel perfectly well, and my heart is full of gratitude to God for this help in my deep affliction. To you, sir, and your wonderful medicine, I feel deeply indebted, and my prayer is that it may be as much a blessing to others as it has been to me. (Signed) MRS. E. C. BIBBINS.

Mrs. Bibbins, who makes the above certificate, is the person for whom I requested you to send medicine in June, 1875. The medicines above stated were bought of me, with the exception of what was sent to her by you. I may say that her statement is correct without a qualification.

(Signed) L. S. LEACH,
Druggist and Chemist, Ann Arbor Mich.

This may certify that Mrs. Bibbins, who makes the above certificate, is and has been for many years well known to us, and the facts therein stated are undoubtedly and undeniably correct. Any one who knows Mrs. Bibbins will believe her statement. (Signed)

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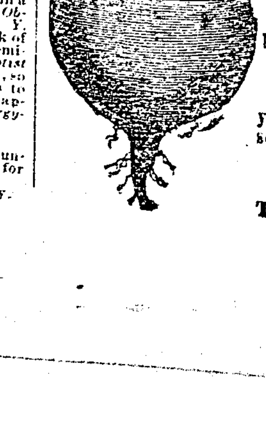
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A GRAND SONG.

In vain men tell us time can alter
Old loves or make old memories falter,
That with the old year the old year's life closes.
The old dew still falls on the old sweet flowers,
The old sun revives the new-fledged hours,
The old summer rears the new-born roses.

Much more a Muse that bears upon her
Raiment and wreath and flower of honor,
Gathered long since and long since woven,
Fades not or falls as fall the vernal
Blossoms that bear no fruit eternal,
By summer or winter charred or cloven.

No time casts down, no time upraises,
Such loves, such memories, and such praises,
As need no grace of sun or shower,
No saving screen from frost or thunder,
To tend and house around and under
The imperishable and peerless flower.

Old thanks, old thoughts, old aspirations,
Outlive men's lives and lives of nations,
Dead, but for one thing which survives—
The inalienable and unpriced treasure,
The old joy of power, the old pride of pleasure,
That lives in light above men's lives.

Terrible Revenge.

At daybreak on the 25th of June, 1631, everybody in Turin was still asleep. Only Charles Emmanuel, Duke of Savoy, had left his couch, and was uneasily pacing his sitting room in the ancient palace of his dynasty. He had been unable to find rest.

Some vague, evil foreboding of a great imminent misfortune had haunted him all night.

As he was walking nervously up and down the sumptous apartment, which was faintly lighted up by the first rays of the rising sun, he every now and then muttering incoherent sentences.

"What can this mean?" he said to himself. "What is going to happen? Is it a presentiment of my approaching end? I am very healthy. Barely 40. Will my wife die? My sister—"

He was interrupted by a loud rap at the door, which he hastened to open. Then he started back with a cry of terror, for into the room rushed a young woman, dressed in a torn white wrapper. Her bare feet were covered with mud. She was deadly pale, and panting for breath.

"Angelina!" exclaimed the Duke, in dismay.

"Yes, my brother, it is I!" she replied bursting into a fit of crying.

"Tell me what all this means," he said, imploringly, stepping close up to her.

She sprang to her feet, and, drawing herself up to her full height, she slowly hissed out:

"It means that I, the Duchess Angelina, of Savoy, only sister of the reigning Duke, have been vilely dishonored!"

As she uttered these words she presented a wierd, awe-inspiring appearance.

The Duke shuddered.

"Dishonored!" he ejaculated, "By whom?"

"Listen, my brother," she replied, "and I will tell you all about this dreadful occurence. You know that I retired at an early hour last night. The air was so sultry that I opened the window of my bed chamber. For hours my sleep was feverish and restless. At last I became very drowsy and sank into a quiet slumber. Suddenly I awoke. By the dim light of my night lamp I perceived to my horror that several masked men were in the room. I wanted to scream for help, but before I was able to do so one of them exclaimed, 'She is awake. I will put her to sleep again.' He rushed up to me and held a strongly-scented handkerchief under my nose. I became unconscious. In that condition I remained for hours, and three hours ago I awoke, chilled through and through, on the Astorga road near the deserted old Castle Teverini. It was raining very hard, and I did not meet anybody as I hurriedly sped back to this palace."

"Then you were carried off and—" He stopped short.

She covered her face with her hands. The Duke angrily stamped his foot.

What villians may have committed this infernal outrage?" he cried.

She dropped her arms. Her beautiful face was livid. A sinister fire was burning in her large black eyes.

"I know nothing about it," she said. "Only one thing remains for you and me," she added, raising her voice; "you must avenge me, and—"

"And you?" he asked quickly.

"I must die!"

So saying, she snatched his poinard from its golden sheath and buried it in her heart.

With a loud cry of terror Charles Emmanuel caught her form in his arms. She shuddered convulsively and expired.

Thus died in her nineteenth year one of the most beautiful Princesses of Italy.

The Duke was in such consternation that, for a moment, he did not know what to do. Then he carried her corpse into his bed chamber, and laid it tenderly on his couch. Locking the door of the bed chamber he shouted out:

"Cameriere! Cameriere!"

A few minutes later a sleepy-looking chamberlain came in.

"Anselmo," said the Duke to him with forced calmness, "I want to see the Marchese Tressini without delay." The chamberlain bowed and withdrew.

The Marchese Tressini was Charles Emmanuel's confidant, favorite and factotum. He was possessed of all the cunning and unscrupulousness of the Italian race. He was about 45 years old, and whenever the Duke of Savoy wanted to send any one on a confidential mission he invariably selected the Marchese.

The latter was, half an hour later, at the palace. Charles Emmanuel communicated everything to him. In conclusion the Duke said:

"Tressini, ferret out the perpetrators of this outrage, and I shall give you the finest estate I own."

The Marchese promised to do his best. For two days all the efforts he made to discover a clew as to the men that had carried off and ravished the young Duchess Angelia remained unsuccessful.

In the afternoon of the third day he reappeared before the Duke, who had just returned from the funeral of his poor sister, which he had attended as the only mourner.

"Any news?" asked Charles Emmanuel eagerly.

"I know who did it," replied the Marchese. "Your Highness, a few days ago I rode once more along the Astorga road, near the point where our lamented young Duchess, according to what she told you, reawoke to consciousness on that terrible night. Suddenly I was met by a young man galloping up the road. It was Signor Cabedino, one of the five young Venetians that recently arrived in this city. Upon catching sight of me he was visibly frightened. Suddenly it occurred to me that he might be one of the guilty parties. So I ordered him to stop. He accelerated the speed of his horse. I fired my pistol at him and wounded him in the shoulder. He fell to the ground. Hurrying up to him I leaped from the saddle. 'Do not kill me,' he said, imploringly, 'and I will confess everything.' And then he told me that he and his four friends from Venice, after drinking a great deal of wine, had conceived the idea of carrying off the Duchess Angelina, whose charms had excited their desires. A faithless footman of your Highness was bribed into betraying to them how they might easily gain access to the bed chamber of your noble sister. They entered it, drugged her, and carried her on horseback to a deserted villa near Castle Teverini. After perpetrating their horrible outrages upon the ill-fated lady there, they left her in her night dress in the road near the villa.

"And these scoundrels are scions of the noblest houses of Venice!" exclaimed the Duke, bitterly.

"Their names are Antonio Ballerio, Bernardino Zefarri, Francesco Varone, Marco Odone, and Sergio Allogrotti. Allogcotti is the one I shot."

"Where is he?" asked the Duke.

"I left him at a peasant's house near where I caught him, your Highness."

"Set us ride thither, Tressini."

An hour later they arrived at the peasant's house, where the young Venetian was lying on a couch writhing and groaning with pain.

"What footman of mine was bribed by you?" demanded the Duke.

"Tommaso Algi," replied the Venetian.

The Duke drew his pistol and shot Allogrotti through the heart. He then ordered the peasant to bury the corpse in some lonely spot.

Returning to Turin Charles Emmanuel summoned the four Venetians to his presence.

"Signori," he said to them, seemingly in a careless tone. "I have to show you a small but very curious room in this palace?"

Leading the way he conducted them to a sort of niche in the very thick, solid wall of an apartment in the basement of the building.

As soon as the four young men had stepped, not without serious misgivings, into the niche, the Duke said to them in a terrible voice:

"Do you know why I showed you this niche? You are to be immured here, murderers of my sister!"

They tried to rush out, but drawing his sword he drove them back, and closed the niche with a large board.

Then two masons made their appearance. They carried bricks and mortar, and quickly walled up the niche.

The four victims were buried alive!

Their fate remained a profound secret for forty years, when their skeletons were accidentally discovered. Their families had made the most desperate efforts to ascertain what had become of them, but all to no purpose.

Tomasso Algi, the Duke's faithless footman, was slowly and barbarously tortured to death. His eyes were dug out of their sockets and then he was burned over a slow fire. His execution lasted three quarters of an hour.

The Manufacture of Matches.

This industry has now arisen to great proportions. The demand for matches in Great Britain is eight daily for each individual; in Beglum, nine per capita; and in Europe and North America, the average is sixty for every inhabitant. To meet this demand matches are produced by the millions, and the waxed taper, before division into small pieces, is measured by the mile. It is stated that one pound of phosphorus is sufficient for 1,000,000 matches, though the proportion varies greatly. The largest makers are in Austria, two of whom use twenty tons of phosphorus each per annum, and produce forty-five thousand million matches. One firm in New York use annually 700,000 feet of choice white-pine timber, 100,000 pounds of sulphur, and 150 tons of strawboard for the boxes. Great improvement has been made in the machinery for bundling the wood and for making the boxes.

Oxygen as a Curative Agent.

The air we breathe is made up of nitrogen and oxygen, two distinct elements, in the proportion of four parts of nitrogen to one of oxygen. In respiration the nitrogen is thrown out of the lungs, but the oxygen is absorbed into the blood, where it forms a chemical union with the carbonaceous matter which it finds there, and the result is the production of carbonic acid gas, which is exhaled with the breath.

Dr. Priestly, the discoverer of oxygen as a distinct element and the life-giving principle of the atmosphere, called it "vital air," as it was known by this name for many years. Its chief action in the body is to purify and revitalize the blood, and the process by which this is done is as follows: One half of the heart is always engaged in the work of pumping the blood which has been collected from all parts of the body, into the lungs. Here this blood, dark and impure from being loaded with a kind of charcoal or carbon, the worn out tissues of the body, comes so near to the air inhaled that nothing lies between the blood and the air but a most filmy membrane, so attenuated that the oxygen is instantly absorbed through it into the blood. Here it immediately forms a chemical union with the carbon which it finds in the blood, thus generating carbonic acid gas; and this gas passes as readily through the same membrane to be exhaled with the breath as the oxygen did in the opposite direction. The blood is thus relieved of its impurities, and is left of a bright crimson color. In this state it is returned to the other half of the heart, to be again sent on its life and health dispensing round. Again it is returned to the lungs loaded with more impurities, thus ever completing the circle of life.

Now, it can readily be seen that if from any cause we get an insufficient supply of oxygen, the blood cannot be entirely relieved of its impurities, and will be sent to the arteries in an unhealthy condition. On its return to the lungs, charged with a new supply of carbon, it does not find enough oxygen there to dissolve it entirely out and so returns to the heart with a slight increase in the measure of its impurity, and again makes its round through the body. Unless something be done to increase the supply of oxygen to the lungs, it is clear our bodies must in time become overcharged with the carbon of our worn-out tissues, and the blood seriously poisoned. The process of deterioration may be slow, but if it goes steadily on, disease of one kind or another, according to the peculiarity of diathesis in the individual, must surely come.

That from many causes incident to our indoor lives and sedentary habits, and to our repressed modes of breathing, sufficient oxygen to purify the blood is not always taken, is a fact well known to physicians. This is found to be one of the most fruitful causes of depressed vitality and consequent impaired health, and unless an occasional larger supply of oxygen is obtained by persons who fall into these vicious modes of respiration freedom from some form of disease is impossible.

Ever since the discovery of oxygen, and a knowledge of its special use in the animal economy, physicians and chemists have, naturally enough, looked to it as the means by which vitality might be restored when lost by disease; and for years experiment after experiment has been made in the hope of making it available as a curative agent. But not until within the last ten or twelve years has such a combination of oxygen and nitrogen been obtained as to give the right proportion. The discovery of this particular combination of oxygen and nitrogen, after long and laborious scientific research, has resulted in developing it into a practicable, safe and powerful curative agent.

The history of this agent, now so widely known as 'Compound Oxygen,' is briefly this: An American physician who had suffered from an attack of pneumonia which came near proving fatal, found his resovery so slow and imperfect as to make it necessary for him to relinquish his practice and seek recovery in a European climate. Months of diligent search for lost health ended in disappointment. Not willing to abandon the hope of restoration he thought to make available his scientific knowledge, particularly of chemistry. Like hundreds before him, he seized upon the idea that *oxygen*, that natural stimulus of the lungs, promised best for research and investigation. Having possessed himself of the best English and continental literature upon the subject, and profiting by the failures as well as the successes of European savants, he entered upon his researches. The crown of all these efforts was the agent he named "Compound Oxygen," and through its use a complete restoration of his own health. In less than three months, under its use his weight, remarkable as the statement may be thought, increased from one hundred and twenty pounds to one hundred and ninety, at which it has remained for many years.

Immediately on reading this result, the doctor commenced the administration of this new remedy for pulmonary disease, and found, to his great surprise and pleasure, that where other diseases were present in his patients, relief and cure followed as surely as in the special ailments for which they had come for treatment. Catarrh, dyspepsia, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, and the various forms of chronic and nervous diseases which so baffle the physician's skill, yielded to the compound oxygen as readily as affections of the lungs and bronchia. And this, because the action of the new remedy was general; removing obstructions from all parts of the system, purifying the blood, and revitalizing the nervous centres. Health comes as a natural consequence.

After a few years of unobtrusive practice in this new direction, and with results which alike surprised both the doctor and his patients, the more thorough work of a general administration of the oxygen treatment was given into the hands of Dr. G. R. Starkey, at No. 1112 Girard street, Philadelphia, a medical practioner of over twenty years' standing. It is now more than ten years since he became identified with this treatment, and in that time its remarkable curative and re-vitalizing power have become known in all parts of the country, and hundreds stand ready to give their grateful testimony in its favor. More recently Dr. G. E. Palen, a physician of high character and professional ability, has become associated with Dr. Starkey in the work of introducing this new agent of cure more widely to the public.

In cases of low vitality, and in convalescence, this treatment, it is alleged has been found of great value. After medicine has done its work of breaking up some acute disease, and the physician leaves his patient, as he must to nature for repair and restoration, he too often finds that nature builds again so slowly that the period of convalescence is often prolonged through weary months, while in too many cases the old vitality is never restored. In this condition, it is said that compound oxygen is a wonderful restorer of force; and taking the theory of its action to be true, it is just here that its value should most certainly appear,

If all that is claimed for this new combination of oxygen and nitrogen be indeed true—and we have the most unequivocal testimony to its curative power from many persons of high character and intelligence, who are well known throughout the country—then it looks as if a brighter day had come for thousands of invalids who have heretofore sought relief from suffering and slow decline.—*Lutheran Observer.*

Insect Ravages.

The United States Commission which was organized for the purpose of investigating the subject of insect ravages in the West, and of devising a remedy for the evil, has finished its field-labors for the year.

Among other interesting questions to be treated of in the report, the migratory habits of the locust will be described, showing that, like many species of birds, these insects journey at certain fixed seasons southward, and at certain other seasons return to the place of their origin. These migrations being foreseen, steps may be taken to protect from their ravages the fields which lie under their line of flight. Many methods of accomplishing this are suggested, some of the most effective of which are the direct fruit of the researches and experiments made by this Commission. It is shown that the destructive propensities of these pests can, by timely precautions, be practically neutralized. The definite limits, beyond which the locusts have not ventured, are carefully fixed, and the crops which are most liable to destruction, and the best methods of procedure, with regard to the protection of each, are specifically given. The insects' feeding habits are treated at great length, and form an interesting feature of the report. The examination of the stomachs of more than ninety species and 690 specimens were made with special reference to this subject, and the value hitherto placed on these aids by entomologists is fully sustained by the results now arrived at. Among the discoveries made by the Commission, those relating to the nabits of the silky mite and of the blister beetles, will be of interest to entomologists. The former is an eight-legged creature which preys on the locust eggs. It is proved to be the mature form of the little six-legged mite, which is parasitic to the locust. Of the larval habits of the blister beetle nothing has heretofore been known, notwithstanding the attention of scientific men has been directed to the matter for many years, both on account of its value in commerce under the name of the Spanish fly, and of the injury it causes to potatoes and some other plants. Many facts of interest with regard to the origin and habits of this insect have been discovered and will be made the subject of a chapter in the report.

Habits of Ants.

Sir John Lubbock continues to give his observations on the habits of ants. He confirms all that has been said of their attachment to friends and of their bitter hostility to strangers. But he does not have a very high opinion of their intelligence. He placed some honey within a narrow circle of glycerine over which he threw a bridge of paper. The ants readily crossed to feed on the honey; but when the bridge was removed the glycerine was an insuperable obstacle to them, although a few grains of earth would have made them a crossing. The commencement of ants' nests is still a mystery. Ants' avoid light, and as to color they prefer red, and show a marked aversion to blue or violet. They live sometimes five years.

The greatest pleasure in life is that of reading while we are young.

Sunday in San Francisco.

This cosmopolitan city is not made up of church-going people. The Sabbath is more of a day of recreation than of religious observance. Thousands go over to Oakland, or ride out to the Cliff House to spend the day. It is a regular holiday. The three thousand barrooms and beer gardens do a lively business. Sunday target companies have now given way to hunting parties in search of field sports, and you have only to ride a few hours in the cars before you will hear the crack of the huntsman's gun and the yelling of his dog. All sports and gayeties are open and above board. There is no attempt at concealment. The representatives of every nation have their own way of enjoying themselves in passing the Sabbath, and those who do not observe *its sanctity* are the foreign classes which are so largely in the ascendancy here in point of numbers. The theaters and other places of amusement are generally crowded. The most popular resort is called Woodward's Gardens, which attracts thousands of people on Sundays. It is such a remarkable place of entertainment that it calls for more than a passing notice. The price of admission is only two bits. When inside you find the grounds very extensive, covering a good many acres, while the variety of sights are of such a rare and unique character that you don't wonder that thousands go and see them.—On all sides you find curiosities from all parts of the world in mineralogy, ichthyology, crustaceans, mollusks, insects, ornithology and quadrupeds. In strolling over the grounds the eye falls upon parterres of the rarest exotics, while the melodies from aviaries of birds from every clime delight the ear. You can plunge into illuminated caverns filled with aquariums of fish of all kinds; you can recline on green, velvety slopes shaded with grotesque trees from all quarters of the globe, while at your feet runs a crooked, rippling stream over its pebbly bed, and then forming a succession of cascades before it debouches into a pond, where a boat is at the disposal of amateur oarsmen; you may behold various strata of rock of immense size piled up to imitate wild natural beauty, with dimples of hillocks wet with spray of fountains and fringed with trailing vines; you can step into an immense inclosure and take a look at an unsurpassed collection of wild, ravenous animals confined in cages, and who, when prodded by their keepers, will startle you by their roarings; you can wile away an hour in a concert room, where visitors are refreshed with beer and a band of music; you can pass another hour in an amphitheatre and become dazed with feats of zampillereostation. And all this for twenty-five cents, and on a Sunday as well as week days. Such is life in San Francisco that I cannot realize I am living in an American city.

A Wonderful Liar.

An Englishman travelling on the Mississippi told several tough stories about London thieves. A Cincinnati chap, named Chase, heard these narratives with a short but expressive "humph!" and then remarked that he thought the Western thieves beat the London operators all hollow.

"How so?" enquired the Englishman with surprise. "Pray, sir, have you lived much in the West?"

"Not a great deal. I undertook to set up business at Des Moines Rapids awhile ago, but the rascally people stole everything I had and finally a Welsh miner ran off with my wife."

"Gracious!" said the Englishman, "and have you never heard from her?"

"Never to this day. But that was not the worst of it."

"Worst! What could be worse than stealing a man's wife?"

"Stealing the children, I should say," suggested the implacable Chase.

"Children?"

"Yes. A negro woman who had none of her own abducted my youngest daughter and sloped and joined the Injuns."

"Did you see her?"

"See her? Yes, she hadn't ten rods the start of me, but plunged into the lake and swam off like a duck, and there wasn't a canoe to follow her with."

The Englishman leaned back in his chair and called for another mug of 'alf-and-'alf, while Chase smoked his cigar.

"I shan't go any farther West, I think," at length said the excited John Bull.

"I should not advise any one to go," said Chace, quietly. "My brother lived there once, but he had to leave, although his business was the best in the country."

"What business was he in, pray?"

"Lumbering—had a saw-mill."

"And they stole his lumber?"

"Yes; and saw-logs too."

"Saw-logs?"

"Yes; whole dozens of black walnut logs were spirited off and carried away in a single night. He tried every way to prevent it; had men hired to watch his logs, but it was no use. They would whip them away as if there had been nobody there. They would steal them out of the cove and even out of the railways."

"Good gracious!"

"Just to give you an idea of how they steal out there—did you ever work in a saw mill?"

"Never."

"Well, one day my brother bought an all-fired fine black walnut log—four feet three at the butt and not a knot in it. He was determined to keep that log anyhow, and hired two canny Scotchmen to watch it all night. Well, they took a small demijohn of whiskey with them, smacked the log up the side of the hill above the mill, built a fire, and then sat down to play keerds, just to keep them awake, you see. 'Twas a monstrous big log, bark two inches thick. Well, as I was saying, they played keerds and drank whiskey all night, and as it began to grow light, went asleep astraddle of the log. About a minute after daylight, George went over to the mill to see how they were getting along, and the log was gone."

"What were the Scotchmen doing?"

"Sitting on the bark. The thieves had drove an iron wedge into the butt end, which pointed down the hill, hitched a yoke of oxen, and pulled it right out, leaving the shell, and the Scotchmen astraddle of it, fast asleep!"

The Englishman here arose, dropped his cigar stump into the spittoon, looked at his watch and said he guessed he had better go on deck and see how far he'd be down the river before morning.

Fortune Tellers.

The business men of New York are noted for shrewdness and hard sense and would be the last persons to suspect of superstitious weakness, yet unless they are wrongly accused many of them consult the fortune tellers and clairvoyants quite regularly. If such a man as Commodore Vanderbilt had even the smallest particle of faith in the female seer, there need be but little difficulty in accepting the talk that puts many less noted men in the same category. At all events, it is frequently said of this man or that one that he habitually calls upon one or another of our modern wierd sisters for information and advice about his business. Also, that there are tradesmen and others of that class among us who never begin an enterprise till it has been approved by some one who pretends that he or she can read the future. Not long since I was a listener to a conversation that bore directly on this subject. The persons between whom it passed were two gentlemen of considerable shrewdness.

"I wonder," remarked one, "if Williams has been to see a fortune teller lately?"

"That is a singular question. Why do you ask?"

"Well, I hear he is making preparations to enlarge his business."

"And what of that?"

"Why, don't you know that he never does anything of that sort without interviewing some old woman before he begins?"

"You don't mean that Williams is fool enough to believe in the nonsense of the fortune tellers?"

"Certainly he is, and I supposed that every one knew it."

"Does he follow their advice!"

"I guess he does, about as closely as he can. He has full faith in what they tell him."

"And how does it generally come out?"

"Well, he gets along pretty much as others do, none the better for the fortune tellers, of course, and possibly none the worse. Why, there are scores of fellows in New York who would not put ten dollars in a new venture till they had first consulted some clairvoyant or fortune teller about it."

The enlightened nineteenth century has some dark spots, after all. But so, the scientists say, has the sun. The same scientists, though, would probably smile very significantly if one asked their opinion of clairvoyants.

Asking Her Husband.

"Well, John, what did they do at the society meeting to-night?'

"Oh, not much. Business dragged.'

"Good many there?'

"About the same as usual.'

"But didn't they do anything about the furnace?'

"Yes; a committee was appointed to see about it.'

Poor Mrs. Ellis sighs and wishes she could know just one thing that somebody said. She tries a more direct line of questioning.

"What did deacon Jones have to say?'

"Oh, the deacon was on the opposite side, as usual.'

"Opposite side of what?'

"Well, almost anything that was proposed."

"Can't you tell one thing?" Mrs. Ellis' tone showed a little irritation.

John looks at his wife in astonishment. Poor fellow! He thinks he has answered every single question she has asked, and what is there to be cross about?

Feeling a little rebuked, Mrs. Ellis says, more gently:

"What was the principal thing that deacon Jones opposed.'

"I don't know as I can tell,' said John, slowly. "He seemed just about as much opposed to one thing as another.'

In silence Mrs. Ellis watched the roguish flames as they laughed at her among the bright coals, while John became absorbed in a newspaper.

Oh, Paul, Paul, if you had only known what a hard time the poor women would have had of it, you would never have said that they must ask their husbands at home.

—There are nearly 700 applications for positions on file at the Custom House at Boston and no vacancies at present.

The Republican.

SATURDAY, AUG. 31st. 1878.

FOR CONGRESS—7th DISTRICT,

W. H. FORNEY.

We surrender our editorial space this week to other matter.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.
Things Getting Lively.

Editor Advertiser: The Legislature will, at its next session elect a successor to Spencer, and the State of Alabama will again, after a lapse of many years, be represented fully in the Senate of the United States.

Who shall it be, and how should the members proceed to secure a fit associate for the *silver-tongued Morgan?*

Gov. Houston is put forward prominently by his friends, and they assume that the regeneration of the State, and the very power to choose a Senator for Alabama is due to the patriotic effort of our Governor.

They claim the place for him on the score of gratitude for services to the party and the State.

With this idea they cannot another. They say, and he himself asserts it, that he made a great sacrifice of his inclinations in undertaking to serve the people as Governor, and also a great pecuniary sacrifice. The conclusion is that he should now be complimented by the place of United States Senator, the object of his life-long ambition.

Let us examine the pretensions of Governor Houston, and see how far they are well founded.

His admirers, who in their zeal in his service claim for him the credit of the regeneration of the State, and the resurrection of the Democratic party of Alabama, do so at the expense of the truth of history and to the prejudice of many noble sons of Alabama, who are quite as efficient, quite as patriotic, and quite as disinterested as Governor Houston.

I am entirely willing to accord him the credit of having labored heartily and earnestly in the canvass of 1874, when he was first a candidate for Governor, but those who imagine that the spring-tide of patriotism which flooded the whole United States with Democratic victory, and converted a small minority in the House of Representatives of the United States into a majority of 70, was set in motion by the genius of Houston, are vastly mistaken. They forget, also, the labors and talents of other sons of Alabama, who aroused the patriotism of the people to activity by their energy and their eloquence.

They forget the efficient services of Bragg, the Carnot of our Democracy, who organized our hosts for victory; the wise, statesmanlike address of Walker, circulated throughout the State; the clarion voice of Morgan, the majestic force of Pugh; the noble strength of Pettus; the gallant bearing of Bradford; the versatile genius of Baker. The united efforts of these men, and of Sanford, and Oates, and Barnes, and Watts, and Clopton, and Ligon, and Herndon, and Hamilton, and Langdon, and Caldwell, and Hewit, and Stone, and Pickett, and Jones, and Williams, and O'Neill, and Boyd of Marshall, and a host of others equally worthy, aroused our yeomanry from the mountains to the gulf. All these they forget, in their zeal for the Bald Eagle of the Mountains.

They cannot truly say that he is a "better" man than either of them. They may say he is an "older" man, but age, while ever to be honored, surely brings with it, infirmities, as well as wisdom, and one of the most cardinal objections to Houston for Senator is, that he is too old.

His friends and advocates answer this by saying that he is still hale and hearty, and possesses wonderful energy and capacity of labor for a man of his years.

But he is now about 69 years old, and the term is for 6 years from the 4th of March, 1879; this brings us to the 4th of March 1885.

Will his energy and capacity for labor last till the 4th of March, 1885? Must we calculate on a miracle in this case, and conclude that Providence will preserve him in all his vigor, for the service of the country, till he is 76?

When we buy a mule of 20 years of age, because he is so well preserved that he can do the work of a mule of 5, we do not forget that he is not likely to last until he is 26, but we get him at a greatly reduced price, with the full conviction that we shall have the worth of our money when he has worked for us for a year, and that we can then turn him out to graze and to rest.

But when the infirmities of age oppresses a Senator, he draws his robes around him, seeks the quiet of his chamber, and draws his salary and enjoys the honors of his office for the balance of his term.

As to the idea of compensation for pecuniary loss, suffered by reason of his leaving home to serve the people as Governor, those who have observed that he has never really resided at the seat of Government, as contemplated by the constitution; that he lived as though a clerk in the auditor's office, and not as Governor of a great State, and in such a style as to save at least half his salary, paid to maintain the dignity of the office, besides spending enough time at home to attend to his law practice, and the management of his large estates, understand pretty well that such a claim is a mere "false pretense."

No doubt he preferred Morgan's place in the Senate, but still he was glad to have the office and salary of Governor.

But apart from his age, and the reasonable apprehension that a man of his years will not be equal to the duties of Senator in 1885, there is another objection, which should prove fatal to his pretensions.

He is not a man of true convictions, and that firmness of purpose which follows true conviction, with brave action, wherever it may lead.

In the times that tried men's souls, his tongue was silent, and Achilles retired to his tent. Though a wearer of the gray, I never urge it as an objection that one, now an approved Democrat, had failed to side with his bleeding State in the great struggle. Had he urged by a sense of patriotic duty, enlisted under the flag of the Union, all men would have honored him, but I complain, that either the fear of loss of his large property, or other dangers, kept him still as a sloth and dumb as an oyster, when every man of any pretensions as a leader was openly on one side or the other, in the great cause which was being tried. I do complain and charge, that he was not of those who were willing to pledge their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor, for either cause.

Under which King Bezonian? Thirteen years have passed, and the oracle is still dumb.

It is true, when we wanted a Governor in 1874 we selected a man whose abilities had been shown in Congress, and whose habits of careful economy would probably correct the extravagant and wasteful habits which had crept into official life everywhere, in the evil days of Radical rule. He served us well and met our expectations, but are we bound to heap upon him all our honors, when so many sons of the State are present in whom she not only has a just pride, but for whom she has a real affection? Houston has lived long in the State, but the names of Walker and Bradford has been longer heard among us, and always with honorable mention.

No one feels that he would be proud of Houston as his Senator, as he is of Morgan, or as he would be of Walker or Bradford, or Pugh or Hamilton.

These are the men who are now put forward, with Houston, for the place; but before the election is over, others may be brought forward.

If those who doubt Houston's true manhood, and are unwilling because of his age, to advance him to the Senatorship, are unable to agree or unite on any one of the four worthy men above named, they yet have a long list from which to choose. Herndon, and Lewis M. Stone, Bragg and Barnes, Brooks and Pettus, Lewis and Watts, Boyd and Marshall, and Forney, none of whom ever spoke with doubtful words, and all of whom are dear to the real manhood of Alabama; to that manhood which filled so many honored graves, and which will excite the admiration, and stir the hearts of her true sons, as long as she remains worthy of the sacrifices which have been made for her.

ALABAMA.

Editor Advetiser: I have read the communication published in your Sunday's issue headed "United States Senate," and signed "Alabama," and have been highly amused, for I think I can see the ear-marks of one who himself would not blush to have the "honors crowded thick and fast upon him," and is not altogether devoid of that mental dropsy, called ambition, which keeps continually swelling and increasing until sometimes it kills its victim. In the long list named by him of the "labors and talents of other sons of Alabama," I observe the name of the noble Clanton left out. He it was "who stood in the front rank," for we had no organization when he commenced the good work. Would that Clanton was now living that the people might express their approbation of his unselfish labors, by confering this high honor upon him; but alas! he has been rocked to sleep in the cradle of the coffin." Then there is another whose name does not appear among the noble band; Col. M. D. Graham. Why leave him out? for during his official term as chairman of the State committee, the party was continued intact, and he has always worked faithfully for the cause of Democracy.

Now, I am one who believe that the pretensions of Gov. Houston are well founded and his claims equal to any of "Alabama's" favorites, twenty six in number, (certainly enough to enter for one race.) and all members of the legal profession, except Col. Langdon, and he over 70 years, ranking in this respect the Governor, whose pretensions are so critically criticised by "Alabama." Now, if "Alabama" will not take offence, I would suggest that he favor the friends of the Bald Eagle with one more letter, written in the same spirit, and illustrated with an other mule or jack. This will insure the election of the Bald Eagle of the Mountains, and if he will write a book, upon the same subject, every Senator and Representative will no doubt be fully convinced that Govenor Houston, if elected, will be the "right man in the right place," and make him Senator by a unanimous vote.

But, so far as age of this Eagle is concerned, let me say, his friends do conclude that a kind Providence will preserve him in all his vigor, for the service of the country, till he is 76, and every Democratic heart in Alabama will thank that divine Providence for so doing, and that his admirable mental and physical powers, bestowed upon him by that Providence, were never debased to bad purposes, or weakened by licentious indulgence.

Old age need not necessarily be felt in the mind, as in the body. Time's current may wear wrinkles in the face that shall not reach the heart; here is no inevitable decrepitude. We sometimes talk of men falling into their second childhood, when we should rather say that they have never emerged from their first, but have always been in an intellectual nonage. Why should any one of us doubt that the mind may be progressive even when the body loses ground? "If we are wiser to-day than yesterday, what is to prevent our being wiser tomorrow than to-day?" Old age is still comparative, and one may be younger at 80 than an other at 40, and if "Alabama" thinks our worthy Gov. is not capable to manage any business that may be placed in his hands, let him "tote out" any one or all of his noble army of martyrs who he would sacrifice on the altar for his country's good, and let him report to the people if they succeed in pulling the wool over the eyes of the Bald Eagle, or plucked in a single feather from his plumage.

"Yes, I am old; experience now,
The best of guides, hath made me sage
And thus instructed, I avow
My firm conviction, that old age,
Of all our various terms of living,
Deserves the warmest, best thanksgiving."

SIXTY.

LETTER FROM ATLANTA.

Friday morning at four A. M., we boarded the train at Jacksonville, and soon were whirling rapidly along in the direction of Rome. Nothing transpired to relieve the monotony of travel until we passed that imaginary line which forms the sister states of Georgia and Alabama. As the train stopped at the different stations along the road in Georgi, we realized from the animated political discussions, which were constantly occurring among the groups collected to hear the news, that we were upon the hotly contested battle ground of the Seventh District, where the fortunes of the preacher politician and the soldier statesman are soon to be decided. Noticing a very intelligent looking gentleman seated near me, I approached and opened a conversation with him upon the all absorbing topic—the race between Lester and Felton. Do you live in this District, I asked? "In the very heart of it," was the reply. "Well what is the status of the candidates for congress?" "That is a question which it is impossible for me to answer with absolute certainty, and so violent are the personal prejudices of the supporters of the two candidates, that I am almost afraid to express any opinion upon the subject. The partizanship is very bitter, and I have witnessed several personal rencontres, between gentlemen who advocate the claims of the different candidates." I replied that I had no direct interest in the election, as I was a resident of the State of Alabama, but that my sympathy and admiration were warmly enlisted for the one armed hero of Cobb, who proved his devotion upon the battle fields of his country, and responded to his convictions of patriotic duty, by pouring out his blood indefense of the great principles of constitutional liberty. Besides I am desirous of witnessing the ultimate triumph of the Democratic party over every innovation which seeks to undermine its strength and destroy the unity of party organization "D—d glad to hear you express such sentiments, and happy to know that Alabama recognizes the eminent ability and splendid patriotism of our standard bearer. A more chivalrous spirit than Lester never breathed; and in the humble capacity of a private soldier he followed the fortunes of the confederacy until struck down upon the battle field. But it is going to be an exceedingly difficult matter to beat Felton. He is a man of great personal magnetism, fine native intellect, highly cultivated, and trained, a persuasive, eloquent speaker, polished and fascinating in his address, and is supported by a most powerful and influential religious connection. He is tending a big camp meting to-day! However it is possible that Lester may divide the religious influence, because he is an exemplary christian gentleman, and a class leader in the same great church of which Felton is a minister. Felton will carry Chattooga, Bartow, and Polk by large majorities, and it is more than probable that he will carry Floyd, notwithstanding the enthusiastic support given Lester by the people of Rome"

"Will not the organized democracy of this District be able to defeat the independent movement?"

"Well that is our only hope, but the independent movement, fostered as it is by a spirit of bitter antagonism among the people to organization, and encouraged by the disaffected elements which compose the Greenback party and Labor party, is making rapid strides over the State. Felton will also receive the undivided support of the Republicans in this District. In addition to the fact that Lester is the regular nominee of the Democratic party, he is a gentleman of distinguished ability, an eloquent and effective orator, and a popular, influential people's man. The convention made a happy choice in the selection of Lester. Felton's sway in this District may be easily accounted for in the fact that he has never been opposed by his equal in point of ability and popularity before. But Lester is his equal in both of these respects, with the additional prestige of a matchless war record.

The Felton men use this very plausible and effective argument in advocating his claims for re-election. They say that it is a very impolitic measure to exchange a man of ability, whose position is firmly established in congress, and who is thoroughly acquainted with the routine of business, for one totally inexperienced, and who will be years in acquiring that practical knowledge of Parliamentary Law so necessary in the make up of a useful, influential member. I should, myself support Felton upon this consideration if he were not the champion of the independent movement. I am opposed to rotation in office to a great extent, and believe it is one of the faults of the Southern people. While I recognize the fact that it is one of the fundamental principles of Republican government as regards some official positions, notably that of Chief Executive of the Nation, I believe that we should continue members in congress until they become thoroughly acquainted with the practical details of business, thus enabling them to represent with an enlightened judgment, the interests of their constituencies. But this independent movement should be crushed in its incipiency, because it leads to the disintegration of the Democratic party. It is my opinion, that if Felton is elected in November, he will be an independent candidate for Govenor in 1880. Lester is a people's man. Of the people, for the people, with the people. No element of demagoguery enters into his composition. From the lowest depths of poverty, from the humblest obscurity, he has risen to success. During all the years of his boyhood, he supported a widowed mother and sisters by following the plow, and while thus denied the priviliges of a classical education, by the flickering glare of the pine torch, laid the foundation of future eminence. He has illustrated the highest virtues of christianity and patriotism, and in his judicial position has maintained a character of unquestioned integrity, honor and incorruptibility. The boys who wore the gray are going to elect Lester. The clarion voice which rung out the 'close up boys,' upon the sanguinary battle field, will be heard in thunder tones upon November next, and the embattled chieftain will sweep with an overwhelming majority over the child of wealth and fortune, who folded his sacerdotal robes about him and retired to the shadows of his pulpit, when the tocsin of war was throughout our oppressed and weeping.

Here the engine whistled for Kingston, and bidding our eloquent and enthusiastic Lester friend farewell, I boarded the Western & Atlantic train and was soon sweeping along at the rate of 30 miles an hour down to the Chicago of the South.

W. W. W.

CARD FROM COL SHEID.

MESSRS. EDITORS REPUBLICAN:

For the first time in my life I shall take the liberty of noticing some publications in relation to myself. Those that have taken it upon themselves to say who I am and what I am know nothing of me, or they do not wish to do me justice. As for my patriotism, no gentleman that is a patriot himself will insinuate such a thing, and as for my democracy, I can show as good a record as the Oxford Tribune and the Gadsden Times both put together. I became a citizen of Jacksonville in the early part of 1834, and that was my home and I did business there until I became engaged in the removal of the Creek and Cherokee Indians. I again came to Calhoun in 1863. This may have been both the early and latter part of the war so far as the editor of the Oxford Tribune is concerned; I do not know. I have been a voter for forty-two years. I never gave a vote in my life that was not democratic. How is that for high? I had the honor of serving in both branches of the Legislature of Tennessee for a great many years, up to the ratification of secession. I was a delegate to the Charleston Convention. I done all in my power to raise and organize regiments in Tennessee and Kentucky. When I was not able to walk one step without crutches, I was one of the pilots that piloted the army from Chattanooga across the mountains to Kentucky. I was at the battle of Murphresboro and Chicamauga looking after the sick and wounded. I was so chased by Federal soldiers for months that I did not sleep in my own house. I sacrificed my plantations for Confederate money and came amongst a people that I thought was in sympathy for the South. My negroes was all set free, and I am here yet, and if I die at home, I expect to die in Calhoun county. Shame upon a man that would insinuate that I was not a patriot!

Well, now let us look into this great bug-bear of running against the Democratic nominee in 1876. That I done. I was solicited by many Democrats in 1872 and also in 1874 to become a candidate, but I refused. In 1876 I gave my consent to run. There was two of us on the track. Everybody that I heard express themselves appeared to be satisfied, and after I had electioneered all over the county, there was a proposition made to hold a convention. One of the Central Executive Committee favored it, whilst the other two opposed it—so the convention was called for the express purpose of favoring one certain locality when they met. I was not asked to submit my claims to the convention, and if I had been, I should not have done so. from the fact that there was a great many beats opposed to the convention under the circumstances; there was several beats had no representation and the convention was mixed with Democrats and Republicans—a man that never gave a Democratic vote in his life and says he never will, and as you see it had its influence. The only two Republican officials in the county, Judge DeArman and W. P. Crook, supported the mongrel nominee. I run as a straight out Democrat—told about Democracy. I was always a Democrat when we had but the two great National parties—the Whig and Democratic parties. In the days of Know-Nothingism and Leagueism and Greenbackism, I was satisfied that Democracy was good enough for me.

On the heels of the last canvass there was a very intelligent letter reached Jacksonville from Oxford, said to be the production of one Mr. Riddle, which, if it could have been generally read over the county, would have increased my vote from 300 to 400.

JAMES M. SHEID.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS,

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated. Every box has a red wax seal on the lid with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }
CALHOUN COUNTY. }

WE, the undersigned Commissioners appointed by the Probate Court of said county, on the 14th day of August, 1878, to make a division or partition of the Lands belonging to the estate of J. A. Whiteside, dec'd, between the four heirs of said estate, do hereby give notice that we will meet on the 16th day of Sept., 1873, at the Court house of said county to make said division.

J. E. WATSON,
T. H. ARNETT,
DAVID JENNINGS,
J. E. REESE,
J. A. WEATHERLY,
Com'rs.

Aug. 24—4t

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }
CALHOUN COUNTY. }

Probate court, Special Term Aug. 20, '78.

ELIAS BROCK, dec.—Estate of

THIS day came J. B. McCain, Adm'r and R. Z. Brock, Adm'x of said estate & filed their account & vouchers for a final settlement of their said administration thereof.

It is ordered that the 16th day of Sep., 1878, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

Aug. 24, '78—3t.

PIANOS. ORGANS!

New, 7 Oct. $135 | New, 9 Stops, $67
New, 7½ Oct $145 | New 12 Stops, $87

"Magnificent" "bran new," "lowest prices ever given." Oh how this "cruel war" rages, but **Ludden & Bates** still hold the field and rain hot shot into the **bogus** manufacturers who deceive the public with Humbug Grand Offers on **Shoddy** instruments. Send for *Special Offers*, and *circular exposing frauds of Piano and Organ Trade.*

Ludden & Bates, Wholesale Piano & Organ Dealers, Savannah, Ga. ju 20—4t

State Agricultural and Mechanical College.

AT AUBURN, Ala.

Next Term Begins Sept. 25th. 1878.

Six independent courses:—Agriculture, Literature, Science, Engineering, Surveying. Book-keeping. An excellent Preparatory School is provided, with graded classes, free of tuition.

EXPENSES PER TERM:

Contingent fee, $5 00; Surgeon's fee, 2 50; Total College fees, per term, $7 50.

TUITION FREE. Board and lodging $12 50 to $15 00 per month. Cadet uniforms are furnished in Auburn at lowest possible rate. For further information send for catalogues. Address any member of the Faculty, or

I. T. TICHENOR, President.
W. C. STUBBS, Sec'y.

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 Greensport, eleven miles from Jacksonville, one mile from Peek's Hill Post Office, known as Fullenwider place; 70 acres in cultivation, balance well timbered in Oak, Poplar, 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 mostly Post Oak. Land very good. It is a bargain at $400.

$2 000. TWO HUNDRED ACRES of LAND splendidly improved, heavily timbered and well watered. It is situated on the Jacksonville and Gadsden road, seven miles from Gadsden. Daily mail both ways. One of the most desirable places in the county. Terms made known on application.

$1,700.—THE undersigned offers a bargain in a FARM near Jacksonville for $1,300. It contains one hundred and twenty acres of land, nearly all cleared—good orchards, three good farm houses, out houses, two bold springs (one freestone and one limestone), running water in every lot, and about ten acres of the very best meadow land in this county. One of the farm houses was put up last fall at a cash expense of six hundred dollars. The present proprietor gave for the place, since the war, $3,600. Desire to move to Texas is his reason for selling at a sacrifice.

$1500. ONE HUNDRED & FIFTY-FIVE acres of 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 tan yard site. About fifty acres under fence. Land produces well. Natural fish pond on the place. Fine range for stock. Situated four miles south of Jacksonville on public road from Jacksonville to Oxford. Good stand for blacksmith and woodshop.

$4,000 SIX HUNDRED ACRES of fine river bottom land. Three payments—three good settlements on the place—Five good springs, gin house, thresher, and one of the finest orchards in the country. First bottom, 180 acres. Second and creek bottoms, 150 acres. 180 acres open. Enough pine timber on the upland flats to pay for the land at the ruling price per tree, within one mile of the river. The healthiest location in the country. A boat landing on the plantation. One boat a week from Rome, Ga. The bottom lands are very rich and inexhaustible. Splendid roads to interior markets.

$4,000 THREE HUNDRED & twenty acres, situated on the Oxford Road, one mile from White Plains, Calhoun county, in the rich and fertile valley of Choccolocco. One hundred and forty acres in cultivation; balance well timbered. A running stream and two good wells, one good dwelling house, splendid cribs, stables, stock houses, tenant houses etc. on the place. Best adapted to cotton, but yields fine corn and wheat crops. Last year thirty acres of this land made seventeen bales of cotton. Fine orchard of all kinds of fruit and splendid garden spot. Located within a half mile of church, school-house and post-office. Excellent settlement. One of the most desirable locations in the county. Terms of payment made known on application.

$3 100 ONE HUNDRED & SIXTY ACRES on Oxford and Gadsden road, one mile from Phillip's mill. Eighty acres open and in fine state of cultivation—balance well timbered. A new framed House 42x36 with seven rooms, necessary outbuildings, and tenant house on the place. Never failing well of water within twenty steps of the door. One feature of this place is the orchards and vinyard. The apple orchard contains 209 bearing trees of best varieties. The peach orchard is large and choice.—The vinyard contains 200 bearing vines of different varieties of grapes suitable to this country—one-half acre of scuppernong already trellised. Proprietor made this year seventy gallons of wine, in second year of bearing. Convenient to churches and school. Terms $1000 cash; balance in one and two years.

$1 300 THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ACRES, situated two miles and a half from Phillip's mill on Oxford and Gadsden road. Well improved. Two story 7 room ceiled and papered dwelling, barns, stables, two good wells, and apple and peach orchards on the place. 125 acres open; balance fine land to clear. Large spring on and running water through the farm the entire year. A good stock farm and a bargain. Terms one-half cash—balance on time.

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

$2,000—THIRTY-TWO—Acres, lying within 300 yards of the court house in Jacksonville, known as the Fielding Snow place. Fine meadow land, with bold spring branch running through it. Has upon it good stables, crib and other buildings. The spring branch furnishes sufficient water power for a flouring mill. Fine location for a tan-yard—vats already made, bark shed and finishing house standing and in fair order. The yard could be put in thorough order at small expense. $500 cash, balance in 1, 2, & 3 yrs

$400 One Hundred and twenty acres. Forty acres under fence. Lies on Goshen-Jacksonville road, two miles northeast of Cross Plains. Churches and school houses convenient. Four room frame house and good tenant house on the place and fine well of water in the yard. Mineral spring near. Orchard. Terms.—$250 next fall; balance the fall following.

$1,650 One hundred and sixty-six acres three miles northeast of White Plains on southside of Choccolocco creek, the creek being the line. Good dwelling and all necessary outbuildings. Well of water in yard. The land is fine and well watered. Orchard. Sixty acres cleared and in high state of cultivation. Good school within one mile and a half. Churches convenient. Terms cash.

AT A SACRIFICE.—Two town lots. One known as the Hudson livery stable lot; the other facing the south-west corner of the public square. Terms made known on application

VYLUABLE LEAD MINE.

The undersigned has been authorized by the owners in Georgia and Tennessee to sell the valuable lead mine, west of this place, that was so successfully worked by the Confederate Government, for six thousand dollars. This mine sold before the war for thirty-two thousand dollars. There is money in it, and the attention of capitalists is invited to it as a good investment.

Address, L. W. GRANT,
Jacksonville, Ala.

$4550 Six hundred and forty acres, known as the Greene place, six miles north of Jacksonville on the S. R. & D. R. R. Two hundred acres in high state of cultivation. Splendid farm house and several good outhouses, 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 One hundred and seventy-five acres in cultivation. All in one tract one and a quarter by three quarter 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 yard and one in the horse lot, both supplied with pumps. The dwelling is nearly new, built in tasteful style, and nicely paled in. It cost $2000. There is on the place six good tenant houses, gin house and screw, large barn and stables, well built store house, shoe and blacksmith shops, tan yard of 20 vats, two bark sheds, one leather finishing 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. Merchant mill in two miles. The soil will compare favorably with that of most lands in Calhoun. The health of the place is surpassingly good and the scenery delightful. Titles perfect. Terms one-third cash; balance in one and two years.

$10 000.—SIX HUNDRED and forty acres. Two hundred and fifty acres cleared. Of the improved land, about fifty acres is rich Choccolocco bottom. Of the unimproved land, about one hundred and twenty acres is of the same character. The remainder is first class upland. The creek flows through it for half a mile, and for the whole extent there is a splendid cane brake sufficient to winter fifty head of cattle. The cane brake range for winter, and the mountain range (*one mile distant*) for summer, renders it one of the best stock farms in the country. The place has upon it all the improvements necessary to a first class farm. The dwelling house is a six room two story elegantly finished building. Dining room, kitchen, smoke-house, well-house and pantry are all of brick. There is a cellar passage from house to dining room. The house, yard and horse lot are watered by pipes conveying pure free-stone water from the mountain near by. Church, good school and merchant mill in convenient distance. There is no more desirable place offerd for sale in the county. Terms—one-third cash, balance in one, two and three years, or longer if purchaser desires it, and keeps interest paid up.

$2 000 EIGHTY-SIX ACRES—FIFTY cleared and in good state of cultivation. Land very fertile. Good dwelling, stables, gin house and screw, tenant house and other necessary out buildings. Choccolococ creek is the line on the East side of it. Good young orchard. Splendid wells at dwelling and tenant house. It is known best as the McAuley place. Titles perfect. Terms cash Convenient to churches, and good school within one and one-half miles of the house.

Dirt Cheap!

HOUSE AND LOT FOR 350 CASH.—Six room house, kitchen and stable. Rooms plastered or ceiled; porches in front. Lot contains 128 feet front and extending back 240 feet. Fine fruit, and well on premises. 300 yds. from Court House. Possession given 1st of January 1878. A good investment for any person desiring to move to Jacksonville for school facilities.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS. A great bargain, a town lot situated about two hundred yards west of the depot, in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., containing seven acres more or less, on which is located a corn and flouring mill. This is a convenient and valuable location for wool Carder or cotton Gin, one or both as well as milling. One-half cash, balance one and two year, with interest. If the property is not sold pretty soon, it can be leased for a term of years.

Land buyers will take notice that I have other valuable places booked for sale not advertised. L. W. GRANT

TWENTY-SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS—The fine flouring mills, known as the Abernathy mills, one mile and a qr., from Jacksonville depot & one hundred acres of land, mostly woodland, Fine water power, good custom. A great bargain. A fine farm of 160 acres of creek bottom, adjoining the mill can also be bought at a bargain.

Calhoun County Grange COLLEGE,

MALE AND FEMALE,

Jacksonville, Ala.

W. J. BORDEN, Principal, and Teacher of Mathematics. Mental and Moral Sciences.
J. C. WILSON, Teacher of Languages and the Natural Sciences.
E. G. BORDEN, Teacher of Penmanship, Book Keeping, &c.
MISS VISTA WELCH, Teacher of Primary Department.
MISS WILLIE BORDEN, Teacher of Music.

The Summer Term will begin on the 15th day of July, and continue *twelve weeks.*—The Winter Term will begin by the 6th day of November, and continue *twenty-eight weeks*, with a recess of one week at Christmas.

The plan of instruction is *thorough* and *practical.* The regulations formed for the *moral* and *intellectual* improvement of the pupils are mild, though *positive*, and will be rigidly enforced. And we hope that no one will apply for admission into this Institution, who is unwilling to comply cheerfully with its rules and regulations.

Special instruction, in the practical branches, will be given to those pupils who can only attend during the Summer Term.

Instruction will also be given in the "Theory and Practice of Teaching," to those pupils who are preparing themselves for Teachers.

Candidates for the Christian ministry, of all denominations, admitted free of charge for tuition.

Students can enter at any time during the session, by paying from the time of entrance to the close of the Term, and no deduction will be made for tuition, except for sickness protracted one month or more.

EXPENSES—		SUMMER TERM.	WINTER TERM.
1st Grade—	$1 00 pr m.	$3 00	$7 00
2d Grade—	2 00 " "	6 00	14 00
3d Grade—	3 00 " "	9 00	21 00
4th Grade—	4 00 " "	12 00	28 00
5th Grade—	5 00 " "	15 00	35 00
Music, Extra	5 00 " "	15 00	35 00
B'k Keeping	5 00 " "	15 00	

Good board can be obtained at from 8 to 10 dollars per month.

For further particulars address the Principal, or L. W. CANNON, Sec'y.

J. W. WHITESIDE,
Pres. Board Trustees.

July 6, 1878—tf

Land Owners!

I have lately had applications from gentlemen to buy farms within one, two and even three miles of Jacksonville, that they may be in reach of our excellent school.

Parties who own such property, would do well to consult me. L. W. GRANT.

"BLUE MOUNTAIN ROUTE."

Change of Schedule.

S. R. & D. R. R.

Taking effect. Sunday, June 9th, 1878, at 5 p. m.

Mail Trains Daily.

No. 1, NORTH.	STATIONS.	No. 2, SOUTH.
4.50 a. m	Lv Selma......Ar	9.30 p. m.
6 59 a. m	Randolph. Lv	7.05 p. m
7.26 a. m	Montevallo	5.46 p. m.
8.15 a. m	Calera	5.35 p. m.
10 27 a. m	Talladega	2.49 p. m.
11.23 p. m	Oxford	1.54 p. m.
12.07 p. m	Jacksonville	1.11 p. m.
3.25 p. m.	Ar......Rome......ar.	10.17 a. m.
5.40 p. m.	Ar Dalton......Lv	8.25 a. m.

Accommodation Trains.

Daily—Sunday excepted.

No. 3. NORTH.	STATIONS.	No. 4, SOUTH.
3.40 p. m	Lv Selma Ar	1.25 p. m.
7.05 p. m	Randolph Lv	10 38 a. m.
8.20 p. m	Montevallo	9 25 a. m.
9.40 p. m	Calera Ar	8.10 a. m.
1.00 p. m	Talladega	4 47 a. m.
2.25 a. m	Oxford	3.20 a. m.
4.06 a. m	Jacksonville	1 56 a. m.
8.00. a. m	Ar. Rome Lv	9.50 p. m.
11.05 a. m	Dalton	6.55 p. m.

The 5.30 a. m train connects at Calera with mail trains of L. & N. and Gt. So. R. R. for all points west, and at Dalton with trains of E. T. Va. & Ga. R. R. for all eastern cities, Tennessee and Virginia springs, and with W. & A. railroad for Chattanooga and north western cities.

No. 3 leaving at 3.40 p. m. makes close connection at Rome for Atlanta, and at Dalton with trains of E. T. Va. & Ga. and W. & A. railroads for all eastern and western cities.

Nos. 2 mail and 4 accommodation trains leave Dalton upon arrival of trains of E. T. Va. & Va. railroad and W. & A. railroad, making close connection at Calera with *mail train of L. & N. & Gt. So. railroad* from all western cities.

Sleeping cars on all night trains.

Tickets as low as by any other route.

RAY KNIGHT, G. P. & T. Agt.



W. C. LAND,

WATCH MAKER

& JEWELLER,

Jacksonville, Ala.

13, January 1877—1y.

DENTISTRY.

H. D. BARR

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

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

No charges for extracting teeth when artificial teeth are inserted.

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

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

Office over J. R. Graham's Store.

Special attention given to extracting and filling of teeth. Aug 5—tf

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. Pelham, Alexandria, Alabama
Dr. J. Y. Nesbet, Jacksonville, "
Dr. B. S. Evans, White Plains, "
Judge M. J. Turnley, Gadsden, "
J. W. Whiteside, Esq. Rabbit Town. "

And to the physicians, merchants and ministers of Oxford, Ala.; also to his former patients everywhere.

Charges moderate,

S. C. WILLIAMS, M. D.
Oxford, Ala.

April 6th, 1878—1y.

Just Received,

A FRESH LOT OF

FLOUR.

ALSO, COUNTRY CURED

HAMS AND LARD,

For sale, low for Cash, at my store north-west corner public square.

J. C. FRANCIS.

June 8, 1878—1m.

QUEENSWARE,

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

BY

W. W. NESBIT,

Jacksonville, - - - - Ala

PRESCRIPTION FREE!

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Dr. W. JAQUES & CO., No. 130 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, O.

The Republi

Mr. G. F. Woodruff, liv place, informs us that he year, seven ears of corn fr six of them full and well for a size smaller.

A gentleman living in thi suffering severely from a bo whitlow on one of his finger advised to apply lemon—p and inserting his finger, in a the pain was relieved, an hours the felon perfectly same remedy will remove co

KILLING RATTLESNAKES. that Maj. Crook of Alexand work on his farm last week, large rattlesnakes, two of the 4½ feet long, and each had The other 3½ feet long had 9 Mr. James Hanna of the s borhood killed one 5 feet lon Mr. John Henderson kill tlesnake 3 feet long—all i week and within a quarter o each other.

COL. W. P. CHILTON, G resentative of the Lee Monu sociation for Alabama, has f ent called in his appointme section, in view of the pressi of rendering assistance to o flicted citizens. Appointme made later in the season, of lico will be given.

Yellow-fever is on the inc points stricken, and the suffe sick and destitue are terribe ing to read of. Money is from all parts of the United heroic men and women are d cing their lives to stay its p all efforts so far have been u In Grenada not one case has and the air is so poisonous th of fresh beef, hung in the op turn black and putrid in an h

WANTED TO SELL—One cutter, cheap. Apply to this offi

MESSRS. J. F. & L. W. G Please give notice that the ham Rifles, will, with a fe repeat the programme of the ment at Alexandria on las night, next Tuesday evening clock, at the court house. Admission, 25 cent. A. J. SEYMO

This is the season when the various foreign Nurseries are ing trees to be delivered in th Fruits bought from home n much better here than those a distance. Mr. Wm. Lander us some days ago that he h from a Nashville nursery, a quently from the nursery of Bradley in this county, and Bradley trees were doing m than the first-mentioned. Le these foreign nurseries the g patronize home people.

HALL JOHN PELHAM R Aug. 29th, MESSRS. EDITORS:—We d press, through your columns, est thanks to the good people andria valley for the liberal given the entertainment of PELHAM RIFLES, on 24th A we wish specially to say that courtesies shown us and the c pitality with which we were our friends Thos. Pelham, Cooper, E. D. McClelen, Sea and M. E. Ezelle are most gr membered. W. F. E. G. CALF W. F. PR C

See notice of "Sheep Wante Burke. The Merino buck he sale was sired by one of the f in America. His clip this ye lbs including the yolk, whic Merino, is three-fifths of the f sold a fine young Merino Buc Carter Boozer last week. Pe not go out of Calhoun to get g

The meeting of the reading cl Rowan's was largely attended, a pleasant evening was passed in c the programme decided upon at t previous.

Although the weather outlook unpromising in the early part of quite a number were out at the the house of Mr. H. L. Stevenson and the evening was spent deligh Summer visitors from Mobile meetings of the club and contrib tle to the enjoyment of each occa

The next meeting will be hel evening at the house of Dr Lella

"Thrown from a buggy and animal frightened by a dog with to its tail," is the way we m write it some day.

We are very much pleased to Mrs. J. C. Wilson, whose illn ticed last week, is out of dange time the physicians and friends her life and gave her up for dea

Two young ladies from New of whom is a neice of Gov. McEn guests of Judge and Mrs Walk Mountain Springs.

Messrs. Scott Neighbors and land paid us a flying visit. The represented times good and every erwise lovely in Beat 16. Mr. son, of the same beat, gave us a the day following.

A negro who had murdered a in St. Clair county, was found the last term of the Circuit Cou tenced to be hung.

The colored people speak of ge band.

Two men have come before Ge swear men into jail this week, themselves instead.

Rust Proof Oat

I have several hundred bus celebrated Rust Proof Oats, o tablished reputation, which I sale very low.

J. L. GR
Alexa

The Republican.

Mr. G. F. Woodruff, living near this place, informs us that he raised this year, seven ears of corn from one grain; six of them full and well formed, and one a size smaller.

A gentleman living in this place was suffering severely from a bone felon or whitlow on one of his fingers. He was advised to apply lemon—procured one and inserting his finger, in a short time the pain was relieved, and in twelve hours the felon perfectly cured. The same remedy will remove corns.

KILLING RATTLESNAKES.—We learn that Maj. Crook of Alexandria, while at work on his farm last week, killed three large rattlesnakes, two of them measured 4½ feet long, and each had ten rattles. The other 3½ feet long had 9 rattles.

Mr. James Hanna of the same neighborhood killed one 5 feet long 14 rattles.

Mr. John Henderson killed one rattlesnake 3 feet long—all in the same week and within a quarter of a mile of each other.

COL. W. P. CHILTON, General Representative of the Lee Monumental Association for Alabama, has for the present called in his appointments for this section, in view of the pressing necessity of rendering assistance to our fever-afflicted citizens. Appointments will be made later in the season, of which notice will be given.

Yellow-fever is on the increase at all points stricken, and the sufferings of the sick and destitue are terribe and sickening to read of. Money is pouring in from all parts of the United States, and heroic men and women are daily sacrificing their lives to stay its progress, but all efforts so far have been unavailing.—In Grenada not one case has recovered, and the air is so poisonous that a piece of fresh beef, hung in the open air, will turn black and putrid in an hour.

WANTED TO SELL—One good oats cutter, cheap. Apply to this office

MESSRS. J. F. & L. W. GRANT:

Please give notice that the John Pelham Rifles, will, with a few changes, repeat the programme of the Entertainment at Alexandria on last Saturday night, next Tuesday evening at 7½ o'clock, at the court house.

Admission, 25 cent.

A. J. SEYMOUR, Se'cy.

This is the season when the agents of various foreign Nurseries are abroad selling trees to be delivered in the fall.

Fruits bought from home nurseries do much better here than those bought at a distance. Mr. Wm. Landers stated to us some days ago that he had bought from a Nashville nursery, and subsequently from the nursery of Mr. J. W. Bradley in this county, and that the Bradley trees were doing much better than the first-mentioned. Let us give these foreign nurseries the go-by, and patronize home people.

HALL JOHN PELHAM RIFLES, Aug. 29th, 1878.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—We desire to express, through your columns, our warmest thanks to the good people of Alexandria valley for the liberal patronage given the entertainment of the JOHN PELHAM RIFLES, on 24th August, and we wish specially to say that the many courtesies shown us and the cordial hospitality with which we were received by our friends Thos. Pelham, Wm. P. Cooper, E. D. McClelen, Seab J. Croo[k] and M. E. Ezelle are most gratefully remembered.

W. F. LAIRD,
E. G. CALDWELL,
W. F. PRIVETT,
Committee.

See notice of "Sheep Wanted" by Gen. Burke. The Merino buck he offers for sale was sired by one of the finest bucks in America. His clip this year was 18[?] lbs including the yolk, which, in the Merino, is three-fifths of the fleece. He sold a fine young Merino Buck to Mr. Carter Boozer last week. People need not go out of Calhoun to get good stock.

The meeting of the reading club at Maj Rowan's was largely attended, and a most pleasant evening was passed in carrying out the programme decided upon at the meeting previous.

Although the weather outlook was very unpromising in the early part of the evening, quite a number were out at the meeting at the house of Mr. H. L. Stevenson, Thursday, and the evening was spent delightfully. Our Summer visitors from Mobile attend the meetings of the club and contribute no little to the enjoyment of each occasion.

The next meeting will be held Thursday evening at the house of Dr Bellamy.

"Thrown from a buggy and killed—the animal frightened by a dog with a tin can to its tail," is the way we may have to write it some day.

We are very much pleased to learn that Mrs. J. C. Wilson, whose illness we noticed last week, is out of danger. At one time the physicians and friends despaired of her life and gave her up for dead.

Two young ladies from New Orleans, one of whom is a neice of Gov. McEnery, are the guests of Judge and Mrs Walker at Blue Mountain Springs.

Messrs. Scott Neighbors and Sam Penland paid us a flying visit Tuesday. They represented times good and every thing otherwise lovely in Beat 16. Mr. W. A. Wilson, of the same beat, gave us a short call the day following.

A negro who had murdered a white boy in St. Clair county, was found guilty at the last term of the Circuit Court, and sentenced to be hung.

The colored people speak of getting up a band.

Two men have come before Gen. Burke to swear men into jail this week, and got in themselves instead.

Rust Proof Oats.

I have several hundred bushels of my celebrated Rust Proof Oats, of fully established reputation, which I offer for sale very low.

J. L. GREEN.
Alexdria, Ala.

AN INCIDENT OF WAR.

Editors Republican.

In your issue of the 17th inst. I notice an article the first sentence of which asks the question, "Can a person's hair turn white, within a short time?" Having seen such an instance and one that can be authenticated beyond all cavil, by persons now living. I will give you and your readers the circumstances as they occurred, when, where, and whom they are.

When Grant sprung the "Mine" or "Blow up" as many call it in front of Petersburg Va., A twilight on the morning of the 30th of July 1864, the point immediately over it was occupied by a Virginia Battery. The ditches on the right immediately next the Battery was occupied by the 22nd S. C. V. Col. Fleming. On the left of the battery, the ditches were occupied by the 18th S. C. Col. W. H. Wallace (now Judge Wallace of S. C.) of which Regiment I was Surgeon.

All along our line, our soldiers had dug out small Bomb Proofs as they styled them. Those Bomb Proofs were generally about four feet broad, three feet high, and seven feet long, large enough for two or three men to crawl in and sleep with comparative comfort and safety, which they did when off duty, during that never-to-be forgotten siege by every man who participated therein.

In one of those Bomb Proofs on the extreme right of the 18th S. C. V. and just to the left of the mine, Lieut. Willard Hill, Co "E." and Seargt. Greer, Co "A." 18th S. C. V. having been relieved from duty about an hour before were sleeping. The first they realized of it was the shock; then a deep darkness, and then a consciousness that the mine had been sprung, and that they had been buried, how deep they could not imagine. Their first impulse was a *deep indescribible despair*—heart sickening, heart rending hopelessness, that left them almost powerless for a time,—But what could they do? They had nothing to dig out with, but a bayonet that Seargt. Greer had in his belt, and there was but a canteen of water in the cell. But what was going on above them? Grant had consumated that most diabolical of all the deeds of a terrible war. I was in one hundred and eighty yards of it, on my usual morning visit, to my Reg., and it was just at that time of day—twilight, that even trees can look like ghosts, and that added to the wiered scene of death. Simultaneous with the deep dead sound, and quiver of the earth, there arose in the air, a cloud of dust and smoke, and timbers, men and muskets, and all manner of shapes and fragments were flying in every direction, then for a moment a stillness—and it seemed as if every cannon on the whole Federal line was turned loose upon our lines. Shells shrieked through the air—musket balls and fragments of shell fell in every direction, plowing up the earth, and cutting off limbs from the few trees, that the relentless hand of war had spared. Then came the charge. Negro troops in front with the splendidly caparisoned troops of the Federal army behind, driving them as it were to the front, like sheep to slaughter, with the battle cry of "Remember Fort Pillow" and the few—*the very few* that survived no doubt remember the crater of Grant full as well.

High above all the confusion and smoke and dust, and groans of the wounded, could be heard the battle cry of the Federal, and the words of encouragement of gallant officers. the few that are left of the 18th and 22nd S. C. Vols. and of those brave Virginians whose Battery was buried in a common grave with nearly every soldier who manned it. But the Confederate lines were broken in twain. Federals and negroes had made breastworks of the boulders that were blown up by the explosion But they were not to stay there. Soon came Gen. Mahone with re-enforcements. And after one of the most gallant fights of all the war he carried the works, and the Crater turned to a grave for its captors. I had heard of floods of blood. It was there that I saw it.

Then silence reigned: that painful silence which always follows on the battle field after death has held high carnival. Order was restored at one o'clock P. M.

Then came the sad duty of counting up the cost. My Brigade had suffered severely—the 22nd S. C. had lost its gallant Col. Fleming, and many a brave soldier. My Regiment had lost one hundred and sixty three men. Two whole Companies A. and C. 18th S. C. had not a man left, who was on duty, to tell the tale. One hundred and one of my men, including Captains McComich and Birdges were dead, buried in the Crater or scattered along the works—and sixty two missing. Amongst the missing, are Lieut. Hill, and Seargt. Greer. We left them in their almost living grave; Greer digging with his bayonet, whilst Hill passed back the dirt, with all the desperation of despair. They hear not, heed not the battle that is raging above them, but toil on. Often hope would spring up in their hearts to give way only to despair. Hill has often told me, how when he awoke to a consciousness of his condition, the thoughts that flashed through his brain like lightning. How he thought if he could only see one ray of light, or breathe the fresh air once again, that if he could only let his wife know how, and where he died, that death would be a relief to him. Almost suffocated for want of fresh air, they worked on: at last, it seemed to them that something had crushed them; they had dug through the loose boulders, and the light burst upon them. They both, overcome, with the sudden transition from their suffocation and despair to light and hope fainted. How long they remained there they know not When they awoke from their swoon, the first sound that broke on their ears was the clash of arms, and the quick rolling roar of the battle as it raged around and above them. Almost in stupor, trying to realize that they could again see the light of Heaven, and hear the voice of a living creature, they lay still until they recovered their minds enough to know what was going on. Hill has often told me, that when he knew, and realized that it was a battle, that the sound was the sweetest music that had ever greeted his ears. At last the cry of victory rose high above everything else. They knew that somebody was vanquished, and that somebody was victor, who they knew not. They emerged from their awful retreat. Weak, worn, in body, and with minds almost crazed. They know not how long they had been in there, they did not even know their old comrades. Nor could they realize that it was the same day that they were buried.

They were brought back to me, at the field Hospital more dead than alive, for strange as it may seem, they were the most sadly changed men that I ever beheld. Both were fine looking soldiers before; now they were weak, with sunken cheeks and eyes. And Lieut. Hill whose hair 24 hours before was black, without a single gray hair in it (as he was only 30 years old) was now almost as white as snow. Whether it turned from horror at his condition, or the deathly heat of his subterranean bed, or both, I do not pretend to say. I simply give the facts, not as I heard, but as I saw them, and he still lives to verify, that this is no romance, but one of many experiences in a war, whose first gun I heard fired and the last gun of which sounded the requiem of the Lost Cause when I was at my post on duty.

HUGH TOLAND, M. D.

W. F. N. Yes, pure sewing machine oil—the best that is made—for sale. Orders by mail for oil or needles promptly filled; oil 25 cts; needles [illegible]

J. E. TINSLEY

ALEXANDRIA.—Rev. J. M. Ammons preached an able sermon on christian baptism at Martin's chapel, last Sunday. The John Pelham Guards were somewhat disappointed last Saturday, on account of the protracted meeting, which had been going on for more than a week at Mt. Zion church. However, they went to the Alexandria Academy and had a gay time, and at night gave a musical entertainment in our Dramatic Hall.—It was not my good fortune to be present, but I learn that they had a good audience, and all were well pleased.

Mr. Thos. H. Martin, the talented correspondent of the Tribune will soon commence to drum for a Cincinnati cigar and tobacco house. Probably we may occasionally hear from him through the Republican. Cotton picking has commenced in the valley; about a half crop will be made. TELEPHONE.

Rev. B. D. Turner, will preach in the Baptist Church, at this place, at 11 o'clock, the fifth Sunday in September. 4t.]

2939 pairs of boots and shoes received at A Meyer's & Co. cheap cash store.

We are receiving goods with every freight, and expect to sell the same lower than ever.

A MEYERS & CO.

We shall carry the largest and best assorted stock in Dry and Fancy goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats &c., and intend to sell them at extraordinary low figures. A MYERS &CO.

100 pieces of the prettiest patterns just received at

A MEYERS & CO.

Spend Your Money at Home.

The folloing are given by an exchange as among the more forcible reasons why you should spend your money at home, and we commend them to our readers:

1st. It is your home; you cannot improve it much by taking your money away to spend or invest.

2nd. There is no way of improving a place so much as by encouraging good merchants, good schools and good people to settle among you, and this cannot be done unles you spend your money at home.

3rd. Spend your money at home, for there is where you get it. It is your duty.

4th. Spend your money at home, because when it is necessary for you to get credit, it is of your own town merchants you have to get it, and they must wait for the money. Therefore, when you have money, spend it at home.

5th. Spend your money at home. It will make better business for your merchants; they can all keep better assortments and sell at lower rates than if the only business they can do is what is credited out, while the money goes to other places.

6th. Spend your money at home. Set the example now. Buy your dry goods, groceries, meats and everything at home, and you will see a wonderful change in a short time in the business outlook of the place: therefore deal with your merchants at home.

7th. Spend your money at home. What do you gain by going off? Count the cost, see what you could have done at home by letting your merchants have the cash. Strike a balance and see if you would not have been just as well off, beside helping your merchants

8th. Spend your money at home. Your merchants are your neighbors and your friends; they stand by you in sickness—are your associates. Without your trade they cannot keep up business. To strengthen, no one wanting to buy property to settle on and build up your place.

And to those we add the

9th. Subscribe for your local paper, and buy from those who advertise in it.

To Suit the Times.

GINNING FOR THE 20TH.

I am putting the Bob Alexander Gin in first-class order to gin for the public. Bring me one bale, and if you are not well treated in every respect, quit.

Aug 31, 1878—4t A. A. JETER.

Sheep Wanted.

Fifty large, healthy ewes, not less than one year old last Spring. I have a splendid grade Merino buck which I will exchange for ewes, or sell for cash. Invaluable for improving a small flock of sheep. J. W. BURKE.

NOTICE!

CALHOUN COUNTY NURSERY.

Being solicited by many influential citizens of this county, I commenced preparing in 1875 for an Apple Nursery, and will be prepared for market the coming Fall and Winter with the best selection of Spring, Summer, Fall and Winter Apple trees, acclimated for this latitude. The following varieties are embraced in my list:

EARLY SEASON.—May Apple, Sweet Red June, Yellow June, White June, Green June, Striped June, Scarlet June.

SUMMER SEASON.—Sweet Apple, Horse Apple, Cider Apple.

FALL SEASON.—Fall Excelsior, Red Fall, Petty Fall, Turner Fall

WINTER SEASON.—Shockley, Red Pippen, Ben Nelson, Hall Crab, Clark Permain, Ben Davis, The Bradley, Nickojack, Caroline Red, Never Fail, Wine Sap, Limber Twig, English Crab, Sweet Permain, Yeda, Royal Red, Father Abram.

I solicit all citizens to buy trees of my Nursery, which will be cheaper and as good or better than others, being acclimated, and keep your money near home so your neighbors can get to pay you for what he needs, instead of buying from a distance, paying the carriage and your money goes from this county. I expect to be around and engage trees and deliver at some convenient point. My Nursery is eight miles North of Jacksonville at the head of Ohatchee creek.

Respectfully,

May 16-6-m. JOHN W. BRADLEY.

Wheat Drill for Sale,

VERY CHEAP.

This Drill is first class, latest improvement, has never been used but once, and will be sold for one-third first cost.

A drill it is said will save one half the seed wheat and produce one third more to the acre. Enquire at this office

LOCAL MATTERS.

ED. G. CALDWELL,

(At the old Forney Corner.)

Has on hand the best brands of Chewing and Smoking TOBACCOS, including the popular Swanson's Pride and the celebrated Durham Smoking Tobacco's. He has the largest stock of CIGARS in Town. Among his brands you will find the Solace, Margarita, Royal, Standard and the favorite Tidal Wave.

Chocolate, [illegible], Imported Chow Chow. Boston Baked Beans, Salmon & Canned Goods in great variety at

ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

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

Cheap Groceries for Cash at the old Forney Corner.

Fresh Lard at

ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Fresh Meal at

ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

YOU can buy anything in the GROCERY line CHEAP for CASH 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.

Finest article of keresine oil at E. G. CALDWELL'S

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

YOU can buy TEN pounds of RICE for $1 00 at

E. G. CALDWELL'S

YOU can buy 10 pounds of SUGAR for $1 00 at

E. G. CALDWELL'S

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

YOU can buy 5 pounds of good COFFEE for ONE DOLLAR at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Cheaper than the cheapest, one box of good Soap at 5 cts. per box, at the

RED STORE.

You can buy the best Starch at 5 cts. per pound, at

D. J. PRIVETT.

You can buy one dozen cakes of nice Toilet Soap, at the RED STORE for 75 cts.

Large lot of Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, and Glass-ware to be closed out at a sacrifice, at the

RED STORE.

Cheaper than raising them; two pound can Tomatoes at 10 cts. per can. at

PRIVETTS.

Pollies and Extracts for 10 cts. per bottle, at the

RED STORE.

A full lot of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Collars, Whips and Saddlery hardware will be on hand at prices to suit the times. Repairing a specialty.

But one way to get your Tobacco and Cigars cheaper than I will sell them, and that is to steal them.

D. J. PRIVETT.

New Goods arriving every day. Call and see them.

W. P. & ED. L. FARR,

An Undeniable Truth

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you,—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a Druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents. Three doses will relieve you. For sale by W. M. NISBET, Jacksonville, Ala.

Mothers Must not Forget!

DR. MOFFETT'S TEETHINA, (*Teething Powders*) Regulates the Bowels and makes Teething easy. TEETHINA Cures Cholera Infantum and the Summer Complaints of Children. Heals Eruptions and Sores, Removes and Prevents the formation of Worms. No mother should be without it.

For sale by Dr. W. M. NISBET, Jacksonville, Ala., and all Druggists keep it.

Mothers Stay at Home,

And cure your child with DR. MOFFETT'S TEETHINA (*Teething Powders.*) TEETHINA Regulates the Bowels and makes Teething easy; Cures Cholera Infantum and the Summer Complaints of Children; Heals Eruptions and Sores; Removes and Prevents the formation of Worms. No medicine ever received such enthusiastic commendation from those who have used it.

For sale by Dr. W. M. NISBET, Jacksonville, Ala., and all Druggists keep it.

aug 3

The Organ War.—A 100 lb. Solid Shot.

If any man insults your common sense by offering a first class 9 Stop Organ for $65, "Shoot him on the spot"! All necessity for buying such inferior Organs is forever done away with. $100, Cash, or $110 on Easy Terms, now buys a magnificent **Mason & Hamlin Parlor or Church Organ** with *Four Sets Reeds* and *Ten Stops*, in Elegant New Style Case with *Illuminated Pannels.*—Handsomest Style of Case ever produced.—**Special Offer** to introduce this new Style.—Sent on trial.—Guaranteed for a life time.—Rented until paid for.—other new styles just out.—Illuminated catalogues free. Address **LUDDEN & BATES**, Savannah, Ga., Manufacturer's wholesale Agents for the South.

july 13—4t.

☞PLAIN HOME TALK embracing Medical Common Sense, a book of nearly 1000 pages and 250 Illustrations, is now issued in three styles: Half Morocco, $3 75. English Cloth Standard Edition, $3 25: Fine American Cloth, Popular Edition, containing all matter and illustrations, $1 50. This invaluable work, embracing a practical treatise on chronic diseases, sexual physiology, and a thousand things worth knowing, is from the pen of DR. E. B. FOOTE, of 120 Lexington Avenue, New York city, who has been in extensive practice for twenty-five years. Book sent by mail on receipt of the price. Address MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY, 129 East 28th street, New York city. 4t.

ATHENS, GA., December 8, 1877.

A few nights since, I gave my son one dose of Worm Oil, and the next day he passed 16 large worms. At the same time I gave one dose to my little girl, four years old, and she passed 86 worms, from 4 to 15 inches long. W. F. PHILLIPS.

For sale by Dr. W. M. NISBET, Jacksonville July 6, '78—6m.

ATHENS, GA., February 22, 1878.

S[?] child, five years old, had symptoms of worms. I tried calomel and other worm medicines, but failed to expel any worms. Seeing Mr. Bain's certificate, I got a vial of your Worm Oil, and the first dose brought forty worms, and the second dose so many were passed I did not count them. S. H. ADAMS.

For sale by Dr. W. M. NISBET, Jacksonville, July 6, '78—6m.

CHURCH NOTICE.

I will hold services at the following times and places:

Union, 3d Sun July and Sat. before.
Morrisv. 4th " " "
Pine Gv. 1st " Aug. " "
Lecture on Bap. Sunday at 11 o'clock.
Ohatchee 2d Sun. in Aug. & Sat before.
Webster's Chap. 3d Sun. in Aug. and Sat. before.
Lecture on Bap. Sunday at 11 o'clock.
Ragan's Chap. 4th Sun. in August and Sat. before.
Lecture on Bap. Sunday at 11 o'clock.
Bethel, 1st Sun. in Sep. and Sat before.
Weaver's Station 2d Sunday in Sept. & Sat. before, at which time the 4th & last Quarterly Meeting will be held.

Each Church will observe Friday before each of their respective meetings, as a day of fasting and prayer. Communion service at each church—if the elements are prepared. No further appointments decided.

With profound Respect,

C. M. LIVINGSTON.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, } CALHOUN COUNTY. }

Probate Court for said County, Special Term, Aug. 28th, 1878.

THIS day came H. L. Stevenson, Administrator of the Estate of Miles W. Abernathy, deceased, and filed his petition in writing, under oath, praying for an Order of Sale of certain Lands described therein and belonging to said estate of said decedent, for the purpose of division among the heirs at law of said decedent.

It is ordered that the 18th day of October 1878, be appointed a day on which to hear and determine upon said petition; and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a news-paper published in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to the non-resident heirs at law of said estate, as well as all parties in interest, to appear on said day and contest the same if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

Aug. 31st, 1878—3t

Atlanta Medical College.

ATLANTA, GA.

THE Twenty-First Annual Course of Lectures will commence Oct. 15th, 1878, and close March 1st, 1879.

FACULTY.

J. G. Westmoreland, W. F. Westmoreland,
W. A. Love, V. H. Taliaferro,
Jno. Thad. Johnson, A. W. Calhoun,
J. H. Logan, J. T. Banks.
Demonstrator, C. W. Nutting.

Send for Announcement, giving full information.

JNO. THAD. JOHNSON, M. D., Dean.

Aug. 24—5t.

Small Farms.

I have much enquiry after small, cheap farms, but have few such booked for sale.—Parties who own such farms and desire to sell them, would do well to consult me.

No sale, no charge.

L. W. GRANT.

OPIUM and Morphine habit cured. The Original and only absolute CURE. [illegible] Dr. D. [illegible] Worthington, Greene Co., Ind.

ROME GEO., MARBLE WORKS.

JONES & EDMUNDSON,

AMERICAN AND ITALIAN

MARBLE & GRANITE,

And Manufacturers of Tombs, Monuments and Headstones,

ROME GEORGIA.

Write for what you want, and they will write you what it will cost you.

FIRE INSURANCE.

The undersigned is Agent for (3) three good and reliable FIRE COMPANIES of the South, to wit:

GEORGIA HOME INSURANCE CO., COLUMBUS, GEORGIA.
HOME PROTECTION " " HUNTSVILLE, ALA.
CENTRAL CITY " " SELMA, ALA.

It is wisdom to Insure your Dwellings, Barns, Gin Houses, Merchandise, etc.

If you desire INSURANCE, call on me at JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, or address me through the mails—

I think I am warranted in saying that these Companies are all in a healthy condition financially, have a CAPITAL ample and sufficient to meet all their Liabilities. I. L. SWAN, Agent, Jacksonville, Ala.

Mch 25th, 1878—1 y

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CHEMICAL PAINT,

Ready for use in White and over One Hundred different colors, made of strictly pure White Lead, Zinc and Linseed Oil chemically combined, warranted much Handsomer and Cheaper and to last TWICE AS LONG as any other paint. It has taken the FIRST PREMIUM at twenty of the State Fairs of the Union, and is on MANY THOUSAND of the finest houses in the country. Address,

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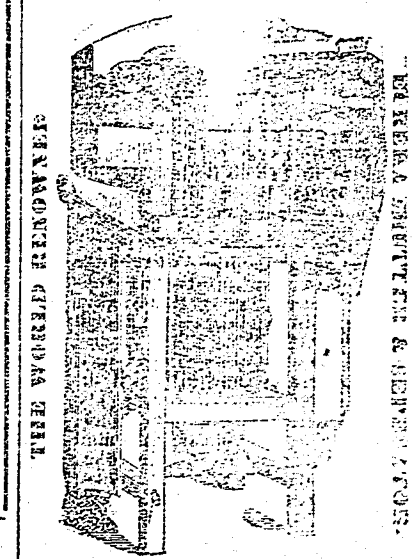
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Keeps Constantly on hand the most celebrated and latest MILL MACHINERY at Manufacturer's prices. Also, Importer of the Double Anchor Dutch Bolting Cloth, French Burr and Esopus MILL STONES, Dexter Turbine Water Wheel and [illegible] Belting, &c. [illegible]

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South East Corner Public Square

(OLD FORNEY CORNER)

JACKSONVILLE ALA.

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

Board	per	day	$2 00
"	"	week	9 00
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Reasonable reduction on board by the day for regular customers, and county people. JOHN M. WYLY.

CLEAR SIDE BACON FOR SALE.

I have on hand one car load of East Tennessee clear side bacon, that I propose to sell on time to the 1st of November next, to parties making good paper, on reasonable terms. Application to LEDBETTER BROS., Weavers Station, or to W. P. COOPER, Alexandria, will have prompt attention.

W. P. COOPER.

April 6th, 1878—tf.

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, Apl 20, 1878.

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 understood 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 lost motion can be easily taken up. For sale by

WOODSTOCK IRON CO.
Anniston, 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—1y.

Watches $3 to $7. Revolvers $2.50. Over 100 latest Novelties. Agents wanted. So. Supply Co. Nashville Tenn.

NEW FAMILY

Grocery.

THE undersigned having opened an establishment at the old stand of Whisenant & Driskill, has on hand and is constantly receiving a full stock of

Staple and Fancy

Groceries,

Which he will sell at REMARKABLY LOW PRICES for CASH.

Mr. W. A. Driskill will attend to the wants of customers and otherwise transact the business of the house.

Bargains Guaranteed.

Call and examine goods and test prices before buying elsewhere.

COUNTRY PRODUCE, at the highest market price, taken in exchange for Groceries. Respectfully

E. R. WILLIAMS.

May 25, 1878—tf

MARRIAGE GUIDE [illegible] St. Louis, Mo.

The PHYSIOLOGY OF MARRIAGE

The PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER

[illegible] POPULAR PRICES—60 cts. each; both in one volume, $1; in cloth and gilt, 25 cts extra. Sent under seal, on receipt of price in money or stamps.

R. T. HOYT,

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

Wholesale Druggist,

No. 43 BROAD STREET, ROME, GA

Keeps constantly on hand,

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

Buist's GARDEN SEEDS;

WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, &c.

Rome, Ga. Jan. 24, 1877—tf

The Remedy of the 19th Century. **Barham's Infallible PILE CURE.** Manufactured by the Barham Pile Cure Co., Durham, N. C. [illegible]

R. A. SMITH

ROME, GA.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Bookseller and Music Dealer

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

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

CROQUET SETS

[illegible]

Madison Dispensary,

203 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

[illegible]

AGRICULTURE.

STACKING CORN FODDER.—I have practiced stacking fodder for twenty years—never had any spoil, and after trying various ways, think it decidedly preferable to all other modes, because first, none but the butts, the worthless portion, are exposed to the bleaching rains of winter, and second, because a larger quantity can be placed close by the feeding place than by any other way. I put usually fifty shocks of one hundred hills each in a stack. A few sticks are placed on the ground to raise the centre of the stack. The centre must be kept up sufficiently to shed rain from the butts throughout the stack. The stack must be made of such diameter only as to allow the tops of bundles to lap, and thus keep up the centre, a single row of bundles only forming the circle. The finishing of the stack should be in form similar to an ordinary 100-hill shock, and be well tied with a band. I feed only four head of cattle from such a stack, and never had any damaged by rain; only one course appears to get damp, and the cattle prefer it in that condition. If a snow-storm occurs, or a sleet-storm, or a very heavy rain, I immediately remove one entire course, and set on end all not fed. I feed in the ordinary box manger, always in the stable, being particular to have the butts of bundles placed in the bottom of the manger. None is ever wasted—not even a husk. The stalks remaining are thrown under the cows, and make good bedding, always keeping them clean.

FARMERS are slow to learn the value of carrots for horses. They are so nutritious that livery stable men feed out large quantities of them to their horses instead of grain. Four quarts of oats and the same of carrots are considered as good for a horse as eight quarts of oats; and horses that are not worked much will keep in good condition on hay and carrots only. A few small potatoes are also very good for a horse, especially to give him a smooth, glossy coat. The farmer who has no carrots, beets or turnips for his stock when winter approaches, has made a serious mistake. In England, where land is dear, the farmers grow immense crops of beets to feed out in winter; and if profitable there, why not here? Probably the most easily raised, most productive and most profitable root crop of this country is some of the varieties of beets, some of which grow from eighteen to twenty-four inches long, and yield a thousand bushels to the acre, if the land is highly manured; but the best way to grow them is to grow a crop of potatoes the previous year on the old land, with a heavy application of manure, and with no manure the year the beets are grown, and there will be but few weeds, if the land was kept clean the year before.

THISTLES require radical treatment to remove them, and so do Boils and Pimples. Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture is a radical blood searcher, curing all skin eruptions.

ASHES AS CATTLE FEED.—An exchange says: "One of our substantial subscribers, in a recent conversation, gave his experience in treating stock affected with the habit of eating wood, bones, etc. His cattle were one spring affected in this way; they became thin in flesh, refused to eat hay and presented a sickly appearance. He put about four bushels of leached ashes in his barnyard and threw out to them a shovelful each day. They all ate it with evident relish. After turning them out to pasture he put one peck of dry ashes per week on the ground in the pasture. They ate it all up and gnawed off the grass where it had been lying. The cattle began to improve, gaining flesh and looking better than they had for several years. He now gives one quart of ashes, mixed with the same quantity of salt, to twelve head of cattle, once a week, and finds it agrees with them wonderfully.

MILLET.—In the absence of anything that has yet come to hand in regard to the best soil for millet, and proper depth for planting, we compile the following: A bushel of seed, if sown broadcast, in drills; two or three pecks is the proper quantity for an acre. The ground should be previously manured and plowed, then sow the seed and harrow, taking care not to cover the seed too deeply. Merely to cover them is sufficient; never get them over two inches deep. Sow any time in April for the first crop, and in July for the second. Any land adapted to wheat will make good millet. The yield per acre, under favorable conditions, is from three to five tons.

MR. T. BAINS, who has given much experimental attention to the matter, says that "seeds undoubtedly keep better in the capsules in which they are grown than shelled or threshed out," and he further says that "all extremes of heat or cold should be avoided; neither should the place where they are stored be damp, nor the opposite, too dry."

HALTER PULLING.—Take a half-inch rope, nothing heavier, twelve or fifteen feet long and make a loop in one end about the shape of a harness crupper; slip the tail through the territ of the back pad, thence to the hame or bit-ring; then hitch your horse and let him pull. One pull of the tail will be sufficient, or two at the most. Few horses can be made to pull after a few trials of the tail hitch.

A Recipe to be Miserable.

The best recipe we know, if you want to be miserable, is to think about yourself, how much you have lost, how much you have not made, and the poor prospect for the future. A brave man with a soul in him gets out of such pitiful ruts and laughs at discouragements, rolls up his sleeves, whistles and sings, and makes the best of life. This earth was never intended for a paradise, and a man who rises above his discouragements and keeps his manhood will only be the stronger and better for his adversities. Many a noble ship has been saved by throwing overboard its most valuable cargo, and many a man is better and more humane after he has lost his gold

A New Way to Deliver Letters.

A very simple method of postal delivery is said to prevail in a Spanish provincial town. Those who expect letters come to the post office and form a queue. The postmaster then hands all the letters he has received in a basket to the first comer, who looks through them leisurely, takes his own, if any, and passes the basket to the person immediately behind him, and this goes on till the basket is emptied or the queue exhausted.

KEEP IT IN THE HOUSE that it may be promptly administered in all sudden attacks of Cholera Morbus, Cramps, Diarrhœa, Colic, or any similar affection for which Dr. Jayne's Carminative Bal-am is an effectual remedy. At this season of the year, every family will find it a useful and necessary curative.

SCIENTIFIC.

Preventing the Curdling of Milk by Oil of Mustard.—The observation of Schalbe that the addition of a single drop of oil of mustard to 308 grains of milk will prevent its curdling for weeks has been fully confirmed by Vogel by exhausted comparative experiments with fresh milk, with and without oil of mustard, including the determination, from time to time, of the amount of lactic acid present, from which it also appears that this effect of oil of mustard is due to a retarding action upon the formation of lactic acid, its formation being also almost entirely prevented during the first eleven days, and the amount present fourteen days later being only one seventh of that in milk not so treated. Oil of bitter almonds and oil of cinnamon were found to have a similer effect but far less in degree, while oil of turpentine, oil of cloves, benzine, carbolic acid, bisulphide of carbon and sulphuretted hydrogen were almost without effect, at least when used in the proportion given for oil of mustard. The additional statement by Schalbe that caseine was converted into albumen by the addition of oil of mustard, and the suggestion that cheap method for the manufacture of albumen might be based upon this fact, were not fully sustained by the experiments of Vogel, since the milk thus treated did not always coagulate on boiling.

The Turkish Bath.—Dr. Fleming, of Glasgow, has presented to the British Medical Association an account of some experiments by the author upon himself, with a view to ascertain the effect of the Turkish bath, at the temperatures of from 130 to 170 deg. Fah., upon the weight, temperature, pulse, respiration and secretions. The results showed that the immersion of the body in hot, dry air produced loss of weight to an extent considerably greater than normal amounting, on the average, to the rate of about forty ounces an hour. This was accompanied by an increase in the temperature of the body and a rise in the pulse rate, with at first a fall and then a rise in the rapidity of respiration. The emount of solids secreted by the kidneys was increased, and, coincidently, the amount of urea. The sweat contained a quantity of solid matter in solution, and among other things, a considerable amount of urea. The most important effect of the bath, however, was the stimulation of the emunctory action of the skin. By this means, the tissues could, as it were, he washed by passing water through them from within out. The increased temperature and pulse rate pointed to the necessity of caution in the use of the bath when the circulatory system was diseased.

What is Heat Lightning?—The flashes of lightning often observed on a summer evening, unaccompanied by thunder, and popularly known as "heat lightning," are merely the light from discharges of electricity from an ordinary thunder-cloud, beneath the horizon of the observer, reflected from clouds, or perhaps from the air itself, as in the cases of twilight. Mr. Brooks, one of the directors of the telegraph line between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, informs us that on one occasion, to satisfy himself on this point, he asked for information from a distant operator during appearance of flashes of this kind in the distant horizon, and learned that they proceeded from a thunderstorm then raging two hundred and fifty miles eastward of his place of observation.

Fire Proof Writing Paper. — Two Spanish gentlemen, of Salamanca, have just obtained a patent in Spain for making writing paper incombustible. The experiments are said to have been very satisfactory. The paper will not burn no matter what may be the intensity of the heat applied. A single sheet submitted to the direct action of a flame will carbonize but does not take fire. If a roll of prepared paper is is placed in the hottest fire the outside leaves will carbonize the edges for a short depth, but the interior remains unaltered, the writing or printing being perfectly legible. The cheapness of the preparation makes it accessible to every purpose in which paper is used.

M. Clæz, finding that natron, or natural carbonate of soda, may be artificially produced by the action of carbonate of magnesia on chloride of sodium atordinary temperatures, believes that the same thing may occur in nature, and, if it does, it would explain not only the production of natron, but the large quantity of chloride of magnesium held in solution in the water of salt lakes.

Some lapidaries at Bois-le-Duc discovered a method of carbonizing common glass, rendering it opaque, capable of being so cut and polished as to resemble the Brazilian diamonds. Glass so treated is frequently sold as genuine diamonds. The spurious stones cannot be detected by the water test. If a file, however be passed over the imitation gem, the surface is soon destroyed. The file has no effect whatever on the real diamond.

The Freight Brakeman.

He lives amid peril. From the moment the engineer whistles up brakes until he calls for them down—from the time he steps upon his train until he leaves, he is subjected to perils and hardships such as no class of men in the world ever endure. The sailor before the mast is indebted to ship-builders for at least a little thought in providing for his safety. No ship is ever launched until it is ascertained to be seaworthy; and however some shipmasters may neglect the means of providing for the safety of crews, all maritime nations have enacted laws to insure these precautions. But in the case of the freight brakeman and "freight crews" generally, the lawmaker has never deigned to devote a thought. Railroad companies have no restrictions placed upon them as to affording these men any facilities for the performance of their duty; the cars are not constructed to facilitate their labors —we have never heard of any improvement designed expressly for the benefit of a train hand—of no "platform" constructed for night use—of no car top so arranged as to afford him a safe footing —of no brake that will enable him to work with ease. All "patents" on freight cars are designed to extend their capacity or cheapen their construction. The mere matter of a freight brakeman, conductor or flagman is of no account. If one is killed the company can supply his place without cost; but if a platform is broken, a car wrecked, it costs money to repair or replace it. In winter's storm, summer's heat, the flash of lightning, the roar of thunder, the howl of storm, it is all the same with the brakeman—he must stand firm when the shrill whistle calls to action.

DOMESTIC.

TO BROIL a steak, to make a cup of coffee, to bake a loaf of bread, white or brown—these are the three foundation pillars of all good cookery. The history of civilization, civilized cookery as well, passes from simplicity into floridness, and from floridness into simplicity again; but it is the simplicity of true art. One kind of rightly cooked meat, vegetables ditto, two or three dainty little side dishes, and a pyramid of perfect, luscious fruit—no one who really knew the true art of enjoying his food would accept anything more. And he would have a different round of dishes every day for a week, because there would be so much to choose from. One will be surprised, when he stops to recall the hospitable mansions in which he has breakfasted at different times, to think how few of the people broil their steak instead of frying it, steeped the coffee instead of boiling it, and had wholesome home-made bread. These benevolent ladies who are forming themselves into associations to kindly help and guide friendless and untrained young women, would confer a favor and untold benefit on humanity if they would first teach themselves and then the untrained young women, how to cook a beafsteak and make coffee and bread as it should be done. Refined and dainty table manners are an indispensible element of the fine art of eating—eating being an operation which is not superlatively pretty to look at, at the best.

PEACH PRESERVES.—Pare and stone your fruit and cut in halves; weigh it, and allow one pound of sugar to one pound of fruit; crack peach stones, extract the kernels and put a few into your syrup (for flavoring) while cooking. Put a layer of sugar in the kettle first, then a layer of fruit, and so on until all is used; set where it will warm slowly until the sugar is melted and the fruit hot through; boil steadily until the peaches are tender and clear; take out with a perforated skimmer and lay on large flat dishes, crowding as little as possible. Boil the syrup almost to a jelly—that is, clear and thick, and skim; fill your jars two-thirds full of the fruit, pour on the boiling syrup and when cold cover with brandy tissue paper, then with cloth, lastly with thick paper tied tightly over them. The peaches should be ready to take off after half an hour boiling; the syrup boils fifteen minutes longer; stir often to let the scum rise, and skim.

TO BOTTLE GREEN GOOSEBERRIES FOR TARTS.—Cut off the tops and tails of some gooseberries, which have not obtained their full growth, and put them into wide-necked bottles which have been well washed and dried. Cork them loosely, and set them in a pan of bold water, which should be brought to coil very gradually. Leave the gooseberries to simmer until they assume a shrunken appearance, then take the bottle out. If they are not full, take the contents of one bottle to fill up the rest, and pour sufficient boiling water into the bottles to cover the gooseberries. Cork the bottles closely, and tie a bladder over the top, keeping them in a dry, cool place till wanted. When required for tarts or puddings pour some of the water away, and add as much sugar as would be necessary for fresh fruit, which they closely resemble in flavor and appearance.

THE "PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD," published by the National Publishing Co., of Philadelphia, St. Louis, Chicago and Dayton, embraces full and authentic accounts of every nation of ancient and modern times, including a complete History of the late War between Russia and Turkey, and is compact, easy of reference, and strictly accurate. It contains 1260 large, double-column pages, closely printed, and is embellished with over 650 fine engravings of historical scenes, portraits and views of the principal cities of the world, and which are genuine works of art. There is not a dry page in the book, but it is as fascinating as a romance, and we heartily recommend it to our readers.

TO VENTILATE A ROOM.—To ventilate a room without draught, make a hole through the wall to the outer air, in a corner of the room just above the skirting. Through the hole put one arm of a tube three inches in diameter, and bent at right angles. The arm of the tube reaching to the outer air should be in length equal to the thickness of the wall, and the other arm should be two feet long, standing vertically in the corner of the room; if desired, it can be covered with paper of the same pattern as that on the wall. A tube of the diameter given above is sufficient to ventilate a room of moderate size.

SWEET POTATO PIES.—Scrape clean two good-sized sweet potatoes; boil. When tender rub through the colander; beat the yolks of three eggs light; stir with a pint of sweet milk into the potato; add a small teacup sugar, a pinch of salt, and flavor with a little fresh lemon or extract. Bake as pumpkin pies. When done, make a meringue top of two eggs and powdered sugar. Brown a few minutes in the oven.

TO PREVENT THE HAIR FALLING OUT, the common application, in Oriental countries, is the bruised bulbs of the *Asphodelus bulbosus*, garlic or onions, mixed with gunpowder. An infusion of the small leaves of the orange or lemon tree in red wine, containing twenty grains of tannin per litre, has also proved serviceable.

SUFFERING will exhibit its presence by the cries of the baby, and should be removed by the prompt use of that highly recommended remedy, Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. It is free from Opium. Price 25 cts,

ICED TEA.—Let me give our way of preparing this cooling drink for lunch or tea on hot summer days. The tea should be made in the morning and of half green and half black; make stronger and sweeter than usual; pour into a jug and place in the ice house or chest. Serve in goblets with small pieces of broken ice.

TO REMOVE old putty from window-frames, pass a red-hot poker slowly over it, and it will come off easily.

DO NOT put nice handled knives in hot water.

Put it in Writing.

Business carried on verbally sometimes answers every purpose, but in many cases it is inexpedient and frequently results in trouble and litigation. Put all contracts in writing and take receipts for all moneys paid out, however trifling the amount may be. Many misunderstandings result from the loose way in which important business matters are talked over, and after each party has put his or her own construction on the contract the matter is dropped with the expression of "all right" from each. In many cases it proves "all wrong," and affords a job for lawyers, juries and courts. If people persisted in putting their agreements in writing, much useless litigation would be avoided. When reduced to writing ideas are fixed and lasting.

HUMOROUS.

A HARD TEST.—Ten or a dozen men were enjoying the hot weather which baked the shingles on a ferry dock saloon recently, when a stranger stalked in and inquired of the bar-tender:

"Have you any mint?"

"Yes, sir," was the reply.

"And you have sugar, lemons, gin, brandy, and so forth?"

"I have."

The stranger turned around to the crowd, noted the sudden increase of interest in each face, and kindly said:

"Gentlemen, I'm going to treat every liar in this room. Let the liars—the monstrous liars—come forward."

Not a foot moved.

"Gentlemen," continued the stranger in a plaintive tone, "don't be backward. Juleps wait for all. Every one of you who is known as a liar will please stand up."

Not a man stood. The stranger's face betrayed keen disappointment, as he ordered a rousing big "mint" for himself, and not a word was spoken in the place while he slowly sipped the cooling liquid through a straw. When he had finished he wiped of his mouth and said:

"Well, every truth-teller in the crowd will now stand up."

Each man rose up with the promptness of a soldier.

"And sit down again," softly said the man as he made for the door.

They would have sat down on him, but great truth-tellers are poor runners.

A DANBURY man who went to a drug store to have a prescription prepared, seeing nobody but a clerk present said:

"Young man, are you keeping company with a girl."

"Yes sir," answered the clerk with a blush.

"Do you think the world of her?"

"I do," said the clerk firmly, although blushing considerably.

"Is she in town?"

"No, sir, she is away on a visit?"

"That will do," said the man, decisively. "You can't fool around any prescription for me." And he went away.

JONES was always complaining of his wife's memory. "She never can remember anything," said poor Jones; "it's awful!" "My wife was just as bad," said Brown, "till I found a capital recipe." "What is it?" asked Jones, eagerly. "Why," said Brown, "whenever there's anything particular I want the missus to remember I write it down on a slip of paper and gum it on the looking-glass. See?" Jones is now a contented man.

THREE Irishmen who had drunk pretty freely of whiskey at a tavern in Dublin were loud in their praise of its virtues as they reeled along the banks of the Liffey. One of them had just declared that "whiskey was meat and drink to a man," when his foot slipped and he fell into the river. "There, Pat," said one of his friends, "you are fully provided for; you had meat and drink, and now you have washing and lodging."

"OH! HOW dreadful," said an old lady in London, reared in an atmosphere of Conservative clericalism, when, the other day, Mr. Gladstone was pointed out to her at the funeral of a distinguished friend: "I do trust he isn't come to make a disturbance."

"WHAT," asked Prof. Miller of the smart bad boy in the history class, "what did the pilgrim fathers first do after landing at Plymouth Rock?" "Licked a hackman," replied the smart bad boy, who went to Niagara with his parents last vacation.

A TIOGA Sunday-school teacher was telling her scholars the other Sunday about a bad boy who stole a hundred dollars, when she was interrupted by one of her auditors with the query: "And how did he get such a bully chance?"

THERE are eighteen grain elevators in Chicago with an aggregate capacity of over 15,000,000 bushels, and of 250 scales in use in these elevators over 240 are Fairbanks'.

LOVE, the toothache, smoke, a cough, and a tight boot, are things which cannot possibly be kept secret very long.

AN ILLINOIS boy who has tried it, says: "It is hard work to ride a pig, its mane is so short."

IT WAS a lucky thing for Noah that his ark wasn't constructed for a United States war vessel.

WHEN a rider is thrown over a horse's head the horse becomes the power behind the throne.

CUCUMBERS are green, but they get the best of a fellow sometimes.

WHEN is a thief like a seamstress?—When he cuts and runs.

A Desperate Man.

As a respectable and respected banker was a couple of nights ago walking home from the cars, he met a haggard and desperate-looking man at a lonely corner, and discovered that he was one of the former employes of the bank, discharged some months before. "What do you want?" nervously inquired the banker. "Times, sir," said the other, in a hoarse, changed voice, "times have gone very hard with me since you gave me the g. b., and I have not tasted whiskey, let alone bread, for forty-seven hours. I am a desperate man, and only one course remains to me. See this revolver?" and he pulled out a weapon, the barrel of which glistened ominously in the moonlight. "Ye—yes," timidly faltered the banker. "I took this revolver to-night and I swore an awful oath that I would wait here at this unfrequented spot and the first traveler I saw come along that looked as if he had the stamps I would,"—— "Miserable man!" said the banker, but his teeth chattered so that he could go no further. "I would try and sell it to him," continued the unhappy man. "It is a bully goods revolver, cost me $11, but I'll sell it to you for $2, and not charge you a cent for the four cartridges in it. Is it a bargain?" "My dear sir," said the banker, feeling as if the Palmer House had been lifted off his breast-bone, "my dear sir, I could not think of paying you so small a price for so valuable a weapon. Ten dollars is the lowest I could for a moment think of offering my honorable friend for it. I have nothing smaller than a $20 note with me, and you may keep the change; so so saying he concluded the transaction, paid over the money, and when he had got a block and a half away set off like a startled fawn and made the rest of the way to his house at the rate of about 2.13½.

The Sporting Editor Plays Critic at a Concert.

The musical critic of one of the New York papers having been compelled to leave town suddenly on the eve of a concert by the Philharmonic society, a confrere on the sporting department kindly volunteered to take his place for the evening. His work, whatever his shortcomings in an artistic sense, certainly lacked nothing in originality, and we commend his style to some of the musical critics. Hear him: "Time was called at exactly eight o'clock, and about fifty bugles, fifes and fiddles entered for the contest. The fiddles won the toss and took the inside, with the chandeliers right in their eyes. The umpire, with a small club, acted as starter. Just before the start he stood upon a cheese box, with a small lunch counter before him, and shook a stick at the entrees to keep them down. The contestants first socked it to Ladies Hockzit, by Goldsmark, Op 22. They got on nearly even, one of the sorrel fiddles gently leading. The man with the French horn tried to call them back, but they settled down to a sogging gait, with the big roan fiddle bringing up the rear. At the first quarter the little black whistle broke badly and went into the air, but the fiddles left kept well together and struck up a rattling gait. At the half pole the man with the straight horn showed signs of fatigue. There was a bob-tailed flute which wrestled sadly with the sorrel bugle at the half mile, but he was wind-broken, and wheezed. The galoot with the big fat bugle kept calling 'whoa' all the time, but he seemed to keep up with the rest to the end of the race. They all came under the string in good order, but the judge on the cheese box seemed to reserve his opinion. He seemed tired, and the contestants went out to find the bottle-holders, and get ready for the Beethoven handicap. It was a nice exhibition, but a little tiresome to the observers. All bets are off."

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